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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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October 19, 2018

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Sincerely,



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

Enclosure(s)

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

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

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

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

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FASCISM *VERSUS* FREEDOM IN EDUCATION

SUFFER the CHILDREN

by

JEROME EDEN

The Observations, Thoughts, and Conclusions of an American Educator

SUFFER THE CHILDREN

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JEROME EDEN

The Observations, Thoughts, and Conclusions of an American Educator

Published by

THE EDEN PRESS

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY

OF

AMERICANISM vs. COMMUNISM



62-46855-198

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Santa Fe, New Mexico
June 1962

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ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING
AMERICANISM VERSUS COMMUNISM
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Albuquerque 8/29/62.

Enclosed herewith are 2 copies of a booklet entitled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM" prepared by the State Department of Education at Santa Fe, New Mexico. These copies are not the final printed form, but the content, with the exception of a few misspelled words, is exactly that which will appear for use of New Mexico school teachers.

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F O R E W O R D

Many schools of New Mexico have been teaching about communism, it's evils and fallacies for several years. However, not all schools have been able to give this instruction. In some instances local citizens have objected to the teaching about communism; in other instances teachers have felt the need of an approved guide and lists of resource materials, which were not available. Recently large number of citizens, associations and committees have requested that instruction about communism in the schools should be given approval with direction and assistance from the State Department of Education.

Some state legislatures have passed laws requiring that communism be taught at the high school level. Such laws have been passed in Florida and Louisiana.

The bibliography included in this publication has been evaluated and approved by persons recognized as knowledgeable on the subject of communism.

The use of communist materials, such as the communist manifesto, should not be excluded from the instructional program. However, when materials written by communists are used they should be carefully identified as such and students should be informed that the material is of communist origin. These materials should be used only to demonstrate the evils, fallacies

and contradictions of communism.

Teachers should be carefully selected and thoroughly informed if they are assigned to teach a course about communism. Teachers who do not feel that they are properly prepared to teach about communism should enroll in special courses and get the proper preparation. Some of the colleges and universities of New Mexico will offer short courses for such teachers beginning in the fall of 1962, if enough teachers request the need for such help.

It is recommended that this course be taught in the eleventh or twelfth grades. This plan will give students an opportunity to be well informed on the American Heritage before they approach this course, and thus be better able to make wise comparisons. This plan provides time for the careful study about communism instead of acquiring a few irrelevant facts. This approach also equips the student to defend human freedom.

The enemy threatening human freedom today has manpower, resources and technological weapons for waging war. Our nation has repeatedly demonstrated faith in our heritage of democratic ideals and courage to praise freedom and also be free. Now we hope that each student in our schools will be imbued with a deep sense of responsibility to defend this freedom.

Recognition is due Ellen Hartnett Digneo who worked diligently in compiling and editing this material.

Tom Wiley
Superintendent of Public Instruction

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Many colleagues in the Department of Education and local school systems have provided valuable assistance in the preparation of this handbook. Special acknowledgment should go to George P. White, Chief, Instructional Services Area, who carried extra assignments to release my time for writing. State Superintendent Tom Wiley and Mr. White encouraged the pursuit of this task and assisted from time to time by reading the manuscript and making suggestions as did each of the following:

Mr. E. P. Ripley, Attorney, State Department of Education
Mr. Calloway Taulbee, Director of Secondary Education
Mr. Joe Lawler, Coordinator, Information Services Area
Dr. Lynn I. Perrigo, Professor of History & Social Science, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas
Dr. Paige W. Christiansen, Head of Department of Humanities, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro
Nickie W. Meeks, My Secretary, has been especially helpful in the preparation of this manuscript.

The resource unit on Americanism vs. Communism published by the Florida State Department of Education and the guide Teaching About Communism by the Ventura County Schools have also been extremely helpful.

In particular, I wish to salute the teachers who will use this handbook and go far beyond the suggestions given here. For as the teacher expands the realistic teaching, the student will understand the nature of communism and appreciate the heritage

of American ideals. They will also appreciate the rights, duties and privileges of American citizenship.

Ellen Hartnett Digneo
Director of Teacher Education
and Social Studies

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW MEXICO

On June 27, 1961 Tom Wiley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, appointed a statewide advisory committee on citizenship to work closely with the Instructional Services Area of the Department of Education to assess current practices with respect to teaching good citizenship and to make recommendations for extension of citizenship programs.

The committee was directed to be concerned not only with evaluation of formal courses such as civics and government but also with classroom and other extra-curricular activities which lend themselves to the demonstration of good citizenship practices.

"Although the schools have always taken leadership in the development of good citizens", Mr. Wiley said, "in times like these we must insure that the schools are making maximum effort within their areas of responsibility."

The committee has met several times and has developed some suggestions which will be helpful in strengthening our teaching of American heritage in the schools of New Mexico.

The New Mexico Directors of Instruction chose the topic, "An Articulated Social Studies Program: Grades One Through Twelve", at their annual meeting which was held on the New Mexico State University Campus at Las Cruces, January 19 and 20,

1962. The impact of this two day program was very effective in arousing interest in planning curriculum materials for teaching about communism and in alerting this group of leaders concerning menaces to American democracy.

Ross Malone, Attorney from Roswell, addressed the banquet meeting of this group. His topic was, "Menaces to American Democracy". Copies of "Menaces to American Democracy" by Ross Malone are available by writing to Mrs. Ellen Hartnett Digneo, Director of Teacher Education and Social Studies, State Department of Education, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

On March 24, 1962 a statewide workshop was held on the campus of New Mexico School of Mining and Technology, Socorro, New Mexico. Dr. Paige W. Christiansen, Assistant Professor of Humanities, assisted by John Fanta, Director of Student Affairs and Mrs. Ellen Hartnett Digneo of the State Department of Education did the preliminary planning. About 100 teachers attended the meeting and showed an interest in continuing the study about communism.

The Roswell Public Schools have published an excellent booklet:

TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM, Roswell City Schools, Roswell N. Mex.

The Administration of the Roswell City Schools is acutely aware of the responsibility it holds in the present war of ideas and the crucial struggle for the minds of men. What the graduates of the Roswell City Schools think and know about our country and our way of life, together with what they think and know

about our antagonist, communism, will directly bear upon the future of our great country.

This booklet was produced in the belief that the Patrons of the Roswell City Schools are interested in the part the schools are playing in this great struggle. It is designed to afford a quick over-all view of the minimum basic program being taught in the Roswell City Schools from grades seven through twelve in regard to our American heritage and the Communist danger. Most of the material contained in this booklet is simply an adaptation of material drawn from the courses of study for each of the following subjects required of all students:

Geography--Grade 7 (full year course)
U.S. History--Grade 8 (full year course)
Civics--Grade 9 (full year course)
World History--Grade 10 (full year course)
American History--Grade 11 (full year course)
American Government--Grade 12 (half year course)

The course of study for each of the above subjects is revised annually by the teachers themselves.

The statement that this booklet outlines the minimum basic program cannot be over-emphasized. Each teacher will go well beyond these required minimums in his own way and using his own choice of additional materials ranging from films and filmstrips through the teacher's own syllabus on communism which he may have developed.

The extent to which the teachers take the teaching of our American heritage and the communist threat beyond the required

specifics of the course of study is well illustrated by noting that in one school year they use thirty-three school owned films, one-hundred-fifty school owned filmstrips, forty-three rental films, and approximately thirty films brought to us by private interests, all dealing with history and private enterprise.

But regardless of how much more any teacher may find the time and ability to do, the minimum requirements are met by all. LOS ALAMOS AND ALAMOGORDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS are also reorganizing their entire social studies program to give strength and a new emphasis on world affairs. These and other programs will be reported in the state Social Studies Bulletin, as we receive complete plans from the schools.

The Alamogordo outline shows how the American Heritage program in the lower grades will emphasize the American way of life and prepare students to meet the Communist threat.

SANDIA HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Sandia High School's History Department developed an excellent unit in the area of teaching about communism this past year, 1961-62. In a series of History Department meetings devoted to instructional problems in teaching about Communism the following conclusions were reached:

1. There was a definite need for the instruction of this topic.
2. The World History classes, composed of seniors, were the logical ones to deal with this topic.
3. Under the present system there was no coordination among the teachers involved in the teaching of this topic on an individual basis. Some teachers were doing more in this area than others.

4. Some teachers felt they were not adequately prepared to teach about this topic.
5. It was generally agreed that the ideal situation would be one where every teacher would deal with this topic within the framework of his World History course. However, since some teachers were not able to do this for reasons of preparation, it was decided to experiment with an instructional approach that would involve the following:
   a. A basic and uniform unit on Communism would be presented.
   b. The World History classes in each of our six period daily schedule would be grouped together for the presentation of this unit.
   c. The instruction would be handled by a modified version of the team-teaching method. This would enable teachers to teach those phases of the topic in which they felt better informed. An important secondary aim in the use of this method was that it would provide an "in-service training" experience for those teachers who were weak in this area of subject matter.

Planning the Content Material

The staff was generally agreed that the content material that gave teachers the most trouble was the philosophy and theory of Communism. The historical events leading to, and including, the Russian Revolution as well as the development of the Soviet Union since the Revolution were considered as phases that could be easily covered by each individual teacher before the basic unit was presented.

It was decided that three basic topics, presented in three lectures, would serve as the core around which our unit would be constructed. These three topics were presented in the first three days of the unit. We attempted, with some success, to present the following stages of development for Communism:

1. The development of socialism as a reaction to the uncontrolled growth of the Industrial Revolution.

The social and political schools of thought in socialism that were sympathetic to democracy, as well as those that took anti-democratic positions, were discussed. This, of course, was to be a prelude to the "scientific socialism" of Karl Marx.

2. The origin of the Marxist philosophy and how it became the core of the communist ideology. Here, the basic principles of the political and economic theories of Marx were covered, and presented to serve as a background to the philosophy adopted by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
3. The adoption and modification of the Marxist philosophy by Lenin and Stalin. Also included in this presentation was a summary of the doctrinal modifications effected by the Soviets in more recent times.

With these three presentations as the foundation, the group was then able to advance to other aspects of the unit, namely:

1. Why does Communism appeal to people? This was covered by a film.
2. What tactics are used by Communism? This was covered by a film.
3. Communist territorial expansion since World War II.
4. A statement on Communism by the F.B.I. This was presented by a tape recording. We had planned to have a guest speaker but circumstances did not permit it.
5. Aspects of international communism. Motives, tactics and objectives of the Soviet Union were presented through an interesting film featuring former Ambassador George Kennan.
6. The last topic was included to provide a bit of intellectual spice. It was presented by our psychology teacher who showed a genuine interest in participating in our team-teaching effort.

Instructional Materials

1. Library books dealing with the topic were placed on reserve and students were given a bibliography.
2. One tape recording borrowed from the local F.B.I. office.
3. The three films mentioned above were borrowed from the Fourth Army Film Exchange of Fort Bliss, Texas. Some of these films are also available from the Film Library of Kirtland Base.

Evaluation of the Unit

Subject Matter

A uniform test was administered to the 405 students who were

involved in the unit. Test results generally followed the usual grade range pattern established by each individual class. In other words, we are safe in saying that we were able to put our material across with about the same degree of effectiveness as if we were engaged in individual classroom teaching.

Student Reaction

Each student was asked to express his reaction to the unit. At least 85% of the students expressed favorable reaction. More important, they were very constructive in their criticism, and many of their recommendations would certainly strengthen our unit if we were to present it again in the future to another group.

Most of the students felt they needed more time for this unit. Ten days did not give sufficient time for questions. Several students suggested that factual comparison of the two doctrines would have been very helpful.

General Teacher Evaluation

The unit was generally successful in accomplishing our basic objectives. Needless to say, we were guilty of many shortcomings that can be attributed to our lack of experience in this sort of thing. It is not certain that we will try the same approach next year, even though we all seem favorably disposed to do so, but if we do, we will try to incorporate the following recommendations in order to strengthen areas of weakness:

1. Better coordination of the lecture material presented by each teacher to avoid omissions and repetitions.

2. Inclusion of more current Soviet objectives and tactics.
3. Inclusion of a comparative analysis of the democratic system and the communist system.
4. Presentation, perhaps in dramatic form, of how Americans must be prepared to meet and refute anti-democratic arguments.
5. Allow more time for question and answer sessions after the lectures.

NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY, Las Vegas, New Mexico

New Mexico Highlands University has had a special summer program of courses in American Studies sponsored by the Coe Foundation as a positive approach to the inculcation of American ideals. In the summer of 1961 and again in 1962 twenty teachers from New Mexico high schools were awarded scholarships for "refresher" studies in this program.

OVER-ALL COURSE

OBJECTIVES

1. To teach of the traditions, ideals and achievements of American democracy and of our economic and social institutions.

2. To develop an appreciation of the American heritage, democratic processes, freedom of opportunity, enterprise under law and the will to preserve that freedom.

3. To understand the world in which our young people live and the affairs about which they will be privileged to vote.

4. To understand Soviet Communism and the threats to the freedom of the people of our nation (ignorance is dangerous).

5. To understand that an informed thoughtful knowledge and discussion will strengthen Americans.

6. To understand the nature and implications of the policies we must combat.

7. Study and compare the political, social and economic life in the U.S.S.R. and the United States thus strengthening democratic loyalties and deepening understandings of democratic ideals.

8. To understand the appeal of Communism in Communist and Satellite countries.

9. To understand the varied and changing meaning of the term Communism through the past two thousand years.

10. To understand differing definitions of communism.

11. To realize that existing dictatorships have given new meanings to the term communism.

AMERICANISM

Americans usually agree that the individual has responsibilities as well as rights and privileges. One of these responsibilities is maintaining and defending freedom. If the liberty of an individual is taken away there is no freedom. The individual's right to own property, buy and sell in a free market and earn a fair profit for this effort makes up the strength of America's competitive system. America's courts of justice and political and religious freedoms protect our liberties and give worth and dignity to the individual.

> The worth of the state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals compassing it...A state which dwarfs its men in order that they may be docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes...will find that with small men no great things can be accomplished.
>
> Thus wrote John Stuart Mill, the English Philosopher, in his famous essay on Liberty (1859).

Americanism consists of many ingredients-a devotion to principles that enhance an ideal of religious tolerance, patriotism, freedom, courage, integrity and an abiding faith in the United States of America.

The American way of life is reflected in the lives of great presidents; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and many more. The inventors, the authors and artists all made a special contribution which permitted the light from the past

to help us find the road to the future. Citizenship is strengthened by understanding our past: Knowledge alone will not make anyone a good citizen, but lack of knowledge will limit an individual's effectiveness.

History explains why we think, believe, and act as we do. When we study the principles cherished by the best and wisest men among our Founding Fathers and the corresponding leaders of the Twentieth Century, there is one principle which remains unchanged throughout the history of our country. This is the principle that <u>each individual has dignity and worth</u>. This principle is not so much the product of America as America is a product of it. Many Americans feel that the magnificent human struggle toward making this principle a part of the daily lives of citizens is truly the American way of life, or Americanism.

The importance of each individual, his dignity and worth is of utmost importance to Americans. As we study the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, we feel the strength of the American ideal. The Declaration of Independence states that:

> All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Government in America is the creation of the people and its power rests with them. Provisions for changing the Constitution (by ballot and majority rule) was provided by the founders of our country. Jefferson also maintained that legal rights and

liberties of all individuals and minorities must be protected against the passion of the mob, the vigilance of the party, the power of the privileged, the tyranny of secret police, the caprice of officials and the ambition of mad men.

In 1960, the noted jurist, Learned Hand, wrote:

> The spirit of liberty is a spirit which is not too sure that it is right...which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women...remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded...(it) is the spirit of Him who...taught mankind that lesson it has never learned but has not quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered...with the greatest.[1]

Liberty is expressed in the different way Americans support divergent views. Diversity is one of the marks of liberty.

America is a nation of laws, even though we do not all see every issue facing this nation alike. If we feel that a law is not good we are free to work through proper channels of government to repeal the law.

In America we believe in the philosophy of union with dissent and a freedom which permits the minority approach to a problem within the confines of unity and the framework of law and order.

Firmly established in the American principle of individual dignity and worth is the belief that only when individuals are given free access to all different competing viewpoints can

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[1]Learned Hand, The Spirit of Liberty, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., p. 190.

they recognize what is honest and right and decide wisely which course to follow. The individual is given an opportunity through this method to direct his own destiny and to cooperate in the building of a strong nation. The cooperative efforts of individuals are important and fundamental in the American way of life. Jefferson impressed this upon us when he stated in the Declaration of Independence:

> With a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Americanism is the recognition of the truth that the inherent and fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from governments, societies, dictators, kings or majorities.[2]

Many Americans say that Americanism cannot be defined. It is indeed difficult to define adequately in a brief statement. Americans follow many creeds and many solutions are sought to solve the problems facing the citizens. However, we do know that cooperative efforts of individuals are essential in the American way of life.

> Americanism is expressed in the Declaration of Independence where our forefathers said that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, chief among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. From this Declaration and the well-established interpretations that have been put upon it from the beginning of the Republic down to the present moment it is clear that Americanism recognizes the exist-

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[2]U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Activities & Propaganda, 1939, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., pp. 10-11.

ence of a God and the all-important fact that the fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from any other source. Among these inalienable rights which are the gifts of man from his Creator are: (1) freedom of worship; (2) freedom of speech; (3) freedom of press; (4) freedom of assemblage; (5) freedom to work in such occupation as the experience, training, and qualifications of a man may enable him to secure and hold; (6) freedom to enjoy the fruits of his work, which means the protection of property rights; (7) the right to pursue his happiness with the necessary implication that he does not harm or injure others in the pursuit of this happiness. Upon this basic principle, the whole structure of the American Government was constructed. The system of checks and balances in the Constitution was wisely conceived and ingeniously constructed to provide every possible guaranty that every citizen of the United States would enjoy and retain his God-given rights. First, the Federal Government was specifically enjoined from exercising any power that was not expressly or by necessary implication granted to it in the Constitution. Second, such powers as the Federal Government was authorized to wield were wisely distributed between the three great departments, the exectuvie, the legislative, and the judicial. The essence of Americanism is therefore class, religious, and racial tolerance. It should be emphasized in the strongest language possible that the maintenance of these three forms of tolerance is essential to the preservation of Americanism. They constitute the three great pillars upon which our Constitutional Republic rests, and if any of these pillars is destroyed, the whole structure of the American system of government will crumble to the earth. Therefore, the man who advocates class hatred is plainly un-American even if he professes racial and religious tolerance. The converse of this proposition is equally true. It is as un-American to hate one's neighbor (who)... has more of this world's material goods as it is to hate him because he was born into another race or worships God according to a different faith.

The American Government was established to guarantee the enjoyment of these fundamental rights. It therefore, follows that in America the Government is the servant of the people. The rights of the people are protected through laws and their strict enforcement. For this reason, law and order are essential to the preservation of Americanism while

lawlessness and violence are distinctly un-American.

Americanism means the recognition of the God-given rights of man and the protection of those rights under the Constitution through the instrumentality of an independent Congress, an untrammelled judiciary, and a fair and impartial Executive operating under the American system of checks and balances. Americanism likewise means the protection of an unorganized majority from an organized minority as well as the protection of a helpless minority from an inconsiderate and thoughtless majority.

The characteristic which distinguishes our Republic from the dictatorships of the world is not majority rule but the treatment of minorities. Dictatorships muster huge majorities at the polls, through intimidation and high-powered government propaganda, but these majorities are used for ruthless tyranny over minorities. The majority rule of the American form of government is distinguished by its recognition of certain rights of minorities which majorities cannot alienate.

All of these definitions of Americanism are based upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.[2]

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[2] Ibid., pp. 10-11.

WHY STUDY ABOUT COMMUNISM AND CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

Twenty years ago Russia was not considered to be one of the important places or forces manacing American democracy. Many changes have taken place in the world. The changes are political, economic and social. With these changes have come problems, new issues and new sources of world tensions. Thus, America faces ever increasing threats to democracy. Ralph Linton, the noted anthropologist, has said, "One understands his own culture much better if it is held in focus with at least one other".

Since Lenin made the declaration that, "The future belongs to youth - To win the world's youth for communism is to win the future", an intensive effort has been made by the Party to attract youth to join the "Revolutionary Movement". Among the one-billion people, approximately one third of the world's population now controlled by communists, are many youths who must live under the totalitarian regime of communism.

Many young people of our state and nation know more about the communist conquest for world domination than we realize. Some have learned from youths from Cuba; some have read and studied about the communist conspiracy. We must be sure that all high school youth have the opportunity to study the history and conspiracy in order to thwart the Party's Plan to win youth for communism and also to strengthen our American freedom.

The instruction about communism should not be designed to create hysteria or despair. The study should foster sober understanding of the dangers. It should be remembered that the study about communism is controversial. Our country's security is threatened by its plan. "In spite of the problems encountered, teaching about communism is urgently required not only in the name of up-to-date education and also in the name of National Civil Defense", says Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame.

We should teach the foundations of American democracy, citizenship and our American heritage in a manner which will develop patriotic Americans well rounded in an awareness of their privileges, opportunities and responsibilities.

If communist students can be inspired by their purposes of destruction, how much more American students should be inspired by the defense of truth, love and order.

Students should be given reasons for studying about the nature, evils, and fallacies of communism. The strongest reason for the study of communism today is that totalitarian communism is now the foremost threat to the American way of life.

The democratic process and American system is founded on free exchange of ideas. As we come to grips with problems, work out differences and make our decisions, the democratic process is at work. The schools play an important part in

developing attitudes and competencies needed by the citizen of a democratic state. Well planned studies of controversial issues should help to prepare youths to resolve problems which they will meet in life.

Statement of Policy Important

A school can only deal with important problems of a controversial nature when it has the full support of the parents and school officials as well as the teacher. There are many problems - social, economic and political - which deal with everyday issues. A survey made by the N.E.A. showed various lay groups objecting to controversial issues listed here: religion, education, sex education, local politics, communism, socialism, public ownership, national politics, race relations, labor management, the United Nations. Therefore, teachers should have a clear written statement of policy from the local board of education before they begin this course on communism, rather than going forward fearfully or refraining from teaching that which should be taught.

The New Mexico State Board of Education, through adoption of this bulletin, is giving endorsement to the study about communism.

Local and national teachers' organizations are making resolutions endorsing the treatment of controversial issues in the schools. When a local board decides to give approval to the teaching about any controversial issue it is best to work

through an advisory committee. This committee should then issue a policy statement that guarantees freedom to learn. The advisory committee should be made up of laymen, teachers and administrators. Working within the policies of the committee, teachers are protected from pressure groups and pupils can study and discuss significant issues in an objective atmosphere.

Many have questioned whether pupils should study problems which society itself has been unable to solve. However, it is important to realize that youth needs a sound introduction to the problems that confront the nation. Perhaps the proper study of these difficult topics will help develop some of the attitudes and techniques by which these important issues may eventually be resolved. Young people on the threshold of citizenship should be aware of, and able to grapple with, some of these unsolved problems. As the study unfolds, many varieties of opportunities develop for action. As pupils and teachers analyze and discuss chronic issues, and as they come to mutual agreement concerning solutions, the school is initiating one of the most potent forces for cultural improvement that education has presented to society. Children of all ages should discuss appropriate controversial issues. It is doubtful that communism should be studied seriously before grade eleven or twelve.

Here are two sets of criteria which will help in the

decision concerning the study of controversial issues:

Set #1:

1. Does the study contribute to the achievement of social science goals?
2. Will the study deal with an important aspect of living which is significant to the pupils?
3. Is the study related to past experiences and will it lead to broader interests and study of other significant problems?
4. Is the study within the range and ability of the group?
5. Will the study provide opportunities to satisfy basic needs of the students?
6. Are there enough factual and reference resource materials available for the study?

Set #2:

1. Are the pupils mature enough to study this issue?
2. Is the issue of interest to the pupils?
3. Is the issue timely?
4. Has the issue been placed at the correct grade level for study?
5. Does the teacher feel prepared to handle the problem successfully?
6. Can study materials be provided for the study?
7. Is enough time allowed to justify the study?
8. Is the community ready for the study?

Three Purposes of the Study About Communism:

1. Education is the surest protection against agression of communist ideas. Education must create a strong will to resist attacks upon the American system of government.
2. The study of Russia and its system of government serves as an admirable vehicle for clarifying the meaning of our own ideas. All too little is done to instruct about the values of our way of life.
3. A third purpose for teaching about the Soviet Union is to impart information about its geographic and economic characteristics to pupils who need to know about the world in which they live. Aside from the ideological characteristics, the geographic facts about U.S.S.R. should be included in the education of every American citizen.

A thorough grounding in essentials of the American way of life is important. Even the unrealistic claims of progress by communists should cause the American to rebel against the price of liberty these gains cost. We should so love liberty that no material advantage would ever induce us to put it on a bargain counter. Education has no greater responsibility than to keep this principle alive in the hearts of each American. When this is done properly, nothing we learn about the U.S.S.R. can threaten our future.

Silence on the subject of communism in the school curriculum is not golden. To exclude a study of Russia and it's ideology serves chiefly to leave the pupil uninformed about the most dangerous adversary our country has ever known. Any timidity educators and boards of education may feel about introducing the study of the U.S.S.R. should be promptly suspended in favor of a carefully prepared program of instruction, said Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.[3]

Assigned Readings

Communism in Action, U. S. Government Printing Office, Chapter VI, Living Standards.
"Stalin Pays 'Em What They're Worth", Saturday Evening Post, July 21, 1945, pp. 11-62.
Freedom - America's Choice, Articles adapted from Reader's Digest, 1962.

[3]U. S. Senate, Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962, p. 53.

The new role of the United States in the Mid-20th Century is based on the recognition of the fact that the peoples of the world are interdependent. Point four and technical assistance programs; alliances and regional agreements, including military assistance to allies; re-examination of trade policies; loans for industrial development; participation in the United Nations and its agencies are all evidences of an increased awareness of American responsibilities outside American borders.

American citizens must realize world interdependence and the measures of cooperation that must be implemented by national states and by individual citizens.

A citizen is a member of a state which in return for allegiance or fealty guarantees its protection to persons and property and insures the enjoyment of civic rights and privileges. A state not only extends protection to citizens at home but also usually extends diplomatic protection when traveling or residing abroad.[4] The problem here is that few people realize their own individual part of the guarantee (in return for allegiance). Many Americans accept the enjoyment of civic rights as well as the privileges offered by the government without giving a second thought to the allegiance on their own part.

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[4] World Book Encyclopedia, p. 1435.

Since our federal union was formed, American schools have given increasing attention to American History and Government. Even the elementary, junior high school, senior high school and college curricula have American History in one form or another firmly established. Courses in Civics or Government have also gained status. The rise of totalitarian governments in the 1920's and 1930's stimulated distinct and planned teaching of the traditions, ideals and achievements of American democracy and our economic and social institutions.

Many high schools have set up courses in the history and government of other nations. The offerings in European or World History have also increased during the past twenty-five years. Attention is also being given to the nature of democracy and it's totalitarian competitors.

The reason for requiring courses in history and other social studies is to develop an understanding by young citizens of the world in which they live and affairs about which they will be privileged to vote.

Some highly patriotic Americans have feared an understanding of Russia, and in particular, Soviet Communism. On the other hand many thoughtful people and responsible leaders in American public life have urged that understanding of Soviet Communism is essential to American citizens, that our loyalties must depend on informed and thoughtful knowledge and discussion rather than impressionistic feelings or prejudices.

The greater the threat of Communist propaganda or Soviet policy, the greater the need of our citizens to understand the nature of the appeals and the suggestions of the course of action we must fight against. Surely no one who has stopped to appraise our life in a democracy can believe that democratic institutions will suffer by comparison with life in U.S.S.R. The practical study about Soviet Communism should deepen understanding of and loyalty to democratic ideals and customs of our government.

All major nations and regions including the Soviet Union should be studied from the historic, the economic, the philosophical, the anthropoligical and the geographical point of view. As we proceed in our study of Soviet Communism, the analysis should bring about two understandings

First, we must understand how the meaning of the term communism has changed through the past two thousand years. Communistic life has appealed to idealists in many societies. Early Christians, the Settlers of Jamestown and Plymouth and followers of social reformers responded to idealistic theories that contemporary communists still exploit in the U.S.S.R. and other places. Marxian Communism promised the workers material gains and status; however, these ideals are still conspicuously absent in Soviet life. Americans need to know and understand the conflicting, differing definitions of communism. They must also recognize that existing dictatorships are giving

new meaning to the term.

Second, our democracy is better understood when we study contrasting political, economic and social systems. Such a study brings out the privileges and responsibilities of our democratic citizenship.

As an aid to study communism a lengthy bibliography of readable materials is listed herein. These materials have been reviewed to assure reading for the average as well as the superior student. Much of the material is in terms of human experience such as reports of the U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, Contradictions of Communism and J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit. These are just a few of the many listed references. The references have been chosen to encourage reading about history, ideology, party, the Soviet System, also about leaders, Aesopian language, fiction, non-fiction and philosophies. The materials are mostly in the form of narrative and descriptive history since this type of material is usually more effective with most high school students. Many of these references have succeeded in presenting the danger of the vital issues we face today.

Records of history reveal the fact that authoritarian governments in one form or another have repeatedly threatened human freedom. Mussolini, the fascist leader proclaimed:

> There is no freedom of the individual; there is only freedom of people, nations and reces. The individual

is only the means to achieve the noble purpose of the state. I spit upon the corpse of liberty.

Suppression of human freedom is the objective of totalitarianism today. Weapons technology makes the present form of communism extremely dangerous. The Soviet Union and Communist China, controlled by a small group of unscrupulous men, are using an organized system of terror to achieve their objectives.

Today the threat is the Totalitarian Communist Party that uses espionage, subversion, agitation, propaganda and infiltration tactics in its effort to conquer the world. Under these conditions, the free world must continue to possess military strength superior to that of the communists and see that each citizen of the free world is prepared to meet and defeat communism. This is the challenge that we face today in America's classrooms.

Adequate planning for classroom instruction takes time. There are two distinct related phases to proper planning. These are pointed out in Education for Survival:

1. Overall preliminary planning. Such planning provides for ordering books, periodicals, films, filmstrips and other needed materials well in advance of the time when they will be needed for classroom use. This privides opportunity for teachers to plan well ahead for the subjects they will be called upon to teach. It enables them to familiarize themselves with course content, suitable teaching materials and other instructional

resources. It facilitates lesson planning.

2. The second phase of planning cannot be done adequately until the teacher knows the capabilities of students in the classes. Teaching plans must be appropriate to the level of the students understanding, their intellectual capacities, study habits and skills.

To facilitate lesson or teaching planning, some schools are providing time during the school day for selected teachers to prepare "resource units". Other schools are setting up workshops for principals, then they in turn will teach the teachers in an in-service program, the objectives, goals and program related to teaching about communism.

THE UNIT PLAN

The Unit Plan is an outline of purposes, content, problems, activities and materials related to a given topic. Although there are variations among units, the major sections of most are typical. While there are many ways to approach the study about communism, the unit plan gives a diversified approach and an opportunity for all students to work at their capacity. Following a textbook or a lecture pattern confines the student to a narrow field of study. Obviously, if studies on the evils of communism are to be effective, students will need adequate references and current materials. Every school should endeavor to build a social studies materials center with materials of various levels available, so that every student will find information within his understanding.

This simple outline for unit teaching may be adapted to your needs:

1. The title.
2. Background material or overview.
3. Purposes of teachers.
4. Purposes of students.
5. Introduction, initiation or approach.
6. Problems experiences materials and activities that will help to achieve the purposes of the unit should be included.
7. Culminating activities, summarizing the unit, a paper of research value, exhibit, play, test.
8. Evaluation - to see what has been learned.
   - Checklists
   - Charts
   - Test Items

9. Instructional resource references for students, references for teachers and lists of books.

A resource unit is a reservoir of information about a topic or area that teachers may tap for subject matter guidance about a specific topic (annotated materials, textbooks, films, filmstrips, recordings, agencies to contact, suggested learning activities).[3]

[3] Ibid., pp. 7-8.

SAMPLE UNIT - TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM

I. Purposes of this study.

1. To develop a greater appreciation of the American Heritage.
2. To better understand democratic processes.
3. To appreciate freedom of opportunity such as Americans enjoy.
4. To understand enterprise under law.
5. To develop a strong will to preserve freedom.
6. To understand what the threat of communism means to the freedom of the people of our nation.
7. To obtain facts about communism in all of its aspects.
8. To understand the nature of communism.
9. To understand the evils of communism.
10. To know why free people have condemned communism.

II. Background information.

Read about the life of Karl Marx. Born May 5, 1818 at Trier in the Rhineland. His parents, Herschel and Henriette, belonged to the respectable Jewish middle class. His father was a lawyer and a descendant of a long line of Jewish rabbis. His mother was a descendant of a Jewish family which had originally come from Holland. Neither the mother nor father accepted the official religion of the Prussian State.
When Karl was twelve he entered the gymnasium at Trier. He was a brillant student at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Bonn, with the intention of studying law.

Assigned Readings - Background material.

For superior high school students or college level:
The Philosophy of Communism, Charles J. McFadden, Benziger Bros., Inc., New York.
High school level:
Communism in Action, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

How Marx was influenced by the Hegelean philosophy. Read Das Kapital and Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels.

1. Further study of Marxism.

2. Leninism.
3. Stalinism.
4. Krushchevism.
5. Titoism.
6. Maoism.

Introduction or Initiation Statements:

Communism is not merely a set of ideas; it is an ideology combined with a combat organization. It is an organized ideological enterprise aiming to carry its ideology to power and to impose its power on the whole world.

Communism is admittedly committed to destroying capitalism as an economic system and democracy as a political system. The communists challenge every area of the American democratic way of life.

Communism is obviously in conflict with the democratic way of life which is accepted and supported by the people of the United States of America.

Communists have resurrected primitive approaches to life problems which substitute tyranny for democracy in government.

Communism can no longer be viewed passively. The people of the United States have come to realize that left alone communism has not faded away. It has continually grown in strength abroad until now it is a principal threat to the democratic way of life.

Current thinking encourages a full knowledge and understanding of the communist system.

The truth concerning communism is the greatest means at hand for meeting its challenge.

J. Edgar Hoover has stated, "Truth is the surest weapon against the lowering threats of communism. More than anything else communists fear truth for deceit is their strategy."

RESOLUTIONS ON TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM IN THE SCHOOLS

The American Bar Association, The American Legion and the National Education Association add support to the plan of teaching about communism in the following resolutions:

American Bar Association

> Whereas, we recognize the urgency of instructing all Americans in the full scope and aims of communism and the increasing threat it poses to the free world and to our democracy and freedom under law to the end that an informed citizenry may successfully defend and preserve our American heritage; and
>
> Whereas, our educational institutions, both public and private, especially at the secondary, college and adult levels afford the best means of developing sound programs of instruction in this area; and
>
> Whereas, these institutions and educators, in accepting this responsibility, must be given public understanding and support;
>
> Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the American Bar Association:
>
> (1) That through our members and the cooperation of state and local bar associations we encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom;
>
> (2) That to insure the highest quality of instruction in this area, those responsible for our educational programs be urged to provide the appropriate training of instructors and to stimulate the production of scholarly textbooks and other teaching materials of professional excellence;
>
> (3) That we seek to implement this resolution through a special committee of seven members to observe and encourage progress in this educational program and to render annual reports to the Association, the committee to

include the Chairman of our Committees on American Citizenship, the Bill of Rights, and Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, and one or more of our members who are educators.

---Resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, February 20, 1961.

The American Legion

Whereas, The American Legion is vitally interested in the preservation of the fundamental principles of Americanism to the present and succeeding generations of citizens of these United States; and

Whereas, it is the belief of The American Legion that there should be a regular course of instruction in each high school in the United States and its territories and possessions, which would: 1st, clearly delineate the principles and policies which constitute the American system and why they are sound; and 2nd, teach the elements that comprise the Communist system and why it is evil,

Be it resolved, that the National Executive Committee does hereby urge each Department, District and Post of The American Legion to work with their education officials to the end that every public and private secondary school in the United States and its territories and possessions will institute as a part of their regular curriculum suitable courses designed to deepen understanding of and loyalty to American democratic ideals and institutions and expose the fallacies of Communism.

---Resolution adopted by the American Legion Convention, Register No. 23, September 10-14, 1961 (Consolidation of Resolution No. 216 and Resolution No. 355.)

National Education Association

The responsibility of the schools is to teach the value of our American way of life, founded as it is on the dignity and worth of the individual; our youth should know it, believe it, and live it continuously.

As a measure of defense against our most potent threat, our American schools should teach about communism and

all forms of totalitarianism, including the principles and practices of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in the United States. Teaching about communism does not mean advocacy of communism. Such advocacy should not be permitted in American schools. At the same time the National Education Association condemns the careless, incorrect, and unjust use of such words as 'Red' and 'Communist' to attack teachers and other persons who in point of fact are not Communists, but who merely have views different from those of their accusers.

Members of the Communist Party should not be employed in our schools. Communist organizations and Communist front organizations should be required by law to register with the Attorney General of the United States.

The National Education Association strongly asserts that all schools have an obligation to teach the rights, privileges, and the responsibilities of living in a democracy.

The Association charges the teaching profession with the obligation of providing the best defense of democracy through full participation in making democracy really live and work.

The Association again reminds the public of the repeated pronouncements of our military leaders and statesmen that education is the basis of our national security and that a well-planned, adequately-supported system of free public schools is fundamental to the perpetuation of the American way of life.

---Excerpts from platform and resolutions adopted at the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, San Francisco, Calif., July 6, 1951.

...At the heart of a profession dedicated to the welfare of students lies respect for the human personality and forthe continuing pursuit of truth. Members of the Communist party, therefore, bar themselves from the teaching profession.

Communists may not join the National Education Association, nor should they be permitted to teach in American schools . . .

The program of the National Education Association is

directed toward the following goals:

(1) Educational opportunity for every individual to develop his full potential for responsible and useful citizenship and for intellectual and spiritual growth.

(2) Balanced educational programs to provide for the varied needs and talents of individual students and for the strength and progress of the nation . . .

(f) Instructional programs which teach about--but do not advocate--communism and all forms of totalitarianism. . .

---Excerpts from platform and resolutions adopted at the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, Atlantic City, N. J., June 30, 1961.

Other Suggestions for Introduction:

To stimulate interest and to introduce problems.

1. Plan bulletin board with students, exhibit news pictures from magazines and papers depicting dangers of communism to democracy.
2. Use current news stories and feature stories to create environment.
3. Cartoons from magazines and daily papers point up tense situations.
4. Have students prepare creative cartoons to tell the danger they see in Communism.

Many students will need very little stimulus for they are already extremely interested in the world situation and the part Russia plays in it.

Some teachers may prefer to begin with a well prepared questionnaire to see what understandings students already have.

A teacher may wish to read thought provoking articles or have the students read some of these magazine and newspaper articles.

General Objectives (For the Teacher).

1. To create an awareness that indifferent citizens are a great danger to democracy.
2. To develop the attitude that the democratic way of life must be guarded constantly from threats of totalitarian ideologies.
3. To strengthen students in their respect for the dignity and worth of every individual.
4. To help students develop a feeling of personal responsibility for the activities of groups in which they are members.
5. To give students an opportunity to learn to function efficiently in situations demanding judgments based on facts.
6. To encourage habits of critical thinking and careful evaluation based on knowledge and understanding.

Specific Objectives (For the Teacher).

1. To assist students in gaining knowledge and understanding of the restrictions of a totalitarian government, in limiting the liberty of the individual citizen.
2. Teach the fallacies inherent in all forms of totalitarian governments.
3. To teach an understanding of the basic ideas of communism as practiced today in the Soviet Union and its Satellites.
4. To teach how to get facts and understandings of the world today and policies used by communists to get world dominion.
5. To give students an opportunity to understand how communists use propaganda in furthering the cause of communism.
6. To develop the habit of accumulating and analyzing facts before forming judgments.

Student Objectives.

1. To study about the people who originated communism and to evaluate their motives.
2. To find out the major aims of the Communist Party.
3. To learn about the strategy of communists in getting control of governments.
4. To examine the theory of communism.
5. To do research in order to find out what life is like in communist countries.

6. To examine the threat of communism to the democratic way of life in the United States.
7. To learn to separate facts from propaganda.
8. To improve skill in the use of resource materials.
9. To learn to work with others in group activities.
10. To improve organization of understandings and ideas in order to communicate more effectively with others.

PROBLEMS AND TOPICS FOR STUDY

COMMUNISM

The word communism means different things to different people. To many political leaders in colonial nations, it implies revolt against the white man's rule, liberation from colonialism and rapid industrialization, aided by Soviet money or advice. To some workers it means defense of lower class interests and sympathy with Soviet foreign policy. Western intellectuals tend to regard it as a Utopian ideal tarred by inhuman practices. To the policeman it is an international conspiracy of power-made criminals. To the Soviet citizen, the word connotes, in one sense, a meaningful goal his society is striving to attain within the forseeable future, with its rewards and its hardships.[5]

Every Communist Party is a highly organized revolutionary group whose members are motivated by a zeal which rivals religious fanaticism in its intensity.[6]

Communism and its theory is more than rationalization. Undoubtedly, the thoughts and actions of communist leaders are determined in significant measure by the intellectual heritage of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Their ideology must be faced as one of the strongest forces active in the world today.

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[5]Alfred G. Meyer, Communism, Michigan State University, Random House Inc., 1960, p. 1

[6]J. Edgar Hoover, Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality, U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., p. 2

Communism means an ideal, a political movement, a method of analysis and a way of life. The meaning of communism depends on time, place, circumstances and the point of view of the observer.

Communism is not an invisible power. Its movement is created by men: the operation is by men as are all of its movements. Communism as an ideal extends back to Plato's Republic. In every century men have tried to resolve a contradiction in our social order.

Communism according to classical theory aims to create a classless society in which all production, distribution and exchange are community owned.

For those who subscribe to it, Communism is a secular religion. The creed of communism subscribed to by those who follow it is primarily the product of four men. Marx and Engels in the last century set down the basic theory and Lenin and Stalin contributed to their doctrines.

Communist ideology emphasizes the "inevitable" triumph of communism over capitalism. This doctrine is based on the belief that they have the key to the history of economics.

Communist theory identifies five phases of human society as stages in historic progression toward communism: (1) primitive society (2) slaveholding society (3) feudal society (4) capitalistic society (5) social society. The final step is communism.

The schools of Russia are a weapon of the dictatorship. The Communist Party maintains and controls the schools. The schools

are made to serve the purposes of the Communist Party.

Communism is a fanatical movement; it has the characteristics of repression and tyranny which are difficult to cope with. It has caused some of the gravest problems of our time. There is a definite drive on for world wide communism. The free people of the world must be ready to face this truth.

Study Topics - Committee Assignment.

Examine the ideals and principles of democracy and compare them with the communist.

Individual Assignment to Report On.

Examine democracy as a way of life. Why has freedom been basic in democratic society?

Class Assignment.

1. Review classifications of governments.
2. List contrasts which exist in governments classified as democracies and those classified as dictatorships.
3. Assign class to locate and read statements that describe communism.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party grew up as a tightly organized and self-conscious faction within the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.

The Communist Party worked to gain full control over the Russian working class movement with the aim of making its own policies prevail.

The party leader, Lenin, did everything within his power to make it into an organization whose every move was well under his own control, rejecting and casting out all persons and groups who

refused to submit to such control.

The party does not reflect the will of the people when the communists speak of the rule of the proletariat; "they actually mean the rule of the communist party". According to the view of the communists they are to lead and guide the workers in the revolution. By infiltration and stimulation of force they hope to establish communistic rule over the world.

The Communist Party has a war-like character. It uses all kinds of inconsistent methods to develop conflict. It is not organized for the purposes of a normal political party.

Russia was the first country in the world to fall under the communist movement. They have not been able to make the theories work in practice.

There were many problems of party policy organization unsolved when Lenin became ill. The death of Lenin brought out serious unsolved problems of party government.

No American political party is so fanatically bound by dogma as is the Communist Party which is devoted to the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. Briefly this dogma is based upon the following false conceptions:

1. That all phases of American life, industry, education, religion, politics, the press, radio and films, even family life, are dominated primarily by an irreconcilable class struggle between the capitalists and the workers.
2. That our system of free capitalist enterprise (which has produced for the American people the highest living standards in the world) has actually outlived its usefulness and must be destroyed.

3. That the system of communism (with its slave labor camps, low living standards, and one-party dictatorship over every phase of human life) is superior to and must take the place of our system of free enterprise, thus abolishing the class struggle for all time.
4. That American democracy is not a government of, by, and for the American people but a capitalist dictatorship, which must be destroyed.
5. That this change to communism and a classless society can be brought about only by the violent overthrow of the capitalist system and our form of government.
6. That the Communist Party is destined to carry out this historic mission.
7. That Communists owe their highest and unreserved loyalty to the Soviet Union, where the Communist system has been finally established.[7]

Assignment for Students.

Organize and outline the history of the Russian Communist Party.
Locate information concerning the doctrine and environment in which communism was worked out; this will give a good understanding of communism.
Find the shortcomings of the party.
List major events and milestones in the history of the party that have made a lasting impact.

Question:

Why do people join and why do they leave the party? (The answer to this question may be found by reading the following)

Reading Assignments:

Facts on Communism, Vol. II., U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
The Soviet Union from Lenin to Khrushchev, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1960, Washington, D. C.
How the Soviet System Works, Bauer, Raymond A. & others, Random House, Vintage Books.

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[7]U. S. Senate, The Communist Party of the United States of America, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1956. p 11.

Communism is history conscious. Communists see present day problems in terms of historical parallels and precedents. The historical memory of Communism, true and distorted, has played an important major role in educating the younger generation.

The history textbook is the political primer and catechism.

ECONOMIC FACTS

When the Bolsheviks seized power on November 7, 1917, they took over plants and industries as the first step in establishing the basis of socialism or communism. The departments which took over the management of economic life were left with a legacy of dying industries which they were trying to bring under concentrated control.[8]

One of the principles of early communism was that money is "a testimony of the right of the exploiter to obtain social goods with a view of speculation, profit and plundering the workers". Money thus ceased to serve its proper functions, when paper money was issued as a measure of value, unit of account, and medium of exchange. The government tried to move agricultural and industrial products without the use of money. This did not work. Trade bogged down. Towns were deserted.

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[8]Alexander Boykov, The Development of The Soviet Economic System, Cambridge University Press, pp. 6-7.

In 1917 there was a decline in industrial production. This was followed by a decline in agricultural production. Despite the fact that the Russian people did not have a very high standard of living in the years before the First World War, production of both agricultural and industrial commodities was so much less in the first years of the Soviet regime that the standard of living declined even to lower depths.

> The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party met in March 1921, Lenin made his followers face the bitter facts:
>
> We are living-he said-in such conditions of improverishment and ruin, overstrain and exhaustion of the principal productive forces of the peasants and the workers, that for a time everything must be subordinated to this fundamental consideration-at all costs to increase the quantity of goods. * * * In our attempt to pass over to Communism, we had suffered by the spring of 1921, a more serious defeat that any previously inflicted on us by Kolchak, Denikin or Pilsudsky. Compulsory requisition in the villages and the direct Communist approach to the problems of reconstruction in towns-this was the policy which interferred with the growth of the productive capacity of the country and proved to be the main cause of a profound economic and political crisis which confronted us in the spring of 1921.
>
> It was at this Congress that the first steps were taken toward the introduction of the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.). Lenin himself described this policy in one sentence in the same speech:
>
> The New Economic Policy means the substitution of a food tax for requisitioning; it means a transition to the restoration of capitalism in no small degree.
>
> The New Economic Policy restored market dealings up and down and through the various sectors of industry. Even though the N.E.P. was announced when industry was practically stagnant and agriculture was in the early stages of the famine of 1921-22, some revival occurred at once. Wherever there was still some industry and where famine had not struck, production picked up. Hope was revived.

Trade was stimulated. Small industries started up again.[9]

Student Assignments.

Read - Communism in Action, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946.

To learn:

What do the letters N.E.P. stand for?
What did the N.E.P. do?
Did the Communist Party as a whole agree concerning the need for the N.E.P.?
How did Trotsky feel about the N.E.P.?
How did the outside world view the N.E.P.?

Discussion Problems:

The situation in Russia after the Bolsheviks seized power on November 7, 1917.
What was the work of the Supreme Economic Council?
Explain how the Council activities were divided into departments.
Study various Production Tables to find how industry grew from 1913-1917.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The term communism was coined in the 1830's in the secret revolutionary societies of Paris. It originally meant the belief in and practice of common ownership, use and disposition of property. In that sense it stood for a protest against some existing social evils and injustices. It then represented an ancient religious Utopian ideal of a social system of economic and social inequality and political oppression. But communism did not remain an eloquent protest and social ideal very long. Soon it acquired a systematic

[9]Library of Congress, Communism in Action, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946, p. 3.

program organized as a world wide revolutionary movement.

Russian domestic history from 1856 to 1917 is a dreary story. During this period attempts were made to introduce Western-style economic, social and political reforms and harsh reaction against reforms. The Russian Tzars of the period (who since 1613 had been chosen from the Romanov family) varied a great deal in their attitudes toward reform. Most of them resisted reform. The eve of World War I saw some progress. In 1861 the agricultural workers who were virtual slaves had now been emancipated. Attempts to build up modern industry had been made in the 1880's.

Following a major uprising in 1905 a constitution was issued providing for an elected assembly called the Duma. However, even in 1914 the propertied classes were favored, so the Duma was far from being a truly representative assembly. Most of the power remained in the hands of the privileged.

Russian history points out that the 1917 replacement of the Romanov dynasty by the Provisional Government was known as the March Revolution. Before the 1917 revolution the communist movement consisted of scattered groups and parties dedicated to overthrow capitalism. After Soviet Russia was established, Lenin was returned from exile to take personal leadership of the Bolsheviks, the most powerful of the socialist groups.

The German military high command was instrumental in effecting Lenin's return to Russia. They had two objectives in mind in connection with the move. They felt it would destroy the pro-

allied Provincial Government and would weaken the Russian military against Germany. They were right, it did.

Lenin intended for his party to be a "new type". He conceived it to be the vanguard of the working class. His idea was to overthrow capitalism and then to construct socialism. The Bolshevik Party was created as a revolutionary combat organization composed of professional revolutionists. These people devoted themselves to semi-military discipline and the revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism. After Russia seized power in 1917, the function of the Bolshevik party was altered. It now aimed at the organization, direction and administration of the state, the implementation of government policy, and the maintenance of power. Lenin demanded far-reaching changes when he returned, such as: the control of industry by the workers' committees, immediate seizure of land by the peasants, an immediate end to war and the recognition of the soviets as the governing organs in place of the Provisional Government. "Peace, Bread and Freedom" and "All Power to the Soviets", were popular rallying cries of the Bolshevik revolutionaires in their attempt to replace the Provisional Government.

There were other socialist groups in the Soviet, however, Lenin soon maneuvered his party into a position of leadership in the Soviet. Lenin's followers succeeded in overthrowing the Provisional Government by the fall of 1917. The "October Revolution" marked the beginning of Bolshevik rule in Russia. In the

following year the Bolsheviks became known as the Communist Party.

The years following the revolution marked a period of great confusion and turmoil in Russia. There was humiliating peace with Germany, the removal of the capital from Petrograd to Moscow, the murder of Tzar Nichols II and his family, protracted civil war in almost all parts of the old Tzarist Empire, half-hearted anti-Bolshevik intervention of the British, French, Americans and Japanese, and war with Poland and Rumania.

By 1921, when the last enemies had been driven from Russia, the nation was in a shambles of war. Private incentive had been ruined. By 1922 famine raged, with tens of millions of people starving or on a semi-starvation diet. Some historians say that five million lost their lives. This was the beginning of communism.

Lenin struck back. Slave labor camps were increased, dreaded secret police compelled conformity, churches were closed. Those who opposed Bolsheviks were ruthlessly executed as enemies of the people.

The result was the N.E.P., New Economic Policy. Peasants were now allowed to keep their surpluses of grain after taxation. They were no longer confiscated. They could even dispose of their surpluses as they chose and private trade was allowed to develop. In the industrial field many businesses were returned to private owners.

To the surprise of Bolshevik leaders, N.E.P. proved a relative

success. Both agricultural and industrial production increased.

Lenin did not live to see the final results of N.E.P.

AT A GLANCE

Important Rulers in Russian History

Early Rulers (980-1341)
- Vladimir the Saint
- Yaroslav the Wise
- Ivan I

Russia Under the Czars (1462-1917)
- Ivan III
- Ivan the Terrible

The Romanov Line (1613-1917)
- Michael
- Peter the Great
- Catherine the Great
- Alexander I
- Nicholas I
- Alexander II
- Alexander III
- Nicholas II

Provisional Government (March-November, 1917)

Russia Under the Communists (November, 1917-Present)
- Vladimir Lenin
- Joseph Stalin
- Georgi Malenkov
- Nikolai Bulganin
- Nikita Khrushchev[10]

Student Problems.

Have a group of students outline the history of Communism (980-1341) (1462-1917) (1613-1917) (1917 to present). Contrast life in the Soviet Union and the United States in the early formative years. What are the marked differences?

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[10]Book I, Story of Nations, by Rogers, Adams & Brown, Henry Holt and Company, p. 532.

Read - January 11, 1952 issue of U.S. News and World Report. Compare living in the United States with living in Russia.

Assign a select group to study the early movements of communism.

Films.

"Soviet Union and It's People". Emphasis upon geography, climate, economic life and history. Illustrates the development of industry, transportation and political organization. Film can be obtained from: United States Department of the Army, Pictorial Service, Washington 25, D. C.

"People of the Soviet Union". (22 min.) Produced in 1940, recently revised, and

"George Kennan Discusses Communism". Both films available from Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Questions and Topics for Study, Research and Discussion.

Read about the Russian Tzars of the Romanov family. Why did they resist reform?
What was the status of the non-land owners (serfs) in Russia before World War I?
Describe the Duma of Russia.
Which one was the most important of the early opposition groups?
Why did it take so long for Russia to emerge as America's rival in the Far East and elsewhere?
What new problems does scientific development pose for foreign policy?

ORIGIN OF THE 5-YEAR PLANS

Many incidents led to the beginning of the 5-Year Plans. There was an increasing number of public enterprises, also the policy of direct control by workers was being followed by many factories. All of this led to the need of a high coordinating authority which would be divorced from actual administration. The State Economics Planning Commission, or Gosplan, was given this authority.

In February 1921, on the eve of the launching of the N.E.P., Gosplan was instructed to draw up a general plan for the national economy and to break it down into annual programs. It was the responsibility of Gosplan to formulate plans and programs for the control, expansion, and interrelation, of the entire economic life of the nation, including industry, agriculture finance, trade, and transport, whether nationalized, municipal, cooperative, or still privately owned and operated. It developed its planning work into an Annual Plan and a 5-Year Plan and a more general Plan indicating the course of development beyond the 5 years. This has become the central planning agency of the Soviet economic system, without which the various individual plans and projects would come into conflict with one another. While Gosplan does not administer or operate any elements of the national economy, it records the progress of the plans, its successes or failures in different sectors of industry and in different sections of the country, and works out modifications as experience dictates.

All through the period of the N.E.P., Gosplan was at work studying and engineering the economy as a whole. Areas of development and expansion were laid out in different industries and regions, and in agriculture, transportation, trade, and public construction. A basic decision was made to emphasize capital development for future growth in the broad outlines of a general economic plan, and there would have to be much tightening of belts to carry out this program.

In 1925, after a new stable currency had been introduced, Gosplan issued a report on the economic control figures of the U.S.S.R. for the year 1925-26. By that time the desperate need to increase food and raw materials for any broad program of Socialist construction seemed of the clearest urgency to the dominant leaders of the Soviet state. Increased raw materials were needed for the expansion of industry and for exports with which to pay for machinery and foreign supplies.[9]

The 5-Year Plans of succeeding years very largely set up specific programs which determined the rate of progress for the economy of Soviet Russia. They provided for:

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[9] Ibid., pp. 4-5.

1. Collectivization of agriculture.
2. Rapid development of heavy industry.
3. Increase in basic materials.
4. Exploitation of vast eastern areas of the country.
5. Mechanization and electrification.
6. Improvements in the transportation.
7. Absorption of planned increases in urban population and of industrial employees.
8. Each industry had set goals of production.
9. Planned increase in productivity of labor.
10. Reduction in hours.
11. Increases in pay and the provision of social services.
12. Production costs to be checked.

Questions:

1. Tell about the work of the Gosplan. Why was it organized?
2. Did the First 5-Year Plan indicate that other 5-Year Plans would follow?
3. When was the First 5-Year Plan drawn up?
4. What specific provisions were set up in each of the 5-Year Plans?
5. What were the goals of the 5-Year Plans?

Discussion Topics:

Why was the period of collectivization called a man-made famine?
The communist laborers are required to read labor books. Every wage earner in the Soviet is required to have and read these books.
How would you feel about such a situation?

Debate Question:

Resolved that the 5-Year Plan was a success in every way.

AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS

On March 6, 1856, Commodore Matthew C. Perry predicted a Cold War between Russia and the United States. He said:

> It seems that the people of America will, in some form or other, extend their domination and their power until they shall have brought within their mighty embrace

multitudes of the islands of the great Pacific.

> And I think too that eastward and southward will her great rival in future aggrandizement stretch forth her power to the coasts of China and Siam; and thus the Saxon and the Cossacks (i.e., Russians) will meet once more, in strife or friendship on another field.
>
> Will it be friendship? I fear not.
>
> The antagonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism must then meet at last, and then will be fought that mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest.
>
> On its issues will depend the freedom or the slavery of the world-despotism or rational liberty must be the fate of civilized man.[11]

The story of these two nations and how they have developed into superpowers and how issues grew is fascinating. It is interesting to note that American expansion occurred in the Pacific, as Russian expansion occurred in bordering lands.

We usually identify Russian control in Eastern Europe as a result or aftermath of World War II; we should not forget that the Russians had long exerted control over parts of Eastern and Central Europe.

Assignment - Problems to Consider.

> Trace the historical setting for American Soviet relations from the Mid-Ninteenth Century to World War I.
> How did the United States and the Soviet Union develop into such super-powers?
> Why are issues between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. of world wide importance?

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[11] Raymond E. Platig, The United States and the Soviet Challenge, Foreign Relations Series, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, River Forest, Illinois, p. 2.

How did the poverty and political upheavel in China, contribute to the success of Bolsheviks?
How do the aims of American revolutionaries differ from the aims of the Bolsheviks?
Trace U. S. growth and development from 1880 through 1950.
In what ways did the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 affect relationships?

Readings:

The United States and Soviet Challenge, Platig & Porter, Laidlaw Brothers, Foreign Relations Series.
What You Should Know About Communism-And Why, Scholastic Book Services, 33 West 42nd Street, New York 36, Dept.CB-1.
Communist Persuasion (A Personal Experience of Brainwashing), by E. Winance, O.S.B., P. J. Kenedy & Sons, New York, N. Y.

PRINCIPLES OF LENINISM

By 1921, Lenin was in firm control of Russia, but the expected world wide revolution failed to materialize. In order to appease discontent among the peasantry, Lenin instituted the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) which consisted of incentives to produce grain by way of restoring some free enterprise on the farms. Meantime, Lenin died in January, 1924, and a power struggle ensued between Stalin, Trotsky, Tinoviev, Kamenev and Bukharin. By virtue of his control over party apparatus, Stalin emerged victorious. By 1928 he was in firm control and in that year he ended the N.E.P. and instituted the first 5-Year Plan.

Lenin was a master terrorist who marched to supremecy over the bodies of thousands of countrymen. His writings were the most widely read of any in modern history. Maxim Gorky said, "Lenin was a man who prevented people from living their own lives as no other man before him was able to do."

Lenin started with Marxism based on the promise that "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." Karl Marx taught that the only way to eliminate inequality was through revolution. Everyone would receive a just return for his work under temporary "dictatorship of the proletariat", or working class. Finally a classless and stateless society would emerge in which all would receive "according to his need."

Lenin's "dictatorship of the proletariat" became a dictatorship over the proletariat. The classless society became one in which the elite class of communist party members controlled everything in the country.

Marx had never thought out the composition of the Party and such details; Lenin did. Lenin set up some rules which were as follows:

The Party must be small.
The Party must be tightly controlled.
Party members must be deeply loyal.
Fanaticism, not members was the key.
Members must live, eat, breathe and dream revolution.
Discipline must be rigid.
If an individual falters, oust him.
Revolutions cannot be won by clean hands, or white shirts only by blood, sweat and burning torch.

Marx thought up or created these ideas, but it was Lenin who put them into organized action.

In 1903 the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party or (Russian Marxist Party) met in Brussels. A dispute arose. Should the Party membership be restricted or open to anybody? Lenin fought for restricted membership and won. His group was called the Bolsheviks

(the majority). The losers were called the Mensheviks (minority). Lenin insisted that members should be trained revolutionaries. To allow anybody, curiosity seekers, weaklings and half-hearted joiners to belong would reduce the party's discipline, it's power and fanaticism. He felt that the masses could not be trusted to make a revolution. He often said they needed men willing to die because the Party told them to die. The principles of Lenin are in full effect throughout the communist world today.

Lenin was an able propagandist. He thought in terms of battle plans, tactics and strategy, not in theories or philosophical abstractions. He maintained a man was either your friend or enemy.

Lenin worked day and night for seventeen years to perfect his plans for the revolution. His opportunity came in March 1917. Revolution erupted in Russia. The cheka (secret police) instituted a reign of terror. A wide search for enemies racked the country. Pravda, the Party newspaper, urged drastic measures. Marx had prophesied that the revolution would take place in a highly industrialized nation. Russia was industrially backward.

During the revolution most industry was nationalized. Trade and commerce were officially abolished. The government tried to distribute manufactured articles to the people. Food supplies were confiscated. Poor peasants were assembled in committees to spy on their richer neighbors who might be hiding grain. Class was set against class. This was an established tactic of communism.

The nation was shattered by 1921 when the last enemies

had been driven from Russia. Private incentive had been ruined, indistrial production was down and millions of people were starving and there was a great loss of life. This was Russia's introduction to Lenin's communism. The secret police compelled conformity; labor camps were increased and churches were closed. Anyone who opposed the Bolsheviks was executed.

Terror was not the answer. In March 1921, sailors of the Red Navy in Kronstadt, who were formerly Bolshevik supporters, rebelled. Lenin realized a change had to be made. The New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) was the result. It proved a success, as it gave the leaders a breathing spell they needed to consolidate gains. Both agriculture and industrial production increased. Lenin did not live to see the final results of the temporary N.E.P. Lenin's skill cannot be underestimated. Ruthless and iron-clad discipline surrounded his concept of Party supremecy. It was difficult for Western civilization to believe that men could operate under a state policy, where actions of brutality and terror were prevalent and human dignity disregarded, but this was the plan Lenin inherited and carried out.

Sayings of Lenin.

> As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph --a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over World Capitalism.

> Lenin used the word ruthless often which is a clue to his thinking.

> There is still too little of that ruthlessness which is indispensable for the success of socialism.

These sayings reveal the Lenin who has always been hailed by the Moscow ruling heirarchy as the guiding genius of communism in Russia.

Lenin's Ten Commandments of Revolution:

1. Never reject terror on principle.
2. Salvation lies only along the road of international Socialist revolution.
3. There are no morals in politics: There is only expediency.
4. Religion is the opiate of the people.
5. Let me teach the children, and the seed I have sown will never be uprooted.
6. Truth does not count unless it serves an end.
7. Our tactic; absolute distrust.
8. Regard all persons without sentiment.
9. Promises are like piecrusts; made to be broken.
10. Scheme...zigzag...retreat...anything to hasten the coming to power of communism.[12]

Problems for Study About Lenin:

1. What was Lenin's early background?
2. What role did his brother play in the formation of the young Lenin's political ideas?
3. Who were Lenin's key associates in the underground, and what became of them in later history?
4. What is the difference between the two terms, "Menshevik" and "Bolshevik", and what was their early significance?
5. How did the Russo-Japanese War pave the way for the Russian Revolution?
6. What was "Bloody Sunday", and what was its effect?
7. Give the background of the abdication of Czar Nicholas II.
8. Which side did Lenin favor in World War I?
9. How did the German High Command "use" Lenin?
10. Who was Alexander Kerensky?
11. How was the Kerensky regime overthrown?
12. Once in power, how did Lenin treat his former opponents?
13. What was Russia's last free election?
14. What were the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty?
15. Why did Lenin accept them?
16. What was the ultimate fate of the Czar?
17. What brought the Allied military forces onto Russian territory, and what was achieved?

[12]Look Magazine, May 22, 1962, p. 35.

18. What was the origin of the Red Terror?
19. What was the New Economic Policy?
20. What conditions forced Lenin to put it into effect?
21. What humanitarian gesture did the United States make to the Russian people, and under whose administration?
22. What was Lenin's attitude toward labor unions?
23. What warnings did Lenin express in his political will and testament?
24. How were these borne out?
25. From his statements and actions would one call Lenin a Russian patriot or an international revolutionary?[12]

Reading Assignments.

Look Magazine, May 22, 1962.
Principles of Leninism, Chapter 4, Alfred G. Meyer, Random House, New York, New York

Other Student Activities.

Write a brief sketch of Lenin's life.
Who are some of Lenin's apostles?
Why have so many people read Lenin's works?
Have a group construct a large map similar to the one on Page 5, Look Magazine, May 22, 1962 to show historical developments of Russia.

[12] Ibid., Memo to Teachers.

THE STALIN REGIME

By 1926 the Soviet state, dominated by intellectual Marxian revolutionaries, settled down to save its home base, Russia. The theories of Karl Marx, which provided the core of the Soviet world outlook, consisted of two elements. One, the theory of progress toward higher forms of social organization. Collective forms of production constantly emphasized the collective aspects of the industrial economy. The other is the theory of revolution of a violent overthrow of the social and economic order, based on private ownership of the means of production.

Lenin had intended that his party would be a "new type". He conceived it to be the vanguard of the working class. Lenin passed away in January 21, 1924. Between 1924 and 1926, Stalin emerged as the undisputed leader of national communism. However, Lenin denounced Stalin shortly before he died, but too late to keep him from moving into his place. Stalin lacked the leadership of Lenin. He was more of a plodder. Once Stalin was well in control of the party, he adopted much of the program of his left wing critics and thus faced new opposition from leaders who were committed to a program of caution and slow reform. These leaders were purged, from positions of influence. This was the time when Stalin launched the program of rapid industrialization and the First 5-Year Plan. It was an ambitious and reckless program. Stalin himself later referred to the years of the First 5-Year Plan as another revolution.

The plan for industrialization disregarded economic balance, rationality or demands of the consumer. It was a desparate crash program; it brought untold human misery. The Russian population again suffered lean years with a drastic lowering of living standards. Every ounce of available energy, human as well as material, was pressed into service and pumped into investment. This introduced a new civil war against the peasantry in agriculture. Every year's harvest was sent to the hungry city dwellers. This was the only way to keep up industrialization. Private enterprise in farming was abolished. The peasants were forced into cooperation and collective farms. Here they were subject to controls. Here they used tractors and implements owned by the government.

Peasants' resistance to the attempt to "collectivize" them was bitter and persistent. The regime overcame the peasants through a virtual civil war in which thousands of peasants lost their lives, millions were left destitute. The agricultural economy of the Soviet Union suffered damages that were not mended until more than twenty years later. Right at this time a disastrous famine caused millions of Soviet citizens to die.

With industrialization came new radicalism in cultural and educational affairs. Soviet Russia moved further away from socialist goals and methods. The workers were totally subjected to discipline under a new managerial system. All agencies were now run by single managers with full authority and responsibility. Stalin was preparing for world conquest. Stalin became, in the

Communists' eyes, a virtual god on earth. On March 5, 1953, Stalin died. The communist world went into mourning. His funeral was a state spectacle. His body was entombed in Moscow. Speeches told of his greatness. The whole world wondered what would come next.

Student Activities.

Prepare a time line and show how historical facts fit in from 1917 to 1952.
Draw a pyramid and show by illustration how orders travel from top to bottom--that is from Moscow to faraway villages and factory committees.
What are some of the freedoms you enjoy that communists never know about?
Chart some of these and make contrast. This assignment may be in theme form, chart form or cartoon.
"Communist Parties in the satellite countries follow the model of Soviet Russia". Study Colegrove's chart. Pages 119, 142 and 151.[13]
What percent of Russia's population is in the top three classes?
How are the urban lower classes treated in Russia?
Why must the wives work in Russia? Is this reason the same for American housewives?
Plan a debate - Possible topics:
Resolved that the family is destroyed by working mothers.
Resolved that the Communist Party gains strength by separating children from their parents and homes.

Reading Assignment.

Education for Survival, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962.
Communism, Alfred G. Meyer, Random House, pp. 78-86.

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[13]Kenneth Colegrove, Democracy Versus Communism, Princeton, N. J., De Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1957, pp. 196-209

THE PRESIDIUM

At the top of the Communist pyramid is the Presidium. It has grown from the seeds planted by Lenin. It is a huge bureaucracy or body of officials. It now includes six million men and over a million women who carry out the orders of the Party dictators. They run the Soviet government, they control the Red Army, direct the secret policy, rule the labor camps, supervise education, plan production and consumption of goods for over two hundred million people. They manage the factories, mines, railroads and all of the collective farms.

This top executive committee of the Party called the Presidium decides what the Party and the Soviet government will do. In 1919 it was the Politburo or Political Bureau. In 1920 the Politburo included just five members; Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and two other old Bolsheviks. Lenin was chairman. In 1924 the membership increased to seven. During Stalin's dictatorship it averaged about ten members. In 1952 it increased to twenty-five. When Stalin died in 1953 its membership was reduced to ten. In mid-1957 it numbered fifteen.

Even though the Soviet constitution says the Party is ruled by the Congress of the Communist Party, the Party Congress obeys the Presidium. Party rules and the Soviet Constitution are not what they seem to be. The Party Congress is directed to elect a central committee and this committee is supposed to elect the Presidium. However, a few closely united members of the Presidium

have always run the Congress and have chosen the members of the Central Committee.

The Communist Party Congress met at least once a year under Lenin. The Party Congress met only once in about four years under Stalin.

Members of the Supreme Soviet are elected every four years on a basis of what the constitution calls "universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot". Every citizen who has reached the age of 18 is eligible to vote, irrespective of race, nationality, sex, religion, education, property status or past activities. The voter is presented with a single slate of candidates, one for each office.

> W. W. Kulski, in his book, The Soviet Regime describes the 1952 Party Congress:
>
> The Congress delegates were not elected directly by the rank and file members of the Party at the general meetings of the primary organizations (soviets). They were picked by the Party bureaucracy at regional conferences. . . The mode of electing delegates was determined by the Central Committee, which established in advance the agenda (program of discussions) that was subsequently unanimously adopted by the Congress itself. Local Party organizations were not asked to make suggestions about the agenda. Thus everything was staged in advance by the Central Committee, whose members supplied almost all of the Congress speakers. . . . The servility of Congress delegates to the leaders on whose good graces their daily bread depended was manifested from the open meeting.[14]

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[14] W. W. Kulski, The Soviet Regime, Syracuse University Press, 1954.

Words like 'Congress', 'Committee' and 'elections' have a very different meaning from the meaning we give them in the U.S.A.

Readings and Discussion Topics.

Read - The United States and the Soviet Challenge, Foreign Relations Series, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, River Forest, Illinois.

Study the official seal of the Soviet Union. Why is the hammer and sickle superimposed on the globe?

To understand how the communist system works you must understand why deviation is treated as a crime. How are Americans encouraged to deviate?

How do the Communist Parties in satellite countries model their program? What exception is there to the rule today?

Map Studies.

Referring to map on Page 10, The United States and the Soviet Challenge, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, it points out countries which the Soviet Union has dominated up to 1945.

Make a large map of Russia and locate its principle resources.

What were the advantages of Russia's vast size during the Napoleonic Wars?

KHRUSHCHEV AND THE COMMUNIST DOCTRINE

Nikita S. Khrushchev is an optimist. He has said that our grandchildren will be Communists. He has said that Western culture and civilization will be buried by Communist culture.

Mr. Khrushchev bases his optimism on what he regards as a realistic appraisal of the international situation. In his Foreign Affairs article in October 1959, he challenges the United States to look at the "real" facts, the "real situation". He bids us not "to go against reality, against life itself". The clear implication of these statements is that if we see the "realities" of international politics, we too will recognize that communism is the wave of the future.

This contemporary expression of classic Marxist determinism and optimism has a bite to it because of the momentous events that have taken place since the Soviet Union was established. In his Foreign Affairs article Mr. Khrushchev makes this disquieting claim:

At present, the Socialist (Communist) countries cover about one-fourth of the territory of the globe, have one-third of its population, and their indistrial output accounts for about one-third of the total world output.

In short, the world's No. 1 Communist believes that the balance of power has shifted decisively in his favor. In his power analysis, Khrushchev includes ideological and psychological factors as well as economic and military factors.

This supreme Communist confidence that the future belongs to them has ominous political implications for the free world, and especially for the United States. We can see our dilemma most sharply in Berlin. According to Khrushchev's statements recorded in this study, he feels certain that Soviet power is preponderant and, therefore, he has the capacity to impose his "solution" upon the Berlin problem. He says openly that he favors "compromise", and "coexistence", but between the lines it is all too clear that he wants these objectives only on his terms.

According to my reading of history, says Senator Hubert Humphrey, the Communists are not destined to rule the

world. I believe that the future is not closed, but open. The future belongs to those who deserve to inherit it. I believe that the open society, that genuine representative government, will not perish if those who believe in government by the people and for the people will be willing to work and fight as hard as those who believe in government by self-perpetuating elite. There is nothing automatic about the survival of democracy. As Edmund Burke said, Evil triumphs if good men fail to act. The values of free government and human dignity can survive only if we are willing to pay the price. And the price is high.[15]

Even though Khrushchev proclaims a doctrine of peaceful co-existance he has actually adopted the basic doctrines laid down by Lenin and Stalin.

Lenin in his hostility to the non-communist world said:

We are living not merely in a state, but in a system of states; and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the Bourgeois is inevitable.[16]

After Stalin had fully consolidated his dictatorial power in 1928, he declared:

The Soviet Union harbors no illusion as to the possibility of durable peace... Wars of proletarian dictatorship against world capitalism are inevitable and revolutionary.[16]

Khrushchev also believes in the triumph of Communism. In 1958 he said:

It is now becoming more and more clear that the end of the sway of capitalism is drawing near in other countries, too, and that capitalism is a system that has

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[15]Library of Congress, Khrushchev on a Shifting Balance of World Forces, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., pp. III-IV.

[16]Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, The Profile of Communism, Freedom Books, New York, N. Y., pp. 16-18.

outlived its age and is bound to perish. The future is ours! The future is for Marxism--Leninism! The future is for Communism![16]

And Khrushchev elaborates:

. . . The Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has always been and remains the general line of our country's foreign policy.

It has been alleged that the Soviet Union advances the principle of peaceful coexistence out of tactical considerations, considerations of expediency. Yet it is common knowledge that we have always, from the very first years of Soviet power, stood with equal firmness for peaceful coexistence. . .

In the countries where capitalism is still strong and has a huge military and police apparatus at its disposal, the reactionary forces will of course inevitably offer serious resistance. There the transition to socialism will be attended by a sharp class, revolutionary struggle. . .

Leninism teaches us that the ruling classes will not surrender their power voluntarily. And the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the struggle may assume, the use or non-use of violence in the transition to socialism, depends on the resistance of the exploiters. . .[16]

Khrushchev's Secret Speech of 1956:

In February of 1956, Khrushchev felt strong enough to destroy any of the existing Stalin philosophy. His whole speech was an effort to downgrade Stalin. He drew a picture of Stalin and presented him as a paranoid, megalomanic. He accused him of a series of criminal acts. The Communist world was shocked when it heard the violent attack. Stalin had been the godhead of the government for thirty years.

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[16] Ibid., pp. 16-18.

> Khrushchev had a number of reasons for making this attack on Stalin. He wanted to destroy the power of the old Stalinists completely and he wanted to give the people and the new elite class of managers some assurance that the rule of terror was over. He also thought that he could shake up the whole structure of the party at home and abroad by this method.
>
> Khrushchev wanted to create his own power regime. The downgrading of Stalin caused insecurity in the minds of party officials, but it raised the people's hopes and aspirations for a better life.[16]

The Council of Ministers is now headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev. By virtue of his official government he is the real executive head of government and is referred to as Premier Khrushchev.

There is constant danger in America since so many Americans believe every Soviet call for coexistence and the emotional schemes Khrushchev plans for disarmament. Some Americans are quick to believe that Communist leaders want to live in peace with us. From our past experiences we should know this is not true. They are aiming to dominate the world. We must not forget that the United States is their major target.

The Khrushchev policy includes:

1. To build up a strong Soviet military based on ballistic missiles.
2. Proposes to build a strong industry.
3. Supporting extreme nationalism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
4. Giving economic and technical aid to Asia, Africa and Latin America.
5. Put his world-wide subversive apparatus in high gear.

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[16] Ibid., pp. 16-18.

It consists of local Communist parties, Communist front organizations, Communist espionage and Red propoganda. This then is Khrushchev's program. These are the tactics he is using to work toward what he describes as the inevitable trend of history: The victory of Communism.[17]

It is very difficult for us Americans to imagine what life in a Communist country is like. It is hard to believe that life in the Soviet Union, or China or one of the European satellites is as bad as the foes of Communism say it is.

The people of the Soviet Union have the same hopes, problems and fears as we have. It is the way Russia and communism treat their hopes, their problems and fears that makes them different. The love of a mother for her child is not confined to the non-communist world, but in Russia this family relationship is incidental to the whims of the government.

From the time of Stalin to the present day the history of the Soviet Union has been the story of a gigantic war of internal conquest. On one side were the few who ruled, on the other were the people of Russia. From the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan the tragic history of Russia had begun. The people of Russia have suffered human degradation and complete contempt for the moral and physical well being.

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[17]Allen W. Dulles, We Can't Lick Communism Without Understanding It, Address to V.F.W. in Detroit, Aug. 22, 1960, condensed version in Readers Digest Assn., Inc., December, 1960.

Student Activities:

Reading Assignments for Advanced Students

Analysis of Khrushchev's Secret Speech of 1956, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington D. C.
Soviet Conduct in World Affairs, Alexander Dallin, New York, 1961.
Khrushchev on the Shifting Balance of World Forces, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961. Price 30¢.

Discussion Topics:

How do the five basic elements of Khrushchev's program contradict what Khrushchev proclaims in his doctrine of peaceful coexistence?

How can the United States best combat the elements of Khrushchev's plan?

Many Americans have opposed our schools plan to teach about communism. How and why has this attitude changed.

Debate Topics:

Resolved that every High School student should understand about Communism.

Resolved that we must have knowledge about Communism in order to combat it.

Suggested Topics for Written Assignments.

Scapegoating.
I Am An American.
Frontiers in America.
Who Should go to College.

Films to view and follow with discussions.

A Desk for Billie, available from National Education Association, Washington, D. C. or N.M.E.A., Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Russian Life Today, produced in 1958 (21 min.), rental, black & white $5.00 and color $10.00. About the diversity of the peoples in areas of Russia; life in the cities and on the farms. Write Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 De Longore Avenue, Hollywood 28, California.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

We should guard against assuming that the harsh, inhuman methods of Stalin in forcing industrialization have left in the Soviet Union today a type of popular resentment which borders on revolt. There are several reasons why this assumption would appear to be incorrect.

First, Communist internal propaganda has sought to focus the popular gaze on the future and on the glories of building the Communist society. It has also played upon patriotic pride, especially during World War II and has stressed the themes of capitalistic encirclement and "overtake America". There can be little doubt that such "propaganda of the deed" as the Soviet successes in putting the first satellite in orbit around the earth or sending the first rocket to the moon also stimulate the patriotic pride of the Soviet people.

Second, since Stalin's death, much of Stalin's harshness has been denounced by Khrushchev. It is reported that many of the slave-labor camps of Stalin's day have been disbanded and the role of the political police has been curtailed. The Soviet people today thus might feel a greater degree of personal security than they did under Stalin. In this connection we should note that, although the Soviet people are deprived of the personal freedoms which Americans value so highly, historically most of these freedoms have never been experienced by more than a small minority of the Russian people

Third, although the average Soviet citizen may find life drab he also finds that he is making more money and receiving many more educational and health benefits than his elders did before the revolution.

Fourth, Khrushchev has changed some of the more objectionable features of life on the collective farms. He has also set up Regional Economic Councils for the purpose of "decentralizing" economic decision-making. Actually, as the Seven-Year Plan indicates, overall economic decisions are still made at the top, in Moscow. But most observers tend to agree that the Regional arrangement will give greater responsibilities to local managers which in turn may lead to greater efficiency in production.[11]

Khrushchev makes many promises to the Soviet people. He has promised a 40 per cent real income increase between 1959 and 1965. He has also promised a 40 hour work week by 1962 and an effort to reduce the work week to 35 hours after 1964. The work week in Russia today is 46 hours.

Today it appears that the Soviet people are willing to go all out to build up the Soviet economy. There are those who think that Khrushchev has opened the way for consumer demand and public opinion to have a part in the life of the people. The structure and functions of the Soviet government today are essentially as

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[11] Ibid., p. 34.

they were under Stalin. Soviet leaders are now asking how much freedom the dictatorship can allow without weakening the Soviet system. It would not be out of question for Khrushchev to reinstate the Stalinist terror if he feels a need of it.

The Soviet policy in recent years has undergone some changes and the Stalinist regime has been publicly denounced. However, the brutal activities employed in 1956 in Hungary were much like the Stalinist measures.

Even the literary people are curbed in Russia. In 1958, Boris Pasternak, a Russian writer, refused the Nobel Prize for Literature because of pressures and insults which he received from Soviet people. Boris Pasternak was an independent writer, poet, translator and novelist who wrote the novel Doctor Zhivago during the last Stalin years and the years following Stalin's death. The novel dealt with the Civil War era in Russia, the fighting, the horror and disorder. The author was objective in relating about the misery and want. He made a strong appeal for a return to Christian ethics. The Soviet publishers did not know whether they should publish the book and it was refused by various Soviet publishers. The novel was published in Italy in 1958 and translated into many languages. In October of 1958 the Swedish Academy awarded it the Nobel Prize for Literature. At first Pasternak was grateful, thankful, touched, proud, astonished and abashed. The Communist storm began. Pasternak was even asked to leave Russia. He was called a pig and a

traitor. The Soviet Union of writers petitioned the government to strip Pasternak of his citizenship and expel him from the country.

Pasternak decided to denounce the Nobel Prize. He died May 30, 1960, after many heartaches and humiliating experiences. Thus we know the Soviet leadership will not tolerate writers who do not accept the Party line.

The Soviet people have set a goal, to catch up with the U.S.A. in production and even surpass it.

In October 1957 the world was stirred by the successful launching of the first Soviet earth satellite, the Sputnik. The success of the Soviet Sputnik made the achievements of the West look small. Russia felt it was catching up and overtaking America.

Russia's increased military power has been recognized, but the leaders of N.A.T.O. denied the superiority of Soviet military power as a total. They felt the Soviet advance was limited to intercontinental missiles, was temporary and would not last long. Many people do not believe all of the claims that Khrushchev makes regarding Russia's progress. Perhaps there has been progress but they still have a long way to go. The people are living in crowded conditions where decent privacy is next to impossible. Inadequate housing is mentioned in every report. A room for a whole family is standard in Western regions and barracks or crudely covered dugouts in the Siberian and eastern regions.

The inequalities among different classes contradicts many of Stalin's statements.

In 1932, William H. Chamberlin, an American journalist who represented the Christian Science Monitor in the U.S.S.R. counted seven different dining rooms in Magnitogorsk, the big iron and steel center in the Urals. The food served ranged in quality from plentiful, if heavy, food served to high plant officials and imported American engineers to subhuman diet allotted to the unfortunate Kulaks and political prisoners, of whom tens of thousands were employed on forced labor jobs.[18]

W. L. White also reported this cost system in the dining rooms of a Soviet motor factory which he visited. Much is written about the rest homes for workers, but nothing is said about the selection. Walter Citrine in his book, I Search for Truth in Russia, says an estimated three percent of the industrial workers had the privileges of a rest home in 1932.[19]

In the plant managed by Krovchenko at Nikopal near the Black Sea, where several of these resorts are located, only 57 out of 1,500 workers had been to a rest home during the year; however, all of the workers had deductions from their wages for this service. These are facts that the Russians try to keep from the public. The rest homes sound wonderful on paper; only investigations give the true picture.

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[18]William H. Chamberlin, American Mercury, May 1945, p. 626.

[19]Walter Citrine, I Search for Truth in Russia, E. T. Dutton, New York, 1937.

Dr. Stefan T. Possony, Professor of International Politics in the Graduate School of Georgetown University and also Associate of the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, summarized Khrushchev's speech of January 6, 1961, for the U. S. Senate Sub-committee to investigate the administration of the Internal Security Act. The entire report of questions and answers is well worth reading. However here are the highlights.

DR. POSSONY'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

I now want to summarize my interpretation of Khrushchev's speech:
(1) This speech, together with the declaration of the Communist Parties of November 1960, has disclosed Communist strategy as it will be employed for the next 5 years or so. (2) The traditional goal of communism, the conquest of the entire world, is not only reaffirmed but is held far more strongly and hopefully than in the past. It is "unthinkable" that the Communists will abandon their goal of world domination regardless of the price they have to pay. They are willing to pay any price to attain their objective. (3) The Communists probably are honestly convinced that they are invincible (a) because of the alleged predetermination of history, (b) because of their combined military-political strength, (c) because of their anticipated military superiority, and (d) because of the anticipated demoralization of the free world.
(4) Communist strategy has become more sophisticated than it was under Stalin.
(5) The Communists believe that the final decision in the world struggle, and specifically the victory of world communism, will be attained in the present era of history. In their conception, this era seems to extend to 1975, approximately.
(6) Armed struggle is inevitable. Such specific forms of armed struggle, as liberation wars, uprisings, and "pressure from below" also are inevitable.
(7) A global thermonuclear war is not entirely inevitable. If the free world, and especially the strongest democratic countries like the United States capitulate, then such a

war may be avoided. However, while preferable, such a development is unlikely.
(8) The Communist Parties in the free world and their sympathizers must do everything in their power to facilitate nuclear blackmail by the Soviet Union and to prevent military resistance by the free world.
(9) The Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc must not leave any stone unturned to increase their military power in order to fight the probable (albeit not inevitable) world war and to win a global thermonuclear conflict.
(10) For the time being, such conflict must be avoided. The turning point in history will come when the Soviet Union overtakes the United States, some time between 1965 and 1970. Khrushchev talks as though he conceives this competition in terms of an "economic" production race. It is more likely that he is thinking about a race in military technology. Consequently, the great turning point in history will come when the Soviet Union, irrespective of per capita production in industrial goods, achieves technologically superior armaments and attains a military force which qualitatively and quantitatively, will be superior to the military forces of the United States. If necessary, this force will be employed in the second phase of the current era.
(11) In the first phase, the armed struggle will mostly take the form of liberation wars and uprisings, plus deterrence by nuclear blackmail, on the part of the Soviets, of any military initiatives undertaken by the free world.
(12) Also, in this first phase the struggle must be intensified on the "active fronts in the underdeveloped areas." In particular, it must be pushed in Latin America.
(13) In this phase, strong efforts will be made to improve the effectiveness of uprisings. Henceforth uprisings will be planned as major military undertakings. The insurrectionists will be properly trained and be armed with the most modern equipment. They will be provided with strategic support and power by Soviet nuclear long range forces, under a coordinated strategy. International crises, such as threats of war and war alerts, may be exploited to launch insurrections.
(14) The achievement of a military, political, and psychological paralysis of the free world is a paramount objective of Soviet strategy.
(15) This objective can be attained by such means as peace propaganda, Parlovian conditioning, infiltration, threats, and diplomatic negotiations.

(16) Propaganda on disarmament, specifically nuclear disarmament and disarmament negotiations are an integral part of the Soviet strategy aimed at paralyzing the free world and strengthening the power of communism.
(17) Soviet strategy is based, on the one hand, on achieving optimal military power and building and strengthening Communist political armies throughout the free world. On the other hand, Soviet strategy utilizes massive deception to bring about, through (a) the unilateral military weakening of the free world, (b) the moral paralysis of free world governments, and (c) the demoralization of public opinion, the capitulation of the United States.
(18) Failing in this strategy, the Soviet intends to destroy the United States by nuclear weapons. I would like to conclude by voicing my conviction that however sophisticated this current Soviet strategy may be, it is not sophisticated enough to accomplish Communist victory. The hybrid of Khrushchev is reminiscent of Hitler and foreshadows his failure. I am fortified in this belief by my realization that the course of history, contrary to Mr. Khrushchev's assumption, is not foreordained. The cause of freedom in history often was considered lost but usually good sense prevailed after democratic hesitations, and one after the other, the main threats to freedom were defeated.
Still, I am concerned that the Kremlin may have become overconfident, apparently is overrating Soviet power, and is inclined to underrate Western power and resolution. There is no question but that free world policies are partially responsible for this dangerous frame of mind. Cockiness and cocksureness have been more frequent causes of war than a rational evaluation of risks, chances, and purposes.
The errors of free world policies will not culminate in the destruction of freedom and of the democratic system of government. But if we condition the Soviet leaders to expect final victory, even by "easy delivery," many millions of citizens all over the free world will pay with their limbs and lives. To convince the Kremlin that we are not about to commit suicide, nor are going to tolerate our destruction, superior strength, sustained firmness, greater willingness to assume risks, and at long last greater comprehension of the real nature of the Communist threat, are mandatory. True to its traditions, the United States will prove worthy of its responsibilities.[20]

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[20] Analysis of the Khrushchev Speech of January 6, 1961, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961, pp. 49-50.

Dr. Possony said he regarded Khrushchev's speech as one of the most outspoken and significant statements made by a leading Russian Communist in recent times.

Here we have our work charted for us. We must keep our country and our people strong. Every student in our American schools should be well versed in the importance of our American heritage.

With such a foundation students will be able to make right decisions and prove themselves worthy of the privileges which only American citizens enjoy today. They will also be prepared to counteract Communist doctrine effectively through the intellegent use of factual and authentic knowledge.

Student Activities.

Write an essay on how goals of Russian leaders were accomplished.
Which rules do you not feel justifiable?
Write your reaction to the manner in which Communist internal propaganda puts focus on the future.

Discussion Topics.

How have the Russian leaders led the people to think they can "overtake America"?

How has the Soviet success in putting the first satellite in orbit around the earth affected the pride of Russian people?

How did the Russian success with satellites affect the Americans?

Special Reading Assignments.

Analysis of the Khrushchev Speech of January 6, 1961, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961.

Special news items and recent magazine articles which give information about recent developments in Russia.

Doctor Zhivago by Boris Pasternak.

Plan a bulletin board or a chart to show:

1. How few promises to the Russian people are kept.
2. The falacies of Russian reports.
3. How do Khrushchev's speeches disagree with his international promises.

Movies.

Communism, (32 min.) government film procured for use in the United States Army. Gives the history and nature of Communism. Also discusses Communism in the United States. Can be obtained from: United World Films, Inc., Castle Film Division, 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.

Opportunity U.S.A., write Modern Talking Picture Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

Set up a program in your school to welcome new students into activities of the school.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

The average American does not realize that the Communist Party is constantly attempting to plant seeds of communism through all communicative media in the United States. They are trying to find ways to poison the channels of American public opinion. A portion of this tactic is successful because of ignorance about the conspiratorial organization controlled by a foreign power. With accurate knowledge of the Communist conspiracy, fewer Americans will fall victims to the wiles of Communism.

In the United States, the international Communist movement is represented by the Communist Party, U.S.A. As the history of the Communist movement in the United States proves, the Communist Party, U.S.A. has been inspired and completely controlled by the fountainhead of World Communism and the Soviet Union. Every phase of the Party's historical development has been determined, not by any factor innate to the United States, but rather by the urgent need of Communists seeking to extend their control.

The Communist Party in the United States was organized in 1919. From 1919 to 1929 this conspiratorial party experienced its birth pangs and growing pains.[21]

The Party openly proclaimed its revolutionary goals and

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[21] J. Edgar Hoover, One Nation's Response to Communism, Federal Bureau of Investigation, September 1960, p. 1.

pursued them with action. Social unrest, internal dissension and strikes found the Communists in the center of action.

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was the inspiration for the Communist Party of this nation.

This is a new season, a new epoch, in the history of mankind. These words reflect the supreme confidence of the Communist Party, U.S.A., as it envisions "the inevitable triumph of socialism."[22] These Party leaders also underscore the fact that communism today poses a serious challenge to our nation's destiny. The followers of Marxism - Leninism are determined that their system of government will replace democracy. These conspirators will stop at nothing to further their evil aims.

Since the beginning of communism about one hundred years ago it has made great strides. In 1961 one-third of the world's population knew it's terror. One-fourth of the earth's surface was under its heavy yoke. There were 36,000,000 Party members in 86 countries--including our own United States, all working for the triumph of communism. Communism is more than a political or economic doctrine. It penetrates all segments of society; religious, educational and social.

In our own country the Communist Party, U.S.A. is an integral part of the entire Communist conspiracy. Although they insist on

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[22]The Communist Party U.S.A., Reprint and quotes by J. Edgar Hoover, "Social Order", September 1961, pp. 1-3.

calling it a "political party in American tradition," it is dedicated to this alien ideology which is diabolically opposed to our American system. Party members vehemently uphold the tenets of Marxism-Leninism. To them, the Communist philosophy is a "guide to action",[22] a doctrine which they believe will direct them toward the goal of communism in the United States.

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A. set forth the role of the Party in the February 1961 issue of the Party's theoretical journal, Political Affairs. Hall gloats that "imperialism is rapidly disintegrating in the face of rising socialism, and reiterates that reactionary forces cannot halt the advance of Communism. Capitalism is a doomed system".[21]

As Party leader in this country, Hall urges fanatical effort by Party members on a day to day basis. Full commitment of members is an essential ingredient of communism; the constant working day and night, year after year. Party members are urged to help ignite the revolution. He declares the Party cannot realize its goal if it merely engages in condemning capitalism.

The Communist Party, U. S. A. claims that it is now more virile and revolutionary than ever before.[21]

According to Hall the Party is growing in depth and breadth in the United States.

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[21] Ibid., pp. 1-3.

[22] Ibid., pp. 1-3.

The Communist plan is to maintain close ties with the masses and without letting their identity known keep contact with the people in the shops, in organizations, in all walks of life. It means working closely with "the proletariat" and "educating" it as to where its real interests lie.

The tactic of infiltration is most important. The placing of Communists in organizations; such as civic, religious and economic groups and also in labor unions, is an effective technique in spreading communism.

Publicly the Communists boast that their purpose in "working in" organizations is to fight for higher wages, more jobs, peace and civil rights. Actually, they use these issues merely as subterfuges to advance the Cause of Communism. Listen to the words of Hall:

> The problem is not one of sending people into organizations. Many are already there. The central question is for us to help our members, our clubs, our leaders to carry on political activities where they are.[22]

Most vital is the Party's program among young people. In one speech Hall said:

> We must develop, train and draw in younger forces.

In the fall of 1961 a monthly publication called, New Horizons for Youth was launched. It is described as a "progressive" forum for discussing the issues confronting young people. Nowhere

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[22] Ibid., pp. 1-3.

is it stated that the editor, Daniel Ruben, is none other than the National Youth Director of the Communist Party, U.S.A. This publication viciously criticizes this nation's institutions and parrots the Communist line.

The Communists have stepped up their activities with youths. The organization, which calls itself the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, is fully supported by the Communists. Hypocrisy has seldom known higher limits of deceit.

The Communist Party, U.S.A. has been declared an agency of a foreign power (Russia) and all members are required under the Smith Act to register as foreign agents. No such registrations have been made and currently the Justice Department is pressing criminal charges against the party leadership for violation of the act. The New York Federal Grand Jury recently returned indictments against Hall and Company.

Some U.S.A. Party members have been first-generation Americans who found it difficult to become assimilated into American life. The Party has attracted the lonely, frustrated, unattractive and unpopular young people. However, the Party doesn't attract many neurotics.

Communist life is hard and disciplined; neurotics of any kind dislike discipline. Communists are highly distrustful of such people and, in general, keep them out of the Party by encouraging them as fellow travelers, a role in which they are extremely

useful.[23]

They seldom become Communists, for they do not wish to share Communist discipline or hardships. But they run Party errands, give or raise money. They sometimes lend their houses for secret meeting places. They may receive secret mail for the Party. Often they prefer not to know the meaning of what they are doing. The thrill of doing it is its own reward.[23]

The Communist Party, U.S.A. is made up of more people from the middle class; however, there are some business men in the Party and there are even a few millionaires who give their money to the Party.

In his book, Where We Came Out, Granville Hicks, author and former teacher, has explained why a number of American intellectuals became Communists in the 1930's. The group for which he speaks was not composed of social misfits and failures. By and large, he says, they were men and women who were doing well in their professions and seemed as stable and as happy in their personal lives as the average non-communist . . .[24]

Hicks says, It was the switch in the Party line in 1935 that brought in many Communist sympathizers, including Mr. Hicks. In this fascinating story Mr. Hicks tells how he was tricked.

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[23]Communism, Menace to Freedom, Articles Adapted from Readers Digest, 1962, Pleasantville, New York.

[24]Granville Hicks, Where We Came Out, Viking Press, New York, 1954.

The great evil of Communism, says Hicks now, is not that it uses vicious persons, as it sometimes does, but that it corrupts good ones. . . Most of them fortunately, got out of the Party before they were wholly corrupted, but not all. . . .[24]

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has developed some excellent information in, A Handbook for Americans, in the hope of alerting the American people to the real nature of the enemy in our midst and the insidious character of the methods employed by the Communist Party, U.S.A. We must realize that we are dealing with a movement which is constantly fluid, constantly varied and elusive. We must constantly be alert and informed to combat such a force.

Discussion Topics.

Related to the Communist Party, U.S.A. How does the treatment of minorities in the U. S. compare to the treatment of minorities in Russia?

Compare geographical features of U. S. and U.S.S.R.

How do the two countries compare in population? In area?

Why doesn't the Communist Party attract neurotics?

How does Communism recruit intellegent people?

What price have the Communists paid for their achievements?

How do the Communists plan to gain control of non-Communist countries?

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[24] Ibid.

Activities.

On a world map chart the spots where Communism has moved in.

Make a graph showing how Communism has grown in numbers.

Movie.

"Communism at Work", write to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., for information on film.

HOW TO BEAT COMMUNISM

Every master of strategy in a competitive contest will testify that the best defense is a well-planned vigorous offensive based on thorough knowledge of one's opponent.[25]

We must take it upon ourselves to understand deeply the radical nature of communism. We must remember that we are dealing with a spirit that hates everything fundamentally Western. We must, therefore, cement more deeply Western unity; for it is the whole of civilization that is at stake.

We must work to win under conditions of peace, however, if we must go to war we must fight a decisive victory.

We must learn the apparent differences and contradictions between the diverse centers of communism.

We must never think of the people under Communist rule as being like their rulers. Even though some of the most rigid penalties against workers have been relaxed in Russia, the working man is one of the most down-trodden in history, living at a bare subsistence level, chained to a job which he may hate, he is at the mercy of a never-ending system of controls. Real wages have declined and the cost of living has increased, even when men work to the limit of their physical endurance they barely eke out an existence. The women too have been forced into the factories

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[25] How to Beat Communism, reprint from "The Lion", Oct. 57, J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., p. 1.

and sent to the farms. The state owned national nurseries take over the care of the three year old children to release mothers for work. In the nurseries the children are taught the doctrines and accomplishments of communist leaders with pictures and stories. These people are truly slaves. Surely many of these people would escape if they could.

We must be strong, wise and firm in our leadership.

We must recognize the manner in which Communists get others to do their dirty work.

We must assume the offensive against communism on every front.

We must forge ahead always. We must be able to anticipate the next communist move. "As the medical man must know the symptoms of an illness before he can diagnose it, the citizen must understand the nature of communism before he can combat it".[25] We should all be cognizant of the nature of the Communist enemy and reveal it to every American citizen.

Communism is the enemy of the intellectual, the true liberal, the Christian, the Jew, the Moslem - or anyone who believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Let us be the friend.

Educators must go beyond the dictionary definition. We must explore the evil which flows from the philosophy of communism and

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[25] Ibid., p. 2

reveal the fate of our students.

Communism is fanatically opposed to religion. Men and women in the field of religion must play a vital role to inform our youth about this.

Since the Party's greatest appeal everywhere is to young people we must give our youth the knowledge to develop wisdom and discernment essential if we are to deal effectively with the enemy.

J. Edgar Hoover says, We must fight communism sanely for the Communist Party today is waging an aggressive campaign against all sectors of American national life.[26]

Always we must remember that Communists are atheists. They deny that God exists and disparage mortality based on religious principles. "Religion is the opium of the people", Karl Marx declared. "We remain the atheists that we have always been", echoed Nikita Khrushchev. The party takes every opportunity to criticize religion. The recent Soviet space flights are a good example.

"Yuri Gagarin (The Soviet Cosmonaut) really has given a headache to believers!" Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper commented in an article entitled, "What is God?"

"He flew right through the heavenly mansions and did not run

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[26]J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Reprinted from Christian Herald, January, 1962.

into anyone: neither the Almighty, nor Archangel Gabriel, nor the Angels of heaven. It seems, then, that the sky is empty."[26]

The overwhelming majority of clergy, says J. Edgar Hoover are setting a wonderful example. The Communist realizes that these men of God are their opponents. But even one clergyman who in anyway gives aid to the Communist movement is one too many. We must all work together to protect the nation we love.

J. Edgar Hoover also says it is not enough to call communism evil, or a threat. It is important that we know what this threat constitutes - why we describe communism as something totally undesirable. We must know it's true nature, it's appeal and it's tactics. We must also know how to combat this danger in an effective manner.

There are many things we Americans can do to combat communism. Let us review briefly:

We must be informed.

We must be aware of the strengths of democracy.

We must be informed about American history, the heritage and traditions we believe in.

We must know the truth and our nations struggle for freedom.

Democratic heritage must come alive through example and our daily actions.

We must participate in community affairs.

We must exercise our right to vote.

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[26] Ibid.

We must choose those who represent us with utmost care.

We must respect the rights of others to be individuals, for this is the essence of democracy.

We must allow truth, not prejudice, to sway our thinking.

We must be sure that our young people realize the advantages of freedom. The home, school and church should cooperate in this program.

We must teach each child to be a responsible citizen.

We must appreciate the privileges which come to us as a result of government in the home, school, community, state and nation.

We must appreciate the freedom of worship.

We must know the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag and live up to it.

We must know about the contributions made by our forefathers and respect the heritage which is ours.

We must understand our laws and obey them.

We must have knowledge and appreciation of our relations with our World Neighbors.

We must understand that our way of life appears as different to other nations as their way of life does to us.

We must learn to distinguish between facts, opinions and propaganda.

and finally;

Our responsibility, it seems to me, is to counter emotional outbursts with quiet, truth, amateurish approaches with professional presentations; and nonsense with facts.[27]

Dr. James B. Conont in his book, Germany and Freedom, warns us

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[27] The Responsibility of Schools for Instruction on Communism in the Public Schools, Comment of Rodger Swearingen, Director, Soviet-Asian Studies Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, p. 4.

against impatience. Patience is a difficult quality for us Americans to acquire. It is, however, one of great importance in combating communism.

Teachers should seek materials from reference lists of national associations, state departments of education and reputable academic institutions and resist materials which have a distorted approach.

Intelligent use of factual and authentic knowledge about the aims, methods, strengths and weaknesses of communism is the most effective way to counteract it, says Dr. Richard I. Miller, Associate Director of N.E.A. Project on the Instructional Program of the Public Schools.[28]

Student Activities.

List ten ways to beat Communism.

Make a scrapbook of clippings. Comb newspaper articles for patriotic activities which you feel will help to strengthen democracy.

Clip articles which site activities which you feel are unintelligent for fighting Communism. Write your reasons for disapproval and file with the article.

Movies.

"Universal Declaration of Human Rights". Available from Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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[28] An Approach to Teaching About Communism in Public Secondary Schools, by Dr. Richard I. Miller, Phi Delta Kappan, February, 1962, p. 189.

Reading Assignments for Discussion.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO Information Service, Washington, D. C., pamphlets free.

Our America, Organization of American States Publications, Pan American Union Building, Washington, D. C., Write Public Affairs Pamphlets, New York: Public Affairs Committee.

Debate Topics.

Resolved that every American should have an understanding of the Communist Party.

Resolved that the rise of the Communist bloc is a significant world development.

Written Assignment.

List the factors which you believe contribute most to the morale of a nation. How does the Soviet Union measure up to your criteria?

Do you feel that the United States has a historic mission to carry the blessings of democracy to all peoples of the world?

SUGGESTIONS FOR CULMINATING ACTIVITIES

Review the basic documents leading to the Declaration of Independence.

Review the basic documents of American history; consider the basic freedoms defined in these documents.

Examine democracy as a form of government.

Make lists of rights and privileges important to all people.

How many statements can you list which are indicative of the democratic way of life?

How many statements can you list that describe the Communist way of life?

Review understandings of totalitarian systems in Germany, Italy and Russia.

Group students in committees to report on: History of Communism.

Write short biographies of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev.

Discussion Topics.

Methods Communists use to spread propaganda.

Communist doctrine and policy today.

Communist Party rule of Soviet Russia.

Labor in the Soviet Union.

Agriculture in the Soviet Union.

Art & Music in the Soviet Union.

Learning Experiences and Activities.

Have students identify and label:
(a) Nations which are democracies.
(b) Nations that belong to the Communist bloc.

Have a panel discussion using the following topics:
(1) Trouble spots in the world today.
(2) Critical issues and the free world's problem.

Have an oral report on:
(1) Cold War.
(2) Areas of competition.
(3) Scientific developments in America and Russia.

Have Students Read and Report on:

"A President's Address That was Never Delivered", by Dwight D. Eisenhower, he planned to deliver this speech in Leningrad in May, 1960.

"The Meaning of Communism to Americans", by Mr. Richard Nixon. Here Mr. Nixon tells how to combat communism.

"Masters of Deceit", by J. Edgar Hoover.

Individual Students may prepare papers on selected topics such as:

The Soviet Party since 1917.
How Communism affects Americans.
How to fight Communism.

Plan a round table discussion in which individuals contrast communism with democracy.

Permit students to write an evaluation of the unit. Request suggestions for improving the unit.

Teachers may evaluate the growth of the students in the development of attitudes, appreciations and understandings.

Teacher evaluates his teaching by asking:

1. Does the student demonstrate respect for the dignity and worth of every individual?
2. Does the student have the proper knowledge about the United States of America?
3. Does the student appreciate the American way of life and the American heritage?
4. Does the student use good judgment in making decisions?
5. Is the student capable of critical thinking?
6. Does the student show a willingness to defend democracy?
7. Does the student understand the nature and purpose of communism?
8. Is the student equipped to withstand the brainwashing technique of the Communists?
9. Does the student know the evils of communism?
10. Has this unit helped to make the student a force that will inspire others to appreciate the American heritage of democracy?

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COMPARING TWO SOCIETIES

DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM

RELIGION

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. The individual may choose and support the religion of his choice.	1. The state says religion is the opiate for the people.
2. Churches are tax exempt. Social encouragement is practiced as is tolerance for everyone's choice of worship.	2. Religious worship is discouraged. Churches are penalized and churchmen persecuted to abolish religion.
3. There is complete separation of church and state.	3. The state uses the church as a propaganda tool.

EDUCATION

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. Every individual has free choice of schools and studies.	1. The state directs education for its needs.
2. The individual is educated to have a high regard for intellectual and moral truth.	2. The Party dictates and trains mainly for technical skills and obedience to the state.
3. Everyone may pursue education to his extreme ability.	3. Only the ones who are politically reliable may graduate.
4. The individual is taught to think and to be creative.	4. Trains mainly for technical skills and obedience to the state. Discourages critical thinking.
5. Each individual may follow his own talents.	5. The state teaches what to think and what to create.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

In A Democracy	Under Communism
1. Citizens have free choice of candidates.	1. There is only one list of candidates.
2. Individual may choose his party or be independent.	2. The state permits only the Communist Party.
3. Citizens are permitted secret ballot.	3. Outcome of elections predetermined.
4. Write in candidates are permitted.	4. Write in candidates are not permitted.
5. The constitution has real meaning.	5. The constitution is a propaganda device.
6. Any citizen may be a candidate for office if he so desires.	6. Party selects nominees for office.
7. The people live under a government of laws.	7. One man or a small group of men dominates.
8. Citizens control government along with a majority of his fellow citizens by his vote.	8. Government is controlled by the Communist Party.

HUMAN RIGHTS

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. Each individual has freedom of speech, press, etc.	1. The state controls and censures all newspapers, radio, etc.
2. Everyone has free access to any outside sources of news and information.	2. All information is strictly controlled. Foreign radio broadcasts often jammed.
3. Criticism of government by private citizens, press, creative artists or political opponents is permitted.	3. All writings are subject to censorship. Choices of reading materials restricted to state approved lists.
4. Women are treated with added respect.	4. Women are assigned to tasks of heavy physical labor, degrading to the dignity of womanhood.

LABOR

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. Unions are independent self-governing organizations free of government influence.	1. Unions are instruments of the state; dedicated to achieve Party goals in industry.
2. An individual may join a union if he wishes.	2. The state requires every worker to join a state dominated union.
3. A worker may bargain collectively with his employer.	3. The state prohibits bargaining.
4. The worker has a right to strike with his union.	4. The worker is penalized if he strikes.
5. The worker has a right to travel and work where he pleases.	5. The state requires the worker to have a permit to travel.
6. The worker is a free man and may work when and where he pleases.	6. The state employs slave labor. People are told what, where and when to work.
7. The laborer enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world.	7. The laborer is allowed only a basic minimum of consumer goods.

TRIAL BY JURY

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. The citizen has the right of habeas corpus.	1. The right of habeas corpus does not exist.
2. The citizen has a right to a speedy, fair and public trial.	2. Trials for citizens are indefinite and prolonged. Confessions are extracted by torture.
3. Citizens found guilty given chance to reform.	3. Citizens found in conflict with the Party are sent to labor camps.
4. The courts are independent of other branches of government.	4. The courts are instruments of the state.

ARREST AND SEARCH

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. Police are subject to legal authority of the courts.	1. Secret police are required to be Party members with no legal restrictions.
2. Law requires a warrant or charge for arrest and search.	2. Secret police arrest and search without a charge or a warrant.

ECONOMIC PROPERTY

In a Democracy	Under Communism
1. The citizen has a right to private ownership of property. This right is recognized and protected.	1. The individual can own only personal property, small homes and household belongings.
2. Private persons may own factories and machines for production.	2. The state owns or controls instruments of production.
3. Production of goods is intended for the competitive market.	3. The state controls markets.
4. Goods are produced in response to demand of consumers.	4. Consumer preferences are ignored. The state decides what, how much and what quality.

Bolshevism

A term derived from the Russian word for majority. Bolshevism is what most people understand today as communism.

Bourgeoisie

A name applied to the capitalist class, which included the wealthy and the middle-class in Russia.

Brainwashing

A standard practice of all Communist parties which they call criticism and self-criticism. The mental torture may continue over a long period. The tortured finally accuses himself.

Cadre

The inner communist circle of trained members and leaders. The Party can depend on these members to carry out policies and programs without any questions or objections.

Capitalism

An economic system in which ownership of natural resources and the production, distribution and exchange of goods, are controlled by private enterprise under competitive conditions (Webster). Communists consider capitalism to be a form of exploitation of man by man. To them, capitalism is the last economic system of exploitation in the social evaluation of man. They feel that capitalism will be succeeded by socialism and finally will end in a world Communist society. Americans know better.

Centrism

A term of contempt to Communists, identifying those who deny undeviating obedience to the Party line. "Centrists" wobble between the "Lefts and the Rights". Centrism is a political concept.

Class

To Communists class means a section of a given population that occupies specific relation to the means of production; (1) The Capitalists or Bourgeoisie, and (2) The wage-earners or working class or proletariat. The Communists admit there is another group (as in the U.S.A.) called the middle class. This middle class is composed of small merchants, farmers, professional people and small businessmen.

Class Struggle

a perpetual warfare which is sometimes masked and sometimes open between oppressor and oppressed.

Cold War

A state of tension such as has existed between the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

Collective Farm

A government-operated farm, made up quite often of many small farms, confiscated by the Communist government.

Cominform

Nine Communist parties established a Communist Information Bureau or Cominform. The purposes of the Cominform were: (1) To consolidate Soviet power in eastern and central Europe (2) To

intensify Communist political warfare in Western Europe (3) Create the appearance of equality and democracy in relationships among Communist parties in the Soviet world. The Cominform was officially disbanded in April, 1956.

Comintern

Created by Lenin, served as the general staff of the world revolution, founded in 1919 and dissolved in 1943.

Communism

An integrated, centralized, world-wide movement, motivated by the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Communist China

Maoism developed by the top Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, for Communist conquest of power in China. The vast majority of China's 650,000,000 people are peasants.

De-Stalinization

The downgrading of Stalin after his death in 1953.

Dialectial Materialism

Communists term for their theory of social change. It is adopted from a German philosopher, Hegel. Every force in the life of a society brings into existence an opposing force according to dialectical materialism. A third force then results from the clash between the two.

Dialetics

The word is derived from Greek, meaning the art of discourse, reasoning and debate.

Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Marx meant a dictatorship of the working class over the defeated capitalists, landlords and other exploiters.

Fifth Column

Traitors inside a country.

Iron Curtain

Where Communist nations have blocked free flow of persons and ideas across their frontiers.

Kremlin

Located in Moscow, the supreme seat of Soviet government.

Purges

The expulsion of undesirable members to keep the party pure.

Proletariat

Workers of working class.

Reds

Another name for Communists, derived from their Red flag.

Soviets

The Russian word Soviet means council. The first Soviet formed spontaneously in the Russian Revolution of 1905. Under Stalin, Soviets were essentially legislative in function.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

The State Department of Education has received inquiries concerning resource materials for teaching about communism. This Bibliography has been prepared to guide teachers in choosing materials. Most of the categories for study are included. There are, however, many other excellent references not listed. For the compilation of this list we have drawn heavily on the list prepared by the National Council for the Social Studies of the National Education Association, the U. S. Government Printing Office publications and those suggested by the American Bar Association.

*Items marked with an asterisk are indicated by publishers as being suitable for use by pupils.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

(The following may be ordered by writing to the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Vol. 1. Facts on Communism, Facts on the Communist Ideology, 1960. 135 pp. 45¢.

This volume presents a survey of the entire body of ideas that make up communist ideology.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Analysis of the Khrushchev Speech of January 6, 1961. 101 pp. 30¢.

Stefan T. Possony gives his interpretation of Khrushchev's speech of January 6, 1961. Possony deals with specific sections of the speech. This publication includes what Possony believes Khrushchev is saying about the communist objectives, peace, the role of war, colonialism, disarmament, and the use of parliaments to secure communist objectives.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Language As a Communist Weapon. 53 pp. 20¢.

Stefan T. Possony maintains that the manipulation of Language constitutes one of the communists' most potent weapons in their drive for world domination. Possony identifies numerous terms used by the communists that have different meaning in our society.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Wordsmanship: Semantics as a Communist Weapon. 18 pp. 10¢.

Stefan T. Possony presents another brief study of the terms used by the communists to confuse the Western World. Possony writes that ". . . language is not only a tool to communists. It also can be used, or abused, as a weapon, to mislead, to create wrong impressions, and to induce false thinking."

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Vol. II. Facts on Communism, the Soviet Union from Lenin to Khrushchev. 367 pp. $1.25.

This volume is devoted to the emergence and growth of bolshevism-communism in Tsarist Russia, its seizure of power there, the transformation of the old regime into the Soviet government, and the history of the Soviet Union during the past four decades. It deals, in the main, with Soviet domestic affairs.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Communist Conspiracy--Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, Part I, Communism Outside the United States, Section A: Marxist Classics, 1956, Section C: The World Congress of the Communist International, 1956. (Section A, 202 pp., 60¢; Section C, 372 pp., $1.00).

In Section A are found writings of Marx, Engels, Plekhanov, Lenin, and Stalin. These writings represent some of the most important pronouncements by the Communist leaders. Section C contains action taken by the communists during the first seven meetings of the World Congress of the Communist Party. These publications will give the teacher first-hand information on the objectives of the Communist Party.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Manual (Revised), 1961. 496 pp. $1.25.

Provides a comprehensive, up-to-date reference of laws, orders and regulations relating to the internal security of

the United States.

*United States Supreme Court Reports, Preliminary, Vol. 367, No. 1. Opinions in Communist Party Cases, June 5, 1961. 302 pp. $1.00.

This document presents the majority opinion as well as the dissenting opinions of the United States Supreme Court in which the authority of the Subversive Activities Control Board was upheld.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Organized Communism in the United States, 1959. 153 pp. 45¢.

Contains the texts of many communist calls, conventions, constitutions, manifestors, directives, and statements pertaining to the American Communist Movement issued and adopted between the year 1919 and 1958.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Contradictions of Communism, 1959. 54 pp. 20¢.

This publication serves as a preliminary guide to the conflicting nature and inconsistencies of the dogma of Marxism-Leninism.

*U. S. Congress House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Ideological Fallacies of Communism, 1957. 25 pp. 15¢.

A brief presentation of some of the ideological fallacies of communism.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. International Communism (The Communist Mind), 1957. 14 pp. 15¢.

Facts designed to promote further insight into the motivating forces of international communism are presented.

*Hoover, J. Edgar. Expose of Soviet Espionage, May, 1960. 41 pp. 15¢.

A report on the espionage activities against this country by the Soviets.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Communist Appeal to Youth Aided by New Organizations. 38 pp. 15¢.

A report on the communist activities relating to youth with special reference to a communist front--the Fair Play for Cuba committee.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Communist Party Line. 6 pp. 10¢.

An explanation of the meaning of the phrase Communist Party Line by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

*U. S. Congress, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Communist Party of the United States of America. 101 pp. 30¢.

This study points up some of the significant activities of the Communist Party of the United States.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Communist Target - Youth. 18 pp. 15¢.

A report by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, illustrating communist strategy and tactics in the rioting which occurred during House Committee on Un-American hearing, San Francisco, May 12-14, 1960.

*U. S. Congress, House Committee on Un-American Activities. Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. 248 pp. 70¢.

This publication defines a communist front, tells how fronts are established, and lists the organizations that have been listed as communists or communists fronts by Federal authorities.

*The Library of Congress. Khrushchev on the Shifting Balance of World Power. 13 pp. 15¢.

A selection of statements by Khrushchev on the shifting balance of world forces, most of them made during the Soviet-manufactured Berlin crisis of 1958-59.

*Department of State. Soviet World Outlook--A Handbook of Communist Statements. 247 pp. $1.25.

A handbook of major statements by communist leaders from Marx to Khrushchev.

*U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws. The Technique of Soviet Propaganda. Report. Eighty-sixth Congress, second session. 38 pp. 15¢.

Describes in detail the technical means of Soviet propaganda, the psychological means used and the seven common fallacies of communism. It also provides constructive proposals for countering this formidable propaganda and conspiracy machine maintained by the Soviet.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

(Teachers may be able to secure these materials from their local bar association.)

*Resolutions and Report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, August, 1960. 55 pp. Free.

This document relates to the tactics and strategy, objectives, the Soviet judicial system, and ways to meet the communist menace.

*A report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives. Peaceful Co-Existence--A Blue-Print for Disruption, May, 1961. 58 pp. Free.

An explanation of the meaning of "Peaceful Co-Existence" by using statements made by Party officials for documentation.

FLORIDA BAR ASSOCIATION

(For this publication write to the Florida Bar Association, Tallahassee, Florida)

The Meaning of Communism. 15 pp. Free.

An introduction to the ideology of communism.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(Write to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.)

*Hoover, J. Edgar. An Analysis of the National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. 8 pp. No charge.

A report of the program of action taken by the Communist Party of the United States as it relates to the various aspects of our society.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Bauer, Raymond A.: Inkeles, Alex: and Kluckhohn, Clyde. How the Soviet System Works. New York: Random House, 1960. 296 pp. $1.25.

An investigation of Russian daily life, based on the data obtained through interviews and questionnaires administered to thousands of refugees from the Soviet Union in 1950-51, the social and psychological conditions in the Soviet system are described. The writers, sociologists and anthropologists, are affiliates of Harvard's Russian Research Center.

Bereday, George Z. and Pennar, Jaan, eds. The Politics of Soviet Education. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1960. 217 pp. $1.85.

A series of essays which provide information about changes in Soviet educational theory and practice since 1958-59. A general review of education plus consideration of certain specialized aspects--technical education, party control, class tensions, anti-religious aspects, teacher training and extra-curricular activities.

*Bohlman, Edna McCaull. Democracy and Its Competitors. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1960. 32 pp. 40¢.

This booklet gives a concise, clearly-written comparison between democracy and communism with substantial facts for defending the democratic system.

*Caldwell, John C. Communism in Our World. New York: John Day, 1956. 126 pp. $2.75.

The author speaks from an extensive experience with communism throughout the world and especially in the Far East and Korea. He says: "I have not attempted to go deeply into communist theory with its devious twists and turns.--Rather, I have tried to answer in simple language questions: What is communism? How did it begin? What is it like in actual operation? Why is it bad? What are we doing to protect ourselves?"

*Colegrove, Kenneth. Democracy Versus Communism. Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand, 1957. 424 pp. Text ed. $3.96.

A direct look at the realities of life under communism and under democracy and at the underlying principles of these

two ideologies that are competing for men's allegiance today.

*Cronyn, George W. A Primer on Communism: 200 Questions and Answers. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1960. 192 pp. $2.95.

Questions were selected as typical ones most frequently asked on the subject. Presented in simple language, the material is designed to provide rudimentary knowledge of the subject while avoiding theoretical discussions of communist ideology.

Draper, Theodore. American Communism and Soviet Russia. New York: The Viking Press, 1960. 558 pp. $8.50.

Deals with the formative years of the communist party in the United States and the relation of American communism to Soviet Russia. Shows how the COMINTERN helped financially and directly to influence decisions of the local party.

Fearey, Robert A. The U. S. Versus the U.S.S.R.: Ideologies in Conflict. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1959. 48 pp. $1.00.

This monograph suggests that the contest between communism and Western civilization has deeper roots and will be decided on more fundamental issues than such matters as treaty alignments, industrial production rates, trade and aid programs, numbers of military divisions, and power and accuracy of missiles.

Garthoff, Raymond L. Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958. 283 pp. $5.00.

Includes a discussion of military organization, military posture, air power, sea power, land power and missile strength. Also, an analysis of strategy for 1970 and beyond.

Gunther, John. Inside Russia Today. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1958. 550 pp. $5.95.

The author says: "What I have tried to do most of all, with what measure of success I do not know, is give a picture of this cumbrous, slippery giant, with its evolving strains and issues--to try, perhaps vainly, to convey to the reader something of what it is like, its essential quality and atmosphere since Stalin's death. Also, I have included (a) some brief historical passages, because an indispensable key to what is going on in Russia is its continuity with the past; (b) an informal Who's Who of Russian leaders, especially

those about whom information is otherwise scant; and (c) descriptive material about major Soviet sights and cities."

Hoover, J. Edgar. Masters of Deceit. The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight it. New York: Henry Holt, 1958. 374 pp. $5.00. Pocket Books 50¢.

"My purpose has been to assemble, organize and present basic, everyday facts of Communism which will be of maximum help to the people of our country in recognizing and fighting the enemy in our midst."

Hunt, R. N. Carew. The Theory and Practice of Communism, An Introduction. New York: Macmillan Company, 1961. 267 pp. $4.00.

The communist theory as enunciated by Marx and Engels; the influence of Marx's doctrine upon the European labor movement in the nineteenth century; and the revolutionary movement in which Lenin made his own interpretation of Marx's dogma make up the contents of this book.

Hunt, R. N. Carew. A Guide to Communist Jargon. New York: Macmillan Company, 1957. 169 pp. $3.50.

Fifty basic terms used by the communists to express their ideology are defined in current Soviet usage.

*Kirchner, Walther. History of Russia. College Outline Series. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1958. 329 pp. Paper $1.75; cloth $2.75.

A summary of events from earliest times with chronological table, maps and charts.

Keenan, George F. Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961. 411 pp. $5.75.

A comprehensive treatment of events from the Russian Revolution to the end of the Second World War. Suitable for providing background information for teachers and advanced students. Based on lectures given at Harvard and Oxford.

*Lee, Baldwin, Capitalism and Other Economic Systems. C-A-S-E Economic Literacy Series No. 2. Washington, D.C.: Council for Advancement of Secondary Education, 1959. 122 pp. $1.00.

This book traces the development of capitalism, communism, fascism and socialism, and appraises each from the point of

view of freedom and democracy. Helps the student to understand and appreciate more fully our own free enterprise economy.

*Lengyel, Emil. The Soviet Union: The Land and Its People. New York: Oxford Book, 1961. 92 pp. Retail 65¢; School 50¢.

The scope of this pamphlet is limited to a description of the land and its people, their historical background, some of their folkways, their manner of making a living and their political system. In this revised edition the material has been brought up to date and new material on the Soviet economic system has been added.

*Mansfield, Harold. How Wide We Stray. New York: Ballantine Books, 1960. 208 pp. 50¢.

A provocative, informative documentary novel based on an actual visit to the Soviet Union which took place in 1958. A fast-moving narrative with a love story and with suspense to hold the reader's interest while he rather unwittingly absorbs economic and ideological issues.

*Mares, Delia. Know Your Enemy: Communism's Challenge to This Generation. Houston, Texas: Gulf Publishing Company, 1961. 260 pp. $4.95.

"An admirably lucid and terse description of the true nature of the enemy, the good along with the wicked." Considerable attention is given to an analysis and description of the life and teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Contains a glossary of communist terms and a bibliography.

*Meyer, Alfred G. Communism. New York: Random House. 217 pp. 95¢.

This is an introduction to Communism in it's various guises, for anyone who wants to study the subject from Marx to the present day. The author is a professor at Michigan State University.

Mosely, Philip E. The Kremlin and World Politics: Studies in Soviet Policy and Action. New York: Vintage Books, 1960. 557 pp. $1.65.

A selection of twenty-five articles written by the author on Soviet affairs.

Overstreet, Harry A., and Overstreet, Bonaro. What We Must

Know About Communism. New York: W. W. Norton, 1958. 348 pp. $3.95.

A survey of Marxist principles and an examination of the Russian Revolution, present-day communism, the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and the significance of these policies for the individual American. Suitable for school use and for the general reader. Contains bibliography and index.

Pestrak, Lazar. The Grand Tactician. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 64 University Place, New York 3, 1961. 296 pp. $6.00.

This book attempts to consolidate the information known about Khrushchev. It is not a biography in the usual sense of the word but a presentation of facts and circumstances which made it possible for Khrushchev to emerge as the strongest man in the Kremlin. Khrushchev's role in the Great Purge of the nineteen-thirties, in the glorification of Stalin and the collectivization of agriculture are revealed.

*Platig, E. Raymond. The United States and the Soviet Challenge. Chicago: Foreign Relations Series, Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, 1961. 67 pp. 75¢.

Presents the historical and geographical background of the Soviet Union. Examines some of the basic concepts of communist doctrine, relating them to Soviet domestic and foreign policy. Soviet-American relations are considered within the perspective of current issues.

*The Profile of Communism: A Fact-by-Fact Primer. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, 1961. 119 pp. 95¢.

This book is in question and answer form and is based on the Freedom Pamphlet, "Primer on Communism," published in 1951. Part I deals with the Communist program, movement, tactics and techniques. Part II deals with the Soviet Empire, totalitarian nature of the Soviet world, economy and labor in the Soviet world, and Communist China.

Possony, Stefan T. A Century of Conflict: Communist Techniques of World Revolution. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1953. 439 pp. $7.50.

The communist techniques in revolutions from 1848 to 1948 are depicted. The methods, tactics and strategy by which the author believes the communists hope to win a war with the United States are outlined. The author also suggests a strategy

which he believes would permit the West "to work toward a gradual modification, contraction and replacement of Soviet rule".

*Raab, Earl. The Anatomy of Nazism. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, 1961. 40 pp. 35¢.

This booklet focuses on the Nazi era as a particularly revealing example of totalitarianism in thought and action. In the concluding chapter the author examines the basic totalitarian accents of both Nazism and Communism and measures them against the accents of democracy. Supplemented by 20 pages of photographs and a bibliography.

Rossiter, Clinton. Marxism: The View from America. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1960. 338 pp. $6.75.

A critical study of Marxist teachings about man, society, government and history from the vantage point of American democracy. The author, one of our foremost students of government, proceeds to dissect Marxist teaching about the nature of man, society, government and history.

Rostow, W. W. The Dynamics of Soviet Society. New York: Mentor Books, 1954. 246 pp. 50¢.

An authoritative up-to-date interpretation of Soviet rule from its origins to the present day, prepared by W. W. Rostow and a group of outstanding political analysts from the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*Scholastic Magazines. Freedom Answers Communism. New York: Scholastic Corporation, 1955. 64 pp. 50¢.

This booklet is based on a series of articles which appeared in Scholastic Magazines and which won the Freedoms Foundation medal for 1953. Presents a series of contrasts between the ways of freedom and communist dictatorship.

Shirer, William L. Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1960. 1245 pp. $10.00.

A history of the emergence of National Socialism during the crisis years that followed the first world war, its seizure and consolidation of power, its attempt to extend its sway over all Europe and its ultimate defeat and destruction. The author has consulted numerous published and unpublished documents and the mass of captured materials held at

Alexandria, Virginia.

Shub, David. Lenin. New York: A Mentor Book, the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, 1948. 187 pp. 50¢ (paperback).

In this book Lenin appears as revealed by his relations with his family, his friends and his enemies and with leading figures in Russia's revolutionary struggle. The author of this book was a member of the Russian Social Democratic Party at the time Lenin was one of its leaders.

Teaching About Communism and Democracy: Case Studies. Reprinted by The Institute for American Strategy, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Illinois, 1961. 115 pp. $1.00.

The materials were selected as representative approaches to the problem of teaching about Communism by five public school systems: New Bedford, Massachusetts; Indianapolis, Indiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; and the State of Pennsylvania.

*Weingast, David E. This is Communism. New York: Oxford Book, 1961. 178 pp. Retail $1.00, School 75¢.

Gives a panoramic view of the Communist organization at work on the American and world scenes.

Winance, Eleutherius. The Communist Persuasion: A Personal Experience of Brainwashing. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1959. 228 pp. $3.95.

A personal account of the methods used by the communists in China to impose their ideology on the country and to transform its customs and institutions. In the first section of the book the author presents the technique and psychology used by the communists in China in brainwashing. The second section of the book includes the trial of the author and his expulsion from China. In the final section of the book, the author, after seven years of study, evaluates the role of brainwashing in winning over certain groups in China.

Collected Articles Adapted from Readers Digest, 1962. Educational Division, Pleasantville, New York: Readers Digest Services, Inc.
Communism: Menace to Freedom. 160 pp.

Freedom: America's Choice. 160 pp.

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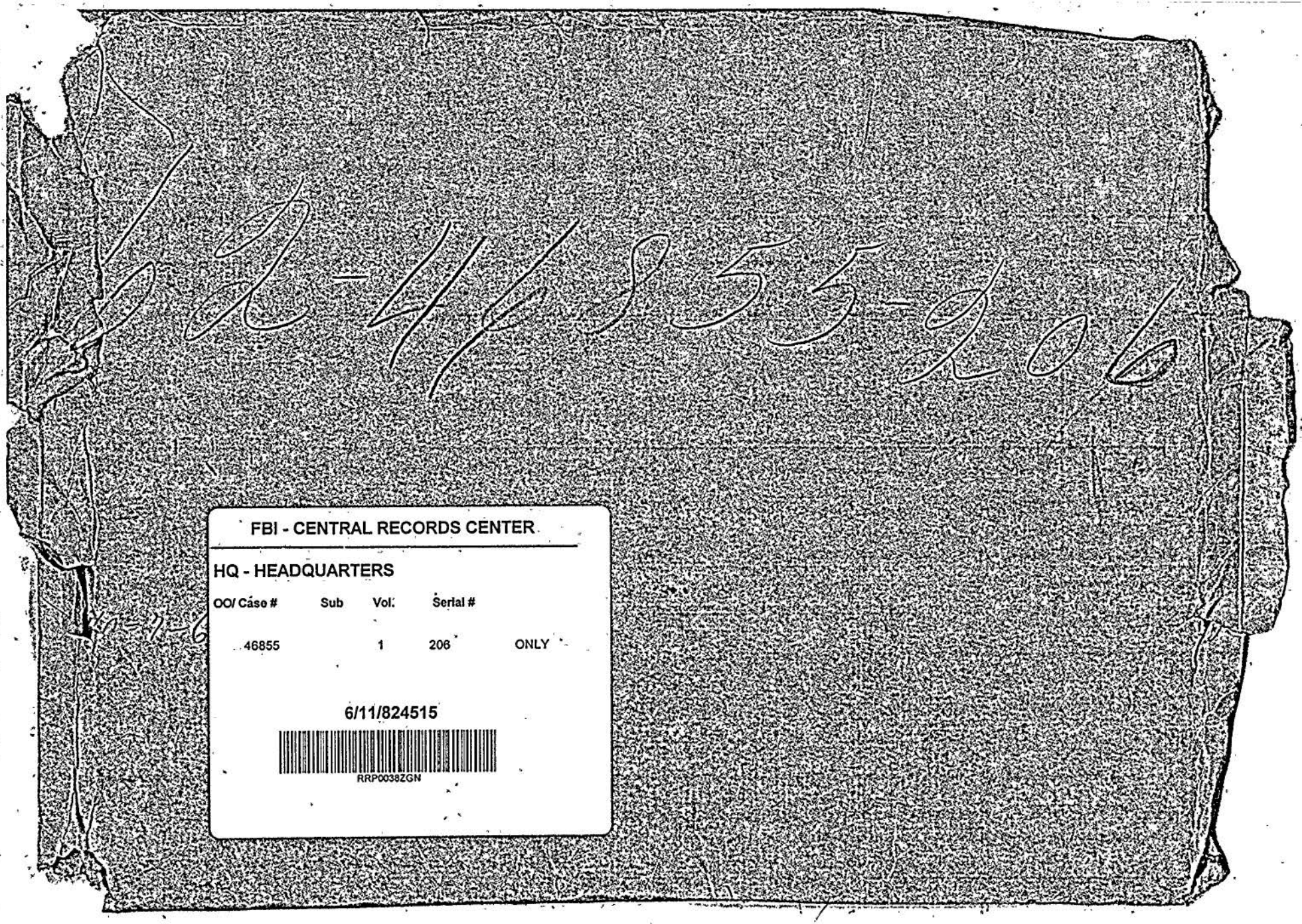

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WHAT IS TRUTH

Truth is such a rare quality, a stranger so seldom met in this civilization of fraud, that it is never received freely, but must fight its way into the world.

"If two parties, instead of being a bank and an individual, were an individual and an individual, they could not inflate the circulating medium by a loan transaction, for the simple reason that *the lender could not lend what he didn't have, as banks can do.* Only commercial banks and trust companies can lend money which they manufacture by lending it." —*Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale* who died in 1947.

"... with contempt shall I fling my glove in the world's face, then shall I stride through the wreckage a creator!" —*Karl Marx.*

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of government upon vital questions is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court... the people will have ceased to be their own selves, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent Tribunal."
—*Abraham Lincoln*

"The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, WE SHALL SMASH THEM WITH OUR CLENCHED FIST." —*Dimitry Z. Manuilsky, Presiding Officer UN Security Council, '49 From a speech before the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1931.*

Mrs Fred Garrigs
gave to Mrs Gunther

HEALTH RESEARCH

MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

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TRUTH

Is such a rare quality, a stranger so seldom met in this civilization of fraud, that it is never received freely, but must always fight its way into the world. There is not a public school which teaches the truth about religion, money, government nor politics; There is not a pastor in the USA who dares preach exactly what he believes; There is not a man of wealth in the USA who would donate a dollar to promote the spread of light and knowledge of these subjects as it would ruin him socially and economically!

Few people want to see their own Idols fall. Many worship personalities. Because a personality is master of one subject does not make him a master of all subjects nor give him over-night experience in fields unknown to him.

POSTAL BILLS MEAN HIGHER TAXES

(Newspaper clipping):

It is a piece of legislative irony that while members of both parties in Congress are gravely concerned with measures to relieve the taxpayer, both houses of Congress have passed bills which in effect impose additional taxation. It is irony but we doubt that American taxpayers will find it funny.

The paradox lies in postal rate increase bills passed by the Senate and the House. The bills are now in conference. The proposed increase in first class mail rates, for 4 to 5 cents, in the Senate bill, would cost the American people $175 million a year. It is estimated the total increases in the two bills would amount to a staggering $700 million a year on users of the mails.

This is a strange way to relieve either the taxpayer or the recession. It becomes stranger when you consider other proposed postal increases, which go all the way down the line.

For the first time in American history, for example, the postal rate bills would differentiate between reading and advertising matter in newspapers and magazines, placing a higher tax on the latter. Since advertising is the most important--and valid--method of stimulating consumer interest, it does not require a crystal ball to foresee the crippling and in some instances disastrous effect this would have on businesses that depend completely on mass advertising.

We do not want to give the impression that Congress is deliberately practicing deception by voicing concern over taxation on the one hand and proposing more on the other. The fact is the postal bills were passed before the recession became serious.

There is a practical way out of this paradox. The bills are in conference. Let them die there.

"The Post Office Department is engaged in handling a public service--not a business in the strict sense of the word. And on a national basis, where a Federal agency is supposed to act as a public servant for the benefit of all the people, it would not be expected to make money. It was not established as a profit-making concern in the first place. One of the staunch supporters of the five-cent stamp proposal has been quoted in Washington as saying that 'the American people are no longer penny conscious.' Maybe not, but even with today's inflation, most of them are nickel conscious."--Watertown (NY) Daily Times

4¢ POSTAGE

The Postmaster General warns that he is going to ask Congress to increase the first class letter postage rate from 3¢ to 4¢. Some timid members of Congress admit this is sticking the public a little too much, but are willing to increase it to 4¢.

Actually the 3¢ rate is an imposition. This is the rate World War I brought to 2¢ postage and Congress promised to reflate it after the war. They never did. Neither did they ever rescind the 50% war hike in first class passenger rail fares.

The Postmaster General is on firm ground in desiring to balance his budjet; but he doesn't have to take it out on the public. The Assn of First Class Mailers charges that Mr. Summerfield is "trying to unload $392,000,000 of free and public welfare services onto the backs of first class mail users."

The AFCM points out that there would be little or no "deficit" if Congress would frankly appropriate this 392 million---as it does for all other government agencies---as straight welfare costs.

CN can help this plan by suggesting that all self-advertising activities of the various govt agencies by means of amateurishly-written press releases be done away with. These haven't the slightest value to the nation or the taxpayers.

They provide jobs for over 3,000 drones who failed as newspapermen and think they would like to get into "public relations." Every newspaper, including CN, gets every day a large amount of junk from these amateurs on the Federal payroll, some of whom wouldn't know a news story if it hit them in the eye walking down the avenue.

In addition to all of the free postage involved in this, the taxpayers would save the cost of countless tons of paper, envelopes and printing costs.

This alone could wipe out the post office deficit.

The whole matter of deficits and confiscatory taxes could be wiped out in one session of Congress, if too many of our solons hadn't been brainwashed since they came to Washington.

There is the little matter of $28½ billion dollars Congress votes (in hidden appropriations) to support a million payroll bums manning 731 illegal corposations within the Federal structure.

Ironically enough, the only business the Constitution gives the US government any authority to engage in is what Postmaster General Summerfield is doing--carrying the mail--which he is doing well. Neither Constitution nor statute permits anything else.

American Capsule News, Feb. 8, 1958

"Anne Smart, the young California housewife who discovered filthy and Communist books right in her son's high school, was a featured speaker before the CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS at their 1957 convention in Milwaukee. Her shocking speech so impressed the group that they have reprinted it in full, together with documentation and actual excerpts from the book. (The postoffice arbitrarily banned her excerpts, but did nothing to stop the pro-Communist books' themselves.) Copies of her speech and documentation, 15¢ to the C. W. V., 1012 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C."

--RIGHT Newsletter, P. O. Box 180, San Francisco, California ($3.00 per year)

The present (Postal) Fraud Law was written in 1874 and needs rewriting. Under the guise of the fraudulent use of the mails the Post Office Department has been suppressing health books (and others). The Post Office is a Constitutional Department. It is subject to the Free Press Amendment to the Constitution. The powers of Fraud Orders should be moved to the Dept. of Justice and all cases should be handled exactly as other criminal cases are handled, and tried in Federal Courts with Juries.

Health books which do not conform to "medical concensus of opinion" can, therefore, be banned from the mails at the whim of the AMA through the Department of Public Health, Education and Welfare, which operates through the Solicitor's Office of the Post Office Department.

Statement made by State Senator John J. Haluska at the Federal Court, Pittsburgh, Penna. "The doctors of the AMA have not given up their fight. Organized medicine has at this very moment succeeded in placing their personal emissaries in high places to advise and control Oveta Culp Hobby, head of Health, Education and Welfare, of which the Food and Drug Administration is an adjunct."

In July, 1955, a committee of five called on William C. O'Brien, Assistant Solicitor, at the Post Office Department in Washington, D.C., regarding a complaint for fraudulent advertising. During the conversation, Mr. O'Brien made the following statement, "there (fraud complaints) are usually started in the Department of Public Health, Education and Welfare." (See our book, The Poisoned Needle - $2.25)

One of our readers (who lost a million dollar "tax-free" institution through the income tax law, said:

"When these (forces) are offended they retaliate by putting in motion the police forces, the F. B. I., the district attorney, etc.,

who files claims or make arrests on the grounds of violation of (1) the income tax law, (2) the interstate commerce laws, (3) the medical trust laws, (4) the food and drug acts, (5) the federal trade laws, (6) the postal codes, (7) the espionage acts, (8) the immigration laws, (9) the anti-Communist laws and what have you, etc., etc.] When they are 'out to get' anyone for any so-called offense they are able to continue their harassment no end until they put their victim out of the way by death, imprisonment, or poverty. The only thing they respect, and must respect, is the enlightenment of the people." (See the book, The Drug Story by Morris Bealle - $3.25

Twenty-four years ago Dimetry A. Manuilsky, speaking at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow, said:

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The Capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their won destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists." (Sprech made in 1931)

This is the same Manuilsky who presided over the United Nations Security Council in 1949.

Khruschev - "We will bury you!; We shall conquer capitalism with a high level of work."

CO-DEFENDANTS

Also wanted for trial and impeachment, on the same charge, are: Justices Brennan, Black, Clark, Douglas, Frankfurter, Harlan and Reed.

The following are the Specific Acts contained in the charge: No. 1) The "DESEGREGATION DECISION", which aids and abets the plans of the Communist Conspiracy to (A) create tension between Negroes and Whites; (B) to transform the South into a BLACK SOVIET REPUBLIC; (C) to legalize and encourage intermarriage between Negores and Whites --and thus mongrelize the American White Race!

Documentary proof that this "Decision" directly conforms with Directives from Moscow is contained in the following excerpt from the book, "A RACIAL PROGRAM FOR THE 20th CENTURY", written by one Israel Cohen, a Communist Party top functionary in England:

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro Minority against the Whites, we will instill in the Whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise to prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports.

and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our Cause."

That book was written in 1913. . . .the ADL and NAACP were created immediately after that -- to carry out that DIRECTIVE!

NOTE: The above excerpt was entered into the Congressional Records of June 7, 1957, by Rep. Thos. G. Abernathy.

Further documentary proof: in 1935 the Communist Party's "Workers Library Publishers" issued a pamphlet entitled "THE NEGROES IN A SOVIET AMERICA". It urged the Negores of the South to rise up, form a Soviet state, and apply for admission to the Soviet Union. . . .it contained implicit assurance that the "revolt" would be supported by all American Reds. . . .on page 38 it promised that a Soviet government would confer greater benefits on Negroes than upon Whites, and that - "Any act of discrimination or prejudice against a negro will become a crime under the Revolutionary law. . . ."

AND THAT "DESEGREGATION DECISION" TRANSFORMED ALL THOSE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES INTO RIGID LAW OF THE LAND!!!

Furthermore, by his own admission, Warren ignored our Constitution when he wrote that "decision" - admits he based it on the "modern scientific authority" of known Communists who have publicly proclaimed contempt for our Constitution and hatred for our form of Government.

Can there be any doubt that that "Decision" was framed to conform with those Communist Directives? . . . .There is one sure way to find out - through impreachment proceedings!

No.2) For 40 years the FBI has been the stone wall that stood between the Communist Conspiracy and the survival of our Country. Through all those years it was the FBI that smashed all the Reds' plots - and unmasked the plotters . . .it was the information in the FBI files that enabled the Congressional Committees to function - that enabled the Justice Department to convict the Rosenbergs and all the other Reds . . . .it was the FBI files that kept the Red rats impotent and skulking in their holes.

Throughout those 40 years the Reds and their allies frenziedly smeared and vilified and tried in every way to destroy the FBI - and to gain access to its files! But it (FBI) was invulnerable to all their attacks - it was protected by Congress, and doubly protected by the high regard and esteem of the American people. And it continued to stand as the impregnable barrier between the Enemy and our internal Security.

Hence - if the Great Conspiracy was to succeed the FBI had to be destroyed!

So, on July 17 of this year, Earl Warren and his Associate Justices handed down two "Decisions" - the "Jencks" and the "Watkins" Decisions . . . .Those two "Decisions" shatter the FBI as a barrier to the security of our nation . . . .they freed convicted traitors. . . .they muzzle our Congressional Committees . . .they nullify all our protective laws against the Communist Conspiracy . . . .they open wide the FBI files to all the shysters who defend the Reds and renegade American traitors!

Those three Decisions, if allowed to stand, will completely destroy all of our defenses - they clear the way for the destruction of our Country and the conquest and enslavement of our people by the Communist Conspiracy!

Under our laws, giving aid and comfort to an Enemy in time of war is TREASON. Communism is a known mortal Enemy of the United States and the American people. Call it "cold" or call it "hot", we are at total war with that Enemy. Those three "Decisions" unquestionably give aid and comfort to that Enemy. By that token, they are acts of TREASON!

A soldier, be he a General or a GI, who would commit similar acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy, would promptly be Court Martialed, and, if found guilty, shot as a traitor.

A Supreme Court Justice is no more immune for acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy than a General - or a Julius Rosenberg. For him there is also a form of Court Martial, to wit: IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. For their acts, Chief Justice Warren and all the Justices who concurred in those "Decisions" must be haled before Congress, and, if found guilty, they should not only be impeached, but should get the same kind of punishment that a Court martial would mete out to a General who would betray his army on the field of battle - or that was meted out to the Rosenbergs!

Only Congress has the power to place a Supreme Court Justice on trial - via the impeachment process.

Every member in both Houses of Congress has an obligation and a sworn duty to protect and defend the United States, the Constitution, the American people.

Hence, this is an urgent appeal by the American people to all members in both Houses of Congress to fulfill their oaths - to summon forthwith for proper trial all those Justices who collaborated in those three treason-packed "Decisions."

This Tract (SCJ, No. 1) can be obtained at the rate of: 100 copies for $2.00. - From: CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC., P. O. Box 46205, Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California

U. S. Government (TOP SECRET) Bulletins provide DOCUMENTARY PROOF that UN is planned Death-Trap for U. S.

RITA ("Thieves Paradise"). . ."All the American Boys who were killed in Korea were really murdered by the UN."

On Sunday evening, May 20, 1956, Myron C. Fagan's play "Thieves Paradise" opened at the Shubert Theatre in Washington, D. C.

The play was written for just one purpose--to warn the American people that the YALTA plotters created the UN to destroy the U. S. and transform our country into an enslavee unit of a Communist One World Government. . .it was produced in Washington so as to put the UN on open trial before all the Members of Both Houses of Congress--from now on there can be no "I didn't know" alibis!

"Thieves' Paradise" revealed all the different phases of the diabolical plot--how the UN was a "Trojan Horse" sneaked into the U. S. to serve as a Sanctuary for Red Spies, Saboteurs and American traitors. . .how it was to destroy our Freedoms through "Treaties," such as "GENOCIDE". . .to brainwash our Youth through UNESCO . . .to drain us of our wealth through UNRRA, "Marshall Plan" and Foreign Aid give-aways. . .and to finally transform the U. S. into an enslaved unit of their Communist One-World Government. But the vilest, foulest, most revoltimg of all the phases was the secret agreement between Alger Hiss and Molotov, under which the post of Chief of the UN Military Staff Committee was PERMANENTLY to be held by a Moscow Communist. GINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC. HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIFORNIA.

CALL FOR 'SURVIVAL COMMISSION'

Country in Desperate Peril; 'Republicrat' Party of Treason Can't Save Us

RIGHT hereby calls for Congress to set up a non-partisan "SURVIVAL COMMISSION" to be composed of respected patriots whose urgent job it will be to fully investigate the reasons why the United States is trailing Russia in certain technological, nuclear, aeronautical and missile fields.

For over two years RIGHT has been tirelessly pointing to evidence that Russia was ahead of the United States in many respects. Few listened. Then came the two Spurniks and for the first time since the War of 1812 the American people began to feel a sense of physical insecurity and fear of an overseas Power.

There is only one conceivable explanation of how Soviet Russia gained her lead. This is because of the policies of giveaway, sellout anti-anti-Communism and downright treason of the "two" parties.

Now, self-seeking, unprincipled politicians of "both" parties seek to blame the other party for the situation and to whitewash their own filth-covered party.

Haven't the American people had enough of this subversive, immoral treachery? Is it not time for honest men to clean our the scoundrels of "both" parties who are responsible for the predicament? Do the American people wish to survive?

In actual, sober fact there are not two parties in America. There is only one: The "Republicrat" PARTY OF TREASON. And any politician who at present is in good standing with his party is a partner to treason. These are harsh words. But the facts upon which they are based are much harsher.

All reputable evidence indicates that the state of domestic security and the effectiveness of anti-Communists has never been as weak as it is now, under "God-Man" Eisenhower. Read this quotation from Robert Morris, Chief Counsel for the Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee:

The fact of the matter is that all of these Court decisions, and these Administrative decisions, have created among devoted intelligence officers, prosecutors, internal security officials and Congressional staffs--a demoralizing sense of frustration and despair. There is more hopelessness today than I have ever experienced before in all my days in Washington. Never before has the morale of internal security reached the low that prevails today.

And Robert H. W. Welch, in his factual magazine, ONE MAN'S OPINION (668) says, "The best informed authorities say that there are at least 30 huge Communist espionage rings operating in this country today, against the only two or three that have been partly exposed."

And Igor Gouzenko, who exposed the Communist spy ring in Canada, wrote a fruitless letter to Eisenhower the other day and said:

The fact that the United States, with its advanced scientific and material resources, was not able to launch the first earth satellite, should be the subject of serious thought and investigation. In my opinion, it indicates the work of well-organized Soviet spy rings in the United States missile-production system. These rings, on the one hand are pumping out of the United States valuable scientific and other information and on the other hand are sabotaging and delaying the United States missile effort under all kinds of seemingly logical excuses.

This fact, then, of America's weakness in her security setup, combined with Russia's powerful and growing potential to destroy us, adds up to the urgent necessity for desperate measures before it is too late.

The only way that the American people can save themselves at this late date is to force their Congressmen and Senators to set up a non-partisan "SURVIVAL COMMISSION" with enough power to fully investigate the entire Executive and Judicial departments and ferret out all rotten, perverted or treasonous personnel. The SURVIVAL COMMISSION must be composed of men of the same stature as those lonely heroes who have fought a losing battle for the last 25 years against the

international socialist enemies of the American people. They cannot be pussy-footers and must not be beholden to either of the "two" parties.

When thinking of the patriots who are qualified to lead or staff the SURVIVAL COMMISSION, many names comes to mind. A few of them are Bryton Barron, adm. John G. Crommelin, Gen. P. A. delValle, Gen. Bonner Fellers, John T. Flynn, Maj. George Racey Jordan, Charles Lindbergh, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Dean Clarence Manion, Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, John O'Donnell, Westbrook Pegler, Dan Smoot, Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Burton K. Wheeler and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

There are many others. Here are some who would be eminently qualified to staff the SURVIVAL COMMISSION if they would break completely with their present political party or otherwise show that they are not beholden in any way to any government influence: Richard Arens, Rep. Martin Dies, Sen. James O. Eastland, Col. William F. Heimlich, J. Edgar Hoover, Sen. William E. Jenner, Sen. George W. Malone, Judge Robert Morris and Rep. Francis E. Walter.

These are the men who have been unashamedly right in the past and today, are more right than ever. These are the men who have been fillified, purged, silenced and all but murdered by the Invisible Government, which controls the Republicrat Party of Treason, the newspapers, radio and all means of communication. These are the men who can save America if the people want to be saved.

The SURVIVAL COMMISSION is merely a vigorous restatement of Joe McCarthy's own wishes which he expressed to the Senate April 25, 1956:

I suggest we set up a committee, to investigate the missile program and to keep a vigilant eye on its progress. If the program is not on an all-out basis, find out why; if we are falling behind the Soviet Union in the development of the weapon that might permit communism to conquer us, then we must find out who is responsible and what has motivated who are responsible.

With all the earnestness it can muster, RIGHT urges all patriots and patriotic groups to demand that Congress establish this SURVIVAL COMMISSION. Nothing less can hope to dig the facts out--and with the facts, the crawling things who even now are betraying their country.

This is the opportunity that partiots have been searching for for years. With the question of national survival now plainly staring us all in the face, "both" rotten old parties can be blown to bits by the impact of facts and truth, honestly and fully presented. As the terrible story of America's plight begins to sink into the befuddled, scrubbed brain of the average American they will become more frightened and willing to listen to reason.

In the names of Joe McCarthy, Senators McCarran and Welker, James Forrestal, General Patton and all the ohher great patriots who have laid down their lives for their country in its battle against the forces of evil and darkness, RIGHT prays that patriots all over America will be able to rouse the American people and once and for all

put an end to the unholy power of the liberal-communist cabal. There is little time left.

-

SCIENCE & SPUTNIK

A RIGHT Exclusive.

Wernher von Braun is a great scientist in his field and no doubt the best that America has. But Administration spokesmen have always claimed that he was head of the Peenemunde Rocket Base, and was responsible for the German V-2. This is untrue. Actually, von Braun was only the assistant to one Professor Nebel and Nebel was in charge of Peenemunde. Where is Nebel? He seems to have "mysteriously" disappeared. Since he's not in America nor Britain and apparently nowhere to be found in Germany it may be assumed that Eisenhower-acting true to form--saw to it that the Russians kidnaped him (along with some 60,000 other technicians) and that we got only the No. 2 man, von Braun. This hardly jibes with Eisenhower propagandists who stridently claimed that America and Britain got the "cream of the crop" and that the Reds were given only the picked-over second-raters.

Another of the top-notch Germans that Eisenhower gave Stalin was Dr. Helmuth Grottrup, who was responsible for all the electronic equipment on the V-2.

Bringing Ike's subversion down to date, the October 21 issue of AVIATION WEEK carried the exposure that for "more than two years" Army Intelligence had been tracking Russian 1500-mile and even 5000-mile missiles from a supersensitive radar base in Turkey. Comments the magazine editorially, "It is high time the American people asked President Eisenhower why, in view of the overwhelming evidence available to him during the past two years on Soviet technological progress, he is still purusing a policy that is slowing the pace of our military technology and tapping our future military strength."

RIGHTISM & RELIGION

The devotedly anti-Communist, fundamentalist INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES(26) has grown mightily in the ten years of its existence. It has just announced that it will hold its Fourth Plenary Congress in Brazil, August 12-21, 1958.

The EVANGELICAL METHODIST CHURCH, which believes in Wesley's 25 Articles of Religion and in fundamentalist Bible doctrines, met in Rector, Ark., last Novermer and issued a call to sincere Methodists to obey the Word of God and repudiate the pro-Communist National Council of Chruches. Information on the 1958 Conference, to be held next October, may be had from Dr. W. W. Breckbill, 2923 Oak Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Charles Smith, editor of the TRUTH SEEKER(843), is a very courageous and outspoken patriot who is also a Freethinker. Because of his anti-communism he has been viciously attacked by many liberals and

pro-communists and so replies thusly in the December issue:

Where stand the Freethinkers in the fight for human quality? Nearly all of them other than readers of the TRUTH SEEKER, it seems, worship the new false god of Equality and Marxist collectivism . . . . With most Christians and Communists they march in unison to prostrate themselves before their totem. How they rage . . . their numerous letters are similar to those of orthodox Christians and party-line Communists.

--RIGHT, P. O. BOX 180, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA ($3.00 per year)

JOB FOR IKE'S PARATROOPERS--Rape and robbery are against the law in New York state. Segregation is legal in Arkansas. Thirteen-year old schoolgirls are being raped on school property in New York; other students are being robbed of their lunch money by young hoodlums with switchblade knives.

The NY Police seem powerless to prevent rape and armed robbery. We can't wait for Ike to send his paratroopers into the NY schools to protect school children against real crime. He called them out in Little Rock where no crime was being committed, except by a Federal judge who upheld the Supreme Court in its unconstitutional foray into power politics.

--American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1958 ($10.00 per year).

SEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA - Gov. Almond has asked the Legislature to grant him power to close any public schools at which the Federal govt attempts to force racial integration at the point of bayonets. And the legislature will probably do it.

Virginia's negro children do not want to go to school with the whites. The exceptions are those whose parents have been agitated or paid by the Negro Ku Klux Klan (NAACP) as was the case in Little Rock. Forcible integration is not only unConstitutional, but illegal in all Southern states.

--American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1957

COMMINIZING THE SCHOOLS--For years the US Office of Education has existed, apparently for the one purpose of Communizing American Schools. No more useless body of bureaucrats ever existed in Washington--or elsewhere.

Staffed by a crowd of long-haired over-educated professors, the "office" has been shoving out queer propaganda for years. Some

millions of dollars of good tax money has been spent on brochures, booklets, leaflets, pamphlets and so-called news releases. It has all assayed as so much hogwash except in Moscow and NY's Union Square.

The National Education Assn, a teachers' lobby with munificent headquarters in Washington, has done nothing to counteract the Office of Education propaganda. So--

They, or Moscow, or someone has sold our gullible President a bill of goods on education. Ike now wants to Communize our schools (no kidding). This is regardless of how our 5,000-odd city and county school boards feel about it. These individuals have been handling school problems over 150 years--and doing an excellent job of it.

Now, Mr. Eisenhower, in his two talks on the Spurnik, said (or so he seemed to say) we need schools like the Russian schools to turn out scientists. And to do this the national government must be in charge.

In this connection, the Office of Education has just falsified a report on Russian schools, apparently to keep the American people (or such as read any Office of Education baloney) from knowing how the Russian schools actually are run and what they do.

The young lady who edited the original manuscript, and who obviously isn't on the payroll now, blew the whistle on the conspirators this week. She said that not only were errors not corrected in the "work", (Education in the USSR) but it was so crudely cut that her original work had been hopelessly distorted and garbled.

That's one way to keep the people from knowing the truth.

--American Capsule News, Washington, D. C.
November 23, 1957

In an article reprinted in VOICE OF THE NAZARENE, J. Edger Hoover says, "Let's Wipe Out the Schoolyard Sex Racket!" Patriots must take steps to stop the insidious circulation of pornography by human vermin who peddle it to children. Most people are unaware of the wide circulation of such filth among children. Thanks to novels like PEYTON PLACE and rags like TIME magazine, which finds nothing repugnant in the circulation of pornography among children, the business is flourishing.

The Supreme Court has ruled that ONE, a magazine published by and for homosexuals, is not obscene. Well, for once it is easy to understand a Supreme Court decision. Obviously, no bunch of perverts would find perversion obscene! Only normal people find it so.

--RIGHT, P. O. BOX 180, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA ($3.00 per year)

CRIME DOES PAY--With the help of the US Supreme Court, that is. Washington police are trying to halt what is practically a reign of terror in the nation's capital. Little school girls are being raped in New York and lunch money is stolen from 12-year olds at knife point.

Washington police blame their troubles on the infamous Mallory "decision" of the Supreme Court, in which a confessed and convicted negro rapist was turned loose by the "high" court, under authority it did not posses either by Constitution or statute, on the ground that the police had held him prisoner while they investigated and got the evidence they needed to corrobrate his confession.

A DC judge said the Supreme Court had tied his hands. Detectives had taken a suspect to headquarters, instead of to a committing magistrate, obtained a confession and then charged him. The Supreme Court scofflaws said they don't want police to do this to a prisoner. Mallory has already committed another assult since he was turned loose.

Washington's police chief says hoodlums are well aware of the Supreme Court's infamy (our words) in the Mallory case and are deliberately taking advantage of it.

Under neither the Constitution nor Federal statutes has the Supreme Court any power to do any of the things it has done recently to destroy law, order and the peace of the community. CN for Dec. 7 last showed that the high court has no legal powers whatsoever except to review decision of a lower court which has declared an act of Congress unconstitutional.

All of their misinterpreting and malinterpreting of laws and the Constitution is done in the same way a burglar takes your money or your life at the point of a gun. Congress isn't blameless because no one has moved to impeach these scofflaws, something Congress is not only legally impowered, but morally obligated, to do.

--American Capsule News, Washington, D. C.
February 15, 1958

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

NOTHING MYSTERIOUS NOTHING UNCERTAIN

Juvenile delinquents just don't happen. The production of the annual crop of youthful criminals is carefully planned and cleverly explained in the lectures of Psychopolitics as taught in the Lenin Institute in Moscow. The lecturers tell the students who aspire to graduating as Freudian Psychiatrists that "Under the saccharine guise of assistimg youth, rigorous child labour laws prevent children from earning money and FORCE them to depend on grudging parents who are always in economic stress. Thus the child can be driven in its teens into revolt. Delinquency will then ensue".

Beria in an address told medical students "You must dominate as respected men the fields of psychiatry and psychology. You must dominate the hospitals and universities. You must make mass treatments common and accepted. You must labour until every doctor and psychiatrist is either a psycho-politician or an unwitting assistant to our aims. You must labour until we have domination over the minds and bodies of every important person in your nation."

The lecturer also informs his class that by using such methods the national pride and religious affiliations of juveniles can be destroyed so that loyalty to God and their flag no longer exist. He assures his pupils: "If we can effectively kill national pride and patriotism in ONE generation we will have won the country".

The students are told the role of the psychopolitical operator enables him to adivse all manner of destructive measures. He can instruct the individual child how to repulse parental control in the home and he can, in an optimum situation, instruct the parents of the entire nation how to handle children with the results that the children run wildly about with no responsibility for their nation or themselves.

The psychopolitical student is then told how they are to infiltrate into police forces, the departments of district attorneys, and even become judges, in order that they may obtain absolute control of the criminal population without whose help a revolution can never be accomplished."

Psychopolitical students are also told that: "By making readily available drugs of various kinds, supplying them with liquor, by praising their wildness and stimulating them with sex literature, and introdicing them to practices as taught at the Sexpol, the psychopolitical operator can create the necessary attitude of chaos, idleness, and worthlessness into which atmosphere he can then introduce the idea the Communism provides complete freedom.

The lectures emphasize that strong ethical leaders of youthful groups must be inveigled carefully into criminal channels and then controlled by blackmail or other means. In the case of a youthful leader who cannot be led from the straight and narrow path, he is to be "framed" in order to bring him into the hands of the juvenile authorities in the hope that he can be brought under the care of a psychopolitical operator employed as a child advisor, then, in the security of the jail, and protected by the process of law, the psychopolitical operator can destroy the sanity of the juvenile. Particularly brilliant scholars, athletes, and group youth leaders must be handled in either one of these two ways the Psychopolitical student is told.

The aspiring psychopolitical operator is informed that guiding the activities of juvenile courts is one of his easier tasks. In juvenile courts, he is told, there are always persons with strange habits, if such habits do not exist they can be created. By making young boys and girls available to these perverts in the security of the detention homes, cameras and recording tapes can be obtained which will make the

perverts obedient to the psychopolitical operators under any and all circumstances. This explains why such an extraordinary number of homosexuals obtain employment in the Civil Serivce of Canada, the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS, $1.00 per Year.
Sydney H. Foster, Editor
P. O. Box 386,
Hayward, California

PREDICTS AMERICA'S DOOM UNLESS PEOPLE WAKE UP

Msgr. McGrath Sees Fulfillment of Lenin's Prophecy That U. S. Will Be Sovietized Without War

By Rt. Rev. William C. McGrath, S.F.M., P. A. (Reprinted from "Scarboro Missions," 2685 Kingston Rd., Toronto 13, Ont.)

Ten years more, that's about all! Fifteen, maybe, at the outside! By then the Reds will have taken over America.

No war. No hydrogen bombs. No mass slaughter--till after the victory has been won.

The coup d'etat, in course of accomplishment even while you are reading these lines, will be engineered to final success by the entrenched and untouchable traitors in high places, aided and abetted by their strategically placed cohorts in the nerve centers of the Nation.

The men who sold 500,000,000 Chinese into Communist slavery will finally betray America. The saboteurs who ordered ignominious defeat in Korea will at last achieve the utter destruction of the nation that has too long stood between Russia's Communnist leaders and a bloody Communist world.

It will be the fulfillment of the prophecy made by Lenin in 1923: "First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of Capitalism. We will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

-Cites Fate of Anti-Reds-

Who are these traitors? In what key spots are they located right now?

Apparently we are not to know until it is too late. Its worse then useless, it is military or political suicide for any individual to attempt to track them down. For the end is ever the same; character assassination, disgrace or death.

From Patton to Forrestal to Wedemeyer; from MacArthur to Lawton to McCarthy our shores are littered with broken men, among them some

of the greatest Americans of our generation.

McCarthy came nearest to success. He was "dangerously" close to pay dirt in his attempt to unearth the mysterious forces avowed to encompass our destruction.

That was why his disgrace had become an absolute necessity and would serve as a deterrent to the McClellans and Jenners and J. Edgar Hoovers who might be stupid enough to continue this expose of treason.

That was why a petition against his censure, signed by 10,000,000 Americans was brazenly ignored.

Public opinion must not be permitted to count any more, as witness the treatment accorded General MacArthur who was given the greatest public acclaim ever tendered to anybody in the history of the Country and is now the forgotten man.

This grim prospect for America was given to us in strictest confidence by two outstanding experts on Communist tactics of subversion and whose names I may not reveal. They are firmly convinced that the Nation is doomed; that nothing really effective is being done or can be done to arrest the progress of the great betrayal.

Ten to 15 years they say, before the massacres in the streets and convents and churches and seminaries; before the brainwashing and diabolical torture and the boatloads of broken human heading northwards toward Siberia and death.

In China, since its "liberation" by the Communists, 15,000,000 innocent people have been done to death. But in China, a Red officer recently told a departing missionary, they were not cruel enough. "We will be 100 times as cruel when we take over America."

Not only will this verdict of the experts not be generally accepted but it is virtually impossible today to convince people as a whole that America is even in danger.

So long have we been inoculated and anaesthetised with subtle, soporific party-line slogans about peace and security and "co-existence" that "the soul within us has died"; the mere thought of resistance, even to the menace of Communist enslavement, has come to be regarded as a sort of treason to a peace-loving world.

North America today comprises in its population a truly alarming number of naive defeatists; of innocent lambs ready--"eager", one would be tempted to say at times--to be lead to the Communist slaughterhouse.

Let anybody advocate a strong stand against Communist agression and immediately there is a hue and cry of "warmonger." We must be "realistic" about the present last stand of freedom in Asia. Pay any price, for another "cease fire" anywhere on earth, even the price of handing the whole of Asia over to Red domination.

See to it that there never will be any further attempt to liberate the Chinese mainland. Eliminate the troublesome Chiang Kai-shek. Bottle him up forever on Formosa or for that matter, in exile and make use of the mighty U. S. Seventh Fleet to ensure the surrender of some of his vital off-shore islands.

Invite the murderers of priests and Sisters and American uniformed men to the conference table and welcome them as "respected" members of the United Nations.

Condone. Appease. Pretend. But above all forever surrender.

Peace in our time, wherever we've heard that before. Bury your head in the sand while Russia enslaves the rest of the world and hope --oh, just somehow--that it cannot happen here.

-Says Catholics Are Asleep-

Thank Heaven not all people have given up. A few brave souls in America are trying to arouse the Country from its sleep of death. Magazines like the "American Mercury" and the "U. S. News and World Report." Columnists like Sokolsky, Lawrence and Budenz. Radio commentators such as Winchell, Fulton Lewis, Jr., and John T. Flynn.

I have before me an interesting letter from one such lecturer not perhaps so well-known, a lady who has consistently spoken against the Communist menace, who has been hounded and persecuted and finally forced to sell her home and move out of her home State.

Hear what she has to say on this subject: "I believe the same diabolical plans will be duplicated in America, for the men who are dedicated to the worship of Lucifer are bound to crucify the followers of Christ. They are a bunch of sanctimonious, holier-than-thou hypocrites. Watch them crucify McCarthy.

"Yes, we do need many prayers. But let me ask you this. Do you think the general run of Catholics have any inkling of the dangers all around them? Is it not a fact that people do not pray for help unless they believe they need it?

"Despite all of Bishop Sheen's telecasts, the Fatima Crusade, the Rosary Crusade, etc., I do not find Catholics in general recognizing that there are serious dangers to their souls, their homes, their families, their way of life. When I try to draw their attention to what I know, they look at me with a blank, dubious stare. Human being do not come to their senses until they suffer themselves. So I suppose we are going to have to suffer before there is an awakening."

I have heard Bishop Cuthbert O'Gara discuss this subject at length. He is distressed and deeply disturbed over the failure of people in this country to recognize the danger of the Communnist threat. And Bishop O'Gara knows all about Communism from first-hand experience. For he spent 24 months in solitary confinement in China in an old hut located between a pigsty and a latrine.

A recent interview he granted the Catholic press in Pittsburgh should do much to awaken those who still favor appeasement of Red China.

"The people of the United States" he stated, "do not appreciate the magnitude of the defeat the West has suffered since 1945.

"It is incredible that such a small group of pro-Communist pseudo-intellectuals should have effected in so short a time one of the greatest turn-overs in the history of mankind."

-Quotes Bishop O'Gara-

Bishop O'Gara said that this defeat could not be blamed on stupidity but had been deliberately and cold-bloodedly engineered.

"No group of Americans," he said, "could be that stupid. The deliberate throwing away of victory after World War II is confirmed by the whole list of 'stupidities' since VJ day. And these stupidities are still going on. Someone is still directing the sell-out."

Apropos of what would happen in America should the Reds take over, I have before me at the moment a document that affords fruit for meditation. It is a list of 192 priests, some of whom I knew personally, who have been murdered in China and the list is admittedly incomplete. Read for yourself the nature of the treatment meted out to those martyred servants of God and then ask yourself if our fight today is not against Principalities and the Powers of Darkness.

Father Charles Osnagui, buried alive, February, 1942; Father Humbert Verdini, burned with some 30 christians, July, 1942; Sister Anne Chang; dragged to death, March 1948; Father Joseph Chang, dragged, beaten, shot, October, 1947; Archbishop Cyril Jarre, O. F. M., died in jail, March, 1952; Father Francis Hsiao, died after tortures, Good Friday, 1950; Father Seraphin Shih (and many of his fellow Trappists), head crushed between stones.

And so the story goes for all of the 192 who were done to death.

All this at the hands of the Red Chinese murderers who still hold some 900 Americans in their filthy dungeions and who, if our nitwit liberals have the final sayso, will be permitted to shoot their bloody way into the United Nations.

Truly--whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

-Apathy the Obstacle-

An important objective of Communist propaganda has been to keep the American people uninformed about and apathetic to the extent and progress of Communist infiltration into American government and life. When those who have studied the strategy and tactics of Communism and who recognize it for the menace that it is attempt to combat it the biggest obstacle they face is an uninformed and apathetic people. How do they react? Read the article on page five by Msgr. William C. McGrath, who is known to most of our readers as the priest who accom-

panied the "Pilgrim Virgin" throughout the United States, including the Diocese of Brooklyn. The reading will be beneficial though not conducive to complecency. (From the Managing Editor's Desk)

Reprint from THE TABLET, weekly Catholic newspaper, 1 Hanson Pl., Bklyn. 17, N. Y., July 30, 1955
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(Subscription to THE TABLET $4.00 per year - $2.00 six months)

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Christian scientists Organize for Defense

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15--To "defend The Christian Science Monitor" is the purpose announced in a new charter just issued to the Committee of 1,000 Christian Scientists, by the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission. The Committee is a national group, with headquarters at Plymouth, Michigan, and is in opposition to the present management of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston.

According to R. Roy Pursell, one of the incorporators and its executive secretary who has been a Christian Scientist for 50 years, "The Christian Science Monitor is in trouble. Just as Alger Hiss got into the State Department so have many questionable writers gotten into the Monitor. For instance, there was the well-known leftist writer William Henry Chamberlin who has publicly confessed he was 'a devout Soviet sympathizer' when he was hired by the Monitor in 1922 to report to the nation from Moscow. After 12 years' watching communism bring misery to the Russians he completely changed his position and now stands four-square for limited government.

"Our group of dedicated Christian Scientists," explained Mr. Pursell, "is demanding that a house--cleaning be made and the paper restored to the high level its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, dedicated it."

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
A Michigan Non-Profit Corporation
R. Roy Pursell, Executive Secretary
Box 160
Plymouth, Michigan (January 15, 1958)

The recent Gaither Committee report to the President, "portrays a United States in the gravest danger in its history . . . It finds America's long-term prospect one of cataclysmic peril and of a powerful, growing Soviet economy and technology which will bring new political, propaganda and psychological assaults on freedom all around the globe."

Everywhere people are asking the question: "How come the mad men of Moscow have succeeded in gaining such scientific and technological advantage over the United States?" There is a reason. But the real reason is given very little notice in a liberalistcontrolled press.

A United Press report carrying date line of December 20, is a sample. "Professor Bruino M. Pontecorvo, the former British physicist who fled to Russia in 1950, has been named research director of the nuclear problems laboratory of the joint institution for nuclear research," the Moscow Evening News reported.

SAMPLE OF SOVIET HYPOCRISY

It was this same Portecorvo, who, in explaining why he left the Capitalist Nations, said, "I fled to Russia because of preparations in the Capitalist Nations to build up atomic arsenals."

The records show, "the U. S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee estimated in 1951 that Pontecorvo, with the British Scientist Klaus Fuchs, advanced the Soviet Atomic energy program at least 18 months beyond where it otherwise would have been." However, our liberalist-controlled press that could find unlimited front page space for the political crucifixions of Senator Joseph McCarthy and Senator Herman Welker is strangely silent on this real cause for our world dilemma. Without exception, every outstanding American who has effectively challenged the Red menace, has been subjected to political smear, political crucifixion, and political assassination.

Informed people know America's great dilemma has been brought about through a "liberalism" that has made the way for Russian agents and their fellow-travelers to infiltrate our Government, our churches and our schools. This has been the real source of the Kremlin's amazing progress. This is the one thing that has put into the hands of mad men, a power of world destruction. It is largely through political-trickery on the part of religious and political apostates that the end-time developments foretold in Bible Prophecy are fitting this generation into the Prophetic picture for the closing of this age.

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE - February, 1958
Box 977, Tulsa 1, Oklahoma
Subscription Rate: $1.00 annually

CLERGYMEN PROMOTE COMMUNISM VIA "FRONTS"

The communist conspiracy has been highly successful in using clergymen in their front groups. Herbert Philbrick said, "The front is an effective dual-purpose device--it pushes communist influence outward, and it draws membership in." Pushing communist influence outward is far more important than the few members pulled into the party through fronts.

The front technique, as invented by Lenin and the conspirators,

has had 50 years experience to perfect it. The front organizations are just as essential a part of the communist conspiracy as the communist press, their training schools, and espionage cells. All are directed by a central high command and are coordinated to achieve the overthrow of our government by force and violence. It is a deliberate tactic of the conspiracy to conceal the complete integration of the communist-front apparatus with the whole communist conspiracy. Deceitfulness is the essence of the front organization. ANYONE who supports a communist-front organization is supporting the communist conspiracy and helping to destroy the American republic.

Testifying before the House Committee on Appropriations on December 9, 1953, J. Edgar Hoover said, "One of the principal mediums for the attainment of the goal of the Communist Party is through Communist-front organizations. . . . The fronts are being utilized in an ever increasing degree . . . they are excellent sources of revenue for raising funds for the party".

Before the creation of front organizations, the number of ministers who carried out the instructions of the Communist Party or collaborated with it were small. The first important communist front organization in the United States was the American League Against War and Fascism organized in 1933 and headed by Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary. Earl Browder was vice chairman and there were several ministers and rabbis on the National Executive Committee. The House Un-American Activities Committee said of this front organization, "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more or less than a bold advocate of treason". The League had branches in most large communities and cities all over the country and most branch leaders were members of the clergy. As a result the program was widely circulated throughout church organization.

Since this first important communist front success, American clergymen have continued to collaborate with the communist conspiracy in their diabolical front organizations. Many large and influential fronts have been headed by clergymen.

A recent communist front in which Protestant clergymen make up by far the largest single group of supporters is the "National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims" organized in 1953. Its chairman is Edward K. Barsky and the treasurer is Carl Marzani. Both have served prison terms--one for contempt of Congress and the other for perjury. Purpose of the organization is to win amnesty for communist leaders convicted of conspiring to overthrow our government by force and violence. The Daily Worker of July 5, 1953, boasted that "religious leaders have been more receptive to the amnesty appeal than leaders of any other single group". The printed matter of the organization shows the names of 191 Protestant clergymen from 42 states and the next largest group are educators of whom there are 83 listed.

On January 30-31, 1953, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee held meetings in the First Presbyterian Church in New York City. A group of liberals, headed by Prof. George Counts, branded the committee

as a communist front well in advance of the affair. Of the 41 sponsors of this pro-communist conference, 17 were Protestant clergymen who made up, by far, the largest single group of supporters. Three of the sponsors resigned over the communist issue but Dr. John A. Mackay, moderator of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, stubbornly stuck on.

To Dr. Mackay these communist fronts are good causes and he has announced his intention to continue joining such groups. This is not guilt by association but guilt by willful collaboration with a treasonable underground apparatus. Dr. Mackay has also published his support of American recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations. Dr. Mackay continues to get away with these infamous activities merely because most Presbyterians do not realize what is happening and do not understand our enemies.

Eight of the translators of the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible have communist front affiliations and they have been active in some of the most dangerous of the fronts. One of the translators, Dr. Walter Russell Bowie of Union Theological Seminary, has been named on 15 communist or communist front organizations.

These samples hardly scratch the surface of communist front activities among clergymen. Generally you will find the same clergymen who collaborate with the communist front organizations leading the drives against congressional committees exposing communists, for an appeasing foreign policy, and for a collectivist type government which they now call "the responsible society". You will not hear any noise from these same ministers protesting vicious falsehoods about Congressional investigators or demanding release of American boys from Communist dungeons.

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE - November, 1957
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IMPEACH WARREN

Myron C. Fagan, a great American patriot, is satisfied that there are men serving on the United States Supreme Court playing prominent parts in shaping the destiny of our nation, who ought not be there. He writes convincingly in a little book just published under the title, IMPEACH SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Chief Justice Earl Warren is portrayed as one of the most dangerous men in public life today. Mr. Fagan wishes to see him retired to private life.

Mr. Fagan feels that the common man should be aroused to what he believes to be "a clear and present danger." Thoughts like the following came to the mind of this reviewer while reading his dynamic discussion of the high court . . .

---The penalty good men pay for indifference to government is to be ruled by evil men. All that good people have to do for the triumph of evil is nothing. Bad men are elected to public office by good men who fail to vote. Christians have a responsibility for keeping God in government, ad infinitum.

Mr. Fagan agrees with Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire who, addressing the 1957 convention of the National Association of Attorney Generals at Sun Valley, Idaho, charged that, "decisions by the Supreme Court have set the United States back 25 years in its effort to control Communism." He showed exactly how the tribunal had aided and abetted the Communist cause under Warren's management.

Here are a few sentences from Fagan's fact-finding reservoir:

"Even in his college days Earl Warren was known as a 'Liberal'--in today's accepted meaning of that word. Then, when he married a Swedish girl with strong Socialistic convictions, he veered so far to the Left that some of his friends of those days referred to him as 'Comrade'.

"When he entered upon his political career he was smart enough to keep his ideological convictions under cover. Even so, his record while Governor of California establishes that he was as pro-Communist as any man in such a high office would dare be. He was palsy-walsy with the notoriously pro-Communist Anti-Defamation League. Senator Byrd, in a speech on the Senate floor, openly charged him with being in collusion with the pro-Communist NAACP. He continuously pandered to Harry Bridges and other notorious Reds.

"He repeatedly tried to force the Communist F E P C plot through the California Legislature - also a law socializing medicine. He tried to prevent the recision of the UWF Resolution to transform the U. S. into a unit of a UN One World Government. He appointed notorious Reds, among them the ADL chieftain, Isaac Pacht, to judgeships and other high offices. And that only scratches the surface of his Marxist activities and associations."

Charles Evans Hughes' wise counsel to Warren G. Harding in 1921 is recalled. The late President was then faced with the responsibility of making appointments to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Hughes admonished him as follows:

"We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the Judges say it is . . . As George Washington would have said, place none but Americans on the Supreme Court bench - the kind of Americans who will interpret the Constitution for the safety and welfare of the United States and the American people."

After listing some of the "crimes against the American people," of which the present court is guilty, Mr. Fagan asks, "Can we get them impeached?" . . . and answers "Yes." Then he proceeds to explain how!

The legal processes for removing Supreme Court Justices are explained. A plan of action is suggested. Congress is the ultimate battleground.

"Now let's alert thousands of people to tell their Representatives in Washington, in no uncertain language, that Earl Warren and all the Justices who joined in the betrayal of our country and the rape of the FBI files must be impeached; that is our first job--and for love of God and our Country, it is a must job," says Myron C. Fagan.

THE DEFENDER - Address all communications to: The Defender Magazine, Wichita, Kansas.
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VIEWING THE NEWS

NEW YORK--FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover appeals to Americans today to keep up their guard against a conspiratorial Communist movement which "has been and is engaged in an all-out war against American freedom."

Despite convulsions, flipflops, defections and setbacks, the Communist Party's hard core in the United States still is a vast reservoir of spy material posing a "tremendous and present danger" to American security, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation warns in a new book, "Masters of Deceit," published today by Henry Holt & Co.

Something New

When the party was founded in 1919 by a rag-tag group of grotesque revolutionaries on the Bolshevik model, it planted an infection which, though limited to a relatively few, could spread dangerously, Hoover says.

"Something utterly new has taken root in America during the past generation; a Communist mentality representing a systematic, purposive and conscious attempt to destroy Western civilization and roll history back to the age of barbaric cruelty and despotism, all in the name of progress," the FBI director writes. "Evil is depicted as good, terror as justice, hate as love, obedience to a foreign master as patriotism."

The attempt to create a "Communist man" will fail, Hoover says, "but we cannot afford the luxury of waiting for it to run its course," because its weapons become more formidable as guards are lowered.

Is Close Survey

Moscow normally tries to separate the party from spy activities, Hoover says, the the party's thousands of members still play an important role in Soviet espionage.

- Newspaper Clipping - 1958

WORLD GOVERNMENT: The American people have become accustomed to having their money taken away from them and their rights and liberties confiscated, one by one, on demand of social planners who now exercise complete custody over human welfare. If these tax-ridden citizens figure, however, that every evil thing possible has already been done to them and that they will be called on to make no further contribution to the perfection of a one-world Utopian state, we have a surprise for them. Two thousand political psychiatrists and social psychologists, in solemn conclave assembled, have formulated a macabre program of such gruesome and ghastly proportions as to curl the hair of a Mohawk Indian. It is a plan for mass thought control which reveals that their next grim objective is to take over our minds, cleanse them of all preconceived ideas of right and wrong, debunk them of outmoded moral conceptions and - having mentally castrated us - to turn us back to society with completely remodeled and over-hauled cranial equipment guaranteed to ensure our acceptance, without protest, of the one-world government being prepared for us by the experts. If this sounds like a bad joke or a horror story from a lurid comic cook, the reader had best not laugh or shrug it off until he has checked with the same source from which we got our material on the subject - the reverend and highly esteemed United Nations World Health Organization located in the City of New York and supported largely by American dollars which the producers and workers of this country sweated to earn, but which they were never permitted to hold in their little hot hands.

LUTHERAN CONSERVATIVE - The Kingdom Digest, November 1956.

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Planned Events III - November 1956

In recent issues we have been reviewing those individual tickings of the clock of history that so many of us tend to forget in the clatter of here-and-now. Some readers have asked if we are "trying to prove something." The answer is emphatically "No!" Only history will prove whether our nation ignored the warning signals so vital to its survival. We can merely supply the incontestable evidence. And that is all we have been doing: presenting seemingly unrelated events in many fields which confirm the enormity and complexity of the insidious pattern of the years gone by--events which, although familiar to a few of us, often were lost in memory.

Last month's review brought us through some of the events preceding World War I, Now, to test yoru memory of some other facts. . .

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN. . .

Bolshevist revolutionaries in Russia murdered adults and children of the royal family and many others, thus launching their regime in blood? It was in 1918.

Bernard Baruch, testifying at a Congressional inquiry, said: "I have more power than any other man in the war?" It was in 1918.

The Versailles Peace Conference imposed on Germany the harsh conditions that sent the nation reeling toward Communism, depression and, finally, despotism? It was in 1919.

The Communist International was created? It was in 1919. In America? It was in 1919.

Baruch was invited to become the Soviet Union's peacetime adviser on industry and resources? It was in 1919.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested for a holdup killing that mushroomed into the political cause celebre of the era? It was in 1920.

The infamous Wall Street bomb explosion killed 30 persons and injured 100? It was in 1920.

Henry Ford, Sr., warned his countrymen in the "Dearborn Independent" of an international banking "conspiracy"? It was in 1920.

Planned Events IV - For December, 1956

As the Mercury has been reminding its readers over the past few months, memory is one of our most fallible faculties. Events that shaped history a handful of years ago are lost in a fuzziness of time for many of us. Yet, for each event in history, time is an essential dimension. Without such a dimension, things can seem a tangle of threads. With such a dimension, history again becomes a full-bodied fabric, a tapestry of design, sweep and color. To test whether it is a tangle or a tapestry.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN. . .

President Roosevelt issued his famous "Clear it with Sidney" instruction, referring the Sidney Hillman, then an American labor leader, but earlier a leader of the abortive 1905 Russian Revolution? It was in 1932.

International banking circles began taking gold from the country, thus precipitating the run on banks that eventually closed 24,000 institutions? Only 18,000 reopened. The balance were available as bargain-basement purchases for the financial group who precipitated the runs. It was in 1932.

President Roosevelt ordered his famous "bank holiday?" It was in 1933.

President Roosevelt following the 1912 blueprint of Woodrow Wilson's sinister adviser, Colonel Edward Mandel House, broadcast his first "Fireside Chat"? It was in 1933.

The chances for Russian liberty were doomed by America's recognition of the Soviet Union and the godless tyranny that had created it? Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinov came over to the U. S. to engineer the double-cross. It was in 1933.

When Hitler was Chancellor of Germany, the N. Y. Times reported on Aug. 7, 1933: "Mr. Samuel Untermeyer presided over Int. Jewish Boycott Conference, held in Amsterdam last month, and was elected president of the World Jewish Economic Federation . . ."? This suddenly focused the attention of the world on Germany. It was in 1933.

Unaided by the rest of the world, more than 6,000,000 Greek Orthodox Christians died of starvation during the enforced Soviet famine of the Ukraine? It was in 1933.

Father Charles Coughlin becme the center of a national controversy by warning his extensive audiences of "the schemers within"? He was driven off the air. It was in 1933.

Roosevelt made an attempt to pack the Supreme Court? It was in 1936.

AND DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN. . .

Communist Russia and Germany signed their non-aggression pact? It was in 1939.

Lauchlin Currie, who had been naturalized only four years earlier, was appointed administrative assistant to President Roosevelt? Later, when an investigation was started, he left the country, lost his citizenship and is now a citizen of Colombia, South America. Many years ago, Currie was identified as a Communist agent. It was in 1939.

General George C. Marshall who had been relieved of his command by General MacArthur was named Chief of Staff in preference to vast numbers of senior officers? It was in 1939.

Felix Frankfurter, nephew of the late Louis Dembitz Brandeis, was named to the Supreme Court? The mantle of Frankfurter's reputation was extended to cover the careers of such proteges as Alger Hiss and Dean Acheson? It was in 1939.

Harry Dexter White, as Director to our Monetary Research, was on his way along the path of sensational promotions that took him to the top echelons of the Treasury Dept.? This look place in spite of warnings from the F. B. I. It was in 1939.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY - 1956
250 West 57th St.,
New York 19, N. Y.

WHAT IS THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT?

The Hon. John Francis Neylan in an analysis of the Bretton Woods scheme printed in full in the Congressional Record of April 4, 1945, pointed out:

"The document embodies so many basic contradictions, and is so

loaded with ambiguities it defies understanding as anything but an elaborate contrivance to give away American money and fetter the United States in the post-war era, almost like a conquered nation.

"The real author of the Bretton Woods Agreement, with what he has termed its 'epoch-making innovations for international plans', is Lord John Maynard Keynes, a director of the Bank of England, adviser to the British Exchequer, and the most brilliant exponent of the project of substituting economic imperialism for political imperialism with London and other European capitals as the seats of empire.

"Lord Keynes frankly stated that his proposal might become 'the pivot of the future economic government of the world.'

"The day of imperialism is dead and gone, and the attempt to perpetuate in under a new guise is doomed to failure.

"The Bretton Woods Agreement does not contemplate a new world order based upon freedom and expanding development of all the human race. It is a document which seeks to create an economic strait jacket for the benefit of a continent which for centuries has drained the treasure of the rest of the world to finance its wars and to support it in intervals of peace . . .

"The United States seems to contain the only considerable body of persons who consider devotion to Country rather absurd, while Europe and the rest of the world seem crowded with fanatical nationalists who are experts in matters of international exchange and currency.

"Already it is certain that the 12,000,000 in the armed services of the United States, fighting all over the world, are coming home to the grim reality of a martgage of more than $300,000,000,000. . . They will experience difficulty in understanding some of the additional burdens being piled upon them while they will be facing the grim and heart-breaking difficulties of readjustment to the all-important responaibility of supporting themselves and their children.

"It would seem equitable that these men should have some voice in determining whether the resources which belong to them and their children are to be squandered to enable old political imperialisms to transmute themselves into economic empires and perpetuate their dominion over hundreds of millions of human beings and vast territories they could neither protect nor liberate.

"The implications and possibilities of the scheme are so tremendous as affecting the future welfare of the United States, it would seem no public servant with a respect for his trust would fail to scrutinize it with "anxious concern."

LET A CONGRESSMAN TELL YOU THE TRUTH

WASHINGTON, March 9,--Representative Hatton W. Summers, Democrat of Texas, a veteran of thirty-four years in Congress, today called the Federal Government an "instrumentality of favoritism, tyranny, oppression and corruption" as he announced he would not seek re-election.

Sumners, 70 years old and long-time chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said in a statement:

"I have watched what my own generation, under administration of both parties, has been doing to the greatest system of democratic government ever evolved through the processes of the ages.

"By ignoring principles and the lessons of history, and accepting the theories of men and political expedience for our guidance, we have made vassals of our States and dependents of our people.

"By concentration of governmental power and drafts upon the Federal Treasury, we have now a financially busted, great piled-up mass of governmental confusion beyond human comprehension, impossible of democratic control, extravagant, wasteful, inefficient, and by its nature the instrumentality of favoritism, tyranny, oppression, and corruption, and the destroyer of the self-reliance and self-respect and governmental capacity of the people, qualities without which no people can remain free.

The Texan added that hope for a brighter future lies in recognition by the people of a "common danger and a common duty."

WHAT IS BEHIND THE BRITISH LOAN?

London, Dec. 17th, 1945.

The Duke of Bedford, speaking before the English House of Lords re the proposed American Loan to Britiin, castigated the proposal on the following terms:

"I find that opposition to the Bretton Woods scheme, which is one of the conditions of the loan, is almost universal among people of widely different political and economic outlook. . . . I find that the really fine and enlightened people in America are as much against Bretton Woods and all that it stands for as I am. . . .

"Then there is the very grave objection indeed that we are proposing to hand over the control of our economic life, in a very large measure, to a gang of representatives of Wall Street finance who are responsible to no one and are above every Government.

"The addiction of the Bretton Woods Fund to gold gives the lie to the claim to be world philantropists.

"It has been suggested that if the House (of Lords) should do so (reject this loan) . . . the Labour Government might feel tempted to punish us by political extermination, but even in that dire event I would say that we at any rate will have gone down fighting for the deliverance of our Country from economic servitude, and indeed for the protection of the whole world from the most impudent attempt history has ever known to establish an economic and financial dictatorship."

YOU ARE BEING ROBBED

From American Mercury, July 1957

For 125 years--from 1789 to 1914--28 presidents of the United States spent less than 23 billion dollars altogether.

In 1912, Bernard Baruch ushered Woodrow Wilson into the White House. William H. Taft, Wilson's predecessor, spent less than 3 billion dollars during his entire administration. Wilson advised by Baruch, spent 47 billion dollars.

The citizens of these United States struggled to regain their sovereign authority during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. These three presidents spent only a fraction of Woodrow Willson's reckless, irresponsible, international spending.

President "Pearl Harbor" Roosevelt spent almost 400 billions of dollars. Harry Truman, the "Red Herring pet of the International bankers, spent 191 billion dollars from 1946 to 1949. What "High Tax" Harry alone spent would have provided a $5,000 house, free and clear of any mortgage, for you and 38,200,000 families in the United States.

President Eisenhower promised to reduce spending. His West Point education was nullified by his "training" at Columbia University. As a result he currently prepared a budget of over 86 billions of dollars per year, the largest peace-time budget in the history of our conntry. The international bankers continue to "advise" him. Lenin predicted that "We will spend the United States into bankruptcy." Lenin's "plan" is being directed and followed.

How long will Americans play the role of "sucker" while their "invisible government" continues to tax their earnings--and to scatter what doesn't stick to their fingers to economic vultures throughout the world?

The annual interest alone on our national debt now equals 7½ times the total debt before our presidents had "international advisors." Unborn generations will stagger under our astronomical debts.

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS
P. O. Box 386,
Hayward, California
January 2, 1958

CAN 150,000,000 PEOPLE BE WRONG?

OPEN LETTER IV February 7, 1957

FROM
THE BOSTON NUTRITION SOCIETY, INC.
John D. Pearmain, Chairman Educational Committee

TO
DR. NATHAN M. PUSEY, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

-30-

ON THE MATTER OF

STANDARDS OF RESEARCH UNDER DR. FREDERICK J. STARE, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION, HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Re: National Food Deficiency, Synthetics, the 'Unholy Alliance'

Dr. Pusey, in this our 4th letter, we intend to prove our contention that Dr. Stare's Nutrition Department is doing more to destroy this country than will ever be done by Communism. Our people have FREEDOM OF SPEECH and PRESS with which to fight the latter but they have no such freedom on the subjects of Health, Food, Drugs or Disease.

Dr. Stare's public utterances, writings and court testimony are all designed to uphold the business status quo be belittling the devastating effects of our denatured 'counterfeit' and poisoned foods and by ignoring the increase of degenerative diseases. We can understand this attitude when we read that he received in the past six years $378,000 in gifts largely marked for his personal direction, from the very commercial interests who stand to profit most by keeping out people in ignorance as to the truth about those foods and our national health.

Dr. Stare writes, "The successful cooperation of agriculture, industry and the medical profession has produced a nation of healthy people blessed with the best food supply in the world". (See letter #1)

As against this statement we read from Harper's Magazine, September 1951, in an article by James A. Rorty:

"THE HUMBLEST INDIANS AND MESTIZOS (in Mexico) OFTEN SUFFER LESS FROM MALNUTRITION THAN DOES THE AVERAGE MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES" is the story in brief of a LONG-TERM STUDY PARTICIPATED IN BY THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S DR. ROBERT S. HARRIS, Head of its Nutritional Biochemical Laboratories, and the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

"The studies were made to determine food values in terms of protein, vitamin and mineral energy content . . .

"'The idea', said Harris 'was to determine first what a country had in the way of plant food resources . . . Next, what the people were actually eating. Then . . . what was their nutritional and health status?'

"Despite their poverty which was often extreme, the M. I. T. - UNITED FRUIT STUDIES showed that the humblest Indians and Mestizos often suffer less from malnutrition than does the average middle-class family in the United States . . .

"'The superior nutritive value of the foods', writes Harris, 'and the unspoiled dietary habits and customs of the people are two important reasons for their superior status.'"

"A year later, the same group of technicians, as a preliminary to the establishment of a Mexican school lunch program, conducted

a clinical study of 1,000 school children in one of the poorest districts of Mexico City. The families of the children averaged 7 persons, and they subsisted on a total family income of about 64 cents a day.

"To the surprise of the investigators, these poverty-stricken Mexicans showed less evidence of malnutrition deficiencies than did Michigan school children.

"Analysis of all their foods by Dr. Harris' group showed that the Otomis (Indians dwelling in the arid Mesquital Valley north of Mexico City) like the slum dwellers of Mexico City, were obtaining nearly adequate quantities of all nutrients except riboflavin, in fact, their nutrition was definitely superior to that of the average person living in the Boston and New York areas of the United States."

From the Book 'Diseases of Metabolism' containing articles by 20 of the most famous medical men in America we quote from an article by Dr. Tom D. Spies, M. D., chairman of Department of Nutrition and Metabolism, Northwestern University Medical School; Professor of Nutrition and Metabolism, Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama:

"Investigation of the diets of large groups of people correlated with laboratory studies and direct examination has led to the startling observation that the margin of safety against deficiency diseases is narrow rather than broad, that the presence of nutritional inadequacy is widespread and not limited to the lower economic group. As information is increasing, it is found that relatively few people in the United States consistently eat diets that are adequate in all respects." (page 555)---

"A noteworthy paper by Baker, Wright and Drummond traces the increasing use of white flour to the introduction of silk bolting cloth in 1840 and of roller mills in 1870 to satisfy greater demand. They estimate the "the best fed members of the population today are getting twice as much vitamin B_1 as people on a low income level, yet consume less vitamin B_1 than the parish poor of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries," We are realizing more and more that decortification of grain is dangerous, that there must be some change in milling methods. Greater care in guarding against loss of vitamins and minerals through processing, marketing and storing of foods would undoubtedly improve the quality of many diets." (page 557)(underlining by this editor)

Yet Dr. Stare writes for public consumption: "Actually we get as much food value from refined foods which have been 'enriched' as from natural foods and sometimes more."

Enriched with what--with synthetic man-made vitamins, a prolific and most profitable product of the chemical concerns who so richly donate to Dr. Stare's Department. Dr. Stare thus continues to recommend the addition to our breads of individual components of the vitamin 'B' complex in synthetic form such as Thiamin (B_1), Riboflavin (B_2), and Niacin.

What do scientists who are NOT controlled by or donated to by the Food Processors & Refiners or the Chemical and Drug interests have to say on "enrichment" with synthetic vitamins?

In the British Medical Journal for March 31, 1945 in an article entitled, "IMBALANCE OF VITAMIN B FACTORS", Marion B. Richards, M.D. D. Sc. of the Rowell Research Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland writes:

> "Recent experiments on rats in this institute have produced clear cut evidence of the advance effects that may be caused by a disturbance of the balance of the vitamin B factors in the diet, and have shown that overloading with one component B1 can produce a definite deficiency of another component, B6. It is becoming increasingly recognized that in the treatment of pellagrins with nicotinic acid it is essential to provide other members of the B complex and to prescribe a liberal and well-balanced diet. Our experiments would suggest the necessity for adopting a similar procedure for other B factors, and in particular, when B1 therapy is indicated, for supplying the whole B complex instead of the single vitamin. . .The present results emphasize the need for caution in any attempt to improve the diet of these populations by indiscriminate addition of large supplements of single synthetic B vitamins." (Underlined by this editor)

These experiments have been backed up in this country by Dr. Tom Spies and associates (see above), by Agnes Fay Morgan of Southern Calif. University (see Leter #2) and recently by Dr. Estelle Hawley, Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Nutrition at Rochester University. Dr. Hawley carried out a series of experiments in which so-called 'enriched' commercial white bread was fed to one group of rats and another group fed on bread made according to Dr. Clive McCay's Cornell formula. The rats on the McCay-Cornell bread thrived, as did their offspring and descendats thru the fourth generation. The rats on the 'enriched' white bread became sickly and starved looking and produced stunted offspring. All died off the the strain became extinct before the fourth generation.

Incidentally, the McCay-Cornell bread was made of unbleached flour enriched, not with man-made synthetics but with natural foods, (wheat gern, soy bean flour and dried milk). But the 'Big Boys' did not like this type of competition so they got their 'Gestapo', the Food and Drug Administration, after this Cornell bread and in 1952 the Food and Drug Administration ruled that bread made according to the Cornell formula was too good to come under its ceiling regulations for quality; hence, it was not to be sold in interstate commerce as "white bread". Thus, the F. D. A. not only tolerates the sale of nutritionally inferior bread which contain poisonous chemicals and synthetic vitamins, but protects the refiners, the bakers and the chemical companies from good bread competition.

Thus, Dr. Pusey, we find Dr. Stare's Nutrition Department 'abundantly' backed by the Chemical and Drug Interests and the National Food Processors who donated from 1950 to 1956:

(a) Chemical concerns Dupont, Merck and Upjohn --$50,250

(b) The Sugar Foundation composed of the large sugar interests (the 2nd largest contributor) -- $67,750

(c) The Nutrition Foundation (the largest contributor) Dr. Stare's article in McCall's Magazine, January 1956, (see letter #3) in bold type called attention to the statement, "Approved by Committee on Nutritional Education of the NUTRITION FOUNDATION". $113,000

(d) Other contributions largely from food processors. $147,000

Total - - - - - - - -$378,000

Just what is this NUTRITION FOUNDATION whose so-called Educational Department "approves" Dr. Stare's writings. It consists of about 45 of the leading FOOD PROCESSORS, CHEMICAL, and DRUG COMPANIES represented officially by the Chrirman of the Board or other leading Executive of each. Some members of this NUTRITION FOUNDATION are:

Armour & Co.
Abbott, Inc.
American Sugar Refining Co.
Baker Laboratories
Campbell Soup Co.
Gelatine Co.
Coca-Cola Co.
Continental Baking Co.
Corn Products Refining
Curtis Candy Co.
General Foods Corp.
General Mills Co.
Gerber Products Co.
H. J. Heinz Co.
Kellogg Co.
Libby, McNeil & Libby
Knox Gelatine
Merck & Co.
National Biscuit Co.
National Dairy Prod.
Nestles Co., Inc.
Pepsi-Cola Co.
Pet Milk Co.
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.
Quaker Oats, Inc.
Standard Brands
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.
Swift & Company
Welch's Grape Juice

Dr. Pusey, we doubt if you realize that your University through Dr. Stare and his 'so-called' "Nutrition Department" has been used as a base of operations for the destruction of our two most cherished possessions, namely:

(a) Our basic Freedoms of Speech and Press, and
(b) Our National Health.

As proof of (a) we refer you to a speech by Arthur I. Connell, then the American Legion National Commander, January 28, 1954 before the Veterans Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives in which he deplored the existance of a 'code of cooperation' which provides that newspapers, radio and television stations shall clear 'all matters of health or medical news' through established medical channels before proceeding to publication or broadcast?

The Code reads: "A list of current spokesmen of the State Medical Society shall be supplied to representatives of the press and radio (also television stations) and shall be kept up to date."

Commander Connell said, "This code is in reality a contract which has had the practical effect of suppressing presentations to the public of many facts in the controversy over medical care for America's 21 million ex-service men and women." (OBVIOUSLY THIS 'GAG RULE' APPLIES EQUALLY TO OUR ENTIRE POPULATION.)

Thus we have the Food Processors and Refiners, the Chemical and Drug Industry, and 'Old Guard Fishbein-Type Leadership' of the American Medical Association and the Controlled Press, Radio, and T. V., with the Food and Drug Administration acting as their tool and 'gestapo', all joined in one giant conspiracy to 'brain wash' our people and keep them in ignorance by destroying their Constitutional Freedoms. And, it's all done for a profit motive and at the expense of our National Health.

Dr. Pusey, it wouldn't require much thinking on the part of the average layman, if he knew who was supporting your Nutrition Department, to see why the members of this 'unholy alliance' would logically work together. One group, the Food Processors, destroy our foods, thus causing malnutrition and disease. The Chemical and Drug Interests and the members of the American Medical Association all stand to profit most when disease is greatest. The Press is controlled through voluminous advertising and by the A. M. A. 'GAG RULE'. All have the blessings of the Food and Drug Administration which has played along with BIG BUSINESS in complete disregard of the public health, ever since they kicked out Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the originator of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

By the destruction of our FREEDOM OF SPEECH and PRESS the public can get only one side of the HEALTH, DISEASE and 'COUNTEREEIT' FOOD PICTURE. Dr. Stare, as the 'mouth-piece' for the combine, is keeping our people satisfied with and in ignorance of the effects of these DEFICIENT and POISONED FOODS. This process of National Health destruction will go on, Dr. Pusey, as long as YOU permit Dr. Stare's Department to be financially supported by the very groups most interested in keeping our people in ignorance as to the rising tide of chronic degenerative diseases, and their underlying CAUSE.

Dr. Pusey, your public utterances have sincerely pointed out this danger. But are you fully cognizant of the fact that this situation can completely destroy this nation and is a far greater menace than hydrogen bombs, guided missiles, or Communism?

BOSTON NUTRITION SOCIETY, INC.
by John D. Pearmain, Harvard '13
P. O. Box 408 (Back Bay Annex)
Boston 17, Mass.

(Permission granted anyone to reprint without further request provided credit is given B.N.S.)

"West Germany is the most advanced nation in the world where the public and individual health is concerned.

"Briefly—

(1) It has banned white bread, with all of the vitamins processed out of it and a deadly poison mixed in the dough to make the loaf whiter and "prettier";

(2) It has banned forced innoculations of humans with diseased animal pus, which American states force on innocent victims under the superstition that it will "prevent" this thing and that thing---theories always disproven where mass innoculations have been perpetrated.

(3) Its great University at Heidelberg includes up-to-date courses in chiropractic and naturopathy along with its medical course."

--American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1958.
(Subscription - $10.00 per year - air mail - $14.00 per year)

Monday, July 8, 1957 - Congressional Record - Appendix (Obtainable in most public libraries) - Hon. Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota in the House of Representatives brought up the hearings of James J. Delaney, of New York, to determine the poisonous or deleterious effects of the use of chemical additives in the Nation's food. This committee reported in 1952 that 276 of the 704 chemical food additives then being used had not been satisfactorily tested. This committee recommended that the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 needed strengthening to require all food processors to prove by scientific pretesting, beyond a reasonable doubt, that any chemical food additive was safe for use.

"Why were these recommendations never put into effect? Who is blocking them, and why? Why should the captive American consumer be treated like an aggregation of guinea pigs?"

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"When the American housewife wheels her cart around the supermarket, she is wholly unaware that the safety of the Nation's food supply today is being seriously questioned by leading doctors, due to the tremendous increase in the use of chemical food additives over the past 10 years."

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"I have served in Congress several years with the Representative from New York; the Honorable James J. Delaney, and as an earnest and conscientious, faithful worker for the people he has no superior. After years of setbacks his message on poisoned foods is finally reaching the people. I am aiding him all I can, and am sorry I cannot do more, for the eating of poisoned foods is doing more to destroy the United States than any power on earth. We can stand economic pressure, we can repel military forces, but the battle against poisoned foods is right here among ourselves. Either it is the idea of profits to food processors or it is a calculated plan to weaken the people of the United States through drug additives to food.

"Is this whole field of poisoned foods a Communist plan to defeat the United States? The people of this country must remain on guard. As Washington said in the days of the revolution, 'Let none but Americans be on guard tonight.'"

The entire article is two pages in fine print. We believe that this is important enough to reproduce to mail out by the millions -, so that the American public will take action through their representatives in Washington, D. C. Write your United States Senators and Congressmen,

requesting favorable action on Hon. Usher L. Burdick's H. R. 212 of Mar. 25, 1957. (Note: Send .25 for 10 copies - $1.25 for 100 copies; $4.00 for 500 copies of this entire bill - actual photograph of A5399 (1957) Congressional Record - Appendix.

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

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THE PEOPLE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO KNOW THE TRUTH

We do NOT agree with the statement in McCall's July 1955 article; "Are You Being Fooled by the Food Quacks" which says "Refined and processed foods are a favorite target of the 'food specialist' who would have us believe these foods are not nutritious. Actually we get as much food value from refined foods which have been enriched as from natural foods, and sometimes more."

We DO agree with the statement made by Dr. William Coda Martin of New York before the recent convention of the American Academy of Nutrition in which he said the "Americans are poorly nourished because the quality of food is depleted by refinement and processing which removes minerals and vitamins. The humblest Indians in South America suffer less from malnutrition than the average middle class family in the United States." (Why are there so many hospitals, so many unfits rejected from the Army, so much Polio, Arthritis and Heart Disease?)

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A 'nutritionist' from the American Baking Institute toldone group of teachers that if they had in their school libraries any of Adelle Davis' books, they should lose no time in removing and destroying them! The Special Interest Groups continue to run our country - causing so much ill health. Adelle Davis, B. A., M. S. holds her degrees from the best Universities in the country and proves by actual practice what her methods of diet will do for the human body. We highly recommend her books (used copies as listed below):

Vitality Through Planned Nutrition - cloth, 524 ind. pgs.	$2.50
You Can Stay Well - cloth, 317 ind. pages	2.50
Optium Health - cloth, 247 ind. pages	2.00

(Read the above and you'll be amazed at what will happen to your family in 60 days time - we may have to make mild substitutions if one title has sold out).

Harvey W. Wiley, M. D., former director of the Pure Food Bureau, U.S. Department of Agriculture, said: "I have made no effort to determine the number of diseases which are directly dependent up diet, but I believe I would not be far out of the way if I should say, every disease to which man is heir." Yet to-day (1958) Adolphus Hohensee is in prison for selling whole grain wheat (violation of the Food and Drug Act) and the owner of a very well known organization which sells vitamins on the house-to-house plan and claimed that practically all illness and diseases of mankind are due to improper nutrition was sentenced to a year in prison for violating the 'Food and Drug Act'. Be sure and read the--

A MEDIC SPEAKS - Dr. Malcolm M. Hargraves, blood expert at Mayo Clinic, said that the use of poisonous insecticides, including DDT, helped

cause certain serious diseases. He named three: leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, aplastic anemia. Dr. Hargraves said that most other blood experts in the U. S. concurred in his opinion.--Feb. 21, U. S. News & World Report.

SENATE MAY LOOK INTO PURE FOOD & DRUG - Washington--The Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, is seriously considering launching an investigation of the Pure Food & Drug Administration, NHF has been advised. The annual convention of NHF went on record asking for such an investigation on grounds FDA has helped protect monopoly and has hindered small research organizations, small manufacturers, vitamin manufacturers, etc.--

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THE WILEY FOOD AND DRUG BILL---Congressman Williams of Mississippi has introduced HR 10404 designed to force the Food & Drug Hoodlums to observe the Wiley Food & Drug Act of 1906. When the bill was first passed, the Vice President of the US and a powerful Senator were in the food business. They effectively stopped its enforcement.

And its enforcement ever since has been stopped as to large food and drug producers, nowadays those owned or controlled by the House of Rockefeller. CAPSULE NEWS has been the only newspaper to expose this crime against the public, where the food and drug trusts are allowed by the US Food & Drug Admn to adulterate food with preservatives, colorants and prettyfiers that have never been tested for toxicity---and some of which are known cancer producers.

A Prediction: The Food & Drug Hoodlums will spearhead a drive by the Food Trust to prevent the bill ever getting to the floor of the House.

American Capsule News
February 8, 1958
Washington, D. C.

EMBALMED CELERY---Celery eaters who have been wondering why their supermarket celery tasts "sweetish" and has no "life" any more have good cause to wonder. It seems that in order to make larger sales (by making celery keep longer), the Food Trust has taken to dipping it in an embalming fluid, the trade name of which is formaldehyde.

Good green celery should have a slightly bitter taste because of the organic iron in it, a mineral absolutely necessary for health and strength. Since this emblaming fluid kills the iron content, it makes celery about as useful as an embalmed body.

CAPSULE NEWS has systematically exposed the worst of the 500 chemicals and poisons the Food Trust is putting in the food we buy at the supermarket and the restaurant. This is put in to preserve, prettyfy and other wise make it attractive to the buyer. These poisons are all put in foods in violation of the Food & Drug laws.

But the US Food & Drug Admn always looks the other way when the

violators are what Teddy Roosevelt used to call "malefactors of great wealth." The F&DA is quick to jump on the little violator. And if no law violation is committed at all, but a natural vitamin distributor who has grown big enough to hurt the profits of the food and drug trusts, this citizen is framed up by the Food & Drug Bandits (as they are aptly called in informed circles) and a Federal judge is always found to put a peculiar constriction on the rules of evidence and assist the frame-up.

Now comes the Food & Drug bandits with an amazing admission that they are going to wink at further violations of the laws to protect the consuming public. The Scripps-Howard papers quote George Larrick, the chief F&D bandit, as saying there's no limit to the expanding list of chemicals that may find their way into our food supply.

The CAPSULE NEWS exposures were based on a list of 500 such which the National Research Council said were used to adulterate food with the connivance and consent of Larrick and his fellow racketeers. It said that Larrick admitted 150 of these poisons had never been tested to determine their toxic, or even lethal, effect on the human system.

We quote from the Scripps-Howard article, which appeared in no other newspapers:

"Fifty years ago a few chemicals went into certain foods, mostly to preserve them. Today there is no limit to this expanding list of chemicals that may find their way into our food supply, says George P. Larrick, chief of the Food & Drug Administration. For example there are chemicals that ---

(1) Keep foods from changing color when the air hits them;

(2) Makes certain products look more appetizing than they would naturally;

(3) Keeps liquids from separating with all the oil going to the bottom of the bottle;

(4) Prevents foods from foaming over the top of the pan while being cooked."

What the Scripps-Howard people didn't say was that all of these substances kill the vitamins and minerals in the food in addition to putting this poison in the human system to accumulate until a serious or lethal disorder results. The article also could have added that more chemicals than anything else are used as "preservatives"---to make foods look good and/or last longer on the shelves and bins of the supermarket.

And that the most powerful preservative is the embalming fluid (formaldehyde). It was this formaldehyde that the criminal packers of Chicago in 1898 put in the spoiled meat it sold to the stupid Commissary General of the US army. And that this embalmed beef killed more soldiers in 1898 than were felled by Spanish bullets.

Mr. Larrick is quoted as saying "there oughta be a law." There is a law, a good law, but under Government of Big Business, for Big Business and by Big Business, it is honored in the breach more than in the observance.

American Capsule News - Washington, D.C.; March 9/57

WHY ARE WE ALL SICK?

Extract from an address made at the 68th Annual Convention, Texas Bankers Association, Galveston, on May 12, 1952, by Joe D. Nichols, M.D.

"We live in a country where we have more good doctores, more great medical schools and more hospitals, more education, and more great scientists; and more money than any other place on earth. But despite all this, everybody in the country is sick. The first great fundamental reason why all of us are sick, from the standpoint of nutrition, is because the land is worn out. Poor land grows food that is poor in vitamins, poor in minerals, poor in enzymes and proteins of poor quality.

"The end result of chemical farming (fertilizers and poison sprays) is always disease, first in the land itself, then in the plant then in the animal, and finally in us. There is only one way to make land rich, and that is exactly like the good Lord does on the floor of the forest. He puts back into the land three parts of dead plant matter and one part of dead animal matter. That is what leaf mold contains. The end result of the decaying process is amino acids and carbohic acids. How can a plant produce proteins of high quality when it had no amino acids present in the beginning?

"Fertile soil is full of both life and death. Death and decay of organic matter and life in the form of bacteria molds and earthworms.

"The next reason we are all sick is because we no longer eat natural food. . .that still has in it the natural vitamins, enzymes and minerals that nature put there. 80% of the food consumed by the average American has them all taken out. Why is all the good part removed? It is a selfish commercial reason. It is done so that the suger (flour, rice or cereal) will keep . . .stored in 100# cloth sacks for years in dirty warehouses and still be sold for a profit. It is true that the love of money is the root of all evil. It is also the root of most of our disease.

"The kernel or wheat germ and the outside layers of the grain are removed in the milling of white flour. This means that crackers, spaghetti, macaroni, noodle soup, cake mixes, etc., are no good because the essential nutritents have been removed. The germ is also the richest source of natural vitamin E. . .essential to normal reproduction. One of the reasons why we have so much sterility in our young women is no doubt because 80% of the food they eat has had all the life taken from it.

"If a sack of meal is not good enough for a weevil, I doubt if it is good enough for a man. I tell all patients that they should never buy any food that has been enriched or has had a vitamin added. If the food is so sorry to start with, that synthetic chemical vitamins have to be added, then it is not worth the money."

"The introduction of the powerful drug, diethylstilbestrol, into the nation's food supply prompts consideration of the actions of this

compound. IT IS KNOWN TO INDUCE CANCER. It has also been found to stimulate weight gain, and for this reason there has developed a practice of administering this drug to poultry and beef cattle.

"It has been estimated that more than 30,000,000 chickens per year, and half the beef cattle in the country, are innocualted with pellets of diethylstilbestrol or given feeds to which this drug has been added.

"Toxicological data shows that administration of estrogens (of which diethylstilbestrol is one of the most potent) has led a wide range of pathological changes in human beings and animals. In mice, rats and guinea pigs, estrogens cause polyps, fibroids and cancers of the uterus, cancers of the cervix and breast."

American Capsule News - Wash. D. C.

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For more details on Nutrition & Malnutrition, we suggest that you read the following:

The National Malnutrition - Hidden Hunger Is Starving Millions. D. T. Quigley, M. D., - cloth, - used condition only $1.50
American Natural Hygiene Society, Inc., Proclamation to Public Officials - slick, coated paper .35
Health Via Food - used, cloth, by William Howard Hay, M. D. 2.50
A New Health Era - William Howard Hay, M. D.- used - cloth 2.50
Some Human Ailments - William Howard Hay, M. D. - used-cloth 3.50
Feel Like A Million - By Catharyn Elwood, - cloth - Jackerts (1957) 332 pages 3.95
Our Daily Poison - Leonard Wickenden - cloth - Jackets - (1956) 3.00
The Drug Story - Morris Bealle,- paper covers - 3.25
Cloth with gold stamping 5.00
The Wheel of Health - G. I. Wrench, M. D. - cloth - 2.25
You Can Stay Well - Adelle Davis, A. B., M. S. -cloth-used 2.50
Optimum Health - Adelle Davis, A. B., M. S. - cloth-used 2.50
The Master Key to health - Rasmus Alsaker, M. D.-cloth-used 3.00
Child Health Via Food - Rasmus Alsaker, M. D.-cloth-used 2.75
The Hay System of Child Development - William Howard Hay, M. D., and Easter L. Smith - cloth - used 3.50
Natural Foods - The Safe Way to Health - Otto Carque Cloth - used - 359 indexed pages 5.00
Dietetic Disappointments - George Weger, M. D. (4 for $1.00 - Many institutions Order this by the 100's to give to their patients; as it shows the correct food combinations to insure good digestion and good health!)
The Revolt Against Chemicals - By Dr. Bernard & Morris Bealle, Mimeographed - printed Covers. Shows how over 500 poisons are being added to your foods! The Growing Opposition to Chemicalization of Bread and the Pasteurization of Milk, etc., One doctor, Otto Ochkoelziger, N. D., 227 W. N. Temple, Salt Lake City 16, Utah, says:

"This is one of the best books you ever put out." 86 8½ x 11 Mimeographed pages on heavy, white paper. Plainly shows how your government is poisoning you thru it's 'health agencies'.

Tomorrow's Food - By James Rorty, N. Philip Norman, M. D.; $3.95 - This new, revised edition presents the uncensored inside story of how commercial "Money" interests are degrading and devitalizing our food. If you wish to follow a sensible food program, enjoy balanced diets, or try new menus for reducing weight or maintaining proper weight AND HEALTH, this is definitely a book you will appreciate. First Editions - $2.95. You'll not find this information in McCalls, Ladies Home Journal or the controlled Newspaper, Radio, or Television.

Diet For Health - by Natural methods - By Dr. Philip M. Lovell. Cloth - 428 pages of Vital Information - Health Information Together With Health Menus and Recipes - The author gives his concepts for taking care of the sick without the use of drugs. Most of these are the fifth edition (1928 copyright) - slightly used - $2.50 - worn - loose reading copies $1.75

We list the chapter heading as given in the book and are the authors claims and concepts given in a general way:

Adjuncts to Home Treatment; Definition of Food; Food Classes; Vitamines and Mineral Salts; Old Food Theories; Relation of Food to Health and Disease; Anemia; Acute Appendicitis; Chronic Appendicitis; Asthma; Biliousness; High Blood Pressure; Low Blood Pressure; Bright's Disease; Cancer; Catarrh; Colds; Colitis; Constipation; Diabetes; Dropsy; Dysentery; Epilepsy; the Acute Fevers; Gall-Stones; Goiter; Hay Fever; Heartburn; Hemorrhoids; Insomnia; Intestinal Gases; Leucorrhea; Pyorrhea; Rheumatism; Chronic Skin Eruptions; Stomach Gases; Intestinal Worms; Tuberculosis; Ulcers in Digestive System; Weight Reducing; For Weight Building; For the Healthy Adult; Instructions on Technique.

PREPARATIONS OF HEALTH FOODS: Fruits; Nuts; Confections; Vegetable Salads; Salad Dressings; Cooked Vegetables; Sauces and Gravies; Loaves; Roasts and Croquettes; Soup Garnishes; Cereals and Their By-Products; Legumes; Cheese; Desserts, and Sauces For Desserts. Drinks and Beverages.

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

POTENTIAL CANCER PERIL IN SOME FOOD CHEMICALS

(From Labor, August 25, 1957)

A top government cancer expert warned this past week that some food dyes, even though now certified as harmless, may be proved to cause cancer in man. This testimony highlighted new hearings before a House subcommittee on bills to strengthen Federal regulation over food additives.

Food dyes are now widely used in bakery products, candy, soft drinks, on the skin of fruit and elsewhere. So too are a growing number of other food additives.

Dr. C. W. Heuper of the government's National Cancer Institute noted that "an appreciable number of chemicals has been shown to cause cancer in man" and warned that some of these are very similar to those introduced into our food supply.

For example, he said, a considerable number of dye workers producing a certain dye have come down with cancer of the bladder. "Several certified food dyes contain this dye as part of their chemical molecule," he added.

In addition, said Dr. Hueper, three certified food dyes have been shown to cause a cancer-type disease in rats. Another such dye, fed to dogs, broke down into a new chemical which causes bladder cancer in dogs and man, he declared.

Dr. Hueper noted that these facts don't prove the dyes cause cancer in man. However, he stressed that there's a very large list of chemicals, including some used as food additives, whose safety in relation to cancer just isn't known yet.

"From the evidence we have," he said, "we must assume that some of these agents will eventually be found to cause cancer in man."

Dr. Hueper urged that any chemical that's even a potential cancer-producer should be rigorously excluded from the nation's food supply.

Similar views came from the American Cancer Society, who urged in a letter to the subcommittee that Congress require cancer testing of food additives on animals and impose a complete ban on any additive found to cause cancer in humans or animals.

Bills to accomplish these aims have been introduced by Congressman James J. Delaney (Dem., N. Y.) and Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan (Dem., Mo.) The House subcommittee is also considering some weaker bills, backed by the chemical and food industries.

National Health Federation Bulletin
Sept.-Oct., 1957

CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC.

Mr. Lee was the first Governor to refuse to declare a UN Day in his state--and the first to banish the UN so-called Flag from all State buildings in Utah . . . he was the first man in high office to refuse to pay the Federal Income Tax - and thus has given the American people the platform from which to challenge that confiscatory Tax. . . and when the Internationalist conspirators in New York and Washington, in deathly fear of this uncompromising American Patriot, poured tons and tons of money into Utah to destroy him, he met that attack with the spirit of Nathan Hale's immortal -- "I regret that I have only one life to give for my Country."

Good News - P. O. Box 46205
Cole Branch, Hollywood 46,
California

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CORRUPTION AGAIN BETRAYS PUBLIC BY "APPROVAL" OF WATER FULORIDATION

By Emanuel M. Josephson, M. D.

The A.M.A. approval of mass poisoning by dumping of fluoride (rat poison) into water supplies, came as no surprise to those acquainted with the venality and corruption of its politics. An advertising quack abortionist, "Doc" George H. Simmons, "reorganized" the Association in 1901, wrote the "Code of Ethics" for it, and dominated it until he died in 1937, as related in my book, YOUR LIFE IS THEIR TOY. He still dominates it in spirit through his heir, Dr. Morris Fishbein, who admired him so greatly that he dedicated his book on Quacks and Fads to his master and mentor, Quack Simmons. Since the Rockefeller-Hearst interests employed Dr. Fishbein to help put over fluoridation in New York at the time of the hearings on the subject before the Board of Estimates, with an article in the New York Mirror, it was inevitable that his henchmen would approve it without regard to the truth or facts. But in view of the ugly record of the A.M.A. and its bosses in betraying public health in the past, the public would do well to beware of their "approval".

Poisonous Radium Drinking Water was approved by the A.M.A. for a considerstion, in 1913, at the same time as it rejected cod liver oil as a "worthless putrid oil". Its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry urged its use on the medical profession and on the public as a "safe" remedy for a wide array of ailments, including arthritis. In the decade that followed, a multitude of victims were poisoned and killed by radioactive poisoning that destroyed their bones and joints, caused by the A.M.A. "approved" remedy. It was not until millionaire A. M. Byers was murdered by the poisonous Radium Drinking Water "approved" by the A.M.A. and prescribed by his high-priced doctor, that public scandal and outcry forced the ruthless A.M.A. politicians to withdraw their "approval" of the poisoned water and forego the revenue that they derived from advertising it to the victim public and the profession. This strikingly illustrates the danger of poisoning water with A.M.A. approval.

In the 1930's, quack specialist Dr. Morris Fishbein recommended to the profession and the public, through the columns of the Journal of the A.M.A. and through the columns that he wrote for popular consumption in the newspapers, poisonous dinitrophenol as a "safe reducing remedy". After it had poisoned a multitude of victims foolish enough to accept this quackery, blinded numerous by cataract formation, aborted women, and caused some to give birth to monstrosities, I was able to secure publication of proof experimentally secured of the poisonous action of the drug. As a consequence, its sale was barred by law. This is the "authority" on whose say-so, we are asked to poison the water supply of communities with fluoride (rat poison).

The poisonous action of fluorides and the mechanism of its action have long been known. As early as 1937, a distinguised scientist, Hans Borei, published a book entitled INHIBITION OF CELLULAR OXIDATION BY FLUORIDES, which was a report on half a century of research on the poisonous action of fluorides by many scientists. A copy of the book was given to the New York Academy of Medicine Library by the Rockefellers who nevertheless now advocate water fluoridation. The principal use of fluorides up to now has been as rat poison; and for the poisoning of chemical reactions that are vital to life, in researches.

The Pharmacy Act of many States, including New York, define fluoride as POISON, and require that it be handled and labeled as such. For political experiency, the A.M.A. has undertaken to support the medically ignorant American Dental Association, and betray the learned profession of Pharmacy and urge defiance of criminal character, of the Pharmacy Act -- mass poisoning through water supply by fluoridation. LET THE PUBLIC BEWARE OF ACCEPTING THIS VENALLY AND POLITICALLY DICTATED RECOMMENDATION BY THE A.M.A. OF WATER FLUORIDATION, THE CHIEF WEAPON OF THE "COLD WAR" BEING WAGED ON US!

COMMITTE FOR PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN (AND OURSELVES) FROM
POISONING BY FLUORIDATION (OR RAT POISONING) OF WATER
230 East 61 St., New York 21, N. Y.

READ THE STORY IN "YOUR LIFE IS THEIR TOY".....PRICE $3.25
"THE AMERICAN FLUORIDATION EXPERIMENT" By F. B. Exner, M.D., &
G. L. Waldbott, M.D. PRICE $4.00

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

CAN FLOURIDATION OF YOUR WATER SUPPLY CAUSE CANCER?

Water flouridation was forced on the inhabitants of Grand Rapids, Michigan by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1945 and cancer mortalities have increased to fantastic proportions.

It was proved years ago that soidum flouride water in very low concentrations promotes, catalyzes and accelerates cancer. It was proved by the doctors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with rats, and this is a matter of record (H. R. 2341 hearings page 110).

Dr. Howard Richardson, formerly Cancer Research Administrator at the University of Oregon, showed in a research paper that the flourine salts act as a catalyst in the cancer process and their combination with a carcinogenic agent (such as X-Rays) produces cancer.

Communist infiltration of the U. S. Public Health Service (which is promoting universal water flouridation) is so obvious that it has been mentioned in the Congressional Record by Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan (June 1, 1954, pages A-4069-4070).

Senator McCarthy was getting very close to the U. S. Public Health Service subversive dentists when he began inquiring about the dentist Peress, and this is probably why he had to be stopped and immobilized at any cost.

The Communist master plan is to slowly DESTROY OUR MILITARY MANPOWER, concentrating especially on our children, so that we will not be able to raise an army when the necessity arises. It must be done in such a way that a sufficient number of our population will already be doomed by incipient cancer before it becomes obvious that the methods used are harmful.

If your city is now having flourides added to your water supply, or if your city government is considering such a move, you should investigate the situation. Write to your Congressman in Washington to send you copies of the hearings on H. R. 2341. Note especially pages 374-377 and page 110 which indicate the relationship between flouridation and the increase in cancer type diseases.

If you wish to get full details concerning this Communist plot write to this newspaper, FREE MEN SPEAK, 7314 Zimple Street, New Orleans, La., and enclose $1.00. You will receive a complete information kit giving you instructions on how you can fight this menace to public health.

FREE MEN SPEAK
7314 Zimple Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

AN EXPERT SPEAKS ON COMMUNISM

The Devastating Job Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done on Communism in his new book, "Masters of Deceit," is recommended reading. He has thoroughly demolished the fiction that Communism is just another political philosophy that has to be tolerated and defended as a "right" in a free country.

Nearly 40 years of intensive study have convinced Mr. Hoover that the real and only purpose of Communism in America is to destroy human freedom, and he proves the point to the complete satisfaction of all who read his book with open minds, and with total refutation of all who dispute its truth.

Tolerance of Communism, as Mr. Hoover says, it not a virtue but a folly. It is a philosophy that goes to "the utter depths of depravity, hate and human venom."

Communists do not seek merely to change or remodel or reform the American form of government. Let Mr. Hoover describe their real intention.

"They would tear it to the ground, destroy all opposition, and then create a new government, an American province in the Soviet world empire."

That is what Communism means.

That is what American Communists intend.

That is what Americans who are tolerant about Communism, complacent about it and apologetic for it, lend themselves to. They protest their innocence as to any affiliation with Communism, but they give it the shelter and the nourishment and the encouragement of their defensive attitudes, and are partners in the contemplated destruction of American liberty.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
Saturday, March 15, 1958

HERBERT C HOLDRIDGE, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army (Ret.) - 1430 "N" Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1958

TO: THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

SUBJECT: Petition For Criminal Action Against The Agents Of The Private Corporation Of The Federal Reserve Bank and Its Collaborationists.

As one member of the "sovereign people" of the United States, and as a public enforcement officer sworn to defend the Constitution of the United States against all who would destroy it, I present this petition, THIS DEMAND, for criminal action against all officals of the Federal Reserve Bank, and against all collaborationists among our politicians and others who have given aid and comfort to these public enemies.

On January 7, 1958 I presented an indictment against these officials for participating in a gigantic criminal conspiracy to destroy the Constitution by usurping the power of the Congress of the United States over the coinage of money and the regulation of the value thereof, with guilty knowledge and open connivance of officals of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government. No action has been taken by any of these responsible officials relative to my indictment, this criminal neglect of duty involving them ever more deeply in the web of this gigantic conspiracy.

This issue is urgent and remedial action mandatory. The swindling operations of the Federal Reserve Bank, acting as the instrument of sedition for the international money cartelists, are primarily responsible for the current depression, which has already brought disaster to millions, may cause the destitute to resort to violence with blood flowing in our streets, and threatens to destroy our Republic. In view of this urgency, and as a starting point for bringing economic order out of chaotic depression, I now demand, in the name of the Constitution, that a joint committee of Congress be designated to investigate and publicize the full facts concerning the establishment and subsequent operation of the Federal Reserve Bank, with special reference to the following:

(1) Details of the conspiracy, in 1912, at Jekyll Island, Georgia, owned by Mr. J. P. Morgan, leading to the plan for the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank.
(2) The complicity of Senator Aldrich and other political leaders in promoting the conspiracy through the Congress, and in strengthening its power thereafter.
(3) The names of all officials of the Federal Reserve Board, and of branch banks, since 1913.
(4) The names of all stockholders of the bank since 1913, the resources (if any) contributed by each to the bank, and year by year, the amount of profits paid to each. If the stock was held in the name of a corporation, the names of principal officials of such corporation.
(5) The names, specifically, of any and all public officials included on such list, with amounts of profits, year by year, received by each.
(6) The details of operations of the bank, with special reference to the techniques established to require our taxpayers to pay interest, on our own bonds, to this corporation which performs no public service.
(7) The means used to cause a press, radio and TV black-out on all public discussion on this issue to prevent the truth concerning this grand conspiracy from becoming known to our citizens.
(8) The methods used by the owners of the banks to capitalize on mass murder of international wars, on mass destitution during the current and earlier depressions, and to confiscate the resources of the individual and the nation.
(9) Proposals for vigorous action to bring the guilty before Federal Courts for trial and punishment.

Failure of the Congress to act on the above petition will necessitate vigorous action by other means. I do not propose to be thwarted in my determination to fulfill my oath to defend the Constitution of the United States, particularly by lawless public servants who have taken a like oath. Crimes have been committed. Any member of Congress who fails to act to expose the crimes and to punish the guilty becomes, himself, guilty of compounding a felony and must be punished. I am asking my friends to countersign this petition, on separate communications.

THE GREATEST STEAL IN AMERICAN HISTORY

(Editor's Note: - This extension of Congressman Shoemaker's remarks is taken from Congressional Record of May 1, 1934.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point, and to include therein a little statement by the President of the United States of about 100-words.

The SPEAKER: Is there any objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no answer.

Mr. SHOEMAKER: Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks I have been cooperating with Mr. E. W. Mason, intermediary officer, Progressive Party, Congressional Block, Washington, D. C., developing the facts in the greatest steal ever permitted by a legislative body in American History. If refer to the passage of the law which extended the rights of the Federal Reserve banks to borrow money on United States Securities. The great unanswerable question is, Why do we keep on in this camouglage and financial policy of issuing tax-exempt interest-bearing securities when we know the law permits the collossal steal I wish to call attention to here?

The Federal Reserve Banks now have about three billions of United States funds, drawing interest from 2 7/8 to 4 per cent.

This old law provides that upon the tender of the Federal Reserve Bank, a private corporation; to the Federal Reserve agent, a United States Government Official, of certain collateral and the cost of printing the bills - which is now 0.007 cent each - the Government shall coin and pay the Federal Reserve bank currency equal to the collateral tendered.

All the benefits, such as interest and premiums, go to the bank and not to the government. The collateral is stored in the safety deposit vault of the bank itself.

This bill specified that United States securities - bonds - may be used for a limited number of years.

It has been found that seven-tenths of a cent per bill the cost of an average $1,000 purchase is anywhere from 26 cents to 40 cents, according to the denomination ordered. A $5 bill and a $10 bill cost exactly the same, viz: $0.007. In the calculation I am making here I shall figure on the basis of 30 cents per thousand dollars being the cost of the bills.

President Roosevelt wishes to float nine billions in bonds.

Here is the possible workout:

FIRST OPERATION

Federal Reserve Bank tenders the United States Government $1,000,000,000 of present-owned bonds and $300,000 in currency and asks for a billion of new currency.

The Government deposits the bonds in the box at the bank. These bonds still pay interest to the bank. The $300,000 which pays for the cost of the printing goes to the United States Treasury in Washington. The Treasury delivers to the bank $1,000,000,000 in new currency.

The bank takes the billion and returns it to the government for a billion of new bonds drawing 2 7/8 per cent interest - Secretary Morganthau's "bargain rate" announced in the papers.

The Government delivers the bonds to the bank. The bank now has a new billion. This new billion takes the place of the billion put up as collateral in the course of this first operation. Thus the bank has spent only $300,000 (the cost of printing the bills) and their interest on the new billion of bonds during the first year is $28,750,000 at a net advantage to the bank of $28,450,000 the first year, and $28,750,000 each succeeding year until the bonds are paid. When one remembers that Civil War Bonds are still outstanding - perhaps forming part of the billion of bonds tendered by the bank in this operation - one gathers an idea of the immensity of the steal.

SECOND OPERATION

The bank tenders the new billion of bonds to the Government and $300,000 is currency for a billion in new money. The Government deposits the bonds still drawing interest in the bank, in the banks own vault and sends the $300,000 to the Treasury to cover the cost of printing.

The Government delivers to the bank one billion in new currency.

The bank returns the billion to the Government for a billion of bonds. The Government delivers the bonds and the bank now have two billions of bonds, with an annual interest of $57,500,000 for an outlay of $600,000.

THIRD OPERATION

The bank tenders $300,000 and the billion of bonds from Operation Two to the Government for a billion of new currency.

The Government delivers the money.

The bank returns the money for a billion of bonds.

The Government delivers the bonds and the banks now has three billions of bonds at interest; at an investment of $900,000 and an annual interest income of $86,250,000. You will notice that the interest is greater than the new investment by nearly ten times.

FOURTH OPERATION

Just the same as the preceeding. The investment is increased to $1,200,000 and the annual interest is $115,000,000.

FIFTH OPERATION

Same as preceeding. The investment is now $1,500,000 and the annual interest has slipped up to $143,750,000.

SIXTH OPERATION

Investment.....	$ 1,800,000
Annual Interest.....	172,500,000

SEVENTH OPERATION

Investment	$ 2,100,000
Annual Interest	201,250,000

EIGHTH OPERATION

Investment	$ 2,400,000
Annual Interest	230,000,000

NINTH OPERATION

Investment	$ 2,700,000
Annual Interest	258,750,000

The 9th billion dollars in bonds is now free and clear and substitutes the original billion that was used as collateral in building the first billion dollars of currency. The real cost of the interest privilege of $9,000,000,000 is but $2,700,000.

To recapitulate:

Total Investment	$ 2,700,000.00
Daily Interest	708,904.11
Yearly Interest	258,750,000.00
Daily Interest on $1	.26255
Yearly Interest on $1	95.83

Usual yearly rate of interest 6 per cent; annual rate of interest on this investment of $2,700,000 - $95.83.

It will be seen that the banker makes a "loan" from the Government on his collateral (bonds), for an indefinite period, at .003 per cent. When the farmer wishes to make a loan on his collateral (farm) he pays every year 0.045 per cent. The laboring man pays every year 0.06 per cent. In other words, the farmer pays 150 times as much in one year as the banker pays during the life of the currency, and the laborer pays 200 times as much in one year as the banker pays during the life of the currency.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill would make the farmer pay only 50 times as much as the banker, or 0.015 per cent.

You will notice that every dollar invested by the banker draws a yearly interest of $95.83 - or a daily interest of $ .26255.

You will also notice that the extra tax burden the President is putting on the people is about $1,000,000 for every working day of the year for the interest on the $9,000,000,000 of bonds.

Further, the only difference between giving these $9,000,000,000 of printing press money directed to the people instead of selling it to the bankers and buying it back again is that the bankers are paid by the Government $258,750,000 a year by the latter method. It is still printing press money. I want to call your attention here to the difference between 'sound' and 'unsound' money. 'Sound' money pays interest to the bankers. 'Unsound' money pays them no interest.

A further point: We have seen the President's plans referred to as of socialistic origin and tendency... In the question of bonds - which are bondage - Norman Thomas, Socialistic Party candidate for the presidency even called on the President and urged him to issue twelve billions of relief bonds instead of five billions then proposed. Senators Cutting and La Follette worked for days to get Roosevelt to issue more 'relief' bonds - more bondage - but the President bravely (?) held down to only nine billions for the robbers, making a small daily dole for the impoverished bankers of $708,904.11.

Other profits, probably greater than the interest on the bonds tabulated above are possible by the ability of the bankers to loan that credit money at high interest rates. Ten to fifteen billions or more could easily be juggled in a credit structure. Then, there is the possibility of the bankers never having to repay the deposit itself; as, due to the clearing-house custom, it is clearing-house 'balances' that have to be taken care of; in the long run, the deposits above equalling the withdrawals. The possibilities and figures in connection with this latter point are dazzling but are based on speculation only and I do not attempt here to give you even an estimate of them.

As a sample of this, note that any bill destroyed in circulation goes to the credit of the bankers.

The history of the Civil War, Cleveland Panic, and Panama Canal Bonds - now due to the refunding, known as 'consols' - is that they have already cost the Government in interest more than their face value. Presuming that history will repeat itself with the present proposed bonds, it will eventually represent a profit to the bankers of over ten billions on an actual investment of $2,700,000. But if we suppose these bonds are issued only once - that is, not refunded but paid in full in ten years - we have the following figures:

Interest (10-years)	$287,500,000
Only actual cost	2,700,000
PROFIT	284,800,000

This means a possible profit in ten years of $1,064.07 on every dollar invested. That would be $10.64 on every single penny invested.

My brain reels as I write these figures, but they are true, though they seem absurd they are so startling. This law was an administrative measure. The president personally called up Representative Patman and other members of Congress, who were working consciously against the measure, and asked them to stop, promising them that he would later "Hit the money-changers between the eyes." The President gives them from $2,873,300 to about $18,000,000,000 - and then says he proposes to 'hit them hard'! By calling them names?

The President whole-heartedly goes back of the Federal Reserve Bank in these words, which appear in the Federal Reserve bulletin of February - a publication of a private corporation printed by the public printers - viz.

It gives me pleasure at this time to express my appreciation of the splendid services that the Federal Reserve System has rendered in connection with our efforts to bring about recovery. It has been an institution of incalculable value throughout the twenty years of its existence; soon after its organization it was an important factor in enabling this country to aid in winning the war; and more recently it has given firm support to the governments efforts in fighting the depression. It has stood loyally by the interest of the people by supplying them with a sound currency, by placing at the disposal of member banks a large volume of reserves available to finance recovery, by exerting a powerful influence toward the rehabilitation of the commercial banking structure, and by cooperation in every way with the government's financial program. (Franklin Delano Roosevelt).

Press dispatches indicate that the Treasury Department has effected a deal with the Morgan firm to float the bonds. Secretary Morganthau announces a 'bargain interest rate on the bonds of 2 7/8 per cent'. The Washington Herald blazed in their issue of January 27th, in big head-lines, that the Morgan Company, are cooperating whole-heartedly with the administration in stabilizing our monetary system at $0.60 in international exchange. No stronger evidence could be had that the administration, or at least that part of it, are determined that the monetary policies of the Government are a part and parcel of the manipulation. It is not an experiment and I wonder if when the President was penning the words, quoted above, in praise of twenty years of this gigantic lobby, if he thoroughly understood how big good intentions and popular standing among the masses of the nation was being used to further this diabolical scheme by men who are misleading him.

The forgotten International Bankers have been taken care of to the tune of at least $287,500,000 in interest and possibly an ultimate final profit of $18,000,000,000 while they are being called 'money changers' in a deprecating sense.

The big question now is, "Shall we give a thousand dollars to the banks for thirty cents and charge the farmers forty-five dollars for a like amount, and forty four dollars and seventy cents more than the bankers have to pay?" Incidentally, the workers, who are not farmers, can obtain the same thousand for sixty dollars or fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents more than a banker.

On February 28th, 1934; this bill known as "Senate 2766" was reported from the Committee, was unanimously agreed to by the full Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and reported on the floor to be unanimously passed without protest by the Senate. In the House, I am proud to say, that among the thirty-eight members who voted against this measure, when it was passed on March 3rd, that we find the five Farmer-Labor Members, including myself, who were aware of the dangers lurking in a bill of this kind, and could not bring ourselves to sell out the people of the United States in this subtle way.

HIGHER MATHEMATICS--College professors who invent new and more complex ways to handle the ten numerals have been left a trillion miles in the shade by Washington lamebrains and spenders of other people's money.

That $28½ billion a year, handed out to those 1,000,000 odd payroll bums who man those 731 illegal corporations (within the govt) is chicken feed compared to what has been handed out to foreign governments (and their politicians) in the last 12 years.

This total, plus the $17 billion "loaned" to our enemies and "friends" of World War I to make both war and peace with, has reached the astronomical figure of $515,446,000,000. It is safe to say that over half of this money has been shoveled into the foreign rat holes without authorization by the Congress, a serious criminal offense.

This adds up to the sum of $3,032 that has been slugged out of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Something Congress should investigate and take positive action on is how $341,741,000,000 of this $515-odd billion has been shoveled into NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the last nine years. This is supposed to be "buying security" but no one has yet placed his finger on any security it has bought for or brought to the United States.

When the Russians announced they had sent up a man-made Moon, there was panic in Defense and State Departments and the White House. The first reaction was, "whatever nation first reaches the Moon will dominate the Earth." They figured the $341,741,000,000, slugged out of American tax-payers and sento to NATO, was so much money wasted.

Prof. Medford Evans, writing in the Magazine AMERICAN OPINION, says Americans regard this NATO money as "a means of defense" but Europeans think of it as a source of income.

The Bureau of Accounts in the Treasury Dept, which is supposed to keep a record of all moneys paid out by the US Treasury, told us they couldn't tell how much had been sent to foreign lands. They passed the buck to the State Dept and before we got thru we had been shunted around to 24 different bureaus. We ended up right where we started.

Then we quit and later took another hitch in our pants. We inquired from the Treasury Department huckster (press agent). He courteously and helpfully sent us a 44-page mimeo. When we got thru this welter of confusion we adduced that all this country had ever sent to Europe in the past 12 years was $59,998,000,000.

We knew this was false so we began to dig into other Bureaus, and into figures the late Congressman Lawrence Smith (Wisc) procured thru the Library of Congress and put into the Congressional Record Jan 14th last.

The result is in the following box:

BOX SCORE OF THE SHELLACKING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS HAVE BEEN GETTING THRU THREE ADMINISTRATIONS---

Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower	
Net Foreign "Grants and Credits", 1945 to 1957	$ 59,998,000,000
World War I "Loans", still unpaid	17,886,000,000
Lend-Lease operations, US taxpayers holding the bag	3,122,000,000
Export-Import Bank "Operations"	2,603,000,000
Mutual "Security" Act give-aways	38,726,000,000
European Recovery Plan payments (Marshall Plan)	48,700,000,000
NATO Payments, mostly unauthorized by Congress	341,741,000,000
Slugged out of the American Taxpayers	$515,446,000,000

The most amazing thing was this $341,741,000,000 sum which NATO has gotten in the last nine years. A staff member of House Appropriations lamely tried to "explain" it by saying that NATO appropriations are hidden in our defense budget.

This breaks down and blows up when we find the defense budget usually totals around $35 billion a year, and that some $20 billion of this has to go to man the 42 Army posts ringed around the Mid-East oil fields to protect that 100 billion barrels of Rockefeller oil in Saudi-Arabia.

Last year's NATO handout alone totalled $46,149,000,000 which was 77% of the total "contributed." The European nations, which presumably got this "income" gave only $13,437,000,000. How can one take $46,149,000,000 for NATO and $20 billion for Standard Oil out of $35 billion and leave anything for defense has our mathematicians stumped and gasping for breath.

The Dept of Justice is a part of the Administration that committed this crime against the American taxpayers. It cannot be expected to observe the oaths taken by high officials and prosecute those responsible for this grand theft. We fear it may reach higher than the Attorney General.

The Congress is the only body authorized under the Constitution and statutes to authorize expenditure of taxpayers' money. Congress itself abuses this authority too much, but in this instance, some one in Washington-located on Pennsylvania avenue between 15th Street and West Executive Avenue-is guilty of the greatest grand theft ever conceived in the mind of man.

Since the Dept. of Justice has no intention of prosecuting those responsible, the Congress is America's only recourse. If too many members of this legislative body are brainwashed, or don't have the courage to take up for their country, then the sky will be the limit.

Until the aim of the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis---to bankrupt this country into the arms of World Communism---is achieved the taxpayers can expect to be robbed more and more. We urge every reader of Capsule News to copy these figures and write their Congressmen and Senators.

Ask the point blank question. What are they going to do about it?

If Congress does investigate, it shouldn't stop with those Washington lamebrains and scoundrels who put their fingers in the national till.

It should take its investigation up to New York City, and into Rockefeller Center, where they will find the orders for this grand theft had been issued.

The House of Rockefeller doesn't operate its Council on Foreign Relations for nothing.

CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C.
April 12, 1958

A NEEDED BILL

"THE LOWER HOUSE of Congress has given its approval to a measure designed to prevent the unwarranted and unnecessary suppression of information by officials of the Federal Government, and the Senate would be well advised to give the bill final passage.

The facts are that a 168 year old statute has been increasingly misused in recent years to cover up bureaucratic mistakes, that officials with a passion for making public business their own personal affair have wielded a dangerous power, and that the American people have been deprived of their basic right to full information about their own government.

There is nothing in the proposed legislation to weaken security safeguards.

There is adequate provision in the measure for keeping unauthorized persons out of government files and records where indiscriminate invasion might do irreparable injury.

But it would put an end to the stupid business of incompetent and even corrupt officials assuming the power to say what the people shall be told and what they shall not be told.

The power to suppress information makes the bureaucrat the master of the people, and the people the servants of the office-holders.

Bad government flourishes in an atmosphere of suppression and concealment. The public interest is best served when the Nation knows the whole story and not just the half-truths about the conduct of national affairs."

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
April 19, 1958.

"REMEMBER: Money is power. Your money in your hands is power in you. In the hands of the Government, it gives the Government power OVER you. Governments never use unlimited money for good. They quickly convert it into unlimited power. And unlimited power in any Government is oppression for all." - Manion Forum of Opinion, Mutual Radio, June 10, 1956 - Mr. T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Mr. Andrews says: "If Congress ever allowed the Revenue Service to have enough money for all-out enforcement of the Income Tax, the demand for repeal would become so great within a year that it would be irresistible."

"We've got to give the Russians everything we have," said Hopkins.

Lenin said, "We will spend America to destruction."

Stalin said, "Bleed America White."

SUGGESTED READING

On Preserving The Capital Assets of Civilization - By Royal D. Rood $1.00 (3 for $1.25) from Health Research, Mokelumne Hill, California

The Federal Reserve Corporation - By Wickliffe B. Vennard $2.00 From: Meador Publishing Company, 324 Newbury St., Boston 15, Mass.

Congressional Record - Extension Remarks of Hon. Ralph W. Gwinn of New York - Friday, August 30, 1957 "How to Stop Paying Taxes" see in your Public Library or copies of this fine printed two sided 8½ x 11 sheet from Health Research, Mokelumne Hill, California: 10 copies - .25; 100 copies - $1.25; 500 copies of this entire report - actual photograph of the Congressional Record - $4.00 prepaid.

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Lennin said, "If we can control the Parliaments of the World, we can dominate the earth."

Lt. Gen. Almond testified before The Senate Internal Security Committee 84th Cong., 1st Session -

"That orders from Washington kept U. S. from winning the Korean War."

"The Current Crisis in Indonesia is attributed to Communist Subversion in Washington, D. C. in 1947, according to Major General Charles A. Willoughby. Testimony of the former Chief of Intelligence for General Mac Arthur in the Far East was released last night by the House Committee on Un-American Activities", (as follows):

"Washington was honey-combed with Communist Cells and Communist agents, many of them in high places". General Willoughby testified last December 16, 1957 - "They saw to it that ultimate interests of global Communism were served by diverting, suppressing, or slanting, public and government reports".

"One of their fundamental strategems", General Willoughby said, "was to induce the United States Government to champion President Sukarno to head the new republic" (of Indonesia).

"Present Communist encroachments in Indonesia", General Willoughby said, "are being actively abetted by President Sukarno".

"The General charged that President Sukarno was under the influence of Communists".

WAKE UP, AMERICANS

By Otto Garr Tague

In yesterday's column I quoted two sentences which I believe express the most alarming unAmerican principle and purpose I ever have seen put into words . . . Study them . . . Burn them into your memory . . . I repeat them:

"They said that during and after World War II, the majority of its officers had worked with the office of Strategic Services, the State Department and the European Economics Administration under directives which called for an alteration of the social structure of the United States so as to make co-existence with the Soviet Union possible." When it was suggested that the public be made aware of these objectives, ". . . their answer was a horrified 'No! Such a move would be unthinkable!!"

That is the statement of Norman Dodd, a very reputable economist, who was research director of the Reece Committee which was investigating tax-free foundations . . . He was referring to what was said by the officers of one of the largest of these foundations.

Apparently, somebody higher up had issued a directive to modify the social structure of our country in order to accommodate it to co-existence with the Soviets . . . Without letting our people know what they were up to . . . And presumably, as officers of the tax-free foundation they felt impelled to continue that policy with the millions of funds at their disposal . . . Millions made possible by the social structure they were to sabotage!

Now, go back to Yalta . . . Follow through with Potsdam . . . Then the surrender in Korea . . . The treatment of MacArthur . . . The compromise since made with the Soviets in the International Labor Organization and elsewhere . . . The failure to support the Hungarian people in their rebellion . . . The billion given to Tito, Poland and other Communist regimes . . . The treatment accorded McCarthy and the Reece Committee . . . The Supreme Court decisions freeing Communists and crippling the Federal Bureau of Investigation!

. . . And you come up with the darndest mess of coincidents you ever tried to unravel . . . Or are they co-incidents? --

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

THE POWER OF LETTER WRITING

RECOGNIZED BY PRESS

The people of the Republic possess the greatest power of influence of any people anywhere, namely: the privilege of writing letters expressing their opinions to their elected representatives, and to the editors of newspapers.

We have always maintained that both representatives in Government and editors of newspapers highly regard the letter writer who has the courage to express his opinion of approval or opposition. The "Letters To The Editor" department is the most intimate contact newspapers have with their readers.

The following item in Roy Erwin's Column, Editor and Publisher, November 5, 1956, page four confirms this belief:

"Letters to Ed Are NEWS

A reader earnestly inquired of the Washington Daily News why it published leters-to-the-editor inasmuch as the public forum column "doesn't necessarily represent a cross-section of public opinion and some writers are bigoted and narrow-minded." He wanted to know how letters are selected for publication.

The editor's note explained:

"Maybe it isn't as obvious as we thought, but letters to the editor are news. All kinds and conditions of -- men and women -- write them, and at least at the moment of writing feel strongly enough to take pen in hand, although we prefer them typewritten. The writer, not to coin a couple of phrases, are the salt of the earth and the letters are the spice of life. They don't always represent a cross-section, but they supply clues to what is going on in the minds of every strata of the community, and in people's emotions, too. We select them precisely on that basis -- as news."

Mr. Erwin gave a more detailed evidence of the power of letter writing in a full page feature story under title:

Dear Editor,

Letters To Editor's

Record Public Pulse

on pages 38-40 of the February 22, 1958 issue of Editor and Publisher.

Human Events, Vol XIII, No. 40 -- Oct. 6, 1956, paid great tribute to the power of letter writing to legislators

The late Frank Gannett, Founder of the Gannett Newspaper Chain, recognized the power of letter writing and paid them tribute.

Editor and Publisher, Page 2, Dec. 8, 1956, carried the story "The Pungent Pen". - Letter Writers Dined By Gannett, Editors."

And even as the newspaper Editors welcome sincere, honest letters expressing the conviction of the writer so do representatives in Government welcome such, and be assured both weigh the contents of letters -- on civic and national matters.

CITIZEN'S MEDICAL REFERENCE BUREAU, INC.
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Setauket, Long Island, N.Y.

COMMUNISM

"In June, 1957, Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party boss, was interviewed before a nation-wide American television audience. With calm assurance, he stated:

". . . I can prophesy that your grandchildren in America will live under Socialism. And please do not be afraid of that. Your grandchildren will . . . not understand how their grandparents did not understand the progressive nature of a Socialist society."

William Z. Foster, long time National Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, also reflected the hope that this Nation will one day become Communist when he stated in 1949, in dedicating his book, "The Twilight of World Capitalism":

"To My Great-Grandson Joseph Manley Kolko Who Will Live in a Communist United States."

These words of Russia's top party boss and one of the highest ranking Communists in the United States reveal the nature of the enemy we face. To make the United States a Communist Nation is the ambition of every party member, regardless of position or rank.

He works constantly to make this dream a reality, to steal your rights, liberties and property."

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

(The Communist Mind)

United States House of Representatives, Committee on Un-Amer. Activities

Mr. Arens. Could I interpose this question to perhaps clarify our record: Khrushchev, as we all know, had charge of the liquidation of the Kulak class. About

10 million of his countrymen were liquidated, what we would call murder. A crime of such enormous scope that the average human mind could not begin to comprehend it. In your appraisal of the Communist philosophy and motivation in life, could Khrushchev, as a dedicated Communist, have a twinge of conscience about those murders?

Dr. Schwarz. None whatsoever.

Mr. Arens. Why, Doctor?

Dr. Schwarz. Because these murders were in the interest of the advance of Communist power and world conquest and in the direction of history's will; therefore, they were moral and righteous acts. Any twinge of conscience would be a remnant of Khrushchev's burgeois upbringing and a failure of his Communist personality.

Mr. Arens. They overlooked the Christian philosophy.

Dr. Schwarz. They wiped it out entirely.

Mr. Arens. The philosophy that the end never justifies the means.

Dr. Schwarz. The end creates the means. Any act, however brutal, and no matter how many people are killed, that advances the Communist conquest, is a peaceful act.

Mr. Arens. Certain people in high places in government have professed that the Communist regime in Soviet Russia wants peace.

Dr. Schwarz. They do want it.

Mr. Arens. What kind of peace do they want?

Dr. Schwarz. You have to understand that their basic concept is that class war is a fact of being and that peace is the historical synthesis when communism defeats the remainder of the world and establishes world Communist dictatorship, which is peace. If you ask a true Communist to take a lie detector test and ask him if he wants peace, he would pass it with ease. He would look at you with a light in his eye and say he longs for peace.

Mr. Weil. Communist peace, not peace as we understand it.

Dr. Schwarz. Every act that contributes to the Communist conquest is a peaceful act. If they take a gun, they take a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kill you peacefully and put you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese Communists murder millions, it is an act of peace. When the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace. Peace is wonderful and within their framework of ideology whatever helps their conquest is peaceful, good, and true.

Dr. Schwarz. The tragedy of communism is not simply that it murders, but it transforms murder into a moral and righteous act. When a person does evil and he is conscious he is doing evil, you have a basis of approach; but when evil becomes good, you have no starting point, you have nothing about which to argue. The great evil rests in the philosophic, basic concepts of communism when it rejects God, when it materializes and bestializes man, and when it denies the inherent dignity and value of human personality and individuality. Upon that ruthless, amoral, materialistic basis it builds an edifice which destroys evermore every civilized, moral, ethical, and spiritual value.

Dr. Schwarz. Exactly. This is the paradox. Here are our very precious, cherished liberties that did not come about by accident, that are the envy and ad-

miration of the rest of the world; here is a group of people. The Communists, openly dedicated to their total destruction and yet these Communists are able to take advantage of these very liberties and to hide behind these liberties for their purposes of destruction and to recruit as their "runners of interference" well meaning American citizens. This is the paradox that confronts us. The problem is, and I know this is a problem that confronts your committee all the time, how can we rout them out, expose and disarm them without doing damage to the constitutional system and liberty under law which are so cherished in America? I believe it can be done, it must be done; and it is being done.

When we want people of the world to resist the Communist idea and to embrace the idea of freedom, we think that if we give them material benefits this will automatically come to pass, and so the idea is to give economic aid and military assistance in the expectation that communism will lose its appeal and freedom will triumph.

The foundation is wrong. Materialistic measures do not control the minds and the hearts of the people. This must be done in a more direct fashion. We need a scientific approach that will utilize the moral, cultural, and spiritual values in each of these countries. We need a loving, friendly, co-operative spirit and a direct approach to their minds and hearts to mobilize them against communism.

Mr. Weil. What must be done if we are to survive?

Dr. Schwarz. We must face honestly the gravity of the situation. We must give it priority in our thinking and in our actions. We must build a strong base of freedom-loving people articulate in their faith; in their love of country, in their love of God, in their love of home, and in their love of law, and we must rally the spiritual forces in the heart of man and recruit dedicated personnel to raise barriers against communism in every area of the world.

The fundamental foundation of opposition to communism is an informed public opinion and a dedicated public character. On these alone the necessary legislative, administrative, judicial, military, and economic and educational programs may be built.

We have to set to work urgently building the foundation for Communist defeat. Most of our present programs, such as the military program and economic program, are temporary measures which may hold back the flood for a short period and give us a little more time to find a permanent solution.

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS
March 13, 1958
(Interview May 29, 1957)

CAN FLOURIDATION OF YOUR WATER SUPPLY CAUSE CANCER?

Water flouridation was forced on the inhabitants of Grand Rapids, Michigan by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1945 and cancer mortalities have increased to fantastic proportions.

It was proved years ago that sodium flouride water in very low concentrations promotes, catalyzes and accelerates cancer. It was proved by the doctors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with rats, and this is a matter of record (H. R. 2341 hearings page 110.)

Dr. Howard Richardson, formerly Cancer Research Administrator at the University of Oregon, showed in a research paper that the flourine salts act as a catalyst in the cancer process and their combination with a carcinogenic agent (such as X-Rays) produces cancer.

Communist infiltration of the U. S. Public Health Service (which is promoting universal water flouridation) is so obvious that it has been mentioned in the Congressional Record by Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan (June 1, 1954, pages A-4069-4070). Senator McCarthy was getting very close to the U. S. Public Health Service subversive dentists when he began inquiring about the dentist Peress, and this is probably why he had to be stopped and immobilized at any cost.

The Communist master plan is to slowly DESTROY OUR MILITARY MANPOWER, concentrating especially on our children, so that we will not be able to raise an army when the necessity arises. It must be done in such a way that a sufficient number of our population will already be doomed by incipient cancer before it becomes obvious that the methods used are harmful.

If your city is now having flourides added to your water supply, or if your city government is considering such a move, you should investigate the situation. Write to your Congressman in Washington to send you copies of the hearings on H. R. 2341; note especially pages 374-377 and page 110 which indicate the relationship between flouridation and the increase in cancer type diseases.

If you wish to get full details concerning this Communist plot write to this newspaper, FREE MEN SPEAK, 7314 Zimple Street, New Orleans, La., and enclose $1.00. You will receive a complete information kit giving you instructions on how you can fight this menace to public health.

FREE MEN SPEAK
Jan. 15, 1955.

Suggested Reading

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. William L. Chenery - The never-ending fight against arbitrary censorship of newspapers, books, movies, radio, television as seen by a veteran editor. Basic American Freedom, freedom to believe what you please, to say what you please, to print what you please, may well be the next great political issue in this country. Mental Health Laws will soon make it impossible to even say what you believe. America is rapidly passing into the hands of World-Government. Read this book while it is still in print - NEW - Jackets, 256 indexed pages. $3.75

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE WORLD. By James Burnham - The Managerial Revolution Author. Do you want to see a World Government or World Empire. Is a Communist World Empire Desirable? Do you want to live under a dictatorship who lives across the seas or do you wish to live under an old-fashioned American Government with a Constitution. The time to decide becomes very limited. The Goal of Soviet Policy (who has many members in our own government); The Main Line of World Politics; The Nature of Communism; The Immaturity of the U. S. Is War Inevitable? 248 pages of interesting facts, cloth bound, NEW! 3.50

RED DESIGN FOR THE AMERICAS. Guatemalan Prelude - By Daniel James. NEW - Cloth, Jackets - 347 indexed pages. While we have been watching Asia and Europe, the Soviets have been laying a design for taking over our own hemisphere. Communism has built a beachhead in a country barely two hours by bomber from the Panama Canal and five from our New Mexico atomic installations.

Here is the first book on the pattern of infiltration of the Americas as it has been exposed in Guatemala. 4.50

THE SOVIET SLAVE EMPIRE. By Albert Konrad Herling - cloth - 4.50

"ROOSEVELT'S COMMUNIST MANIFESTO"

By EMANUEL M. JOSEPHSON

Incorporating

"THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT FOUNDED ON NATURAL LAW"

By CLINTON ROOSEVELT

Reprint of original edition, dated 1841, of Illuminist tract containing the first American publication of the plagarized Communist teachings of Adam Weishaupt, a renegade Jesuit, and the substance of the Communist Manifesto. The Roosevelt version appeared seven years before it also was plagarized by another member of the Order of Illuminati, Moses Mordecai Marx Levy, alias Heinrich Karl Marx, in Germany. It embodies a blueprint of the New Deal, its NRA and other devices, that became the tradition of the Roosevelt Dynasty. It is the pattern of an American dictatorship which they seek to impose. Their progress in imposing this dictatorship was slow until the present century. Now thanks to the support of the Rockefeller dominated "Philanthropic" Foundation Trust it is moving to ultra-rapid culmination.

Senator Patrick McCarran:

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

was largely financed and completely dominated by

ROCKEFELLER

Its officers:

EDWARD C. CARTER
ALGER HISS
WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD
FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD
PHILIP JESSUP
OWEN LATTIMORE

and most of the others were top agents who were identified with a host of Rockefeller agencies including the Council on Foreign Relations, which is the "Foreign Office" of

THE ROCKEFELLER EMPIRE

IPR correspondence seized in the barn of E. C. Carter by Senate investigators last year revealed that the following plans were laid for the IPR by Carter and William W. Lockwood:

"Bring Ushiba, Saionji, or Yokota in order that we may have someone from the very inside of Japan . . .

"Bring von Trott from Berlin . . . and hold him here until a week before America enters the war."

Major General Charles A. Willoughby, Allied Intelligence Chief at Tokyo, testified that Rockefeller's IPR employed and sent to Japan, where they joined the Richard Sorge spy ring, a group of agents, including Agnes Smedley and Guenther Stein; and that Saionji was one of the key Japanese agents in Sorge's spy ring that turned the Japs from a projected attack on Russia to attack Pearl Harbor. This makes it quite clear that:

". . . Rockefeller's Institute of Pacific Relations controlled the spy ring that instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that they knew in advance, to the very day, when it would occur and involve us in the war."

SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE ONLY GOVERNMENT THAT ADHERES OFFICIALLY TO THE INSTITUTE OF P. R., WITH STALIN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, A. S. SWANDZE, AS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE. AMERASIA WAS AN UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE IPR'S RUSSIAN SECTION AND A TOP ESPIONAGE AGENCY, ON WHICH SEVERAL OF THE ABOVE NAMED ROCKEFELLER AGENTS SERVED. YOUR INVESTIGATION MUST REOPEN THE AMERASIA CASE AND QUESTION THE MAN WHO FINANCED THE IPR AND DOMINATED IT."

Quoted from -- ROCKEFELLER "INTERNATIONALIST"
By Emanuel M. Josephson

THIS BOOK IS ON THE BLACKLIST OF THE POWERS THAT BE AND OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. ADVERTISEMENTS OF IT ARE BARRED BY THE ROCKEFELLER-PROSTITUTED PRESS, SUCH AS THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND NUMEROUS OTHERS, AND MOST BOOK-SELLERS DARE NOT CARRY IT ON THEIR SHELVES. ----- Get it from HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.
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(READ THE STORY OF)

America's Betrayal --- The Rockefeller Empire --- Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations --- The "Foreign Office" of the Rockefeller Empire and "Invisible Government" of the United States and the World --- Its Full Membership List of Rockefeller Agents from Which Are Drawn All Policy-making Officials --- The Role Played in it by Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, Laurence Duggan, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry Shippe Truman, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, John Foster Dulles, and others.

The Deal Between the Rockefeller Empire and Russia in 1926.

The Rockefeller-Soviet Axis --- The Institute of Pacific Relations and the Rockefeller "Philanthropies."

How Pearl Harbor Was Engineered and By Whom.

The Why and Wherefore of Korea --- Of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Dismissal.

The Plans of The Conspirators for America's "Peasants" --- What Has Happened to Our "Right" of Franchise? --- Who Nominates All Presidential Candidates? --- "The Parade of Rockefeller Dummies." --- Who Gets the Money of Which We Are Unconscionably LOOTED by Confiscatory Taxation --- What does the Future Hold in Store for Us. -- HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIF.
THE MAN WHO MISRULES THE WORLD --- " " "

COSMIC LAW OF HEALTH

(1946)

We live in a world of FRAUD. To hide that fact, the masses are kept in darkness, and "Better Schools Build Better Communities", is one of the tricks used for that purpose.

One of the worst and most dangerous frauds is medical art, and so declared by leading doctors from Hippocrates to Alexis Carrel.

Prof. Alonzo Clark, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, said: "Physicians have hurried thousands to the grave who would have recovered if left

to Nature". (How Nature Cures, Dr. Emmet Densmore, p. 250).

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor of Anatomy at Harvard University, in his "Border Lines of Knowledge", wrote:

"The Disgrace of medicine is that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of its virulent toxins, the entrails of animals taken for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable absurdities thus obtained thrust down the throats, or injected into the veins, of suffering human beings."

The celebrated French physician Majendie, lecturing to his medical class, said: "Gentlemen: Medicine is a great humbug. Doctors are merely empirics when not charlatans. We (doctors) are as ignorant (of the body and its functions) as a man can be. Who knows anything about medicine? . . . I know nothing about medicine, and I don't know any one who does." (Densmore, p. 208).

A DANGEROUS MAN

When a certain doctor was only a boy and saw sick children die under the doctor's care, it frightened him. So, he began an investigation that he pursued all his life; and his findings are shocking discoveries.

Years ago he began writing to give the world the essence of his findings. Then he found that the Four Freedoms, so loudly proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt, are only for a privileged class.

Few thinkers are born in each generation; and when they grow conspicuous by getting too far ahead of the masses, they are assassinated or persecuted out of existence. History contains a partial list of these cases, but many go unrecorded.

The name of this doctor has now been added to that illustrious list. He is a member of the preferred class, having received the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an author of Health Literature.

This man may be the only doctor in the U. S. A. holding an Honorary Degree from the biggest Naturopathic School in Great Britain, conferred by the British Naturopathic College of London in recognition of his remarkable writings in the realm of Health and Hygiene.

He is one of the few doctors in the U. S. A. who has the distinction of being so dangerous with his pen in exposing the incompetent, blundering work of medical doctors, with their poisonous, habit-forming drugs, chemicals, vaccines and serums, that he came to be considered a formidable enemy of medical art, with its dangerous work that fills the land with incurable patients and the cemeteries with the bodies of its trustful victims.

So, the Medical Trust set spies on his trail, and the scheme to silence him burst into the open. The spying continued for five years, at the tax-payers expense, and resulted in being successful by having the U. S. P. O. Dept. bar him from the mail on charges of FRAUD!

The nature of the alleged fraud was the teaching of the sick how to get well without an orthodox physician and his poisons called "medicine".

There is no such thing as medicine. No one knows anything about medicine. No doctor can make a drop of blood; much less can he make anything to help the body when injected into it.

That is the "fraud" this doctor was committing. The charges were based on the three of his publications considered "fraudulent" because they contained so

much sound health advice. Two were published in 1924, and the third in 1939.

BIBLICAL SYMBOLS AND PARABLES

This doctor was a graduate in law and of the various schools of drugless care of the sick. His writing included books on how to live for health, and three correspondence courses.

Then he stepped up from the physical to the astral plane, and wrote a series of amazing works based on the Lost Wisdom of the Ancient Masters, in which he interpreted puzzling symbols and parables of the Bible.

He showed that the Book with Seven Seals mentioned in the Bible, is man's body with its Seven Chief Electric Batteries. (Rev. 5).

The Lamb which looked like it had been sacrificed (Rev. 5:6) was the trembling Neophyte, prepared for the ordeals of initiation, in which he would be taught how to ascend to the Plane of Seership by activating those Seven Batteries and awakening the dormant Sixth and Seventh Sense Powers.

The Great Red Dragon, mentioned in the Bible, is a symbol of Carnal Lust in the Blood (Rev. 12).

THE FLAME DIVINE

The greatest shock came when this doctor revealed that the Silver Cord, mentioned but once in the Bible (Eccl. 12:6), is a cosmic beam of Astral Light which penetrates the skull at the Fonticulus Frontalis, then transforms into nerve fibers in the brain, and becomes the Spinal Cord from which nerves extend to all parts and organs of the body, creating The Flame Divine (Man) on the terrestrial plane.

Even modern science declares that "Without a nerve system there is no animal" (Wilder, Hist. of Med. p. 287).

The Ancient Astrologers taught that as Astral Radiation strikes the earth's aura, an Aeriferous Substance is created that surrounds the earth, extending some 6,000 miles into space and containing the Virility of all Life.

This was the Astral World of the Ancient Masters. It later was changed to the "Spiritual World of Christianity" when the Masters were assassinated and their scriptures were stolen and distorted.

According to the Astrologers, the Astral World is the Creative Realm from which springs all living things on earth. The Sun is the Generator, and if the Sun should set and never rise again, the earth would become as barren as a stone and devoid of all Life. Therefore, as Life goes with the Sun, so Life comes with the Sun.

In the case of Man, an Astral Beam, containing the Seed or Ego, dips down from the Creative Realm and forms a physical body, in which dwells the Flame Divine or Celestial Man, who returns in the "born again" process to the Astral World.

This is the Cosmic Cycle of Creation in which all Entities travel.

COSMIC LAW

This doctor based his treatment of the sick on the Cosmic Law of Creation, and that method will not change until the law changes. The hogwash and hokum about "medical progress" is pure propaganda published to deceive the masses.

This doctor tested his method for years in practice, losing not one patient. Most of them were physical wrecks, coming to him only as a last resort after being cast off by other doctors as incurable.

In treating these cases this doctor applied the triadical phases of Creative Processes as follows:

1. Man can live for weeks without eating, but he stops living as soon as he stops breathing. To preserve health, the air must be in motion and free of pollution. Stagnant air in homes, hospitals, bed-rooms, medical offices, etc., is foul like stagnant pools of water. So he put his patients in fresh air, kept in circulation with electric fans.

2. Water is next. The greater part of blood and body consists of water. To promote health all water entering the body must be pure and free of all pollutants (purifiers) used by health boards to breed bad health and provide business for doctors. So, his patients got pure rain water that had not touched the ground.

3. Greatest freedom of function is next, and secured by fasting, taking no food but air and water, the two foremost foods for man.

Under this natural regime the patients recovered as if by magic. Here is more evidence to prove medical art is a fraud.

ONE DISEASE -- ONE TREATMENT

This doctor's work proved that disease is an imaginary entity existing only in the doctor's mind. The world's great doctors have declared that there is no disease! There are Good Health and Bad Health only.

The symptoms of Bad Health doctors are trained to study, group together and give them empty names (diagnosis) which mean nothing, and term them diseases that may kill the patient if not treated and "cured".

As there is no disease, then disease never killed any one. When the remedies kill the patient, the doctors quite logically hide the fact by falsely putting the blame on "disease".

In 1835 Dr. Samuel Dickson, of Eginburgh, published a work in which he asserted that all diseases "are one and the same" (Wilder's Hist. of Med. 1901, p. 357).

That simple truth swept into oblivion as frivolous and absurd the whole complicated and inconsistent classification of diseases, with their multifarious names and stupid distinctions, exposing as false a scheme of plunder and murder supported by centuries of false teaching, by which a profession of supposedly honorable men has created a false psychology of disease that sends thousands to early graves each year while yielding great profits to its exponents.

SUGGESTED READING

Your Life is Their Toy - Merchants in Medicine - E. M. Josephson, M.D., cloth - jackets -	$3.50
Breathe Deeply and Avoid Colds - E. M. Josephson, M.D. -	3.25
The Drug Story - Morris Bealle	3.25
Science of Living - George R. Clements	.50
How to Live For Health and Strength - George R. Clements	.50

Cosmic Science of the Ancient Masters - Prof. Hilton Hotema, mimeographed - heavy white paper - illustrated cover - $2.50
Toxemia Explained - J. H. Tilden, M. D. - 1.50
The Poisoned Needle - Eleanor McBean - 2.25

INDOCTRINATION OR EDUCATION

Mary L. Allen
Caxton Printers - publ.

MRS. ALLEN, the mother of two children and the wife of a civil engineer, has during the last few years become vitally interested in what goes on inside the classrooms of the United States. Her daring book exposes a conspiracy which comparatively few Americans understand . . . for the same reason that one may be so close to the trees he cannot see the forest.

Dr. Dewey once said: "Education is likely to be one of the great battle grounds upon which is waged an intense and desperate struggle for power."

Mrs. Allen defines the areas of this struggle and turns up the underneath side of a colossal conspiracy to revise the American social order and change the pattern of government that has made the United States the envy of all nations. What goes into the schools in one generation, comes to fruition in the next.

"The most complicated problem can be reduced to simple factors . . . and in this case, the simple fact is that a body of extreme leftist educators have developed a system of thought control, starting at highest educational levels and filtering all the way down even through the grade schools.

"They comprise a closely knit group with arms reaching out into educational organizations, the teaching profession, publishing houses where text-books and various types of teaching literature are processed . . . and into other fields. Education in the United States has been taken out of the hands of taxpayers and placed under the control of an intellectual oligarchy.

A master plan has been named, with a long range objective of imposing a new social order on our Nation. Enemies have sown tares while good people slept, which serves to remind one of Plato's trite statements: "The penalty good men pay for indifference to public affairs, is to be ruled by evil men."

A reviewer of "Education Or Indoctrination" speaks of the confusion which exists in "the minds of Americans concerning their schools" and goes on to say:

"Mary Allen sorts through the confusion and unfolds the plan of radical educators to impose a new way of life on Americans through their public schools. Facts, unknown to the general public, have been assembled and organized in order to expose the national plot to subvert education. This is the first book to reveal the actual experience of a community in dealing with a school administrator who attempted to bring about extreme changes in the social pattern through education."

The "community" referred to in the foregoing sentence was Pasadena, California. Events viewed in retrospect, leave no doubt that Mrs. Allen correctly states the facts by starting her discussion of the Pasadena story with these words: "The planners of the new or modern education, alias progressive, launched a full-scale invasion of the schools in Pasadena under the leadership of Willard E. Goslin. There seems little doubt that Pasadena was the testing ground for the nation. Therefore, it behooves those in other communities to know what

really happened in this conservative city."

The story that follows seems utterly fantastic. When citizens of Pasadena became alerted to what was happening and revolted, they were confronted with a nationwide propaganda machine which turned on them savagely as enemies of the public schools.

Lenin's dictum was put into operation by accusing others of doing the things of which reds themselves are guilty. Patriots of Pasadena were systematically vilified by vicious attacks in the press, over the air and through the columns of educational publications. They were branded Fascists and otherwise misrepresented before the public. Mrs. Allen was in the thick of the fight.

Americans who wish to understand the master plan as mapped by leftist conspirators for perverting modern education and turning classrooms into breeding places of subversion, need to read the Pasadena case history as penned by this talented and courageous writer. Incidentally, it is a gripping story, readable as a mystery novel, which keeps the reader wondering what to expect on the next page. It is documented throughout.

Unquestionably, this is a book that will provoke the interest of all persons concerned with the welfare of the public schools and patriotic loyalty of the rising generation. It will be welcomed by parents, teachers and citizens who feel that something is happening in their schools which jeopardizes the very foundations of the America we love.

* * * *

MRS. ALLEN is a native-born Californian. During her university training she majored in philosophy and economics. This was followed by courses in accounting, general insurance and short story writing. As a member of the local Parent-Teacher Association and the mother of children, she became aroused by the leftist conspiracy to pervert the Pasadena school system, rolled up her sleeves and decided to do something about it!

DEFENDER MAGAZINE
Wichita, Kansas
$2.00 year

The Santa Ana, California Santa Ana Register (January 24, 1956) stated in its editorial:

Merely saying that "It can't happen here," simply isn't good enough for we have been given one demonstration after another that it CAN happen here—whether we are talking about here in Orange County, California, or the entire nation.

Specifically, we are talking about all of the various mental health bills that are, for some mysterious reason, being pushed down the throats of the American people from every angle.

More specifically, we are talking about the H. R. 6376 which is not something that can't happen here but something that has happened. And what happened was that H. R. 6376 has won, by voice vote, in the House of Representatives and is now being studied by the Senate.

**** The House today (Jan. 18 - Associated Press) approved by voice vote a $12,500,000 mental health program for Alaska.

"It passed and sent to the senate a bill authorizing the federal government

to give the Territory $6,500,000 million acres of U. S. land to the Territory of Alaska "for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska" (part of this is to be used for revenue purposes, however). One million acres is roughly a little more than 1,562 sq. miles. The state of Rhode Island has a land area of 1,058 square miles and a population of 791,896. Alaska's area is 586,400 square miles with a population of 128,643. The total of Alaska's mental cases over the years averages 345 patients. By comparison with Rhode Island's area and pop. figures, you can see the possible number of buildings and persons one million acres of 1,562 square miles could contain.

A mentally ill person is defined as "an individual having a psychiatric or other disease which substantially impaires his mental health. . . ." This is such a broad definition as to include anything from dandruff, headaches, toothaches or fallen arches.

Commitment of the "proposed patient" (purpose: to nominate for membership in a group) may be in a number of ways. It may be upon the written application of an interested party; or it may be by "any health welfare, or police officer who has reason to believe that an individual is mentally ill. Without a written authorization, he may 'take the individual into custody, apply to a designated hospital for his admission and transport him thereto."

Judicial proceedings for commitment will be held under the direction of a United States Commissioner who may omit notifying the prisoner of such a hearing and said prisoner need not be present at the hearing. In fact, the Commissioner may exclude anyone from the hearing and the Commissioner need not be bound by the rules of evidence.

The Commissioner may make commitment for an indeterminate period or for six months. Although the patient may communicate with persons in or out of the hospital, this privilege is at the discretion of the head of the hospital.

Originally, H. R. 6376 contained Section 128 which related to punishment for willfully conspiring to cause the unwarranted hospitalization of any individual. This section 128 has been stricken from the amended bill now in the Senate for passage.

According to House of Representatives' Report No. 1399, the mentally ill from Alaska are presently cared for in a private sanitarium in Portland, Oregon, though a contract from the Dept. of Interior.

This legislation, say it's oppohents, will place every resident of the United States at the mercy of the whims and fancies of any person with whom they might have a disagreement, causing a charge of "mental illness" to be placed against them, with immediate deportation to SIBERIA, U. S. A.

**** The House of Representatives has passed the bill which is now before the U. S. Senate. Every American who is opposed to communistic rule in America should write his U. S. Senator at Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C., and demand this insane proposal be killed at once. ---end of quote . . . from

SANTA ANA REGISTER.

Certain interested parties WOULD HAVE THE PREROGATIVE OF PUTTING A CITIZEN IN THAT INSTITUTION, FROM WHICH ESCAPE WOULD BE NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE. WHO ARE THESE INTERESTED PARTIES WHO COULD GET RID OF ANY ONE OF US? The subtle wording of this bill makes it appear on the surface as a piece of philanthropic legislation, but careful study reveals it to be vicious and un-American.

Be sure and ask your representative when the bills will come up - and what will be any new numbers of such bills!

"Any person having knowledge of the facts may file in the superior court a petition alleging there is a person who is over the age of 65 years, who has been a resident of the county and state for the period required for eligibility for old age aid under Section 2160 fo this Code, who is in indigent circumstances, and who is in need of MENTAL TREATMENT or medical treatment required in treating a mental condition other than psychosis, and asking that an examination be made of such person, and that provisions be made for the welfare of such person as provided in this part." (Section 7556 of A. B. 3300)

This should be serious reading for anyone past 65 years of age and over! In other words they can put you in a mental institution even though you are not a mental case but only need medical attention? And since this is a part of A. B. 3300 we believe all of that bill will apply to the age. It means that any member of your family, or any friend can force you into a mental institution and everything you own today, your pension checks, old age security checks, EVERYTHING CAN BE TAKEN AWAY FROM YOU. A. B. is not a good law.

Some bills in California and in Florida and other states will work in with this Alaska Bill. Be alert in your State - watch for new bills and new numbers of OLD BILLS!

WHAT DOES MENTAL HEALTH REALLY MEAN?

WHAT IS PLANNED FOR YOU?

"With the institutions for the insane, you have in your country prisons which can hold a million persons, and can hold them without civil rights or any hope of freedom. AND UPON THESE PEOPLE CAN BE PRACTICED SHOCK, AND SURGERY SO THAT NEVER AGAIN WILL THEY DRAW A SANE BREATH."

This was the welcome of Commissar Lavrenti Beria, former head of the Soviet secret police, to a group of American students at the Lenin University in Moscow. Commissar Beria continued:

"You must dominate as respected men the fields of psychiatry and psychology. You must dominate the hospitals and universities. You must carry forward the myth that only a European doctor is competent in the field of insanity, and thus excuse amongst you the high incidence of foreign birth and training. . . .

"Use the courts, use the judges, use the Constitution of the country, use its medical societies and its laws to further your ends, . . . And when you have succeeded you will discover that you can now effect your own legislation at will and you can . . . make the CAPITALIST himself, by his own appropriations, finance a large portion of the quiet conquest of the nation."

The textbook used by students at the Lenin University in Moscow was "The Communist Manual of Instructions for Psychopolitial Warfare." Kenneth Goff, former member of the Communist Party, has identified this as the textbook he studied here in America, at the Eugene Debs Labor School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This "Communist Manual of Instructions for Psychopolitical Warfare" has been briefed or condensed into a pamphlet, "Brainwashing." Here is set forth the complete program for the psychopolitical conquest of the United States. You will at once recognize this as the MENTAL HEALTH program, already far advanced in our nation at the local, state and federal levels, and in citizen groups. You can see how our great nation is being conquered, just as the Communists boast, without the "firing of a single shot."

The following are exact quotations from the pamphlet "Brainwashing."

CHAPTER I.

Psychopolitics is the art and science of asserting and maintaining dominion over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus, and masses, and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through "MENTAL HEALING."

CHAPTER II.

. . . the individual must be directed from without to accomplish his exercise, education, and work. . .

The tenets of rugged individualism, personal determinism, self-will, imagination, and personal creativeness are. . .antipathetic to the good of the Greater State. These wilful and unaliged forces are no more than illnesses. . .

CHAPTER III.

. . . one must . . . create and continue a semi-privation in the masses in order to command and utterly control the nation. . .

. . . Such success as the Income Tax Law, had it been followed thoroughly, could have brought the United States and not Russia into the world scene as the first Communist nation. . . .

Communism could best succeed if at the side of every rich or influential man there could be placed a psychopolitical operator, an undoubted authority in the field of "mental healing" who could then. . .upset the economic policies of the country and, when the time comes to do away forever with the rich or influential man . . . administer the proper drug or treatment to bring about his complete demise in an institution as a patient or dead as a suicide. . . .

The Capitalist does not know the definition of war. He thinks of war as an attack with force performed by soldiers and machines. . . .The Capitalist has never won a war in truth. The psychopolitician is having little trouble winning this one. .

CHAPTER IV.

. . . Without pain there can be no desire to escape from pain. Without the threat of punishment there can be no gain. . . .Without rigorous and forthright control, there can be no accomplished goals for the State. . . .

CHAPTER V.

. . . ANY MAN WHO CANNOT BE PERSUADED INTO COMMUNIST RATIONALE IS, OF COURSE, TO BE REGARDED AS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN SANE, AND IT IS, THEREFORE, COMPLETELY JUSTIFIED TO USE THE TECHNIQUES OF INSANITY UPON THE NON-COMMUNIST. . . .

When the loyalty of an individual cannot be swerved . . .it is usually best. . .to see to it that he disposes of himself by suicide or by bringing about his demise in such a way as to resemble suicide. . . .

It is a firm principle of Psychopolitics that the person to be destroyed must be involved at first or second hand in the stigma of insanity. . . .

. . .One of the first and foremost missions of the psychopolitician is to make an attack upon Communism and insanity synonymous. IT SHOULD BECOME THE DEFINITION OF INSANITY, OF THE PARANOID VARIETY, THAT "A PARANOID BELIEVES HE IS BEING ATTACKED BY COMMUNISTS". . . .

Under the saccharine guise of assistance to them, rigorous child labor laws are the best means to deny the child any right in the society. By refusing to let him earn, by forcing him into unwanted dependence upon a grudging parent. . .the child can be driven in his teens into revolt. Delinquency will ensue. . . .

If we could effectively kill the national pride and patriotism of just one generation we will have won that country . . . .

The handling of youth cases by courts should be led . . . into "mental problems" until the entire nation thinks of "mental problems" instead of criminals. This . . . ces vacancies everywhere in the courts. . .which could then be filled with psychopolitical operators. . .and into their hands comes the total control of the criminal, without whose help a revolution cannot ever be accomplished.

By stressing this authority, . . .even the armed services will use "authorities on the mind". . . .AND WHEN THIS OCCURS THE ARMED FORCES OF THE NATION ENTER INTO OUR HANDS AS SOLIDLY AS IF WE COMMANDED THEM OURSELVES. . . .

CHAPTER VI.

Any organization which has the spirit and courage to display inhumanity, savageness, brutality, and an uncompromising lack of humanity, will be obeyed. Such a use of force is, itself, the essential ingredient of greatness. . . . . .
. . . IF YOU WOULD HAVE OBEDIENCE YOU MUST MAKE IT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT YOU HAVE NO MERCY. . . .
. . . Only when a person has been beaten, punished, and mercilessly hammered, can hypnotism upon him be guaranteed in its effectiveness. . . .
The subject of hypnotism is a subject of belief. . . .
Despicable religions, such as Christianity, knew this . . . . . .
The earliest Russian psychiatrists. . .understood thoroughly that hypnosis is induced by acute fear. . . .
. . . The psychiatrist is aptly suited to this role, for his brutalities are committed in the name of science and are inexplicably complex, and entirely out of view of the human understanding. As long as the psychopolitical operative or his dupes are the only authorities as to the difference between sanity and insanity, their word as to the therapeutic value of such treatment will be the final word. . . .
It is to the interest of the psychopolitical operative that the possibility of curing the insane be outlawed and ruled out at all times. . . .
. . . THE ENTIRE FIELD OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR. . . CAN, AT LENGTH, BE BROADENED INTO ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR. Thus, anyone indulging in any eccentricity, particularly the eccentricity of combatting psychopolitics, could be silenced. . . .
The entire subject of psychopolitical hypnosis. . .depends for its defense upon continuous protest from authoritative sources that such things are not possible. And, should anyone unmask a psychopolitical operative, he should at once declare the whole thing a physical impossibility. . . .

. . . CHAPTER VII.

Having no independent will of his own, Man is easily handled by stimulus-response mechanisma. . . . .
. . . an entire chain of commands . . . . can be beaten, shocked, or terrorized into a mind, and will there lie dormant until called into view by some similarity. . . . to the incident of punishment.
The body is less able to resist a stimulus if it has insufficient food and is weary. Therefore it is necessary to administer all such stimuli to individuals when their ability to resist has been reduced by privation and exhaustion. . . .
Exercises in sexual attack on patients should be practiced by the pyschopolitical operative to demonstrate the inability of the patient under pain-drug hypnosis to recall the attack. . . . .

CHAPTER VIII.

In order to be conquered, a nation must be degraded. . . .
. . . Continual and constant degradation of national leaders, national institutions, national practices, and national heroes must be systematically carried out. . . .
The first thing to be degraded in any nation is the state of Man, himslef. Nations which have high ethical tome are difficult to conquer. . . .
. . .it must be educated into a populace under attack that EVERY INDIVIDUAL WITHIN IT WHO REBELS IN ANY WAY, SHAPE, OR FORM AGAINST EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES TO ENSLAVE THE WHOLE MUST BE CONSIDERED A DERANGED PERSON, whose eccentricities are neurotic or insane and who must at once have the treatment of a psychopolitician.
. . .Unless these reatless individuals are stamped out. . .there will be nothing but trouble as the conquest continues. . . .
This educational program. . .can best be followed by bringing about a compulsory training in some subject such as psychology. . .

CHAPTER IX.

PSYCHOPOLITICAL OPERATIVES SHOULD AT ALL TIMES BE ALERT TO THE OPPORTUNITY TO ORGANIZE "FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMMUNITY" MENTAL HEALTH CLUBS OR GROUPS. By thus inviting the cooperation of the population as a whole in mental health programs, the terrors of mental aberration can be disseminated throughout the populace. Furthermore, each one of these mental health groups properly guided, can bring. . .legislative pressure against the government to secure. . .government grants and facilities, thus bringing a government to finance its own downfall. . . If a group of persons interested in suppressing juvenile delinquency, in caring for the insane. . .can be formed in every major city. . .the success of a psychopolitical program is assured. . .

. . . It is not too much to hope that the influence of such groups could bring about a psychiatric ward in every hospital in the land, and psychiatrists in every company and regiment of the nation's army, and whole government institutes manned entirely by psychopolitical operatives, into which ailing government officials could be placed. . .

The financing of a psychopolitical program is difficult unless it is done by the citizens and government. . . .

CHAPTER X.

The psychopolitician may well find himself under attack as an individual or a member of a group. . . .

. . .the best defense is calling into question the sanity of the attacker. The next best defense is authority. The next best defense is a validation of psychiatric practices in terms of long and impressive figures. The next best defense is the actual removal of the attacker. . . but it is dangerous. . .

PSYCHOPOLITICS SHOULD AVOID MURDER AND VIOLENCE, UNLESS IT IS DONE IN THE SAFETY OF THE INSTITUTION. . .

Should any whisper, or pamphlet, against psychopolitical activities be published, it should be laughed into acorn, branded as an immediate hoax, and its perpetrator or publisher should be, at the first opportunity, branded as insane. . . .

CHAPTER XI.

. . . In the United States we have been able to alter the works of William James, and others, into a more acceptable pattern, and to place the tenets of Karl Marx, Pavlov, Lamarck, and the date of Dialectic Materialism into the textbooks of psychology, to such a degree that anyone thoroughly studying psychology becomes at once a candidate to accept the reasonableness of Communism.

AS EVERY CHAIR OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES IS OCCUPIED BY PERSONS IN OUR CONNECTION, OR WHO CAN BE INFLUENCED BY PERSONS IN OUR CONNECTION, the consistent employment of such texts is guaranteed. . . .

Constant pressure in the legislatures of the United States can bring about legislation to the effect that every student attending a high school or university must have classes in psychology.

CHAPTER XII.

. . . Starting from a relatively low level of violence, such as strait-jackets and other restraints, it is relatively easy to encroach upon the public diffidence for violence by adding more and more cruelty into the treatment of the insan. . . .

Gradually the public should be educated into electric shock, first by believing that is is very therapeutic, then by believing that it is quieting, then by being informed that electric shock usually injures the spine and teeth, and, finally, that it very often kills or at least breaks the spine and removes violently the teeth of the patient. . . .

The more violent the treatment, the more hopeless insanity will seem to be.

The society should be worked up to the level where every recalcitrant young man can be brought into court and assigned to a psychopolitical operative, to be given

electric shocks, and reduced into unimaginative docility for the remainder of his days. . . .

CHAPTER XIII.

The psychopolitical dupe is a well-trained individual who serves in complete obedience the pyschopolitical operative. . . .
The promise of unlimited sexual opportunities, the promise of complete dominion over the bodies and minds of helpless patients, the promise of complete lawlessness without detection, can thus attract to "mental healing" many desirable recruits who will willingly fall in line with psychopolitical activities.

CHAPTER XIV.

. . . The magnificient tool welded for us by Wundt (i. e. Psychopolitics) would be as nothing if it were not for official insistence in civilized countries that "scientific practices" be applied to the problem of the mind. . . .
It must be carefully hidden that the incidence of insanity has increased only since these "scientific practices" were applied. Great remarks must be made of "The pace of modern living" and other myths as the cause of the increased neurosis in the world. . . .
. . . You must recruit every agency of the nation marked for slaughter into a foaming hatred of religious healing . . . .
. . . YOU MUST WORK UNTIL "RELIGION" IS SYNONYMOUS WITH "INSANITY."

CHAPTER XV

. . . Any movement to place clergymen in charge of institutions should be fought on the grounds of incompetence and the insanity brought about by religion. . . .
A country's laws must carefully be made to avoid any rights of person to the insane. Any suggested laws or Constitutional Amendments which make the harming of the insane unlawful, should be fought to the extreme, on the grounds that only violent measures can succeed. If the law were to protect the insane, as it normally does not, the entire psychopolitical program would very possible collapse.
. . . NO RECOVERY OF THE INSANE FROM AN INSTITUTION SHOULD BE POSSIBLE BY ANY PROCESS OF LAW. . . .
Any inquest into the "suicide" or sudden mental derangement of any political leader in a nation must be conducted only by psychopolitical operatives or their dupes. . . .

CHAPTER XVI

The failure of Psychopolitics might well bring about the atomic bombing of the Motherland (Russia). . . . .
. . . THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM HAS NEVER BEEN BY FORCE OF BATTLE BUT BY CONQUEST OF THE MIND. In psychopolitics we have refined this conquest to the last degree.

DOCUMENTATION

Beria laid down the rule in his address to American students: "You must dominate as RESPECTED MEN the fields of psychiatry and psychology." Following are a few facts about some of the RESPECTED MEN in our local field of "Mental Health."

WAYNE McMILLEN - organizing "mental health program" in West Los Angeles. . . with $46,606.00 of State money to make a survey and set up clinics.* - California Senate Reports on Subversive Activities include him in the list of those affiliated with 11-20 Communist Front organizations. (4th Rep. p. 375) Among these are:

*It is alleged that Wayne McMillen owes his appointment to Albert G. Feldman, Pres. of the Welfare Planning Council.

Cooperator & Sponsor of Communist periodical "Social Work Today," pub. in N. Y. (See 1948 Report).

Sponsor of "World Peace Conference, member of Nat'l. Council of Arts, Science, and Professions" (Fifth Report, 1949 - p. 481)

American League Against War & Fascism - pledged to "work toward the stopping of the manufacture and transportation of munitions and all other material essential to the conduct of war. . .To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union . . ."(1949 - p. 488)

Member of American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (cited as subversive by Attorney General-(1949 - p. 502)

Member of Committee of Welcome for the "Red" Dean of Canterbury (1949 Report - p. 507)

Member of Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (cited as subversive by House Committee on Un-American Activities - 1949 Report - page 510)

Member of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by Atty. General as subversive - 1949 Report - page 512).

Signer of the statement of praise of Wallace's open letter to Stalin - May, 1948 (page 531).

Vice-chairman of Social Workers Committee of American League for Peace and Democracy (on letterhead April 6, 1939).

He is also mentioned in the testimony of Matthew Czetic in the Expose of the Communist Party of West Pennsylvania - Part II (House Un-Mner. Activ. Comm. D. 2498 - 1949).

HYMAN FORSTENZER - Assistant director, Community Mental Health Services Division, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Prominent Speaker at the Mental Health Conference at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, on August 4, 1957, attended by officials of 300 community agencies and sponsored by the California Association for Mental Health and its affiliates, including the Mental Health Foundatioh of Los Angeles County.

Dr. Bella Dodd, former Communist, knew Hyman Forstenzer as a fellow party member and her assistant as Legislative Representative in the Teacher's Union. She said he later became Deputy Commissioner of Mental Hygiene in New York State. (Sub-Committee of the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 84th Congress - 2nd Session - 1956 - Sec. VII - page 116.)

HON. ISAAC PACHT - Active for several years in Mental Health Organizations in Los Angeles County.

Sponsor of Hollywood Democratic Committee with known Communists such as Donald Ogden Stewart, Marian Spitzer, John Howard Lawson. (Cited as subversive organization by House Un-American Activities Committee - HUAC -- Appendix IX - pp. 779-784).

Hollywood League for Democratic Action - with practically same membership as above - same reference.

Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain (Cited as subversive by HUAC - Appendix IX - pp. 962-966).

In list of national officers and directors of Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union (HUAC - Appendix IX - pp. 1067-1069).

Member of Dinner Committee of the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan (HUAC - Appendix IX - p. 1085).

Member of Emergency Committee on KFI - permitted prosoviet, red-slanted propaganda programs from commentators (California Senate Report on Un-American Activities in Calif. -1947 - pp. 180,182).

Member Progressiae Citizens of America (Calif. Senate Report - 1942 - pp. 238-240).

Member Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union (Calif. Senate Report - 1948 - page 109).

Sponsor of First State-Wide Emergency Legislative Conference (Calif. Senate Report - 1948 - page 239).

Hollywood Anti-Nazi League (Calif. Senate Report - 1948 - page 250).

Mobilization for Democracy (Calif. Senate Report - 1948 - pp. 308-309).

Member of National Lawyers Guild--called the "legal arm of the Communist Party." (Calif. Senate Report - 1948 - pp. 331-332).

The California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities reports Isaac Pacht as being one of the committee's "more notorious critics" - but that he has never denied any of its charges.

"Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is PROGRESSIVE ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF WORLD CITIZENSHIP. World citizenship can be widely extended among all peoples through the applications of the principles of mental health." (Mental Health and World Citizenship. Pages 7 and 8.) (Distributed by the National Association For Mental Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

The above is an exact copy of a very excellent pamphlet which should have wide distribution. 5¢ each - 25 for $1.00 - Pamphlet on "Brainwashing" - $1.00 each from:

P. O. Box 27103, Hollywood 27, California

GREATEST SUBVERSIVE PLOT IN HISTORY--REPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ON UNESCO

Extension of Remarks of Hon. John T. Wood of Idaho In The House of Representatives, Thursday, October 18, 1951

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I am herewith appending an article published by the American Flag Committee, 876 Granite Street, Philadelphia, Pa., bearing the title "A Report to the American People on UNESCO."

How anyone who venerates and loves Old Glory as the symbol of the deathless march of the United States through the years to fulfill its destiny as a free and independent Republic can read this documented evidence of the greatest and most malignant plot in history against the future of this country, and its children's children, is more than I am able to comprehend.

Just how careless and unthinking can we be that we permit this band of spies and traitors to exist another day in this land we all love? Are there no limits to our callousness and neglect of palpable and evident treason stalking rampant through our land, warping the minds and imaginations of even our little children, to the lying propaganda and palpable untruths we allow to be fed to them through this monstrous poison?

It is my sincere hope that every parent of every child in America may be able to read the inroads that this infamous plot has already made in the educational system of America, and, reading, may feel impelled to do something about it, both locally and nationally; and particularly at the voting booth.

A REPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ON UNESCO BY THE AMERICAN FLAG COMMITTEE

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is a subversive association. It is consciously furthering a campaign calculated to pervert the teaching profession in this country, and so destroy the worth and integrity of America's first bulwark of freedom--our tax-supported public schools.

Strong words? Yes, but not strong enough to alert you and the American people to a proper understanding of the UNESCO menace, which, unless met squarely and eradicated by the concerted action of parents, teachers and the general public, may

shortly transform our schools into laboratories for the systematic destruction of all sense of national allegiance and loyalty in the minds and hearts of America's school children.

SCHEME TO PERVERT PUBLIC EDUCATION

UNESCO's scheme to pervert public education appears in a series of nine volumes, titled "Toward World Understanding," which presume to instruct kindergarten and elementary grade teachers in the fine art of preparing our youngsters for the day when their first loyalty will be to a world government, of which the United States will form but an administrative part. The booklets bear the following individual numbers and titles:

I. Some Suggestions on Teaching About the U. N. and Its Specialized Agencies.
II. The Education and Training of Teachers.
III. A Selected Bibliography.
IV. The U. N. and World Citizenship.
V. In the Classroom With Children Under 13 years of age.
VI. The Influence of Home and Community on Children Under 13 years of age.
VII. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of Geography.
VIII. A Teachers' Guide to the Declaration of Human Rights.
IX. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of World History.

COLUMBIA HOTBED OF BRITISH FABIANISM

These booklets are cheaply priced for maximum distribution and are printed by Columbia University Press, New York. This seems appropriate, considering the role Columbia's Teachers College has long played in developing new methods for radicalizing and internationalizing public education in this country. The insitution has become well-known as a hotbed of British Fabianism, that peculiar type of creeping socialism which sired the present Labor Government which has reduced England to a fourth-rate power and a star boarder in the European section of America's world charity ward.

TEACH DISLOYALTY TO CHILDREN

UNESCO's booklets read like the propaganda put out by United World Federalists, Inc., which has been denied tax exemption because of its specifically political nature. They begin by advancing the totally un-American doctrine that the prime function of public education in the United States must be that of capturing the minds of our children, at the earliest possible age, for the cause of political world government. The teacher is urged to devote every classroom minute to this end, and every subject taught must serve, or be revised in such a manner that it is made to serve, this same central objective.

The program is quite specific. The teacher is to begin by eliminating any and all words, phrases, descriptions, pictures, maps, classroom material or teaching methods of a sort causing his pupils to feel or express a particular love for, or loyalty to, the United States of America. Children exhibiting such prejudice as a result of prior home influences--UNESCO calls it the outgrowth of the narrow family spirit--are to be dealt an abundant measure of counter propaganda at the earliest possible age. Booklet V, on page 9, advises the teacher that: "The kindergarten or infant school has a significant part to play in the child's education. Not only can it correct many of the errors of home training, but it can also prepare the child for membership, at about the age of seven, in a group of his own age and habits--the first of many such social identifications that he must achieve on his way to membership in the world society."

POISONING THE MINDS OF TEACHERS

Following this same line of attack upon patriotism and its parental encouragement, the same booklet, on pages 58-60, goes on to further poison the minds of our teachers by adding:

"As we have pointed out, it is frequently the family that infects the child with extreme nationalism. The school should therefore use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes that favor jingoism. Education for world-mindedness is not a problem that the school can solve within its own walls or with its own means. It is a political problem even more than an educational one, and the present position of teachers does not, in general, permit them to intervene in the field of politics with the requisite authority. We thought with cautious optimism that educators could also try to influence public opinion. Certain members of our group thought that educators might now besiege the authorities with material demands in the manner of a trade union. In our opinion it is essential that, on the one hand, a children's charter should secure for all children such education as is summarized in this report, which alone can create the atmosphere in which development of world-mindedness is conceivable, and that, on the other hand, a teacher's charter should secure for all members of the teaching profession the liberty to provide such an education by the means they decide upon, as well as the right of access to commissions and councils responsible for the organization of public education."

Aside from encouraging the public school teachers to make war upon the ideals of patriotic national devotion which UNESCO sees as infecting our children in the home, precisely what kind of instruction would the authors of these UNESCO booklets introduce by influencing public opinion, besieging the authorities with material demands in the manner of a trade-union, and by pressing for a Children's Charter and a Teachers' Charter, which refer to instruments prepared in treaty form, making UNESCO principles the supreme law of the United States? Let's see.

TEACHERS URGED TO SUPPRESS AMERICAN HISTORY

First of all, teachers are urged to suppress American history and American geography, which might enhance pro-American sentiments which UNESCO wishes to sterilize. Here is how booklet V, on page 11, treats the problem as it affects children aged 3 to 13 years:

"In our view, history and geography should be taught at this stage as universal history and geography. Of the two, only geography lends itself well to study during the years prescribed by the present survey. The study of history, on the other hand, raises problems of value which are better postponed until the pupil is freed from the nationalist prejudices which at present surround the teaching of history."

Translated into less abstruse phraseology, the teacher is instructed to purge American geography from the elementary school classroom, by divorcing it from its national element, and to completely ignore the teaching of history until the pupil enters high school, since this subject cannot be similarly internationalized, and so is too risky to advance until the youngsters' patriotic spirit has been thoroughly emasculated. Parents who take a bit of time to investigate may find (as we found in eastern Pennsylvania) that a number of elementary schools have already dropped American history as a standard, required subject.

LOGICAL TEACHING METHODS TO BE DISCARDED

Logical and orderly teaching methods are also to be discarded if found to obstruct UNESCO's program for de-Americanizing the minds and hearts of little children. Discussing the usual method of teaching geography, booklet V, page 11, continues:

"One method much in use now is to teach geography in a series of widening circles, beginning with local geography (i. e., the classroom, the school building and its surroundings, the village, the country) and proceeding to a study of the nation and the continent. Only when that routine has been accomplished is the child introduced to the rest of the world.

"This progress from the particular and the immediate to the general and the remote may be logical, but does it serve our purpose?"

The booklet goes on to conclude that it certainly does not, since it is found that this manner of presentation will lead pupils to the mistaken conclusion that what is nearest to them is the most important and vice versa. UNESCO-indoctrinated teachers must therefore reverse the procedure, upset the rule of logical sequence, and begin by teaching the 8-year old child about the distribution of land and water, or of air and sea currents, hydrography, climate, occupations, etc. But, even before this, and certainly before the youngsters are given any kind of formal study of their own country, every opportunity should be taken to enlarge the child's imagination and encourage him in an interest in all that is remote and strange. This is accomplished by occupying the impressionable mind of the very young child with the games, occupations, tools, domestic animals, etc., of foreign lands. The purpose of this is not simply to teach our kindergarten and elementary pupils about alien peoples, but to cause them to identify themselves in their imagination with people different from themselves.

TRUTH IS TO BE SUPPRESSED

Truth, like orthodox and reasonable teaching methods, is to be suppressed wherever and whenever it stands in the way of glorifying those things which are foreign above those which are particularly American. On page 14, booklet V, there appears the following advice:

"Certain delicate problems, however, will arise in these studies and explorations. Not everything in foreign ways of living can be presented to children in an attractive light. At this stage, though, the systematic examination of countries and manners can be postponed, and the teacher need seek only to insure that his children appreciate, through abundant and judicious examples, that foreign countries, too, possess things of interest and beauty, and that many of them resemble the beauty and interest of his own country. A child taught thus about the different countries of the world will gradually lose those habits of prejudice and contempt which are an impediment to world-mindedness."

And there you have the UNESCO instructions on geography and history: Suppress American studies in these fields: accentuate, by abundant and judicious examples, all that is especially worth while and attractive in foreign modes of living; but, as soon as the point of unfavorable reporting seems to be approaching, simply postpone further study, leaving the children with the false and truly prejudiced notion that the nations of the other continents are paragons of virtue, beauty and over-all perfection.

LIKE A PASSAGE FROM MARX COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

What else does UNESCO's teachers' guides recommend that our little ones be taught? For one thing (booklet V, p. 16), "the methods for putting the resources of the glove at the disposal of all people," which reads like a passage from Marx Communist Manifesto. Following the same line, page 51 of the same work proposes an international anthem for American classrooms (and tomorrow (for) all the inhabitants of the world). It is interesting to note that the booklet we are reviewing was prepared in 1949, and that a United Nations anthem was previewed by the U. N. in 1950, being presented to the public on October 1 of that year in California's giant Hollywood Bowl. The anthem describes how things will be when its flag (the spiderweb banner of the U. N.--editor waves over every land.

We have quoted extensively from booklet V, because it contains the most flagrant of UNESCO's anti-American propaganda, and develops it the most extensively. Now, in the space left us, let's quote from other volumes in the series:

OBJECTIVE: A ONE-WORLD GOVERNMENT

Booklet IV, on pages 13-14, sympathetically deals with the various methods for converting the United Nations into an actual world state. The original concept of the U. N. as an assembly of delegates representing free and sovereign governments is being challenged, teachers are informed, in an effort to break up the concentration of political power in the hands of national governments, especially the

great-power governments, which includes the United States of America. There are two alternative proposals. The first, to popularly elect U. N. representatives; the second, to appoint representatives who will be organized specialists in limited fields. The latter proposal follows the Fascist ideology which developed the corporate state of Italy, under Benito Mussolini. UNESCO is not perturbed on this score, however, since "it would be a beginning of functional world government based on transnational rather than international cooperation."

CORRUPTING THE MORALS OF YOUR CHILDREN

Booklet VI contains a series of research suggestions which indicate an intention to stimulate ultimate classroom expeditions into the field of detailed sex-education. Here are a few samples of the type of questions which UNESCO, which is heavily subsidized by the tax dollars of many Americans who feel that sex training rests within the domain of the home or of the tenets of their own particular religious faith, propounds for our public-school teachers: "Are there devices * * * for limiting the family?" "What are supposed to be the typical feelings of pregnant women?" "Do parents undress before the child?". "What is he (the child) told about where babies come from?" A sense of propriety prohibits us from quoting the even less modest projects which appear with the above.

YOUR JOB AS A LOYAL AMERICAN

Space does not permit us to further examine the other booklets in the series, but this brief analysis should serve to alert the citizen to the manacing nature of UNESCO's activities. Once alerted, then, it is his job--your job as a loyal American--to take the next step. Contact your friends and neighbors, show them this Newsletter, ask them to join with you in forming a local committee to obtain further data and fight this danger. Order those nine booklets of UNESCO, and also the heavier paper-bound book titled "A Handbook for the Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials," which suggested another UNESCO project (to eliminate Americanism from schoolroom reading material) which we may deal with in the very near future. Read this material for yourselves; then, as a committee, go into action.

Firstly, prepare your own report and submit it to your local school board. Introduce the matter before your parent-teacher association. Interview the teachers in your community and ask their assistance in obtaining action. Join with the American Flag Committee in demanding that your United States Senators introduce and support legislation withdrawing our Government from UNESCO membership and terminating its activities in this country. Many other ways will occur to you, in which you can help safeguard our American system of public education from infiltration and undermining by UNESCO's America last propagandists.

UNESCO MUST ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY

One further word remains to be added. Several of the booklets discussed bear a preface which states that the views expressed are those of their authors, and that they do not represent the official views of UNESCO. If this weak-kneed attempt to avoid responsibility is brought to your attention by a UNESCO apologist, tell him that one who administers poison to a Nation's youth is guilty of a crime, whether the prescription is official or other.

FREE MEN SPEAK - Jan. 15, 1955
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Princess Illeana of Roumania says in "I Live Again," Ladies' Home Journal, March 1952, that deposed dictator Anna Pauker claimed America is to be taken over via the water supply, by disrupting electric power, by a shift of some items on grocery shelves etc.

"Lenin advised: "Get control of the public health agencies and furnish the keystone in the arch of the SOCIALIZED STATE."

"Manuilsky, secretary of the Communist International, told a gathering of American agents in Moscow in 1930: "In the United States, for instance, the Communists just launch a powerful movement for social insurance." Manuilsky explained that compulsory state medicine would be used to further promote Communism in America.

"The propaganda being promoted by the proponents of fluoridation of water supplies comes from one source, the U. S. Public Health Service (USPHS), dominated by Oscar Ewing who is making his various 'preventive' health programs serve his own political and 'Fair Deal' purposes. Ewing claims he spent more than Louis Johnson on Truman's election campaign. For it he became head of the Federal Security Administration (FSC) in 1947, with its 11 semi-autonomous bureaus, including the Office of Education, the Children's Bureau, the Food and Drug Administration, the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, etc., (Sat. Evening Post, 7/8/50; Collier's, 4/4/50.) Ewing has an annual budget of $2 billion dollars and a force of 36,000 to help spread his propaganda for SOCIALIZED HEALTH PROGRAMS. While the doctors defeated his COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE bill he is going serenely ahead with preparations for bringing all medical sevices and 'preventive medicine' under government domination by inveigling the people to vote for the socialization of different projects, as the FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES, as a 'preventive' measure."

Charlotte Wettrick
Seattle, Washington

DO YOU WANT RAT POISON IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Excerpts from "WASHINGTON SQUIRREL CAGE", Washington, D. C. by M. A. Bealle

Twenty years ago the Aluminum Company of America was owned mostly by Andrew Mellon. Since his death the company, which is known as the Aluminum Trust, has been taken over by the House of Rockerfeller. Although the stock ownership is carefully hidden, Rocherfeller's Guaranty Trust Company is listed as Alcoa's agent.

As soon as the Rockerfeller Mob gained control of the Aluminum Company they decided it wasn't making enough profits. So a waste product known as fluoride, must be marketed. Since this was a deadly poison nobody wanted it.

Mocdy's Manual of Industrials shows that the Aluminum Trust only made $95,122,649. profits in 1950 on an actual net worth of $314,725,398. So the Big Brains in Rockerfeller Center were put to work and they came up with the answer about six years ago. It was to FORCE MUNICIPAL WATER PLANTS TO PUT THIS DEADLY POISON IN THE PEOPLE'S WATER. They would explain that only one part fluoride to a million parts of water would make it "perfectly safe". The UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, whose boss is Oscar Ewing (the Alcoa's $750,000 lawyer) could be depended on to bring every possible pressure on municipalities to Poison their water supplies.

Dentist's know that children's teeth can be painted with fluoride AND THE DANGER OF TAKING IT INTERNALLY AVOIDED. It has never been necessary TO POISON THE WHOLE WATER SUPPLY OF THE COMMUNITY to prevent tooth decay in its children under 12.

Fluoride is known to be a deadly poison. It is the principal component of a well-known cockroach exterminator. Anything that will kill cockroaches will kill rats. Anything that will kill rats will kill humans.

To date the Aluminum Trust, with the help of DRUG TRUST STOOGES in Washington, city health departments and P. T. A. groups, have gotten away with this plan in about 200 communities.

A particularly devastating blow was given the aluminum racketeers by Congressman Alfred Miller, a practicing medical physician when he is back home in Nebraska. Mr. Oscar Ewing of the Aluminum Trust, in his capacity as head of the U. S. Public Health Service, was jamming through the House of Representatives a bill to fluoride the water of the residents of the District of Columbia. THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEBRASKA OBJECTED -- AND HOW. "The chief supporter of fluoridation of water is the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE." he shouted on the floor of the House. "This is part of Mr. Ewing's Federal Security Agency. Mr. Ewing is one of the highly paid lawyers for the Aluminum Company of America."

Five years ago the lobbyists from Rockerfeller Center induced the city heads of Newburgh, N. Y., Grand Rapids, Michigan and Evanston, Illinois to carry out a ten year experiment, with fluoridation and in urging cites to purchase expensive equipment and to stockpile tons of Alcoa's waste material (fluorine) at every water pumping station.

Mr. Ewing of the Alcoa couldn't wait until the experiments had been conducted as promised. Before the halfway mark was reached or any conclusive results obtained, he began beating the tomstoms for universal water poisoning with the Alcoa's waste product.

When "Experts" of the U. S. Public Health Service said "no one need fear from properly administered fluoridation of drinking water," Dr. Miller asked them if they had investigated "the possible effect of fluorides upon older people, those with high blood pressure and chronic disease, and upon pregnant women." They had not. THE FLUORIDATION OF WATER HAS NEVER BEEN PROVEN BY ANY SCIENTIST TO BE ANYTHING BUT HARMFUL.

The CITIZENS MEDICAL REFERENCE BUREAU of New York City, says: "No one knows today how many people with diseased kidneys, or other disorders, are having their life spans shortened by daily incorporation of minute quantities of various toxic agents, including the fluorine supplied in water. We do know that it is precisely this segment of our population which furnishes the medical profession with most of its problems in the treatment of degenerate disease, including the illnesses caused by the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the various toxic agents."

FLUORIDE CAUSES CANCER. Turner's Chemistry says that, of all known substances hydrofluoric acid, into which the gastric juices of the stomach change sodium fluoride, is the most destructive to animal matter. When a drop the size of a pinhead comes in contact with the skin, "instantaneous disorganization takes place and is followed by deep, malignant ulceration." The University of Texas biological institute had found that sodium fluoride CAUSES cancer in mice they have experimented on.

Dr. E. B. Hart, of the University of Wisconsin warns that, when the fluorine level in the diet and the water reaches the point where the capacity of the bones to store fluorine has been met, there will be an overflow into the soft tissues with the possibility of damage to the kidneys, liver and heart."

For more of Morris Bealle's writings on fluoridation, read: The Poisoned Needle $2.25; The Drug Story $3.25.

DANAGERS IN FLUORIDATING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Charles A. Brusch, M. D.
Medical Director
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The issue today is whether or not we have the right to add artificial fluoride one part per million (p. p. m.) to our public water supplies, for the sole purpose of helping to delay the decay of teeth in children up to and including twelve years of age. This proposed treatment of an individual condition, which is not a communicable disease, brings up many problems of a moral, legal, economic and scientific nature.

If we familiarize ourselves with some of the facts involved, it will perhaps be easier to understand just what these problems are.

God, our Creator, gave us not only a material body but also a soul and a free will to control the same. It is man's free will that gains for him the inalienable right to choose to say or not to say, to do or not to do, those things that will either benefit or harm him.

An outstanding theologian at the Catholic University of America here in Washington has written, in an article entitled "FOR TOOTH'S SAKE," in essence, that "civil officials who wish to use fluoridation must have sufficient proof to provide moral certainty that it will not be harmful."

Leaders of the Christian Science Church and many other outstanding religious groups also believe that the individual has the right to choose for himself in this matter.

The civil rights of man are protected by the articles of federal and state Constitutions. These have long prohibited the contamination or pollution of our food and water supplies with harmful substances, and about fifty years ago the Pure Food and Drug Act was enacted to set up further protection from such dangerous practices.

There have been two congressional hearings on fluoridation within the past few years and a great number of reports have been published in the Congressional Record. One of these was the famous Delaney hearing and the other was the Weir Bill discussion. After lengthy testimony by outstanding witnesses on both sides, the finding in the Delaney hearing was: "Go show with fluoridation."

Economically fluoridation is very expensive. Only about one-tenth of 1% of our water supply is used for drinking purposes, to that the fluoridation of 99.9% of our water supplies would be a sheer waste. 1.7 grams of pure sodium fluoride added to 2 gallons of water would give 1 teaspoonful of 1 mg. of fluoride a day for two years at one cent a year. This dosage is equal to 1 p.p.m. fluoride.

Also, since it is very difficult to distill the fluoride out of water, fluoridation seriously interferes with the production of such commodities as drugs, canned goods, beers, tonics, batteries, etc. Some manufacturers have been obliged to install expensive equipment to defluoridate their water supply. This has been done with some baby foods, to make them safe for consumption.

Yet again, fluoridation has created a problem for the raisers of animals and livestock, particularly cattle. It has been reported that the breeding of expensive chinchillas has been seriously affected.

It now becomes necessary to enter the realm of chemistry - more specifically that branch of the science known as biochemistry in order to examine the composition of the human body and the effect upon it of certain chemical compounds known as fluorides.

About five hundred years ago, the greatest and most versatile genius of the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci, wrote that "Man is composed of air and fire and water." Modern scientific research has proved that da Vinci's hypothesis was correct and that many elements - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, etc. - in various combinations enter into the composition of man's body, thus binding him up indissolubly into the natural universe.

All the elements in nature, alone or combined, have certain chemical actions regulated by volume, concentration, temperature and pressure. All have certain atomic weights, so that they may be differentiated one from the other.

By their nature, elements are of three types - essential, inert or harmful. The essential elements, such as foods, water, etc., are useful and physiollgically necessary for the growth and repair of tissues. The inert elements fill no apparent need and occur mostly as contaminants in food or water. The harmful elements, such as mercury, arsenic and lead, combine with the body cells and interfere with their physiological functions, being classified as toxins or poisons. To this class also belongs sodium fluoride, although it is now said to be necessary or essential.

Fluorine is the most active member of the halogen group of chemicals, occurring in nature in three forms - gas, liquid and solid. In the human body, fluorine is a variant factor and is ingested in water, air or foods. The halogens as a class are saltformers and fluorine has an affinity for calcium wherever it occurs, whether in the soil, in plants or in man. Together they form the chemical compound known as calcium fluoride.

Fluorides occur abundantly in the first mile of the earth's crust. Sea water contains 3 p.p.m. Water, plants and animals absorb fluorides - plants from the soil and man indirectly from plants and animal-flech.

There are two main classes of fluorides: Those occurring naturally, such as calcium fluoride, and those produced chemically, such as soldium fluoride. Calcium fluoride, is not as toxic as sodium fluoride, because it has a higher atomic weight and therefore does not dissolve as readily in water. The lower the atomic weight, the more active the electron.

The atomic weight of calcium fluoride is 99, that of sodium fluoride 41.997. Sodium fluoride has a solubility of 1 part in 25 parts of water and is 85 times more toxic than calcium fluoride.

Sodium fluoride is a highly toxic, cumulative protoplasmic poison. In minute doses, over a long period of time, it reduces immunity, activates the disease processes, especially of inherent factors. It may act as an acute sudden poisoning or as a chronic show poison over a period of time and also as an allergenic substance.

An example of acute poisoning occured in an institutional kitchen, where sodium fluoride was mistaken for powdered milk in the preparation of scrambled eggs. Out of a group of 263 persons, 47 fatalities were reported. It is a known fact that the mortality of fluoride poisoning is very high.

We are here rather interested in the slow, chronic type of poisoning occurring after ingestion of small amounts over a long period of time. Sodium fluoride blocks in the body much like such contaminants as arsenic or lead.

While all Fluroide compounds have some toxic effect, the chemical reactions vary greatly because of atomic weight. Thus stannous fluoride at 2 p. p. m. is more active than 10 p. p. m. of sodium fluoride, and the fluorapatite at 700 p. p. m. is equal to 1 or 2 p. p. m. of sodium fluoride. This last is an interesting fact, because it is in the fluorapatite form that the fluorides, however contacted, finally do their destructive work in the body. You see, to be assimilated by the body, a mineral must first be converted by plant or animal life. Man is much more sensitive to fluorides than animals, generally speaking.

Every individual has a certain allergic tendency. As we know, a person may be allergic to such essential elements as wheat and eggs. Milk may cause a rash in one child, while another may be sensitive to strawberries or penicillin. The ingestion of sodium chloride affects every cell or every system of the body to some extent.

Since sodium fluoride is pharmacologically classified as a protoplasmic poison minute doses ingested over a long period of time are capable of producing an allergic response, precipitating the loss of immunity and activating inherent sensitivity factors.

In this connection, it might be interesting to note the results of studies made at the Brusch Medical Center. It was found that, in over one thousand cases of varying allergic manifestations, every one was alergic to sodium fluoride to a greater or lesser degree, depending on the inherent rate of allergy or immunity loss. The Healy Blood Allergen Diagnostic Method was used. In this test, the blood in gel-media is tested directly with sodium fluoride 1 p. p. m., and the preparation of specimens calls for 5cc. of venous blood from the antecubital vein and 5 cc. of tap water. As many as 120 basic factors are used, including common pathogenic bacteria, common pathogenic molds, indoor and outdoor dusts, contacts, drugs and industrial substances of all kinds. In this series of tests, sodium fluoride was rated a "high sensitizer" or an allergen outside the basic or common everyday factors.

The recognized allergic symptoms or varying kind and degree manifested are: vasomotor disturbances; wheezing (asthma); gastro-intestinal disturbances; urticarir (hives) and acne (dermatitis); circulatory changes (rheumatic, joint, cardiac, etc.); migraine; anemias; and bone changes (arthritic, calcium loss or displacement).

The amount of fluoride necessary to cause cell intoxication depends on the volume and concentration of the drug in the blood stream. It is well nigh impossible to have a fluoride-free diet, and since the advent of fluorine chemistry about twenty-five years ago, there is more fluoride in the air, in the form of dusts, fumes, vapors or sprays. It is all around us, at home and abroad. We contact it in natural and in unnatural radiation, in fluorescent lighting, in television and at the movies.

Today almost every industry uses fluorides in some way. It is used as a flux in tanneries and bleacheries, and plays a part in the production of varnishes, plastics, rubber goods and emeries. This has given rise to many medical books and papers on industrial fluorosis, acute and chronic, and on sensitivity effects on the skin, lungs, kidneys, bones, blood and teeth of individuals handling fluorides daily in the form of hydrofluoric acid or cryolite.

Life in all of its phases involves a constant variety of energy changes. These produce amazing transformations in matter, whether of the soil, the air, the water or the human body. Take the latter, composed as it is of trillions of cells and each cell conducting an efficient chemical laboratory for the transformation of matter. In the adult as well as in the child, all life's processes are carried out by the cell functions. They absorb and secrete essential elements like sugars, salts, fats and proteins and transform them into useful and necessary chemicals for the body machine - namely, enzymes, vitamins, amino-acids, hormones, etc. - which are oxidized to produce warmth and energy, growth or repair. They also provide for the assimilation of foods - essential elements - and for the removal of waste products and ash.

Basically the problem of health is the problem of the normal cell and its activity. These are biochemical in character. Now the make-up of the body is predominantly protein-carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, hotrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and all kinds of combinations and recombinations of these elements. Modern studies have brought about medical recognition of atoms and molecules and knowledge of their presence in the cell substance.

In considering the rate of absorption of fluorides into the body chemistry, there are a number of factors to be taken into account:

a. The condition of the body, or its ph-(acid-base equilibrium). If the body is already acid, more acid will be absorbed.
b. If the liquid is acid, more acid will be ingested.
c. If a person were to drink one quart of water at a time, not as much fluoride would be absorbed as if the same amount of water were drunk over a long period of time in small amounts.
d. Most of our water contains chlorine, which has been added to kill the contagious bacteris. If sodium-fluoride were added to the water, a com-

pound known as silico-tetra-chloride would be formed. In wartime this is known as smoke screen gas, an irritating substance. Other chemicals may have other more irritating reactions.

e. Such beverages as tea have 100 to 500 p. p. m., beer 4.5 p. p. m. and milk 5 p. p. m.

f. When water is boiled, the fluoride content becomes concentrated, so 1 p. p. m. becomes 2 p. p. m. Foods cooked in this water have a higher degree of fluoride content.

g. Fluorides in water are four times more toxic than in foods.

h. Soft waters absorb more fluorides than hard waters, containing buffers like calcium and magnesium, silicates and bicarbonates.

Colorado	2.6 p. p. m.	100% total mottling
Woodstown, N. J.	2.6 p. p. m. plus 485 p. p. m. total solids	No mottling

Factors influencing absorption of fluorides in the human body:

a. Infants and elderly people absorb more.

b. Small amounts frequently ingested mean more absorption. Dead tissues absorbs more.

c. Infections with fever cause more fluoride to be absorbed. Tooth decay is greater after illness.

d. Glandular dysfunctions cause greater absorption.

e. Females absorb more than men.

f. The higher the fluoride content of the soil, the more absorption from foods and water.

Here is the fluoride content of a few common foods: Baking Powder - 3,000 to 4,000 p. p. m.; Buckwheat - 700 p. p. m.; Cabbage - 74 p. p. m.; Fish - 28 p. p. m.; Liver - 1.5 p. p. m.; Rice - 9 p. p. m.; Spinach - 6-8 p. p. m.

Fatty foods absorb more than carbohydrates and stay longer in the system. Foods high in minerals (calcium, magnesium, aluminum), less Fluorine is absorbed. Foods rich in vitamins, less fluorine is absorbed.

Various diets give various combinations of fluorides.

The physiological action of a fluoride varies with the manner of contact - whether it is ingested, absorbed, inhaled or injected.

Fluorides also have a different action on different cells and at different ages.

In passing, I would like to say that it is very difficult to control equipment for the measurement of sodium fluoride 1 p. p. m. and its distribution in the water supplies. Mechanical interference due to erosion of pipes from fluoride action causes many plumbing difficulties.

It will now be seen why it is so important to have pure water, especially when you consider that every cell in the body contains from 65 to 85 percent water. These cells are dependent on waterintake to hydrolyze essential elements for assimilation for the physiological needs of the various cells.

When sodium fluoride is taken into the system, it is absorbed in the upper part of the small intestine and carried by the blood stream into the various cells, organi or tissues in the form of calcium fluoride, robbing the body of calcium. If there is a deficiency of calcium in the system, it will combine with other minerals, displacing them from their essential use and disrupting their function. Just as it acts as a flux in a metal-processing laboratory, so in the human body it activates an insidious demineralization under varying conditions and in varying lengths of time.

It may either enter the cell or remain outside of it, forming an insoluble precipitate which impedes the feeding or breathing of the cell. As a result the cell may lose some of its functions or it may die. Some of the calcium fluoride is carried to connective tissues and bones, where it is stored. Some is excreted through the gastro-intestinal tract, some through perspiration and o.l part through the

salivary glands. It has been known that sodium fluoride has been excreted by the kidney's as much as a whole year after its ingestion had been stopped.

It affects the enzymes such as enolase, phosphatase, lipase, urase, and adenosine triphosphate in various ways. There are predominantly protein substances and, as catalysts, have a metallic portion and when this is depressed, their action is nullified.

Thus the formation of adenosine triphosphate is hindered and the action of lipase is decreased by 50% in dillutions of 1 to 15 million.

The inhibition of the enzyme phosphatase results in progressive degenerative changes in nerve tissues throughtout the body by altering the phosphorus-calcium ration and blocking the utilization of vitamins B and B_1, affecting to a large extent the cerebral area.

The kidney enzyme urase activates the glomeruli, which are the absorptive cells of the kidney. Its depression, blocking or loss causes an increase of uric acid accumulation and formations of crystals.

The primary gland in the body, the pituitary, is interfered with seriously. This affects the growth and development of bones, teeth and reproductive organs. As a result, we have bone disturbances of mild to severe degree resembling arthritic and rheumatic changes, often with cartilage involvement. Mottling of teeth, mild to severe, also occurs, as well as softness of teeth and periodontal disease. A nutritional deficiency from failure of this gland causes a mineral imbalance which can bring about premature births, stillbirths, abortions, miscarriages or sterility. Embryonic tissue, which is rich in primary gland substance, especially from the first week to the third month of pregnancy, is affected.

The fluoride replaces the iodine radicle in thyroxin, the active substance of the thyroid gland, which is a key to body matabolism. This action is very important, because the thyroid gland has to do with mentality, achievement, and also the beauty and perfection of the human body. When carbohydrate metabolism is injured, disbetic symptoms such as an excess of sugar in blood or urine may appear. Chronic fluorine poisoning affects the section of the brain concerned with volition and the will to resist. (The same area is affected by hypnotism). Experiments on rats have shown a marked deterioration in mental alertness accompained by a state of passive beeilderment.

Normal adrenal action is interfered with by the prevention of absorption of vitamin C. Then we feel dull and tired for no apparent reason. Very important too is the muscular asthenia or weakness - sometimes even complete loss of function - or again hyperactivity of the muscles.

Fluoride poisoning can also produce persistent blood dyscrasias with resultant changes in ciruulation. Blood-cholesterol may be increased and coagulation retarded from six to twenty times. It has also been found to hasten the course of the disease in mice with cancerous tendencies, because of lessened immunity. Autosclerosis may also be induced.

Common symptoms are affections of the skin, mottled or flecked fingernails and thinning or loss of hair.

Factors contributing to tooth decay are: heredity; glandular metabolic dystrophies; nutritional metabolic dyscrasias; infections, bacterial and viral; traumata; and poor or negligent hygienic practices.

Composition of the teeth: Enamel - 90% tri-calcium phosphate.
10% calcium carbonate

The amount of fluoride in the teeth varies from none or a minute trace, to over 500 p. p. m. in the apatite form.

Due to individual hypersusceptibility, the teeth may become mottled or soft. Mottling may be a mild to severe cosmetic disfigurement. It is not possible to predict who will get mottled teeth. Teeth may also become brittle and break. Fluorides can affect the pulp chamber of the tooth as well, causing periodental disease. Many cases of such a condition are characterized by an allergy to wheat. More teeth are lost from pyorrhoea after thirty years of age than from tooth decay.

TREATMENT:

A properly balanced diet with a smaller amount of highly refined foods.

Forsythe Dental Infirmary records show that children on a balanced diet have had a decrease in tooth decay from 3.51% to .73%

The early teaching of a proper regard for teeth because of their general correlative importance to general body health. Making good dental hygiene a constant habit.

An appreciation of the cosmetic value of good teeth.

Because the tooth germ-cells are laid down so early in the formative stage of a new life and because they are so susceptible to virus of fluoride contact of any kind, the health of the mother must be stressed and measures taken to insure it before, during and between preganancies.

SUMMARY

Since the exact cause of tooth decay is not known nor can it be shown that fluoridated water will prevent it, and because we are already getting plenty of fluorine through our foods and are practically surrounded by it, it is clear that we can have good teeth without fluoridation but not without plenty of essential minerals (calcium and phosphorus), especially not without essential vitamins and a properly balanced dietary intake and of course not without well taught habits of dental hygiene.

Because sodium fluoride is a protoplasmic poison that may accumulate in the body - especially in injured or weakened tissues - fluoridated water cannot be said to be harmless.

Tooth decay is an individual condition and not a contagious or waterborne disease. Therefore sodium fluoride should not be put into the water supplies from which all and sundry must drink. On the contrary, water should be kept as pure as possible, since it is the universal cell solvent so vital to human physico-chemical relations.

Statistics available on decrease in tooth decay are not reliable because they fail to take into consideration that:

Water intake varies with each individual. (Thus an athlete or manual laborer will drink more water than an office worker.)

Fluoride intake varies with diet.

No comparative studies have been made in this regard.

No consideration is taken of the chemical composition of water.

Migrations of the population have not been considered.

If there is a decrease in decayed teeth, an increase in good teeth should appear.

How inconclusive statistics can be was strikingly demonstrated recently in New York State. Dr. Forest of the University of the State of New York reported an increase of 33 1/3% in damaged or destroyed teeth in the fluoridated city of Newburgh over the unfluoridated city of Kingston. Later a Dr. Ast reported 50% more tooth decay in Kingston Newburgh.

When we hear of fluoridation being put into effect at Army and Air Force bases here and abroad, we wonder why the public is never notified that the fluoride is a harmful substance and why it has so often been put secretly into water supplies throughout the country.

Are mass medication and experiment to be forced on the entire population from birth to death, whether they want it or not? Have we no longer the right to personal care by our own family physician or dentist? Is this right to be taken over

by police power?

Why is it that we hear only one side of the story from newspapers, radio, television and town meetings? Is this to be the American way of Life?

Organizations and groups everywhere have endorsed this measure whole heartedly with no consideration of its systemic effects. I trust that this will enlighten other women's groups on plans to fluoridate the national water supplies and also see to it that women and mothers everywhere understand the dangers pertinent to the drinking of water containing 1 p.p.m. sodium fluoride by themselves, their children and their children's children. I deem such action one of national defense and the success of such action definitely patriotic to the highest degree.

Women's groups all over the nation are pressuring their representatives to fluoridate water supplies. Especially PT-A groups and other national organizations. These mothers are well intentioned women who have been misinformed. It is your duty to get this information to them before they are successful in doing something they will regret all their days.

THIS ORGANIZATION IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION with all assistance on a volunteer basis. You may re-order these copies at cost to us. They should go to every legislator in your State and every organization. On orders of 100 or more, 15¢ per copy. Individual copies 25¢. Re-order from:

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS FORUM -- $5.00 per year -- BOX 587 -- BURBANK, CALIF.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT! At least 10,000 babies are born each year with cerebral palsy. There are 7,000 babies born each year with cystic fibrosis. The U.S. has 500,000 cases of multiple sclerosis, which usually strikes people between 20 and 40. There are over 200,000 cases of muscular dystrophy, of which at 50 per cent are children between three and 13. Myasthenia gravis effects about 100,000, mostly infants and older children.

Those are estimates given out by the following organizations: United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc., and National Foundation for Muscular Dystrophy, Inc., National Nephrosis Foundation, Inc., and The Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Inc. Those have been founded since the advent of fluoridation. Apparently there was no need for them prior to that time, for the diseases were rare. Today they are common. Except in multiple sclerosis, the chief victims are infants and children. Mortality is from 50 to 100 per cent. Treatment of these diseases, symptoms of which are similar to fluorosis, is not based on elimination of the cause. Is the cumulative poison fluorine killing and crippling scores of thousands of our children every year, as it has killed and crippled herds of cattle near aluminum plants in the Columbia River Valley, and in the vicinity of the United States Steel Corporation plant at Provo, Utah? The United States Steel Corporation has settled 900 lawsuits for $4,450,234 as a result of fluorosis in cattle.

The burden of proof that fluorine is not a causative factor in these diseases, should be placed on proponents of fluoridation including the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, and the United Stated Public Health Service.

Those facts were taken from a bulletin received from the Florida Pure Water Association.

RESURRECT THE U. S. CONSTITUTION!

Report By LESTER O. WISLER
Secretary of the Committee.

The United States Constitution was established for six specific purposes. Of these purposes, Congress has, by legislation, annulled, in whole or in part, these three purposes — establish Justice, promote the General Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty. Laws have been passed by Congress enabling a comparatively small group, the bankers, to conspire to rob a large portion of the rest of the people. This certainly is not Justice. It is cruel exploitation. It does not promote welfare nor secure the blessings of liberty.

These purposes as given in the preamble of the Constitution and statements made by Banjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and many other patriots make it evident that they wanted us to have economic liberty as well as political liberty. They planned an American debt-free money system, but American and British financiers moved in on the first Congress and persuaded a majority of the members to commit treason to the people, disregard the Constitution and saddle us with the English banker controlled money system. Alexander Hamilton managed to get his bill, establishing a so-called United States Bank and giving it the power to issue money, through Congress. Thomas Jefferson was bitterly opposed to the bill, called it unconstitutional and urged President Washington to veto it, but in the end Hamilton won out and Washington signed the bill. This was the first nullification, the first act to take sovereign power from the people and give it to the banks. Congress has followed this policy, maintained a debt-based money system which has piled up an unpayable national debt on which billions of dollars in interest must be paid annually.

The banks not only control Congress, but they control practically all our educational agencies. The schools dare not teach the truth about how money is issued. The newspapers and magazines will not print a truthful description of our money system. Of all the clergymen in the nation, only one man undertook to expose the evil in the system. He was silenced and made to recant.

The National Bank Act was very pleasing to American financiers, but it did not satisfy the European central banks. They wanted more central control. So they sent Paul Warburgh, a German banker, over here to advocate a centralized system. In 1910, Senator Nelson Aldrich, Warburgh and five or six other big New York bankers went on a secret trip to J. P. Morgan's hideout in Georgia and drew up the Aldrich banking and money plan. This plan, under the title "Federal Reserve Act," was enacted into law December 23, 1913. And as one writer said: "On that day the Constitution ceased completely to be the governing covenent of the American people, and our liberties were handed over to a small group of international bankers."

On May 18, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board and about fifty big bankers met in Washington and agreed to bring on a big deflation by instructing the member banks to call in their loans and not grant new loans. This made money so scarce it forced prices of products so low that borrowers were unable to pay their notes and the mortgage holders got their property at a fraction of its real value.

One million five hundred farmers were bankrupted, leaving them destitute and

without homes. It reduced the value of farm products from thirteen billion five hundred million to five billion three hundred million. This 1920 deflation was really a part of the 1929 and 30's great depression.

In 1927, the heads of the three largest central banks in Europe came over here and persuaded the Federal Reserve Board to lower the interest rate and take other steps to cheapen the cost of money. This increased the stock market boom. Then, in 1929, the Board reversed its policy and ran the interest rate up high. The resulting scarcity of money caused the stock market crash and the depression.

The Federal Reserve Board put us into the depression, but they, seemingly, could do nothing to get us out. Do they have any means of preventing a depression in case a combination of factors tend to bring it on? We are now said to have peace and prosperity, but out economy is still bolstered by preparation for war. If we should get real peace — peace with disarmament, and the millions of men in the Armed Forces and munition plants come home and look for work to produce consumer goods, then what? Especially do we need to consider that now when power machines are increasingly taking the place of man labor.

It should be possible to so balance production and consumption that an adequate supply of money in circulation can be maintained with causing inflation.

Committee for the Resurrection of the Constitution: John L. Talbott, 2230 Wengler Ave., Overland 14, Mo., Chairman; J. Fred Larson, Rt. 1, Anoka, Minn., Vice-Chairman; John Francis Lee, 97 Murray St., San Francisco 2, Calif., Treasurer; Lester O. Wisler, 1948 - 48th Ave., Oakland 1, Calif., Secretary; M. F. Greenstreet, Box 612, Independence, Mol,; Dr. W. L. Overholser, Winamac, Indiana; Mrs. Cecil Clyma, 21 Cherwing Rd., Yonkers 2, New York; William R. Peeler, 5107 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 27, Calif.

SAYS LINCOLN WAS SLAIN IN BANKER'S PLOT

OTTAWA, May 2 --(AP)--A claim that John Wilkes Booth was hired by "international bankers" to assassinate Abraham Lincoln has been advanced by a Canadian lawyer-history student.

Testifying before a parliamentary banking committee here, Gerald G. McGeer of Vancouver went back to 1865 and said Booth was the tool of a bankers' plot hatched in Canada to assassinate the American president because of his policy of greenback currency.

"They (the bankers) were the men interested in the establishment of the gold standard money system and the right of the bankers to manage the currency and credit of every nation in the world," McGeer asserted.

"With Lincoln out of the way they were able to proceed with that plan and did proceed with it in the United States. Within eight years after Lincoln's assassination silver was demonetized and the gold standard money system set up in the United States."

THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR

The following is the well known "Hazzard Circular," sent out from London to American bankers during the Civil War period:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the War Power, and all chattel slavery abolished.

"This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers; while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labor by controlling wages. The great debt which capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money.

"To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress.

"It will not do to allow the Greenbacks (U. S. Treasury Notes) to circulate as money for any length of time for we cannot control that.

"But we can control the bonds and through them the bank issues."

IMPORTANT

"There is an important sense in which the Government is distinct from the administration. One is perpetual, the other temporal and changeable. A man may be loyal to his government and yet oppose the principles and methods of the administration."

ECONOMIC LIBERTY - $1.00 per year - (Quarterly) - 1948 48th Avenue, Oakland 1, Calif

The readers of Economic Liberty are invited to join the "National Dividend Club" in home communities everywhere in these United States of America. Full particulars will be mailed upon request for: (1) Application for Charter (2) By-Laws (3) The Plan.
CITIZENS' NATIONAL DIVIDENDS - 1948 48th Avenue, Oakland 1, California.

ECONOMIC INJUSTICES CAUSE WARS!

AND MONEY IS THE "KEY"

Economics deals with all the physical needs of mankind: food, clothing, housing, equipment, chemicals, machinery, transportation, etc. So long as economics are controlled by the inimical forces, (the self-seeking exploiters), greed and avarice will continue to crush the finer impulses of mankind. Finance Capitalism, (the invisible power subtly controlling most legal governments) is the crystalization of these forces, and usury (interest) in all its shrewd methods is its shackle. The building of Empires and enslaving hundreds of millions of human beings through finance manipulations, and hogging the natural resources of foreign lands, have been possible by the prostitution of what should be men's greatest Public Utility--MONEY.

HONEST MONEY: ECONOMIC COMMON SENSE

An A. B. C. on SCIENTIFIC MONEY

U. S. Senate Document No. 23, 73rd Congress,
1st Session contains many brief quotations from Eminent Men.

Here are a few of them:

JOHN ADAMS: "All the perplexities, confusions and distress in America arise from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: "The colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea, etc., had it not been that England took away from the Colonies their money, (which was issued costlessly) which created unemployment and dissatisfaction."

HORACE GREELY: ". . .by our iniquitous money system we have nationalized a system of oppression, which, though more refined, is not less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery."

BENJAMIN HARRISON: ". . .the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, under metallic currency."

WOODROW WILSON: "The growth of our nation and all our activities are in the hands of a few men (who control our credit). We have come to be one of the worst ruled governments in the civilized world—a government by the opinions and duress of small groups of dominant men."

CHARLES LINDBERG, SR: "Under the Federal Reserve Act panics are scientifically created; the present one (1920) is the first scientifically created one worked out as we figure a mathematical problem."

THOMAS JEFFERSON: "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the bank and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs."

ROTHCHILD BROS.,: "The great body of the people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system (check money and credits), will bear its burdens without complaint, and perhaps without suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests." —London, England.

VINCENT C. VICKERS: FOR 22 years a great munitions merchant, and 9 years a director of the Bank of England: "The existing system (world money system) . . . . creates poverty . . . and is the root cause of war."

ROBERT H. HEMPHILL: former credit-manager of Federal Reserve bank of Atlanta, Ga., "Some one has to borrow every dollar we have in circulation, cash or credit (and billions more that do not circulate). Our present civilization may collapse unless the money problem is widely understood."

F. W. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, financial secretary to the British Treasury, said in 1930: "I am convinced that unemployment as it exists today is not an economic but a monetary phenomenon."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "Money is the creature of law, and should be an exclusive monopoly of National government. Money possesses no value other than given it by circulation. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity."

THOMAS A. EDISON: ". . . .the people have an instinct which tells them that something is wrong and that the wrong somehow centers in money. If the nation can

issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. . .both are promises to pay; but bonds fatten the usurer and the bills help the people."

THE BREAK IN THE DIKE---Daughters of the American Revolution (185,000 strong) at its convention here last week, startled the mossbacks and other brainwashed Washington gentry out of their boots by adopting a series of resolutions designed to hand the American government back to the American people. Such as ---,

1. Congress should curb the Supreme Court's unconstitutional and illegal activities and force it to stick to judicial activities as laid down in the Constitution.

2. Abolish the income tax and those 731 illegal corporations which are (illegally) draining the Federal Treasury of $28½billion per annum.

3. Abolish so-called Foreign Aid "which is a definite Communist plan for destroying countries founded on the free enterprise system."

4. Repeal the GATT (free trade) agreements, which are destroying many American industries and factories for the benefit of a few industrial behemoths.

5. Withdraw recognition of Russia and all its satellites. The DAR pointed out that Russia has violated 50 of its 52 agreements with the United States.

6. Get the United States out of the United Nations, and the United Nations out of the United States.

7. Defluoridation of all government and municipal water systems that have had sodium fluorides (known to all CN readers as rat poison) dumped in them at the prodding of the Communists and the Aluminum trusts.

8. Put the brakes on the move toward socialized medicine.

9. Have Congress investigate the use of state mental health bills to commit to state asylums persons guilty of political activities against the cliques in power.

10. Uphold the integrity of the races God put on this Earth, and oppose miscegenation.

11. Condemn the political, economic, socialistic and one-world activities of the (Communistic) Council of Churches of Christ.

12. Opposition to the haphazard and confusing proposal to "merge" the three major armed services "under one uniform."

If enough members of Congress could be un-brainwashed long enough to put these 12 principles into the laws and practices of the land, the U. S. would again be something like the heritage our founding fathers left us.

These 12 points sound exactly like the platform of the Constitution Party. And like the editorial policies of CAPSULE NEWS, which it has been battling for during the 2½ years of its existence.

This could be the break in the dike, because the Daughters are one of the most respected patriotic bodies in the world. If the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Federation of Labor, American Bar Assn, Farm Bureau Federation and all the small business men's organizations would follow the trail blazed by the DAR, America could again become the America it hasn't been since 1933.

Expect nothing of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers Assns., because they are too tightly tied to the apronstrings of the House of Rockefeller.

The DAR resolutions weren't taken any too graciously by a large segment of the press---particularly the Kept Portion. The sourest note was struck by Drew Pearson, known to Washington newsmen as the Biggest Liar since Ananias.

His "column" attacking the Daughters was typical--about 10% truth. His claim that New York City's water has been fluoridated in spite of local DAR's was typical. Every CN reader knows it hasn't and knows why. And knows that NY's Communist "health commissioner" has been called to Russia for further instructions.

An attack by Pearson is always a boost, particularly to a patriotic organization. Pearson's record shows him to be a bigger traitor to his country than Benedict Arnold.

In his "column" of Dec. 30, 1950, he printed the numbers and dispositions of the American troops in Korea, something the Russian General Staff would have paid a billion dollars and sacrificed 1,000 spies for. (See Morris A. Bealle's RED RAT RACE; $3.50, Columbia Publishing Co., Box 1623, Washington, D.C.)

All the Russian Ambassador had to do was to pick up the Washington POST that morning and cable Pearson's column in toto to Moscow and Peiping. The FBI investigated the "leak" and sent its findings to the Dept of Justice, where it was promptly suppressed.

Pearson's column was intended to smear MacArthur. Someone high in Administration circles was using him to get up courage to fire our greatest general before he chased the Chinese Communists back into Russia.

How many American boys died in Korea as a result of the Pearson-Rockefeller-Truman hatred for MacArthur will never be known. But there were plenty.

RUBBER MONEY--CAPSULE NEWS' discovery of what looks like a $308,000,000,000 shortage (bookkeeping or otherwise) in NATO military aid accounts, between Washington and Paris, has met with two distinct types of reaction in Washington--mystification and indifference.

The mystification is on the part of the Defense Dept officials; the indifference on the part of Congress, most of whose members definitely are brainwashed. The Controller General, who should have disallowed all payments not appropriated by Congress is also hard to pin down.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which has its headquarters in Paris says definitely and without equivocating or pussyfooting that, in the last nine years, it has gotten $328,280,000,000 from the American taxpayers, $66,726,846,000 from the taxpayers of the other 12 nations which form the NATO bloc.

The Defense Dept officially says that all funds sent to NATO comes from appropriations for so-called Mutual Security Aid, known as MSA. Total appropriations, however, for MSA during the 9-year period in question have only been $46,188,000,000.

The U. S. Treasury would have to issue rubber money, with a 17-1 stretchability, to send $328 billion from $46 billion.

At the Big Gas Factory on Capitol Hill, where the House of Rockefeller is taken care of first and the people last, they shrug it off with two alibis.

One is that "NATO may have been financed with both Defense Dept and MSA appropriations." This is ridiculous because the total Defense Appropriations for these nine years have been $287,734,000,000;MSA $38,726,000,000.

If these sums, which don't even total the NATO figures, were spent it would leave nothing for our nuclear experiments and other routine things.

One Senator's Palace Guard points to the conflicting statements on the NATO records on which CN!s "protest" is based.

One part of it says these figures represent payments actually made. This is logical because, under this NATO statement, Uncle Sap is providing 83% of the funds to protect the 12 European countries from Soviet "aggression."

Another part of the statement says "Total defense expenditures of NATO countries, 1949-1957." The figures themselves give the merry haha to this theory. France's total contribution to NATO in nine years is given at only $25,000,000 and Italy's less than $8 million.

France is spending more than this every month on their Algerian "police action," so it's silly to even suggest that these figures may be the total defense appropriations and expenditures of these countries, in the nine years involved.

The Defense Dept is more rational in its explanations. It says frankly that only $19 billion has been sent to NATO, and most of that is supplies and material.

It also lets another cat out of the bag with the statement that 92% of all money spent for material is paid out to American firms in both Europe and the U. S.

This means the House of Rockefeller. The Big Five of American industrial imperialism in Europe are Standard Oil, Socony-Mobil, General Motors, General Electric and IBM---Rockefeller units all.

The thing that breaks down the alibi of the Brainwashed Brethren is a comparison of the money reported by NATO from the 13 nations involved:

Belgium 142,218,000,000 francs, worth $2,844,000,000 in U. S. money.
Canada $13,679,000,000.
Denmark (6,492 million kroners), $938,094,000.
France (9,795,000,000 francs, worth less than ¼¢ each) totalling $25,000,000.
West Germany (5 years only 24,865,000,000 marks) $8,211,816,000 in U. S. money.
Greece (27,523,000,000 drachmaes) worth $834,000,000.
Italy (4,374,000,000 lire worth $.0016 a piece) $7,998,000.
Luxenburg (3,499,000,000 francs @ 2¢ each) $69,980,000.
Netherlands (12,000,000,000 guilders) worth $3,224,460,000 in U. S. money.
Norway (7,286,000,000 kroner) in U. S. currency $1,022,238,000.
Portugal (17,164,000,000 escudos) $600,740,000.
Turkey (7,938,000,000 liras) worth $476,280,000.
United Kingdom (12,382,000,000 pounds) $34,793,240,000.

AMERICAN CAPSULE NEWS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 26, 1958.

THE COMMIES ARE COMING!

Through the income taxes, through the schools, through the Supreme Court, Churches, farming, immigration, NATO, Mental Hygiene, press, radio, television, foreign aid, water supplies, various innocent organizations---

Ralph Courtney in his latest letter, No More Special Privileges, Threefold Farm, Spring Valley, New York, says:

"The American Republic, established for the protection of the individual, has become a society of special interest power groups." The remedy is, he says, to establish a new, no-special-privilege party.

"All businessmen should read Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn's recent speech, The State of the Unions -- Now. Here, Mr. Gwinn--an outstanding libertarian leader and respected spokesman for conservatism--gives the facts to the American businessman straight. In brief, Washington is all but lost because the business community has not risen to its responsibility to elect good men while the labor bosses have practically established ownership over Congress. Trade associations have miserably let their members down and share responsibility for what has happened. Prompt political action is needed now unless "Red Walter" Reuther is to be a dictator of America.

"Apparently, businessmen, notoriously apathetic and ignorant of politics and always suckers for politicians, are beginning to suffer for their blind support of Eisenhower in 1952 and especially in 1956, against the strong advice of publications like RIGHT."

-- RIGHT, (Monthly Newsletter), .25 single copy;
$3.00 per year, Bradford Martin, Editor,
P. O. Box 180, San Francisco, California.

WHAT TO DO.

If you do not want to be a citizen of a second rate nation. If you do not wish your children to be forced to begin their school day by repeating the atheistic creed "There is No God." If you do not relish meeting the communist firing squad or deportation to Siberia or a Mental Institution in Alaska (or in your own state), because you own a business... We suggest that you begin an old fashioned letter-writing campaign to your representatives at Washington and at the State Capitol level. The pen is mightier than the sword!

The power of correspondence defeated the Cancer Quack Bill in California. This power of correspondence should be constantly employed - to pass the Delaney Bill, for instance. There are many networks over the country who meet twice monthly (or as often as they wish and can). They spend the day or a long evening writing letters or cards to Congressmen, Senators, State or local lawmakers, on bills of immediate importance. The advantage is that all information concerning the bill under question is typed and right before them, names of committee members, addresses, and even sample letters to encourage the beginner. A group of fifteen to twenty women can get out about five hundred cards and/or letters a day, working just what time they spare from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

If you would be interested in forming such a group among your own neighborhood, most of all of whom are good patriots who are willing to fight for our Constitutional rights and freedoms, let me know and I will send further details and help in getting started. Please enclose a few stamps to help us with our printing and postage. Thank you.

Those who will contribute and make the statement that they wish to preserve the Constitution and the old-fashioned American way of life - please so state that you are a Patriot. We will then place a key on our addresso-graph plate and you will receive (1). National News & View of Laws, etc. (2) If you live in the state of California - you will be notified of bills pending, etc. Stamps to help us in our work will be appreciated at all times.

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Copies of this bulletin given for a donation of .50 postage, IF you buy $5.00 worth of our books. (You may then have any number of copies for the .50 price. Merely mention that you are an old customer and are already on our files. Be sure and notify us of any change of address.

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SAMPLE LETTERS --

447 Crane Blvd:
Los Angeles 65, Calif.
Dec. 31, 1956.

OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR KNIGHT:

Governor Goodwin J. Knight
State Capitol
Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Governor Knight:

According to reports in the papers you are asking for $3,000,000 of public funds to furnish Salk vaccine to California adults under 40 years of age as well as to the children.

As a taxpayer and a spokesman for a large group of thinking people, I feel justified in asking why you are wasting this large sum of our tax money to promote a scheme that has not proved to be either safe or beneficial in the light of true investigation. We know this vaccine has killed many people and caused paralysis in many more who would, undoubtedly, have been well today without the shots of Salk toxoid.

In spite of all the high pressure sales talk and advertising technique, plus the false reports and garbled statistics designed to sell the people and their leaders this dangerous vaccine, enough of the truth has leaked out so that 17 states have already rejected their supplies of Salk vaccine. Why should our great state be the slowest to wake up to this monstrous fraud?

According to an AP report (Dec. 13) "Only 4 states have used up their grants from the $53,600,000 federal appropriation to aid states in providing free vaccine to people under 20 years of age." It is evident that the people do not want this deadly vaccine and have not been induced to use it up. It is bad enough to have President Eisenhower rob us for this large sum, but why should you rob us again for the same thing?

Health Director Peterson of Idaho didn't mince words when he stated, to the press, that polio struck only vaccinated children in areas where there had been no cases of polio since the preceding autumn. "In 9 out of 10 cases the paralysis occurred in the arms in which the vaccine had been injected."

After the American Public Health Service announced that there had been "168 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis among the vaccinated with 6 deaths..." the Salk promoters clamped down a rigid censorship on the reporting of Salk casualties and the people were told that there were none and that the vaccine was safe and successful.

Even Surgeon General Scheele admitted (to the closed session of the convention of the AMA) that "Salk vaccine is hard to make and no batch can be proved safe before it is given to children." Yet, the public was immediately told that the vaccine was SAFE. They also announced that it was the intention to vaccinate 57,000,000 people before Aug. 1955 (before the propagandized people had a chance to learn of its dangers.) One paper reported that the promoters expected a five billion dollar profit from the vaccine. (See page 29 HIDDEN DANGERS IN POLIO VACCINE. enclosed.)

We elected you because we had confidence in your integrity and ability. If you have been deceived by these ruthless promoters of a multi-million dollar racket it is time to turn the tables and open an honest investigation. On the other hand if you are associated with them and knowingly fostering a program that is doing damage to the people under your leadership you will, sooner or later, have to face charges that will not be altogether pleasing.

I am enclosing the booklet titled HIDDEN DANGERS IN POLIO VACCINE which is a compilation of some of the latest findings on the Salk vaccine program and its hazards as well as other vital information about polio. We believe it is worthy of your serious attention. It is to be hoped that this information will help you to gain a broader view of the subject that will help you to reverse your decision on this life and death issue. We ask that you withdraw your call for public funds to support private rackets.

YOURS FOR ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROGRES

-Eleanor McBean

NOTE: Extra copies 2 for .10 from Health Research, Mokelumne Hill, California. Hidden Dangers in Polio Vaccine - By Eleanor McBean - $1.00; the Poisoned Needle - By Eleanor McBean - $2.25.

DUON H. MILLER

300 BIRD ROAD — January 8, 1958 — CORAL GABLES, FLA.

Dr. LeRoy E. Burney
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. LEROY E. BURNEY:

When you report to the Associated Press.. "the incidence of all types of Polio declined 62% in 1957 as compared with 1956, and Paralytic cases declined about 73%"...upon what FACTS do you base such a ridiculous statement?

If these figures are a brain child of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, that alone will label them worthless as far as being truthful is concerned. Knowing the inner workings of this corrupt group from their President down to their local "hatchet-men", I trust giving out these false percentages was not intentional on your part. Why continue taking the public on an expedition into Alice of Wonderland?

First, their President, Basil O'Connor, KNOWS of clinics in their country who have long successfully treated Polio, has received invitations to visit the clinics and even when he is in their vicintiy he ignores them... WHY??? Does he place GOLD before GOD???

Second, an M. D. lecturing for them at a public meeting admitted they had

no immediate positive diagnosis for POLIO... so for the past several years it is very clear that they "juggle" the figures erroneously, simply to brainwash and lie to the public. We expect the TRUTH from public servants.

If a sick child were brought into your office, could you, any member of your Department, or any member of the A. M. A. that you know give an immediate, correct and positive diagnosis as to Polio. I doubt it.

You'll recall the "puppets" in the old fashioned side-show where they danced, sang, etc., yet didn't have a brain in their head but were simply doing the planned wishes of the "experts" pulling the strings. It looks like the Money-beggars and the monkey-juice peddlers are pulling the strings with our Health (?) officials, dancing and singing while innocent little children die from the unnatural injection of a foreign protein into the body in violation of every law of God and Nature.

Polio is a CONDITION...as is a sprained ankle. It is not a disease caused by any mysterious live virus, as no such virus exists. Polio vaccine has NEVER prevented, or mitigated Polio in even ONE child or adult...yet look at the DEATHS on the doorsteps of vaccine.

An honest Congressional investigation would shock this nation. I suggest you call for such an investigation immediately. Let us bring order out of chaos, eliminate this shameful "racket", prevent further suffering, deaths and disgrace. You may rest assured I'M eager and willing to cooperate without any personal recompense.

Will greatly appreciate a copy of the department's findings of fact which you no doubt have had prepared to support the Press release referred to in the first paragraph of my letter.

Respectfully,

Duon H. Miller

DHM:sw

SUGGESTED READING

The Vaccination Controversy - H. Dennis Taylor - (Imported) - $2.00
Vaccination - A Superstitious Custom - G. R. Clements, D. C. - .10

CHIROPRACTIC FOR VETERANS - If you are a veteran you have a stake in this matter. House Bill No. 2178 and Senate Bill No. 968. For detailed folders on these two bills write: Chriopractic For Veterans, Hector, Minnesota. (Enclose .10 postage 100 leaflets explaining the bill sent for $7.00).

You are urged to write to both of your Senators and to your Representatives asking them to do all in their power to insure passage of these bills.

STRIKE A BLOW AGAINST FLUORIDATION - Representative Usher L. Burdick has introduced a bill, H. R. 10046, to prohibit officers and employees of the U. S. and District of Columbia from treating water supplies with fluoride compounds and for other purposes. Please write short, polite letters to your Representative (Donald L. Jackson for Santa Monica) and to your Senators (Wm. F. Knowland and Thos. Kuchel for California), Washington, D. C., asking them to have the bill brought out of committee and made law. Also write to Oren Harris, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and to Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This is a wonderful

opportunity to indicate to Congress your determined opposition to fluoridation.

ACTION ON HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILLS URGED. Bill H. R. 8308, although overwhelmingly passed by the House of Representatives in February, is being held up by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, together with an identical Senate Bill, S. 1497. The Committee has voted to hold new public hearings, doubtless as a result of pressure from the meat packers, who hope to stymie this long overdue legislation. Please write briefly to your Senators in Washington, D. C., and ask them to see that the measures become law. If you have already done so, as we know many have, why not write one or more members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: John J. Williams, Spessard L. Holland, Herman E. Talmadge, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Andrew F. Schoeppel, Allen J. Ellender, Edward J. Thye, James O. Eastland, Stuart Symington, W. Kerr Scott, Milton R. Young, Olin D. Johnston, Karl E. Mundt, and George D. Aiken.

IF you wish to draw your own conclusions, we strongly suggest that you send $2.12 for a copy of THE AGE OF TREASON By Dr. Clymer. This volume gives the observation of many doctors for a period of up to 35 years without comments. It covers Fluorine, dopes, tranquilizers, stilbesterol, synthetics, and other items that are being given to the people without their knowledge in foods which are castrating, causing cancer or other sickness as well as killing the brain. Are the people to become zombies or robot slaves. This is a MUST for everybody to read. Also send .25 for 10 copies (100 for $1.25) of the Congressional Record - Appendix Your Health Is In Danger - Extension Remarks of Hon. Usher L. Burdick.

The Department of Welfare suppressed the above information. Congressman John E. Moss of California's third, Sacramento Valley district, made public a letter asking Secretary of Welfare Marion Folsom to explain the action involving the paper, prepared by Dr. William C. Hueper, a specialist at the National Cancer Institute. (Sacramento Bee, April 10, 1958). Hueper stated that chemical and physical agents in our foods may create cancer hazards to the general population.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - Extension of Remarks of Hon. Ralph W. Gwinn, - HOW TO STOP PAYING TAXES - 10 for .25; 100 for $1.25 from HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.

THE SOIL of the Nation is in a bad way. For information on soil and its relation to your health, send .25 for THE RADIANT ERA - by Floyd S. Graham.

"The partisan, when he is engaged in a dispute, cares nothing about the rights of the question, but is anxious only to convince his hearers of his own assertions."

REPEAL INCOME TAX LAWS & ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Organization To Repeal Federal Income Taxes, 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
2. American Heritage Protective Committee, P. O. Box 8327, Laurel Heights Sta., San Antonio 12, Texas.
3. Guardians Of Our American Heritage, 2203 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
4. Samuel E. Hayes, 8001 Lakemont Dr., Seattle 15, Wash.
5. Free Economy Assn., Inc., 2618 E 54th St., Huntington Park, Calif.
6. Responsible Enterprise Assn Educational Foundation, 4501 Cicotte St., Detroit 10, Michigan.

TAXES

Many Americans learned for the first time how devastating the tax "TAKE" is when a 14 year old boy, who won $100,000 on "The Big Surprise" ended up with only $25,000 -- after paying Federal and New York State income taxes.

An economist for the Brookings Institute of Washington says of hidden taxes: "If I were compelled to answer to answer the question concerning the number of taxes reflected in the price of a loaf of bread, my answer would be not less than 10,000 and probably as many as 50,000. The essential point, of course, is that there is no logical point at which to start counting."

Ex-U. S. Official Charges Marxism. A former top Eisenhower administration official said today (January 8, 1958 - INS), "the subtle principles of Karl Marx" have invaded the federal tax system.

"Slowly but surely," said former assistant Secretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor, "federal income and estate taxes are siphoning off every pool of personal wealth in this country, and destroying the source of funds from which business ventures obtain the capital to start and grow."

The end of the road, he said, is the "destruction of free competitive enterprise and our precious personal freedoms."

Sen. Morse (D-Oreg) said he will demand a Senate investigation of federal regulatory agencies, on top of a House inquiry now bogged down in internal row.

"We are giving away our tax dollars all over the world. The foreigners are sending the dollars back to New York, or establishing dollar credits in Federal Reserve Banks--for the purpose of sapping our vital gold reserves."

AMERICAN MERCURY - October, 1957.

The Income Tax can be STOPPED!

The Income Tax can be Stopped!!

Did you know that government owned corporate activities, plus "foreign aid" to communistic and socialistic nations, is costing American tax-payers an estimated $33.5 billion per year? YOUR SHARE -- $2,094.00

This expense can be stopped when we adopt House Joint Resolution 123:

> "The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution";

and House Joint Resolution 232:

> "Congress is prohibited from laying taxes on personal incomes, inheritances or gifts."

Write your Representatives and Senators in your State Legislature as well as in Congress, and in your own words request immediate action on both measures.

Did you know that... In Foreign Socialist and Communist Countries YOUR income tax dollars helped finance such "projects" as:

(1) Highways for Communist Yugoslavia
(2) Bath-houses for camel driyers
(3) A model city for Communist-sympathizer, Nehru of India
(4) Allowed Great Britain to reduce its personal income tax!

This unconstitutional use of your tax dollars is called FOREIGN AID. For such purposes the U. S. Government in 1954 spent - $4.5 Billion*

* Congressional Record Wednesday, July 11, 1956.

Your personal income tax could be eliminated if we CUT OUT AID TO COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

(cont.)

TAXES (cont.)

Chief Justice Marshall was right in saying "The power to tax is the power to destroy." Not only has the 16th Amendment nullified most of the clauses of the Constitution which protected our system of free enterprise, but it is driving us into socialism or welfare stateism and pauperism.

More than a hundred years ago Karl Marx said, "There is only one way to kill capitalism— by taxes, taxes and more taxes."

(For more information on the above write: Organization to Repeal Federal Income Taxes, Inc., 725 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles 29, California.)

Send a TRUTH PACKET to your friends - $1.25 each - 10 for $10.00.

HEALTH RESEARCH MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.

MUSCLES WHICH ARE NOT EXERCISED TEND TO ATROPHY. THE SAME CAN BE SAID OF OUR LIBERTIES (which become less and less each year).

Senator William F. Knowland, the Senate Minority Leader, has attacked proposals to trade with or supply Communist dominated nations.

Paul R. Leake of Woodland, Yolo County, California himself an elected State official, told the St. Helena Chamber of Commerce the public should keep prodding public officials and reminding them they are servants of the people.

If you have read this Truth Package, you realize that our country is in serious danger. Creeping Socialism has already swallowed up so many of our individual and Constitutional rights that we must act quickly and with courage even to keep what we have left.

DO YOU WANT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT?

Then write to THE NETWORK - LETTER WRITERS, Box 2003-D, Pasadena, California. They will gladly send you complete instructions on how to set up an effective Letter-Writing Group in your neighborhood, tell you how and where to secure informational material you need, and furnish any which you may have trouble in getting.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY. Let newspapers, as well as local, state, and federal lawmakers know that AN AWAKENED AMERICA INTENDS TO STAY FREE.

HEALTH RESEARCH MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.

(For those who are interested in America (not Russia), we suggest that you read books published by: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.

SEGREGATION AND THE SOUTH

IT IS INDEED an honor to be invited to address the distinguished membership and guests of the renowned Commonwealth Club of California.

I have been invited to speak on "Segregation and the South," and I have been requested to do in twenty-seven minutes that which cannot adequately be done in several hours.

I will do my best to present the case for the South and I know you will give me a fair hearing. I shall try to be objective, but if I fail in this regard, I assure you that I can and will be truthful.

I earnestly hope that no one will be offended. I shall remember that I am your guest, but let me assure you, I will not sacrifice truth on the altar of courtesy.

Integration is defined by Webster: "To bring together the parts; to give the sum total of; V. I. to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable." It means therefore, a blending or flowing together.

Segregation is defined by Webster: "To separate or set apart from the others or from the rest; to isolate."

It is essential that you realize that in the twelve Southern States, segregation means something quite different from what it means in the other states.

In the South, segregation is something more than a definition in a dictionary. It is something more than securing the Negro's block vote. Segregation in the South is a way of life. It is the means whereby we live in social peace, order and security.

It is the guarantee whereby our wives and children are afforded the common decency and protection which is essential if any harmonious relationship is to exist between two different races. Segregation exists not merely because we prefer it, but because we must maintain it. Self preservation, the first law of life requires that we do so. It is our shield and buckler -- our refuge, our fortress. It is the first commandment and not the last.

Ninety-eight per cent of both races prefer segregation. Integration is urged by the NAACP, a few Southern mulatoes, Northern Communist-front organizations and leftwing labor groups who would use the unsuspecting Negro as their tool. It does not work any economic hardship nor deprive the Negro of any of his constitutional rights.

Negroes Not Hated

I want you to distinctly understand that the South does not hate the Negro. I dare say you know little, if anything about the true Southern Negro. Among the finest characters I have ever known

are Negroes.

There is a great deal of genuine affection and understanding between the races. We have lived harmoniously together with a minimum of violence and bloodshed. We have nurtured the Negro, taught him, provided for him, educated him and endeavored to make of him a worthwhile citizen.

The Negro has made great strides and the Southern white man is largely responsible for these advancements. In Mississippi, and other Southern States, Negroes who have desired to do so have become well educated and wealthy. Millionaires are included in this group.

This group has among its numbers doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men, insurance executives, merchants and plantation owners. There is no field of economic endeavor which has been barred to the Negro.

It is only in the social sphere that the barrier is raised.

There are many reasons why the Southerner must refuse to permit integration with the Negro in the social planes of our life. Time will not permit analysis of all of them, but the basic ones can be enumerated.

First, the high percentage of Negroes in the South is of gravest importance, and constitutes one reason.

The national average which the Negro bears to the white man in America is only 10 per cent. In Mississippi, however, it is 45.3 per cent, in Georgia and South Carolina it is 38.8 per cent. The great State of California has but 4.4 per cent.

The State of New York, that yearns so for the welfare of the Negro in Mississippi, has but 6.2 per cent; New Jersey 6.6 per cent; Pennsylvania 6.1 per cent, and Oregon has but eight-tenths of one one per cent. Montana and Nevada have two-tenths of one per cent and South Dakota has one hundredth of one per cent, or 275 Negroes.

In the states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where so much turmoil and strife have arisen over the desegregation of the public schools, where mass demonstrations of violence have taken place, just as they have in Tennessee and Arkansas, if these States had 45.3 per cent of their population Negro, I shudder to think what violent clashes would have taken place between the Negroes and the whites.

If, in San Francisco County, California, as in many other counties in Mississippi and other Southern States, the Negroes outnumbered the whites five and six to one, I wonder how willing you would be to have complete educational and social integration.

There is, as every honest socialist knows, a distinct correlation between the degree of segregation of the races and the numerical strength of the Negro. The reason is obvious.

If in the South the Negro was permitted, as he is in some Northern States, to obtain the ballot by simply reaching 21 years of age, it would mean that no qualified white man in many qualified white man in many counties throughout the South could ever hold public office.

It would also mean that in the halls of Congress, seats now held by competent white representatives would be held by ignorant, incompetent Negroes.

The Negro I. Q.

While I regret that I must do so, I must nevertheless comment upon some of the intellectual and moral aspects of the reason why the South must remain socially segregated.

The average vocabulary of the Negro in the South consists of approximately 650 words. I hesitate to estimate the I. Q. of the average Negro of the South, since the Federal Government refused to give me the results of the intelligence tests given in World War II and in the Korean conflict. The NAACP objected to the furnishing of this information.

I can, however, safely say that based upon the tests which are available from World War I, and from personal experience, there is a vast gulf of difference between the I. Q. of the Negro of the South, as well as in America, and the average white man.

It is because of an inherent deficiency in mental ability, of psychological and temperamental inadequacy. It is because of indifference and natural indolence on the part of the Negro.

All the races of the earth started out at approximately the same time in God's calendar, but of all the races that have been on this earth, the Negro race is the only race that lacked mental ability and the imagination to put its dreams, hopes and thoughts in writing. The Negro is the only race that was unable to invent even picture writing.

An exhaustive study of the program and results of integration in the schools of Washington, D. C., which the NAACP and other leftwing groups fostering integration said would be a model for the rest of the United States to follow, clearly reveals that the average white student who was integrated in the class room with the Negro has been retarded two to three years in his educational progress.

Therefore, it is not to the best interest of America that the white children, particularly in certain congested sections, be retarded three years in their educational advancement.

Never forget that the left-wing socialist groups are forever grading down, never grading up the intelligence, the industry and the genius of this country! They wish to equalize, thereby reducing to a low minimum the intelligence of America.

There is certainly less than one per cent of the white people of the South who would ever agree to marry a Negro. Miscegeneration has largely taken place, I am glad to say, North of the Mason-Dixon line, and whatever laxity which has heretofore existed in Southerners permitting clandestine relations between Negroes and whites has almost entirely disappeared. The rule is now hard and adamant. This is taboo in the South! We presently do not fear miscegenation.

Moral Reasons

The main objection to social integration of the races in our schools or elsewhere by Southerners is for moral reasons. I again repeat, there are exceptions to the rule, and among the finest citizens I have known are numbered Negroes. They are, however, exceptions.

In a remarkable treatise, "Where Is The Reign of Terror?" by Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi, published in the Congressional Record, on school integration in Washington, it is succinctly shown that the white boys and girls of Washington were subjected to unspeakable vulgarity, immorality and filth.

The truth is often brutal, but I must speak it! As revealed in this exhaustive study, objectively made, the white children of Washington, D. C. were retarded two to three years in their educational advancement.

The obscenity, vulgarity, immorality and brutality which came about requires the constant maintenance of policemen in the halls and corridors of many of the schools.

Obscene pictures and notes were placed on the desks of white girls by Negroes. The radiators, stairs and halls were utilized as rest room urinals by Negroes. The carrying of concealed weapons, the vicious aggravated assaults, the actual rape and attempted rape of white girls and even teachers are some of the results found in this model example of what integration in our high schools can produce.

Make no mistake about this, the Southern fathers and mothers are not going to permit their daughters to be humiliated or insulted by Negroes, or by anyone else!

They are not going to permit their daughters to have to resist the lewd advances of Negro boys. They are not going to permit their sons and daughters to be subjected to the abysmal vulgarity of Negro children who are urged to take every possible advantage of the white children.

Possibly, I cannot speak for the South, but I can speak for Mississippi, and I tell you this, we have already, by constitutional amendment, authorized our legislature as other Southern States will do, to abolish the public schools if the Negro and white children are ever integrated therein.

Make no mistake about it, we will abolish our public school system and establish private schools for our white children, and we will still provide and see that the Negro is educated separately. It will cost dearly, but we will do it.

Few isolated assaults with deadly weapons have taken place in either white or colored schools in Mississippi. Such assaults are numerous in Washington, Chicago, New York and other cities where the Negro and white children have been integrated.

Moral Standards

The Negro, in so far as sex is concerned, is not immoral, he is simply non-moral. He merely follows his natural instincts. The pregnancies and illegitimate births which have occurred in schools in Washington are not abnormal, they are merely astounding!

The high percentage of venereal diseases among the Negro children is tragic. In the South, we have not and do not punish the Negro except in rare instances for desertion, illegitimacy or bigamy.

To have two or more common law wives along with a legal wife is not unusual for Negro men. The white race is now on the verge of forever abolishing incest. The Negro is still far behind. In the South, we punish the Negro for incest and there are now on my Docket, as is frequently the case, indictments against Negroes who have begotten children by their daughters.

We cannot count for nought the natural indolence and indifference of the Negro's nature. We cannot disregard his utter disregard for the laws relating to theft. We cannot overlook his proclivity for drunkenness and dope addiction. We cannot overlook his natural tendency to immorality and violence and subject our children to the terrible consequences resulting from such traits through integration.

In California, the Negro constitutes 4.4 per cent of your total population, yet 19 per cent of all crimes committed in California were committed by Negroes.

In the State of New York, the Negro constitutes only 6.2 per cent of the total population, and yet 40.1 per cent of the prison population of New York is Negro.

In Mississippi, the Negro constitutes 45.3 per cent of the population and commits 73.4 per cent of the crimes.

In the District of Columbia, the Negro's mecca of America, according to the 1950 census, the Negro constituted 35 per cent of the total population, and the Negro prison population is 70 per cent, or twice the ratio of Negro population to that of white population. This is a national disgrace.

The District of Columbia has more Negro convicts than either Louisiana, or Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Kansas, or Maryland.

Experienced Southern officials and honest sociologists with experience on the subject, point to the presence of segregation as one of the principal contributions to the low incidence of crime in the Southern States.

"They are firm in the conviction that segregation serves as a restraint on the exercise of imagined license, which the Negro confuses with liberty."

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The most completely integrated city in America is our national capitol. Let us see what integration has produced for the citizens of Washington where, since 1940, the Negro population has increased by 186,000 and the white population has increased by 9,000.

Since the last census of 1950, it is estimated that Negroes compose almost 45 per cent of Washington's adult population, and 71 per cent of the public school population. Yes, the Supreme Court's order to stop discrimination and to embrace the Negro race was issued from a city which had already tried it with what result.

In 1955, as disclosed by the Honorable Evetts Haley of Texas, of every seven murders committed in Washington, six were by Negroes. Of every eight cases of rape, seven were committed by Negroes.

Of every five burglaries, four were committed by Negroes. Of every twenty juvenile crimes, nineteen were committed by Negroes. Of every forty-one cases of venereal diseases, forty were Negroes.

Desegregation has come home to roost. It comes with ironic justice to roost in the city of the Supreme Court itself -- Washington, D. C.

Segregation is but one distinguishing characteristic of the South. It has other attributes.

The South is the citadel of conservatism. It is a bastion for constitutional government. For years Mississippi and the entire South have been gravely concerned over the socialist trend of our Federal Government.

The South has constantly disapproved the prodigal give-away program to the Communist and socialist countries abroad. It resented the competing by the Federal Government with private industry. It deplored the tolerance shown the Communist and left-wing groups in America.

None of these stimuli, however, were sufficient to precipitate a genuine "grass roots" movement, but Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana did boldly cry protest in 1948, when these States walked out of the National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, organized the States' Rights Party, nominated and voted for Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi as its presidential and vice presidential nominees.

The conservative constitutional people of the United States had an opportunity then to vote for two men who were bitterly opposed to the gradual socialization of America and the destruction of the sovereign rights and powers of the forty-eight states by a totalitarian inclined Federal Government. Our stand provoked only ridicule and abuse.

It was only when the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 17, 1954, handed down the infamous Black Monday decision that the people of the South realized that the "die was cast," that the "Rubicon had been crossed," and that they had no alternative except to organize completely and resist the ultimate result of that illegal, sociological and unconstitutional decision.

Citizens' Councils

Thus it was the Citizens' Councils were born. It is the medium whereby the South proposes to and will nullify this illegal decision. The Citizens' Council is the counterpart of the old New England Town Meeting. Membership, however, is selected and restricted.

The Citizens' Council is a good cross-section of that City or County it represents. Among its members are lawyers, doctors, ministers, industrialists, merchants, employees, farmers, plantation owners and laborers.

Jews, Catholics and Protestants alike become members when they subscribe to an oath of non-violence and pledge to support in every legal way possible the maintenance of segregation and preservation of the rights of the States of this Union.

There are in Mississippi 362 Councils with approximately 85,000 members. Throughout the South, there are more than 300,000 Council members. Each Council is completely autonomous and has obtained from the State a Charter.

There is moreover, in each State a board of directors which represents every Council in that State; and there is a south-wide co-ordinating agency in which eleven of the twelve Southern States are represented, known as the Citizens' Council of America.

The Citizens' Council paper has a circulation of 65,000. It is sent into every State of the Union and is placed on the desk of every State Legislator and important public official. Every high school library receives it. Every member of Congress and the personnel of many Federal Agencies likewise receive this

paper.

Primarily, the Councils are dedicated to the preservation of segregation and the sovereign rights of the States of this Union. They are opposed to the communizing and socializing of our labor organizations, churches and schools.

The Citizens' Councils are determined to do everything within their power to prevent the broadening of the powers of the executive branch of our Government, and the usurpation by the judiciary of powers vested solely in Congress.

They are determined to resist the enormous and unwarranted pressure which is brought to bear on both major political parties and on all branches of our Government by the left-wing minority groups.

The Councils will resist to the bitter end the proposed welfare state and its destruction of the obligations and liberties of the citizens of this country. Above all, the Councils are dedicated to non-violence and have prevented lynchings and mob action in the South.

The Councils firmly believe that within the confines of the true constitution of this Government and within the Constitutions of the respective States, an orderly, peaceful and legal means exist whereby these objectives can be secured and maintained.

The NAACP

Though there are many facets to the movement to completely integrate the Negro in the South, the basic cause we know is of world wide Communist origin and design.

In 1910 four white persons and one Negro founded the NAACP in New York City. They were Wm. M. Walling, a Russian-trained revolutionary; Mary Ovington White, and Oswald Garrison Villard, a socialist and descendent of a Civil War Abolitionist; Dr. Henry Moskowitz; and W. E. B. DuBois, its present Negro "Honorary Chairman" with not less than 72 citations of Communist, Communist-front and subversive activities entered against his name.

The president, executive secretary, special counsel and chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP; eleven of its twenty-eight vice presidents, its treasurer, twenty-eight of its forty-seven directors -- and many other associates are cited in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee or designated by the Attorney General as affiliated with or participating in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, or subversive organizations.

We realize that the drive for complete integration of the races in the South is but a small segment in the over-all plan to first socialize and then communize America.

Positive proof of this can be found in the Communist Party's National platform adopted on May 25, 1928, which included every

demand for Negroes which is now found in TARGET FOR 1963, a pamphlet published by the NAACP in 1956, giving its program and objectives.

The Communists have decided that every adult Negro in the South shall be franchised so that the Negroes will hold a large number of the seats in the State Legislatures and will occupy the Southern seats in Congress.

The report of the National Committee of the Communist Party of October 5, 1955, concluded with this advice: "Pass civil rights legislation! End segregation! Full equality for the Negro people -- now!"

The February number of the Red magazine, "Party Voice," said, "Victory would mean desegregation, majority rule and Negro representation. Victory would mean the replacement of the Dixiecrat delegations to State and National Legislature by spokesman for the Negro people, labor and poor farmers."

Negro Legislators

What would happen to the country if the twenty-four Southern United States Senators were replaced by ignorant Negro and Communist labor leaders.

I cannot help but wonder how the rights of Californians and the people of all the States would fare if the seats of the United States Senate which have been filled by men such as Cordell Hull, James F. Byrnes, Walter George, Harry Byrd, Bankhead, Thurmond, Ellender, Lyndon Johnson and James Eastland were usurped by Communist Negroes or labor leaders.

What would happen to this country if the hundred odd Southern members of the House of Representatives of Congress were replaced by Angelo Herndons and Reverend Kings.

It is a fact that Communist sympathizers and left-wing organizers, founded the NAACP and largely control it. It is indisputable that the Communist groups have infiltrated some of the labor unions, our colleges and our churches, and are all chanting for integration. A war is being waged by them to capture the American mind.

The South above all other sections of the country has stubbornly resisted and fought these groups which are communizing our Government. The NAACP knows this, labor knows this, and the Communists know this; and we are, therefore, the target of their resentment and unending hate.

We have grown accustomed to the misrepresentation, vituperation and abuse that is daily heaped upon us by Northern left-wing news media and vote hungry socialist politicians.

We can take it, because we are waiting for that day, and believe that it is not far distant, when conservative Americans will unite and all constitutional, liberty loving citizens in

this country will rise up in our defense and join hands with us in waging our lonely fight to protect and preserve America from Godless Communism.

A. Phillip Randolph, A Negro and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and director of the NAACP, outlined the methods to be used in organizing the white and the Negroes in unsegregated unions in the South in this publication, "The Messenger."

He wrote, "The time is ripe for a great mass movement among the Negroes, revolution must come; we mean a complete change in the organization of society, the capitalist system must go and its going must be chastened by the workers themselves; a bullet is sometimes more convincing than a hundred prayers, sermons, protests and petitions; we are especially thankful for the Russian Revolution -- the greatest achievement of the Twentieth Century."

The Real Victim.

Two of the Communist aims calculated to destroy the conservative South have been accomplished: First, the infamous illegal Black Monday decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing segregation in the schools.

The second great victory for the Communist is the Civil Rights Bill recently enacted by Congress on August 29, 1957. This bill inaugurates a Second Reconstruction Era in the South. As Congressman William Colmer has said, it will affect, however, not only the South because the sovereign rights of every State in the Union have been violated.

This iniquitious act, like a loaded pistol, is aimed at the South which has contributed so much to the foundation and perpetuation of our Republic.

It is not the South, the Democratic Party or the Republican Party which will suffer the most. The real victim in the tragedy which was concluded will be the Republic itself, for once the trigger is pulled, the freedom and basic rights of all sections of this country will be further curtailed.

The powerful arm of an already powerful Federal Government will be further stretched out into every metropolitan center into every town and hamlet of this great country, North, South, East and West, for the further regimentation of our citizens.

This could well be the final step next to achieve the goal of the true proponents of this legislation -- the complete destruction of the sovereignty of the States and the centralization of all power of the people in one strong centralized Government under the dome of the capitol in Washington.

As R. Carter Pittman of Georgia has written in his splendid booklet "The Broken Constitution!"

"As we in the South once more pass into our garden of

Gethsemane, thence to bear our social, judicial cross, we plead with our brothers to the North and to the West not to let their sympathy and understanding be limited by latitude or longitude."

We will fight the good fight, we will run the straight race, we shall not resort to violence. We condemn and deplore the sporatic acts of violence which have occurred in the South and in the North. We will fight within the confines and powers of our respective State Constitutions and the Constitution of the United States.

If this country is to be saved from Communism, as Carter Pittman has said, "It must be saved by the white people of the South and West." We did not ask for this burden, but we will bear it.

"Our Yankee friends to the North and East may not want to be saved, but they should be saved too, and also the white and the Negro race. Let it be known, however, that we in the South do not intend to obey men, however exalted their seats or black their robes or hearts. We intend to obey the laws of God and to obey the laws of this country which are made in accordance with our Constitution.

We will live as free men, or die as becomes the descendants of those who died that we might live in the freedom to be different, with the liberty to be left alone."

Finally, so that there may be no vestige of doubt in your mind how we feel regarding segregation, I now fervently say, Dum vivamus, tum segregabimur et post mortem, Deo volente, etiam nunc sic erit, which literally translated means, "As long as we live, so long shall we be segregated, and after death, God willing, thus it will still be!"

Though you may not agree with what I have said, it is indeed a great honor and sacred right for you to have permitted me to say it.

The message produced herewith was delivered by Judge Brady before the Commonwealth Club of California at San Francisco. This august body has been addressed by seven United States Presidents beginning with Theodore Roosevelt, and by many of the distinguished leaders of this and other nations.

Judge Brady presides over the Fourteenth Circuit Court District, located at Brookhaven, Mississippi.

SUPREME COURT VOTE GETTERS

The Supreme Court, in the last few years, has rendered 16 "decisions," designed to solidify the Communist vote for the Republican Party. And four designed to get back for the GOP the solid negro vote which Republican leaders cry was "stolen" from them by Franklin Roosevelt.

As CN has shown before, the Supreme Court has no power to make any of these "decisions" which are nothing more than new laws and amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution merely created a Supreme Court and an unnamed number of lesser courts.

They put it up to the Congress to name the lesser courts and give powers to the USSC. Congress has never given the "high" court, which is now pretty low in public esteem and justifiably so, any power except to review decisions of lower courts which contest the Constitutionality of acts of Congress.

Many of the laws passed by the Supreme Court have been subversive, to say the least. One ties the hands of all police depts and makes it difficult to solve crimes of violence. Another ties the hands of the efficient FBI in keeping Communists from boring from within our Govt. bureaus and stealing defense secrets.

One brazenly says the law enforcement people can't do anything about plotters to overthrow the Govt by violence, even tho there are definite laws to protect the US. In a brazen "decision" those nine intellectual baboons said the FBI must wait until the acts have been committed and damage done before doing anything.

Protection of the American people against the force and violence of Communist plotters is against the left-handed principles of the USSC.

The amazing thing is that governors and Congressmen and county and city authorities take this hogwash seriously. If a few state legislatures would interpose it might bring the people to their senses.

If nearly every member of Congress wasn't brainwashed, the court would have been impeached long ago. The Supreme Court problem far transcends its act in destroying good race relations and putting back integration, in states that want it, 50 years.

If the GOP leaders would get wise to themselves, they would note that the Segregation crime has backfired on them. In the off-year elections in New Jersey, New York and Virginia, 20% of 1956's negro Republican votes deserted to the Democrats.

The Senate Internal Security Committee hit the nail on the head when, in a report filed with the Senate last month, it said the net result of these 16 "leftist" decisions has been comfort for Communists and criminals, frustration for law enforcement officials, serious interference with Congress' self-informing function and destruction of all efforts of the American peo-

ple to protect themselves against subversion at home thru their State governments.

Why, then, doesn't Congress act to impeach all nine?

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - June 21, 1958.

AT LAST, A FEDERAL JUDGE WHO HAS READ THE CONSTITUTION.

Federal Judge Lemly of Arkansas has taken his place alongside Federal Judge Atwell of Texas as two Federal Judges who know the Constitution. There may be others but they have been afraid to come out and say so.

Now that the laws of Arkansas and the Constitution of the United States have been reactivated in Little Rock, the question is "Where do we go from here?"

The Negro Ku Klux Klan has announced that it will immediately appeal to the nine intellectual baboons in Washington who ripped the US Constitution to shreds in the first place. Since the "high" court is on a binge of destroying the American way of life; and aiding in the projected Soviet "take-over" of America, it won't be surprising if they throw another monkey wrench in the machinery of race relations.

Governor Faubus of Arkansas hit the nail on the head when he said, of Judge Lemly's legal decision:

"The Negro citizens of our community would do well to accept today's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal friendly relations which prevailed here before. However, this is not a final settlement of the problem.

"Had my plea (either in Little Rock or in Newport, R.I.) been heeded by Mr. Eisenhower, nine months of turmoil and tension would have been avoided, as well as the saving of more than $5 million of public funds."

Judge Lemly was told that the net result of the illegal actions of the Supreme Court and President was at least 40 fires in the high school locker rooms, suspension of some white students, expulsion of a negro girl and general disrespect for laws that would let a court in Washington flout both the US Constitution and the laws of Arkansas.

And the South isn't the only part of the country the USSC has messed up, insofar as race relations are concerned. Pennsylvania has its local segregation laws and in one instance (Levittown) it flared into the open. In Philadelphia the "old town" is declared the black belt. White property owners and real estate men will not sell or rent to Negroes in the newer sections of town.

In New York City segregation is a fact. The negroes of Harlem have their own segregation laws which they enforce with switchblade knives.

In New York those who don't want to rent houses to Negroes don't do so and we find similar situations in Chicago, Detroit, and elsewhere.

Washington's public schools have badly deteriorated since integration. A Committee of Congress found that the standard of education has been lowered about two scholastic grades by the Supreme Court's illicit "law." Washington's white population have uprooted themselves and moved into Maryland and Virginia to such an extent that 70% of the national capitol's resident population is now colored.

Virginia has solved its problem and protected the integrity of its own laws and the US Constitution in its own state. The Legislature vested in the Governor power to close any public school, in which sufficient Federal pressure has been exerted to force integration into that school's registration.

It has also provided the money and empowered the Governor to send all Virginia children, white and black to private schools, operated within the state law and the Constitution of the United States.

Most members of the House and Senate are brainwashed before they are elected. Otherwise they wouldn't vote like so many sheep on the Rockefeller foreign aid and other programs. They are brainwashed by a bombardment of propaganda from their party headquarters in Washington. Therefore, few of them have ever read the Constitution and those who have are badly confused by this bombardment.

Were Congressmen in general familiar with the Constitution they would have long ago impeached all nine members of the "high" court. They wouldn't have needed the bill of particulars filed against these nine intellectual baboons by Rosalie Gordon in her revealing book (NINE MEN AGAINST AMERICA) published recently by Devin-Adair.

Miss Gordon enumerated, explained and documented 16 overt acts of the court, not only strictly against the Constitution but designed to aid the Communist take-over. Incredible as they were, these items are 100% correct. The Supreme Court will continue to pass these illegal laws until they are impeached by Congress, as they have gone mad with usurped power.

A good example of brainwashed Senatorial and Congressional "thinking" along the propaganda lines propagandized by the Supreme Court is this "gem" from Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts who is the Communistic Walter (Big Red) Reuther's candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1960. Says Senator Kennedy:

"The First Congress (in accordance with Sec. 1, Art. 3, of the Constitution) provided for a Supreme Court. Since that time a great many decisions and a great many statutes have accepted

the Supreme Court as the body established by the Constitution to interpret the law, and from which court no appeal can be taken.

Senator Kennedy says that what the Supreme Court says is the law of the land because "one of the justices thereof said the law is what the Supreme Court says it is --- not what the Congress votes it is."

Just like that, the Supreme Court has scrapped the Constitution. It gets away with it only because Senator Kennedy and his prototypes lack the power to think for themselves.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - June 28, 1958

WASHINGTON NEWS BEAT - (By O. C. Miller)

It's possible Ike may get his "acting President" who will take over and keep shop now and then, after all. Nixon may take Sherman Adams' place. . . . Ike may pull out American troops from the Middle East before a summit conference. This would deprive the Commies of being the prosecutor, with him as the defendant. . . . The House un-American group is starting a probe in the South, to see how the Marxian social revolution is progressing. NAACP leaders are inviting the Committee to stay out of the South. They want to be let alone. . . . Some of our choice military supplies had gone to Iraq, including some late model jets. These will fall into Russian hands if it goes Communist. . . . The Democrats plan to give Ike all he wants for the Middle East. They figure a mess will develop, and this will help them in the next election. . . . Ike has asked that $10 billions be added to the permanent national debt, for $285 billions, and it be hiked to $288 for the time being. He was elected on a platform of reducing spending, and lowering the debts. Remember?. . . . The Army will give new recruits mental tests. In this way it will eliminate many Negro recruits. Commanders in Europe, as well as those here, say such troops cause trouble. . . . Virginia cities have a plan to give tests for pupils to enter school. Like the Army plan, they think this will eliminate integration in many schools. . . . The House has approved a "State Civil Rights Bill." This restores to states some authority over their own affairs, usurped by Washington officials. . . .

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - Aug. 2, 1958

WASHINGTON NEWS BEAT (By O. C. Miller)

Ike will not dump Sherm Adams until Congress adjourns. The Committee wants to quiz him some more. They could do it as a private citizen, but not as an Assistant to the President. . . . The Supreme Court decision to integrate schools may be ditched. Local authorities refuse to enforce it. Only the Federal Gov't.

can do it. Ike wants no more Little Rocks. . . . Millionaire Goldfine was told he was under the law like others, and replied "that remains to be seen." Unlike others he filed his 1956 income tax three months late, and has filed no 1957 tax report at all. . . . Bill Rogers, Attorney General, says he plans to prosecute more bigtime law violators. However, Bill probably did not have Goldfine and Adams in mind. . . . Milton, the "smart" Eisenhower, is an ambassador this summer to Central America. He and daughter spent an extra day on vacation, and were rushed to the Capital in three planes. Cost to the taxpayers about $2,500. . . . Goldfine, a Russian Immigrant, says he does not know when he became a citizen. The Immigration authorities may try to find out.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - July 19, 1958

CHIROPRACTIC "COMES OF AGE"

Many medical faces are red today because a doctor of chiropractic, Nicholas L. Grimaldi of Hartford, took the basic science examination in Connecticut and finished ahead of all 64 candidates--80% of whom were medics and osteos.

The medical faces are red because too many of the profession have been poll-parroting the AMA propaganda that chiropractors are "ill-trained" and not capable of treating human ills. Those persons are, at the very least, 30 years behind the times.

When chiropractic first began to take a foothold by curing cases the meds were powerless to help, the science wasn't regulated by state laws as it is now. Many opportunists, including a notorious medical abortionist who was run out of Boston, started "schools" in which they professed to teach chiropractic in 30 days.

These 30-day wonders were, of course, ill-trained. But with the passage of laws in 43 states regulating and setting standards for the practice of chiropractic this has all changed. The medical lobby is responsible for the passage of basic science laws in many states, designed to keep chiropractors from practicing chiropractic.

These BS laws decreed that a chiropractor must first take an examination in what almost amounts to a medical course without drugs and surgery. The subjects were anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, chemistry and pathology. Chiropractic colleges already taught the first two so most of them added the last three, and this coup d'etat on the part of political medicine didn't exactly work.

The Grimaldi case illustrates the point. Dr. Grimaldi's average (91.6) was the highest ever attained by a candidate before the Connecticut State Board since its inception. He is a 1957 graduate of Lincoln Chiropractic College of Indianapolis.

For years chiropractic colleges have been better, according to the medics' own yardstock---classroom hours, than the medical schools. For details see Morris A. Beale's best seller THE DRUG STORY - $3.25 HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.

American CAPSULE NEWS
WASHINGTON, D. C. - June 21, 1958

HOHENSEE AND THE HOODS

After the Food and Drug Hoodlums had Dr. Adolph Hohensee "safely" stowed away in the Federal hoosegow at Lewisburg (Pa.) they set about to systematically break his spirit by burglarizing his home and farm, and putting his wife and brother-in-law in the county jail on a phoney contempt charge.

(Editor's Note: How this has "worked out" is attested by the fact that Dr. Hohensee is back on the lecture platform, doing his part to make a healthy nation of the USA. He has proven that his intestinal fortitude is 100 times as great as that of the whole Food and Drug Administration quack personnel).

Acting in conjunction with the same Pennsylvania "law" authorities, who collaborated in the frame-up of the doctor, they put his property up for a "forced sale."

They first "sold" his $200,000 creamery for $26,000 including five acres of ground. This building is where Dr. Hohensee used to collect and distribute raw milk to those Pennsylvanians who preferred this wholesome product to the chalk-and-water product they have to buy at the "orthodox" dairies.

They "sold" his herd of 200 Holstein cattle for $23,000. One bull alone cost $26,000.

They "sold" $20,000 worth of tractors and other farm machinery for $8,000.

They intimidated the insurance companies, which had underwritten all of the Hohensee real estate and improvements, into cancelling this insurance, and thereby violating their solemn contracts.

Dr. Hohensee thinks they intended to burn down all of his properties, but that he got out of prison too soon for them---five weeks off for good behavior when he should have had four months. His employees at the farm suspected something like this when the insurance was cancelled and took extra precautions to guard the properties.

Feeling that Dr. Hohensee's wife didn't know what the score was, and was therefore intimidatable, the hoods brought pressure on the Federal Trade Commission to get into the act. The FTC has jurisdiction, ordered by Congress, over all false advertising.

Whenever the Drug Trust wants a vendor of natural vitamins, or anything that will keep people away from drug stores, framed the Food & Drug hoodlums usurp the FTC's jurisdiction and do the job. This is illegal but any brainwashed judge will let them get away with it.

So, the FTC ordered Mrs. Hohensee and her brother (Eugene Basylyga), to produce all of the doctor's records. Because the hoods had already stolen most of them, they were unable to comply with the FTC's request, and with the subsequent court order.

Mr. Basylyga was jailed on October 22nd and Mrs. Hohensee on December 17th. Both had to spend their 1957 Christmas in prison.

While these two were in jail, the hoods ransacked the entire Hohensee estate at Chapman Lake, Penna. Having already stolen the records, they then took cover by claiming they had "found" them five miles away.

Then when they "examined" the stolen records they didn't know what to do with them. The wish, which was father to their thoughts, that they would incriminate Dr. Hohensee blew up in smoke.

Otherwise, the doctor wouldn't be on the hustings preaching the gospel of living according to nature and braking the profit spiral of the Drug Trust and its allied beneficiaries.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D.C. - June 21, 1958

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- THE ROCKS' FEDERAL RESERVE BANK MAKES MONEY

(By Emanuel Josephson, M.D., Author of "Your Life Is Their Toy," et al) --- The Rockefeller interests wrote the Federal Reserve Act, forced it thru Congress after many unsuccessful efforts, and now completely control the Federal Reserve System through their agents.

They have planted as its head man (Chairman) William McChesney Martin of their Council on Foreign Relations. And Winfield W. Riefler of CFR as a member of the Board of Governors. And Jay E. Crame, Standard Oil director, as chairman of the New York branch, FRB.

In short, through their Federal Reserve Board, the Rock Mob has usurped the power to issue currency which the Constitution gave exclusively to Congress. They are thereby in a position to manipulate the nation's wealth, create booms and depressions and rob the people of their jobs and homes and life savings.

For the purpose of deluding us "peasants" and diverting suspicion from themselves, the Rockefeller conspirators have subsidized the publication of many false tales about "inter-

national bankers" being the authors of the bill and the operators of the FRB.

The truth of the matter is that the international bankers (outside of the House of Rockefeller itself) have never succeeded in taking over the nation's banking system in spite of their efforts in the Bank of the United States attempts. Native American intelligence that had not then been brainwashed out by conspirator "philanthropists." Pres. Jackson blocked such a raw, un-Constitutional steal in the 19th century.

It was not until the 1907 panic, precipitated by him in vengeance against the Standard Oil dissolution decree by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis that culminated a Teddy Roosevelt - J. P. Morgan feud with Rockefeller, that John D. Senior set about gaining control of the nation's banking and currency system.

The task was assigned by the conspirators to Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller's grandfather, Sen. Nelson Aldrich. Being unacquainted with central banking as it existed in Europe, the Senator turned for assistance in drawing up the scheme and the bill, to Paul Warburg.

Warburg had been brought over from Germany by the Rockefellers and placed with their bankers (Kahn, Loeb & Co.). He brought with him the know-how that the Rothchilds had attained in banking control, as fiscal agents of the Vatican and other European powers.

A conference initiating the conspiracy was held at the Rockefeller cottage on Jekyll Island, a multi-millionaire colony that boasted control of the US Government and its finances.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - July 19, 1958

SCRANTON, U. S. S. R.

The House of Rockefeller has been learning the liquidation methods of Russian Communism while playing footsie with the Soviets. The Scranton frame-up of Dr. Adolphus Hohensee couldn't have been committed "better" or more ruthlessly by Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Kruschev and the whole gang of Kremlin cut-throats put together.

The facts are just coming out in court documents filed by the victim of Drug Trust greed and Rockefeller-Kremlin methods. For those who just "tuned in," Dr. Adolphus Hohensee, one of America's better known nutritionists and lecturers, was given a year and a day in the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary after a "trial" that was worse even than the Boston affair in which Earl Irons was railroaded for a similar "offense."

Instead of printing an account of the trial, the Scranton "news-" papers published a bitter mendacious editorial distribe in lieu of the court proceedings. A Scranton "news" reporter

even participated in the frame-up.

Dr. Hohensee was charged with shipping a 10-pound package of whole wheat, in interstate commerce, from Scranton (Pa.) to Denver (Colo.) and another one from Scranton to Phoenix (Ariz.). Since there is no law against shipping whole wheat, even though it is a product that if (widely) used would cut down the Drug Trust profits, the Food & Drug Hoodlums, who engineered the affair, told the court that whole wheat is a drug.

A brain-washed judge either believed this, or pretended to believe it. Even then the hoods had to go to ridiculous extremes to "make a case." They told the court he had "misbranded" this whole wheat. When it was found there was only the descriptive label on it they then charged he had shipped wheat "without adequate directions for its use, and failed to state the purpose and conditions and diseases for which it was intended."

The hoods were in a quandry to continue the case when one of them thought of another good joke. They would claim that when Dr. Hohensee lectured on nutrition this constituted "labeling" of any product he had for sale or interstate shipment.

After quite a parley with the brainwashed judge, they convinced him that they couldn't frame their victims unless the court agreed that platform lectures constituted "oral labeling." This new distortion of Noah Webster's Dictionary sounded good to "hizzoner", so the Dictionary was ruled obsolete.

The judge's conscience was hurting him a little so he asked the hoods for specific instances of harm that had been done by Dr. Hohensee whole wheat. Their own chemist had admitted on the witness stand that no one was harmed nor have they ever had a complaint. The hoods went into a huddle and came out with instructions to the judge to forget about the harm, they wanted Hohensee put away and stopped from making the public nutrition-conscious.

The judge obediently took his orders and told the jury to bring in a conviction. They jury, being mostly on the moronic side, complied.

When they got Dr. Hohensee in Lewisburg the Drug Trust and American Medical Association still weren't satisfied. They tried to break his spirit by subjecting him to the sort of indignities Upton Sinclair wrote about in his Lanny Budd series. The way Hitler's brutes treated helpless Jewish merchants whom they had yanked out of their homes at midnight. One of their methods was to drag him down three flights of stone steps by the arms, under the pretense that they were putting him in "solitary."

Another was to have the prison goon squad beat him until he was black and blue, and bleeding from the mouth, nose and bowels.

Still another was to deny him copies of CAPSULE NEWS which were mailed at his request. When the warden was told he was

violating the First Amendment and abridging freedom of the press he wrote to Washington about it. At the Dep't. of Justice here, the chief librarian for Federal prisons set them straight on the first amendment. Dr. Hohensee was allowed to read CAPSULE NEWS.

American CAPSULE NEWS Washington, D. C. June 7, 1958

SCRANTON, U. S. S. R.

(Continued from last issue) After Dr. Adolphus Hohensee had been "safely" put away in the Lewisburg Federal Prison, by the Food & Drug Hoodlums, a brain-washed judge and jury of morons, his wife and brother-in-law instituted a number of legal proceedings.

There were, in effect, appeals to higher courts to review the illegal acts of the trial judge and the unjudicial conduct of the Hoods and the brainwashed district attorney. Had these appeals been heard, and given a proper judicial consideration, Dr. Hohensee would have been released, and would have had strong legal grounds for damages against all concerned.

What they did to him in the Lewisburg clinic is best described by the doctor himself in a letter to an Albuquerque attorney:

"What transpired at Lewisburg happens to be a long, long story of attempted brainwashing, drugging, doping, torturing, beating to within an inch of my life--all because I refused to dismiss certain civil suits for libel, conspiracy, etc., against certain newspapers, a Federal judge, a former Federal District Attorney, the American Medical Association, etc.

"On the night of October 24, 1957 I was taken out of the honor dormitory, stripped of my clothes, given only a pair of coveralls without buttons, and thrown into a cell in the segregation section on the third floor, without any blankets or covers of any kind.

By morning I was so frozen that my teeth were chattering, and I could hardly stand on my feet.

There I was visited by an associate warden and told I must dismiss all pending litigation against the warden and doctors, as well as to dismiss all law suits and actions.

When I told them I would, under no circumstances, do this they "worked me over" to where I was bleeding from the nose and mouth.

I was dragged down three flights of stairs by my arms and wrists, my heels and buttocks bounding off each stone step of three flights of about 12 or more steps in each flight.

As we arrived on each flight they would stop and kick my ankles until they were black and blue, resulting in such excru-

ciating pain that it was hardly endurable.

After this treatment, they threw me in a room where some men were seated. Among these I recognized Associate Warden Blackwell, who proceeded to give me another opportunity to agree to withdraw the lawsuits. I again refused.

They proceeded to draw me into another room, stripped me of the bloody coveralls; put another pair on me and then dragged me to the hole (dungeon). This is a cell about 6 x 10, floor made of uneven tile, that makes it almost impossible to stand, sit or lie on same.

At the front of the cell there are a number of powerful light bulbs so placed that the light or the reflection shines on you day and night. At the very top there is a vent through which fumes are released that have a tendency to thicken a man's head until it feels it will burst any moment. No toilet or sink. Just a hole with a grate over it in the middle of the floor.

I was thrown into that hole on Friday morning, October 25, 1957 after the above-described beating and was told that I would remain there until I died or lost my mental balance.

After a number of blackouts I came to in the prison hospital where the medical officer ordered that I be given complete rest and not allowed to walk. After the prison doctor had refused to obey orders and certify me as "a psychotic", they took me to the Federal Prison Hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

They wanted me to sign a paper permitting them to perform any kind of surgery they wanted on me. I refused. When they began to let me alone and allow me to rest and not be subject to beatings and indignities I finally began to regain my strength and health.

I was released at one AM on the morning of April 13th and returned to what was left of my ranch and other properties at Scranton.

(What became of those properties while the owner was helpless is described on page 122-123).

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - June 14, 1958

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REPORT ON THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT

Dr. Emanuel Josephson of New York City, America's leading expert on that American blight known as Rockefellerana, gives additional information this so-called Point Four Program, another method of looting the American taxpayers for benefit of the House of Rockefeller. Dr. Jo says:

Nelson Rockefeller "came into his own" when he engineered our defeat in the Korean War by the dismissal of General Mac-

Arthur before he could wipe the Chinese Reds off the map of Asia. Nelson professed "horror" at the brutality of his Axis partner toward our G.I.'s, thereby creating another of the House of Rockefeller's "emergency" devices for looting the US on a tremendous scale. Thereby he laid the groundwork for economic chaos and a vast Depression.

He named it the Point Four Program. The Point 4 Program is of exceptional interest because in its development the line of command in the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis is more apparent than is usual in these "foreign aid" steals. The plan originated with the Rockefellers as one of the fake philanthropies of their Foundation in the late 1930's, at the same time the UN conspiracy was hatched by them. Then the propaganda was transmitted by the Alger Hiss cell in Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations to the agenda of the Communist Party. It became the Communist "Party Line."

The conspirators had brought the US to the rescue of the Soviet partners of the Axis. And the Rockefellers and their Foundation had openly embraced their Soviet agents, including the Eislers, the Browders and a host of others, and intensified their support of an endless array of "fronts."

Earl Browder was assigned to the task of broadcasting and popularizing the conspirators' treasonous scheme. This he did in a book published in 1944 by the Rockefeller Foundation-subsidized, International Publishers, entitled TEHERAN, OUR FAITH IN WAR AND PEACE.

The Rockefeller conspirators then had kinsman Harry Shippe Truman mouth their treason in his 1949 inaugural address, as his Point 4.

Directly thereafter, Nelson Rockefeller ordered his own appointment once again in another of his Finnegan-in-again open omnipartisan, chameleon emergencies in public office, as dictator and boss when a particularly larger steal (never less than billions) is to be made from the public treasury.

He made himself Chairman of the International Development "Advisory" Board for the express purpose of putting over the treasonous scheme hatched by the conspirators a decade prior.

Thus was born another of the endless series of Rockefeller "reports" (orders). As usual, it had been published in advance, and was promptly released, amid a flood of propaganda, in a book entitled PARTNERS IN PROGRESS.

The "partners" in crime are avowedly, and openly the Soviets and the Rockefellers. It was no mere chance that the title had been suggested by Browder in his Teheran book, published 7 years prior; and that the ideas expressed by Nelson in his "foreword" were identical with those of his associate.

The purpose of Point 4 is the same as that of all the other internationalist foreign aid schemes launched by The House, including Lend-Lease, UNRRA, "Marshall Plan," i. e. looting U. S.

taxpayers.

In addition to enriching the conspirators, financing the companies that they had seized as their private war loot, enlarging and repairing their war-damaged oil refineries, re-opening and extending their damaged oilfields, and expanding their Empire and profits, at the expense, in taxes and lives, of American "peasants."

The program was especially conceived to train cheap foreign labor in the skills that would qualify them to compete mercilessly and ruinously with American laborers, in foreign industries owned by the conspirators directly or through dummies.

The ultimate object of the conspiracy is to drive to the wall all American industry for which ruinous competition can be set up in foreign lands; to create vast unemployment among America's "peasant" workers; and to precipitate a more ruinous depression than any earlier generation of Rockefellers had produced.

It was no accident that Moscow-trained Red (Walter Reuther) praised boss Nelson Rockefeller's advocacy of the "Party Line" in a plug that was published on the back cover of Nelson's book PARTNERS IN PROGRESS.

Nelson Rockefeller devoted twenty-four hours a day to pushing his scheme through Congress, with the aid of his Red minions. And he toured the "sticks" lecturing to promote this steal for which he demanded nineteen billion dollars tax money.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - Apr. 12, 1958

CANCER

Congressman Burdick of North Dakota had placed in the Congressional Record some hitherto suppressed facts about the Food and Drug hoodlums using Post Office lobbies all over the U. S. to post slandering circulars vilifying the Hoxsey Cancer treatment. Mr. Burdick showed that the Food and Drug hoods added a barefaced lie to their slander. The hoods said "they had investigated 77 cases of Hoxsey cures and found none of them cured." The Burdick evidence showed that the F. & D. A. didn't investigate a single one of these 77 cases but, instead, turned them over to a Texas quack named Meadors.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C. - June 14, 1958

DR. A. C. IVY vs. "BIG LIE" STRATEGY

Doctor Andrew Conway Ivy appeared on 7 May 1958 to testify before the Senate Interim Committee on Public Health Hearings to Study and Analyze the Facts Concerned with Fraudulent, Dan-

gerous and Deceptive Practices in the Field and Treatment of Disease. With Senator John F. Thompson as chairman, this committee was formed to study the questions raised by the recently defeated Assembly Bill No. 2359, notoriously known as the Weinberger Cancer Board Bill and proposed by one Caspar Weinberger, recently defeated in the California primary for nomination as Republican candidate for Attorney General.

Assembly Bill No. 2359 proposed the establishment of a political board to evaluate various forms of cancer therapy falling outside the province of surgery and radiation. The bill was sponsored by the American Cancer Society and the California Medical Association. Since both of these organizations had publicly gone on record as condemning any form of cancer therapy except surgery and radiation, the practical intent of this bill was to limit by legislative fiat cancer therapy in California to surgery and radiation. Influenced by an outraged public, the members of the California Senate killed this bill in committee last year, and the politically knowledgeable have attributed the political defeat of its author, Caspar Weinberger, to this proposed legislation.

In qualifying himself as an expert, Doctor Ivy stated: "I was the representative at the Nuremberg trials of the doctors concerned with committing medical atrocities. I was the expert there on the subject of medical science, medical ethics and medical jurisprudence. I represented world medicine there. I was selected by the Secretary of State, and on the recommendation from the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association. . . so I'm competent in the field of medical ethics."

In opposing the proposed limitations on the freedom of choice of doctor and treatment, Ivy continued: "If these persons are licensed to practice medicine and . . . use something not on the approved list, they would lose their license to practice medicine in the State of California . . . I'm against such regimentation in the field of the treatment of cancer patients, or in the field of any other treatment. . . ."

Later in his testimony, Ivy reiterated and enlarged upon his statement: "Any committee with such authoritative power as spelled out there (proposed cancer legislation) can, of course, in the course of time, be subject to corruption. That is true of political organizations as well as religious organizations and medical organizations."

Questioning the possibility of corruptibility in such organizations, Chairman Thompson queried: "Isn't 'corruption' rather a strong word? Wouldn't you sooner say 'prejudice'?"

"No, I wouldn't think so," replied Ivy.

Economics of Cancer Therapy.--After reviewing in the course of the hearing the possible motivation of avarice on the part of proponents of forms of cancer therapy exclusive of surgery and radiation, the committee obtained the following general summary through Ivy's direct testimony: "(Cancer patients) won't take the word of a D. O. or M. D. that nothing can be done

for them. They look for the last straw. . . ." For surgery and/or radiation, most cancer patients, Ivy pointed out, "have spent all the way from $5,000 up to $100,000 before they have reached this hopeless stage, and then are abandoned and written off, and that is a tragic situation insofar as our management of terminal cancer patients in our country is today."

Testifying on the cost of Krebiozen, an agent for cancer that Ivy contends deserves scientific study, he pointed out: "No avarice was manifested, because it (Krebiozen) was all given away, and contributions were not accepted up until about three years ago, when we reached the bottom of the barrel of our supply of money, and then we asked the patients, which is entirely legal and under the regulations of the Federal Food and Drug and Cosmetic Act, to contribute on the basis of their ability to contribute towards the cost of production and distribution of Krebiozen. Since then about sixty per cent of our patients have been unable to contribute anything; and I presume that about one per cent of the patients are able to contribute the full cost. Where is the fraud? Where is the avarice?"

(Although not brought out in the present hearing because of the failure of Mr. Harry Hoxsey to appear before the committee, it is established that the maximum cost of the Hoxsey treatment is $460; though those unable to pay receive it for nothing).

Popular Clamor for Medical Therapy of Cancer. Despite the millions of dollars of publicly donated funds spent by such organizations as the American Cancer Society to propagandize the alleged virtues of surgery and radiation in cancer and to condemn any other forms of cancer therapy, there is a popular clamor and even insistence for these other forms of therapy. This was manifest by the fact that the Weinberger Cancer Board Bill when before the California legislature drew more mail from the public than all other legislative proposals combined and the majority of the letters opposed any legislative attempt, however adroit, to restrict therapy in California to surgery and/or radiation.

Discussing this phenomenon, Ivy pointed out: "Then we have a group of patients which have to be recognized. They consist of those who refuse surgery, x-ray or hormones. Now, why do they do this? I know, because I have questioned a lot of them. They refuse surgery because they have seen four or five cases of cancer in their own family, and they have developed a cancer and they have outlived the patients who have been submitted to surgery, or, on the basis of their observations they claim that these people who have not been operated on or submitted to x-ray live longer than those who have. That is their impression. That is why they say this. I'm not saying that this is true or false; I'm telling you what I have observed."

(By way of background not brought forth by Ivy or others at this hearing, we may cite a comprehensive, though popularly ignored, study on the survival rates of cancer patients treated by surgery and/or radiation as contrasted to untreated

patients. Professor Hardin B. Jones, of the University of California Medical School, on the basis of work supported by the U. S. Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Guggenheim Foundation presented a paper before the New York Academy of Sciences in January 1956 on "Demographic Consideration of the Cancer Problem," reported in pages 298-333 of the Transactions of that society, Vol. 18, Ser. II, No. 4. Dr. Jones' concluding discussion in this lengthy statistical review includes the following remarks: "It has been suggested that the untreated cases are perhaps longer-lived than the treated cases, and the evidence is strong enough to warrant full attention to this part of the cancer problem, for not only is there complete uncertainty of the efficacy of cancer treatment today, but there is also the possibility that survival tendency is less with treatment. It is most likely that, in terms of life expectancy, the chance of survival is no better with than without treatment, and there is the possibility that treatment may make the survival time of cancer cases less.")

Attitude Toward Organized Medicine. The tone of Dr. Ivy's testimony as it concerned the American Medical Association was one of scholarly if not objective restraint. In describing the official A. M. A. report on Krebiozen published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in October 1951, Ivy testified: "That's what I call superficial research. It was trumped-up research. The motives which caused this committee to trump-up this sort of evidence I do not know, and what I am telling you here under oath—I know that I am under oath, and you don't have to tell me, because I have made this statement many times under oath, and, when presented, the evidence under oath has never been died by any physician, by the one man who sent the American Medical Association these falsified cases at the prompting of the treasurer of the American Medical Association, not by any member of the American Medical Association."

More in sorrow than in anger, Dr. Ivy added: "It is a disgrace to a great and noble profession, to which Mrs. Ivy and I have contributed four sons. These reports should be corrected. The whole profession should be hanging their heads in shame to think that these reports have stood there and have not aroused the profession to condemn them."

It will be recalled that the Treasurer of the American Medical Association to whom Dr. Ivy refers is one Dr. J. J. Moore, whom Ivy elsewhere under oath accused of instigating a plot to ruin Krebiozen because of Ivy's refusal to sanction selling the rights in Krebiozen to a group in which Moore was interested. These charges have never been denied by American Medical Association; however, the continuing regard for the integrity of Dr. Ivy is manifest by the A. M. A. in the fact that several years after Ivy first made these charges the Journal of the American Medical Association, in a special issue on medical ethics (7 June 1958, p. 10), wrote of Ivy as an authority on medical ethics.

The Identity of Krebiozen. Twenty-four hours after Dr. Ivy represented his testimony, Professor Paul Kirk of the University of California and Dr. Arthur Furst of Stanford Univer-

sity were called to testify as to the chemical composition of samples of Krebiozen supplied them by the California Medical Association. Both of these chemists testified that Krebiozen was nothing more than plain mineral oil. This adverse testimony was given wide newspaper, radio and TV publicity while Dr. Ivy was returning from California and unavailable for defensive comment.

For this reason the following direct testimony from Dr. Ivy made BEFORE Doctors Kirk and Furst testified, and never mentioned by them nor in the associated news stories, is cited in fairness to Dr. Ivy: "In that connection it has been said that when you take an ampule of Krebiozen and extract it you can't find anything in it except mineral oil; that is because there is only a hundredth of a milligram there, ten micrograms present, and when we extracted Krebiozen from the mineral oil we used four thousand ampules."

It is believed that Doctors Kirk and Furst used fewer than half a dozen ampules of Krebiozen for their highly publicized history. In a letter dated June 20, 1958, to the Senate Interim Committee on Public Health, Dr. Ivy wrote: "Messrs. Kirk and Furst were either so misled by their negative microchemical findings, or so secure when protected against a suit for libel when testifying before a legislative committee that they did not consider categorical evidence exists to prove that a powder called Krebiozen was deliberately added to No. 9 Light Mineral Oil and stirred in thoroughly with an electric stirrer before it was put in appropriately labeled ampules.

"Both the testimony briefed by me under Section vii and by Messrs. Kirk and Furst under Section viii cannot be true." Ivy pointed out. "In asking for and urging a determination of this question by Committee or Grand Jury action, I should like to add that I am sure the COMMITTEE did not intend to allow itself to depreciate a potentially valuable property by the use of the vicious and dastardly technic of the Big Lie."

Pushing further, Ivy stated: "I ask and urge that . . . this be referred to the proper law enforcement agency of the State of California for a determination of the facts and presentation to a Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury should indict me I shall waive any immunity which protects a witness before a legislative committee and all rights obstructing extradition from the State of Illinois to the State of California.

Ivy the Man. The single characteristic of Dr. Andrew Conway Ivy that has impressed most observers, friend and foe alike, is the monumental integrity that cloaks the man. Fortified by brains and guts, this is an almost terrifying integrity in an age given to equivocation and expediency. As one listener commented to me during Ivy's testimony -- "Ivy doesn't scare and he doesn't run." He is unashamedly a practicing American. "I am for the free choice of physician by a patient, and for the free choice by the physician of the treatment of that patient," he explained to the Committee.

He was explicit in his opposition to what he called "an

authoritarian committee making lists of what is good and what is bad in the practice of medicine, or in any other field of science or its application. We have had a good example of this insofar as our missile program is concerned," he said.

Speaking of such authoritarian committees, he pointed out further: "You don't get justice on the basis of scientific evidence, only on the basis of the opinion of experts, and the opinion of experts, in the history of medical science and science in general, has been notoriously bad."

His sense of honesty and fair play were amusingly illustrated as he described the consternation shown by certain official agencies when he suggested that they actually make an objective or truthful scientific study of the claims made by Harry Hoxsey. "And then when you tell the public," he explained, "what you have done they will realize that you have done what is right, and they will not rally to a persecuted underdog." Those to whom he made the proposal, Ivy added: "thought I was sort of off my rocker. Just like a lot of people today; if you show them the Declaration of Independence they'll read it and ask 'What sort of a document is this?' About seventy per cent of the people in the United States will say it is a communist document."

* * * * * * * * * *

In a regimented age that has become cynical and weary and that has too often and too completely struck a compromise with truth and and sought an appeasement with evil, the few Ivys stand out as giants. His is an unwearying and unyielding courage born of intellectual power and integrity. The unthinking courage of blind or unquestioning faith or stupidity, having as much potential for harm as for good, is not his. His is a courage inspired by the demands of integrity imposed by a crystalline clear and incisive intellect. It is a brand of courage that runs counter to the ethical passivity and superstition-born mores that in all ages comprises the barnyard mores of the faceless mob bowing in unquestioning conformity to police, priest or public opinion.

Those listening to his testimony, and admonished by Chairman Thompson against spontaneous outbreaks of applause, sensed the magnitude of what was transpiring. Here was a man with nothing to gain and all to lose--power, prestige, recognition, and economic security--fighting against the passive stupidity or ignorance of the world and the active or militant stupidity of a portion of his profession. Beyond the possibility of the tangible rewards of public or professional approbation, above the imaginary incentives of the Norsemen's valhalla or the Christians' heaven or the Moslems' paradise, we saw a man impelled by the dictates of a sense of duty and integrity that a lifetime in the service of science had given him.

In Doctor Ivy we saw the measure of moral soundness and sanity that, fortified by intelligence, represents the minimum requirement for any society that is to survive in this complex age. Upon the integrities of science and the scientific method --a method that exacts destruction from those failing to adhere

with exactitude to truth or reality--depend such things as the success of our missile program. One deviation from the integrity of a physical law; one factual compromise in an electronic circuit; or one corruptible technician can mean the difference between a missile that works and one that fails, and that difference could spell our survival.

In what transpired during Dr. Ivy's testimony one seemed to sense, in many ways, that a slowly awakening public opinion has at last become intolerant toward the hollow authoritarian pontifications and untruths fostered by certain groups to impose by legislative fiat their diotates on a free people.

--By Joyce W. Stacpoole

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION
BULLETIN -- July--Aug. 1958

KREBIOZEN REPORT

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

of

HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

Of Illinois

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. -- Mr. Speaker, on the 29th day of May, A.D. 1958, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A4957, there appeared a plea by Dr. Andrew Conway Ivy, distinguished professor of physiology at the University of Illinois, "Let's Give Krebiozen a Fair Chance." He based his plea on the results obtained in the treatment of terminal cases for the last 5 years. The A. M. A., through its officials has sub rosa opposed any program concerning the scientific evaluation of Krebiozen by a blind type of clinical test and, have, through the nefarious practices of one of their number, lied and falsified records of the findings. This evidence was brought out by the testimony in the hearings conducted by a committee and commission appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, inquiring into the conspiracy to suppress the freedom of research at the University of Illinois, on which commission I served as vice chairman.

The conspiracy still goes on and in front and behind the scenes lurk the malevolent and relentless purusing power of some of the officials of the American Medical Association. And like all vicious forays staged by organizations against the reputations of honest men, it failed. But they do scare the editors of various medical journals to not publish Dr. Andrew Ivy's reports on Krebiozen, after tentatively accepting the same for publication. What a slimy deal for professional men who represent a profession blessed by God and venerated by man. Surely,

they must have some feeling for the thousands dying each year, suffering excruciating pain and impoverishing family upon family to pay for the mounting medical, hospital and nursing costs, that amount to as much as $10,000 per person, in cases of the malignant, lingering type. It would lead one to think that some of the political doctors in the permanent official family of the A. M. A. do not desire the development of a drug or medical therapy that would arrest or neutralize the development or growth of cancer. Perhaps, in their minds, medicine is no longer a profession, but a business. And may it be further said that a certain agency in Washington has felt the delaying grip of the A. M. A. upon its procedures in issuing permits and patients under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Some day, in the not too distant future, an investigation by the Congress would rectify these interferences with the public's right to beneficial medicines, both in experimental use and curative research tests.

The Krebiozen story unfolds again with the meeting recently held in Lebanon, Pa., whereat Dr. Andrew Ivy gave an important report as to the biological activity of Krebiozen and its effect on terminal patients. The science editor of the Chicago American, who has been in the forefront of the Krebiozen issue throughout the assembly investigation in Illinois, and who covered the subject matter with a scientific understanding and treatment that kept the lay mind interested and enthralled in the most important medical problem of our day, submitted the following report in her article of the discussion at Lebanon, Pa., as follows:

(From the Chicago American of June 9, 1958)

KREBIOZEN SAVED 43, SAYS DR. IVY

(By Effie Alley)

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy says 43 persons once suffering from advanced stages of cancer are alive today and free of active cancer after treatment with the controversial drug, Krebiozen.

The Chicagoan made his report at a meeting of more than 50 physicians at a meeting in Lebanon, Pa., arranged by Dr. Allen Rutherford, physician and faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania.

BRINGS EXAMPLES

Ivy, professor of physiology at the University of Illinois, introduced 2 teen-agers and 3 adults who accompanied him from Chicago as living, healthy examples of the results of Krebiozen.

The youngsters are Jay Periman, 18, of 2010 Arthur Ave., and Kathleen Patricia Murray, 14, of 1825 Orleans Street.

In a plea for what he called "the abandoned cancer patient," Dr. Ivy declared:

"These youngsters are examples of a great group of cancer patients written off by specialists as hopeless after surgery and X-ray failed to stem the disease."

BRAIN CANCER

Showing young Perlman to the group, Ivy said several leading Chicago neurologists put Jay in this category when they found he was suffering from inoperable brain cancer.

During 1956, the boy was given X-ray treatment but despite this grew worse, becoming bedridden and almost completely paralyzed due to pressure of the advancing growth in the brain. By the time Krebiozen treatment was started, his weight had dropped to 88 pounds and he could neither talk nor swallow.

Improvement was slow but gradually Jay began to regain his powers, Ivy said. He had just completed his first 2 years of high school work with the help of a visiting board of education teacher, weighs 150 pounds, stands without aid, walks with crutches and talks clearly.

Noting that the brain tumor is considered by cancer specialists as uniformly fatal, Dr. Ivy presented Jay to the group as "one of the most gratifying cases of my career" and as typical of Krebiozen's activity.

SPECTACULAR RESULTS

It has obtained "spectacular results in 3 out of 4 tumors involving nervous tissue," he declared.

Introducing Kathleen, Ivy recounted how she had been operated on for cancer of the thyroid gland and subsequently given X-ray and radio-active iodine. In spite of this she began to suffer from pain in the hip, caused by cancer spread, became pale, listless, and spent most of her time in bed.

After 1 year on Krebiozen, she had no sign of cancer. She has since returned to school, recently winning high rank in a nationwide Latin contest and the 60-yard dash in a track meet.

Ivy said that the 3 adults with him, 2 women and a man, also are free of active cancer, although previously given up as hopeless by other methods of treatment.

Dr. Ivy told his colleagues:

"Our data on 750 patients shows Krebiozen to be beneficial in 70 per cent of advanced cancer cases."

Ordinarily such advanced cases are abandoned by the specialist and sent home to the general practitioner, Ivy continued. He said:

"It is then the job of the family doctor to help such people to die in as much comfort as can be gained with the use of narcotics."

Krebiozen has been a bone of contention in medical circles since 1951, when it was declared worthless by the American Medical Association. Ivy, however, has continued his work in collaboration with 300 physicians, all A. M. A. members, in many parts of the country.

CITES FOUR CASES

Dr. Rutherford himself presented 4 cases from the 56 he told the doctors he has treated with Krebiozen in the past four years. Among the 4 was a 58-year-old printer of whom Dr. Rutherford said:

"When I was first called to attend him, he was so sick of cancer of the bladder that I didn't try to treat him. Instead I called the priest to give him the last rites. I thought if he lived through the day I would put him in the hospital and give him a blood transfusion."

Five weeks after starting Krebiozen injections, the printer was back at work, Dr. Rutherford reported. That was 4 years ago, and the patient is still hale and hearty, weighing 179 pounds.

OTHERS ENCOURAGING

Dr. Rutherford said he believes the other three cases presented are definitely in the clear.

In the question period which followed, doctors displayed an attitude in which interest and skepticism were mingled. At one point Dr. Ivy was asked why he had chosen a small place like Lebanon for his presentation.

He said he came in answer to an invitation and added:

"I will go anywhere people are interested to hear about Krebiozen because I will not permit scientific truth to be buried."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
Washington, D. C.
June 12, 1958

Suggested Reading:

KREBIOZEN - Key to Cancer? --By Herbert Bailey. Cloth, jackets (1955 copyright) - $3.75 from:
HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT IVY--and KREBIOZEN

Part One of Three Parts -- By Don C. Matchan.

"I don't want the truth buried under false or superficial

evidence."

The compulsions within the man who spoke these words are the same which have caused him to hold fast to principle, to remain incorruptible under the unremitting pressures of the ruling clique of the world's most powerful medical organization - and one in which he occupied a top spot until he refused to become party to a compromose of moral and ethical issues -- the American Medical Association.

Author of the statement is Dr. Andrew Conway Ivy, world-famous physiologist, doctor of medicine, scientist. A man who has earned the respect and admiration of his professional colleagues, and who deserves eternal gratitude of the unknown millions.

He is the man, chosen in 1947 as representative of world medicine at the Nuremberg Trials of doctors indicted for cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners of war on the pretext that medical knowledge would be furthered. His role at the trials: to lay down the code under which nations will be guided in the future as relating to medical-ethical, scientific, and medical-legal conduct. (It is well to remember; as you read this story that this is the stature of the man Ivy; whom certain men within his profession have sought to brand as a fraud, a quack, a cheap opportunist.

This is the man who was awarded in 1953 the Pope Pius XIII citation for great services to humanity - a nominee of the most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, Chicago, founder of the Catholic Youth Organization. Dr. Ivy happens to be a Methodist.

This is the man who was presented with a Presidential Citation for his contribution to the war effort at the close of World War 2; the man who holds degrees of medical doctor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of science as well as several honorary law degrees. He has taught more than 5,000 students; had an active part in preparation of more than 1,300 medical projects written for scientific journals; co-authored a classic volume on peptic ulcer; discovered most of the body's hormones; crusaded against the quota system (limiting the number of medical problems confronting the human being when he attempts to reach the stars; pushed for broader education or medics.

He's a life member of the American College of Physicians; held membership on 10 research committees; as director, organized the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, Md., during the Second World War; is past president of American Gastro Enterologico Association; former chairman of the Section on Pathology and Physiology of American Medical Association; former member of the Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the A. M. A.; holder of the distinguished service medal from the American College of Physical Therapy; director-at-large (1947-51) of the American Cancer Society; first executive director of the National Advisory Council whose function was advising the National Institute on how to spend money appropriated by Congress for research; and is past president of American Physiological Society.

This; then, is the pedigree. And what follows, in certain instances, will "make your hair curl" - that is, if youre an ordinary red-blooded American who believes in fair play, who believes that human beings are more important than dollars. But let the facts speak for themselves!

Dr. Ivy and his associate, Dr. Stevan Durovic, 53-year-old discoverer of the anti-cancer agent Krebiozen, spent a night and day in San Francisco where Ivy testified in opposition to a state cancer commission during a hearing before the California Senate Committee on Public Health. Your editor was privileged to spend several hours in company with the two scientists, for the purpose of passing on to HERALD OF HEALTH readers salient facts in connection with the dramatic story of Krebiozen, as well as the almost unbelievable events which have impeded its acceptance in conventional medical quarters.

This article is a composite of interviews with Dr. Ivy, excerpts of his testimony before the Senate committee, and a brief summary of the just-published "A Matter of Life or Death," written by Medical Writer Herbert Bailey, author of "Krebiozen - Key to Cancer?" The book is must reading for every person looking for information about the control of cancer. It should be read by every doctor, every school teacher, every clergyman, every editor, every holder of public office - and, yes - by every citizen who wants to be informed and believes he has a stake in the preservation of personal liberty and intellectual freedom.

YOU MAY BE SHOCKED

A warning may be appropriate. To the person who is easily shocked, who has high respect and affection for the family doctor, and thus for his professional affiliations - may not be able to take "A Matter of Life or Death." It documents the reasons the official A. M. A. Journal has black-listed Krebiozen as a treatment of cancer. Quoting one of the figures who assisted in the documentation, Commodore Alberto C. Barreira of Buenos Aires: "Cancer sufferers were used as pawns in a multi-million-dollar business" . . . And in the words of Author Bailey: " . . . The people and the world's doctors deserve to know the incredible behind-the-scenes actions which posterity may call the most sordid scandal of modern history."

It is a story of intrigue surpassing the imagination - of the attempt of two Chicago businessmen and a Chicago doctor-politician, Dr. J. J. "Cy" Moore, treasurer of American Medical Association, to win distribution rights for Krebiozen, anti-cancer agent which has been clinically proved to have efficacious effect on more than 50 per cent of the persons (terminal patients) to have received injection.

It is the story of a true scientist confronted by the as-yet-uncontrolled power of a handful of individuals at the helm of the A. M. A.; the story of integrity vs. avarice. So utterly fantastic are some of the events which transpired in Chicago, from the time Dr. Stevan Durovic first came to America with two discoveries--Kositerin which proved worthless as a deterrent to high blood pressure - and Krebiozen, over which one of the

wildest storms of all-time developed - up to the present, that many will have difficulty believing. Such words as "incredible," "weird," "impossible," "fantastic," are too mild to describe some of the goings-on which characterized the all-out battle of the colossus of the medical world - the A. M. A. - and the great Ivy, physiologist, researcher, truth-hunter - and human being!

In the quiet of his hotel room following his arrival from Chicago, Dr. Ivy sketched for me (at my request) skeletal facts about his life. In that 90 minutes, and in the hours which followed, it was possible to absorb just a little of the quality of the man Ivy. You can't be around him for long without sensing his greatness. You are impressed by his humility, and in the same breath you tingle with pride at the monumental integrity, as much a part of him as the little white moustache and the square jaw. You know that here is a rare individual - a man to whom facts and people mean more than titles and gold. And you are glad you've had the privilege of meeting him. Because he is an inspiration to those who might become tired or discouraged, and perhaps let down.

Born 65 years ago in southeastern Missouri, Andrew Ivy grew up in Cape Girardeau. One of the four boys and a daughter, the father was a teacher of chemistry and mathematics.

HE NEVER RAN

Legendary is the story of how, as a youngster, he was backed into a corner by a goat. Realizing the animal was squaring off to charge, the square-jawed young man stole a march and charged head-on into the goat. The surprised animal trotted away. Ivy recalls that what made him excited, was not the billy goat as much as it was his older brother who was watching the drama from the house and laughing at Andy. Ivy sometimes refers to himself as "hill billy and swamp angel."

"As a young man, though of slight build, he went in for boxing, and at 17 weighing 132 pounds, he kayoed the state National Guard champ who tipped the scales at 185 pounds. He's a scrapper, and the something inside him which prompted him to attack the goat (after he first had been threatened) may be the same urge which has kept him on top of the heap in the gigantic power-struggle described in "A Matter of Life or Death."

In 1922 Andrew Ivy received his doctor's degree from Rush Medical College, University of Chicago. He taught in medical school during World War I. A lieutenant in National Guard, he sought more active duty but his superiors did not agree. Subsequently he became professor of physiology at Loyola University Medical School, Chicago; then professor at University of Chicago, and later at Northwestern University; and then University of Illinois. In 1946 he was appointed vice-president of University of Illinois and distinguished professor of physiology and head of the department of clinical science. He still holds the two latter positions, but his contract as vice-president was not renewed, an action of the Board of Trustees which came at the meeting at which President George Stoddard was fired for his handling of the "Krebiozen Affair."

As one of the world's foremost physiologists, Dr. Ivy carried the torch for physical medicine - looked upon by the profession as a sort of medical massage - and he created the first department of physical medicine in a medical school.

As executive director of the National Advisory Council, he set up the machinery under which every part of the nation received research funds, small institutions as well as the big ones. "My thinking was to not make the big bigger, but to make the smaller better," he says.

While head of the Advisory Council, he was responsible for allocation of $25,000 of federal funds for each medical school in the country for research, $5,000 for each osteopathic school, $5,000 for schools of destistry.

As a scientist he believes in the untrammeled right to explore all paths. "We don't know where the discovery for cure of cancer will come from," he points out. "I believe the viruses should be investigated." (And in furtherance of that belief he saw that Dr. Joseph Gregory of Pasadena, Calif., received a $10,000 grant in the mid-forties). He is a firm believer in free choice of physicians and free choice of treatment by physicians, he says, but treatment should be based on knowledge and education, "where only truth is told." He rules out nothing, just because it may happen to be unusual. "I would like to see set up an experiment to learn the effect of sustained hope and prayer on the progress of patients," he asserts.

When Dr. Stoddard asked the University of Illinois Board of Trustees to remove Ivy as vice-president for a supposed scientific error, the effect would have been to punish him by stripping him of his administrative position. As vice-president, in seven years, Dr. Ivy through presenting facts to legislators had raised university funds for medical research from $85,000 to nearly $1 million annually; had increased the scientific budget from $2 million to nearly $11 million annually; had raised $25 million for an expansion program for the colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing, and had aided in obtaining an additional $15 million for clinical facilities.

NOT SATISFIED WITH NO

As a scientist, he will not take no for an answer. Defeatism is not part of his volabulary. For instance, he is astonished that tuberculosis has not been eradicated from U. S. A. "It can be eliminated in five years by vaccinating all negative cases with B. C. G. vaccine and by quarantining in their homes all open cases," he declares. "Why isn't it done? Politics! In many cities the American Tuberculosis Association has built its own buildings as if T. B. will be with us the next 100 years or more."

While many, many doctors and scientists simply gave up on the cancer problem, Andrew Ivy maintained there must be an answer. His theory (and that of Dr. Durovic) is that cancer represents the abnormal repair of injury.

"Normally, when injured, we get proliferation. Then it ceases (the growth of new cells). But in cancer the growth con-

tinues, and finally devours the host. Something in the normal body is able to halt growth at just the right time. Pathologists do not like this view, but basically it cannot be denied. It covers the prophoblastic theory advanced by John Beard and leading to the Krebiozen theory.

"I've always told my physiology students that the only real hope of finding the cure of cancer is by ascertaining the normal defenses of the body against cancer. We know that some animals and some humans are more resistant to cancer than others. One out of every 100,000 bodies cures itself of cancer."

And this in a nutshell is the theory upon which Dr. Durovic worked while developing Krebiozen. He reasoned that the body contains a protective substance which fights the wild, disordered growth of cells; that bodies which do not contain this element cannot resist chaotic cell-growth (cancer) when attacked. So Durovic injected horses with Actinomyces bovis to stimulate the animal to generate a greater amount of the anti-body to fight the cancer. The blood of the animal is then processed and Krebiozen (in very minute quantity) is extracted.

Dr. Ivy opposes use of poisons (drugs), irradiation or surgery "unless absolutely necessary to assist Nature, or as a palliative measure. Our hope is in finding why some are more susceptible than others to cancer," he repeats. "Surgery is a necessary evil. If one has an obstruction, we must do a little plumbing. If a bone won't heal, a little carpentry must be done."

He has studied in the field of radiation since 1920. He recalls a paper read by Dr. Harvey which almost forced the closing of the school which created the Betatron, an instrument found useful "only in the isolated cancer case." He believes cobalt to be the same. "The cross-firing technique is an attempt to limit spray radiation," he says. "I know the effect, and I wouldn't have it!"

Commenting further on this point, he said, "We observed that patients who had been burned up (with irradiation) didn't respond to Krebiozen as did those who hadn't been so treated."

Krebiozen is not given to patients within 30 to 90 days after irradiation, and not within 30 days after such drugs as Cortisone have been administered.

FOUR SONS ARE DOCTORS

Dr. Ivy has given four of his five sons to the medical profession. Mrs. Ivy is a scientist of no mean repute, works a few days each week in the lab. During the war she discovered the cause of "war dropsy," and the importance of protein, a basic discovery in the field of nutrition.

Asked whether surgery may spread certain types of cancer, Dr. Ivy replied, "I lived through the fight in the profession on whether biopsies should or should not be done. Work has been done showing that if the tumor is squeezed, like a boil, it spreads. I've always told my students we must respect the tissues to be removed as well as the normal cells. I've not been an advocate

of extensive radical surgery. It is important to recognize the disease early and excise it. Dr. Warren S. Cole, surgical chief at University of Illinois, showed that cancer can be spread by surgery.

No one has made more crucial discoveries in the physiologies of digestion than has Dr. Ivy. And always - until Krebiozen - he has been able to demonstrate his results.

His experiences in endeavoring to have a fair test made of Krebiozen, either by American Medical Association, American Cancer Society (with whom negotiations again are underway) or National Cancer Institute, qualified Dr. Ivy as a witness at the California hearings where the California Medical Association is sponsoring legislation which would give it complete control of the types of cancer treatment to be permitted in that state.

It has been the contention of those opposing such legislation that C. M. A., by reason of self-interest, would constitute a prejudiced "judge and jury" in event such legislation is adopted, since C. M. A. would dominate the commission, and C. M. A. maintains there are only two acceptable methods of cancer treatment - surgery and irradiation.

Opponents of such legislation contend that by its control of research institutions, clinics, hospitals, and the government organizations concerned with health matters - the very livelihood of doctors if you please - American Medical Association "calls the shots" on research and types of treatment and those decisions are biased.

The seven-year struggle of Drs. Ivy and Durovic to get an impartial test of Krebiozen, proving once and for all its value or worthlessness, has been met with the adamant refusal of A. M. A. to make such an investigation. And because of A. M. A.'s treatment of Krebiozen advocates, Dr. Ivy is convinced an impartial test can be made only via the double-blind controlled experiment.

He has proposed to the A. M. A., A. C. S. and National Cancer Institute that a committee of five physicians be named, two by him, two by "the other side," and a fifth by the four; that each group select one layman, they choosing a third. Sixty patients with brain cancer would be provided. During the next three or six months part of the patients would be treated with Krebiozen, part with mineral oil, and only one layman of the committee of eight would know which patients were getting the drug, which were not.

"At the end of the specified period," says Dr. Ivy, "If I could not select the patients who had been treated with Krebiozen, I would acknowledge Krebiozen to be ineffective. If I could identify those so treated, then the drug should be recognized as having therapeutic value, and entitled to further testing and researching."

The double-blind test is standard in medical circles. Students are subjected to it during examinations. It is the only infallible type of test.

SOUND FAIR?

Does it sound fair? If American Medical Association tells member doctors and the general public through its professional channels as well as via the public press, radio and television that Krebiozen is "worthless" - just a high-grade mineral oil one scientist told the California investigators in May - why does it evade the double-blind test? Why does the National Cancer Institute, which Dr. Raymond Kaiser told the California committee "stands ready to investigate any and all claims," not agree to such a test?

"The whole affair is political," Dr. Ivy contends. "If it were a scientific matter, it could be settled in three months. In July, 1955, we proposed that the Public Health Service arrange a double-blind test. They wanted to have it made using doctors as the evaluating committee. It was pointed out to them that no committee of physicians considering Krebiozen's merits would give it a square deal. They couldn't afford to, they're on record against it and they have to save face. A congressman from Illinois attended the meeting, too. I told them the double-blind test was the only fair way it can be done. Afterwards Surgeon-General Scheele agreed with me that an unprejudiced report would be impossible to get without use of the double-blind test.

"After the investigation by the Illinois Legislative Committee, the A. M. A. was asked by the committee to subject Krebiozen to such a test. The request was turned down. It did no research."

Dr. Ivy told the Californians, in answer to a question - "do American medical schools have freedom of research or must they be screened?" - "Krebiozen was researched thus until the A. M. A. issued the Status Report. Individuals who wanted distribution rights for Krebiozen tried to force Dr. Durovic to get it on the market before it had been thoroughly researched. Publicity was released prematurely during a meeting in March, 1951.

"I wanted 10 universities around the country to be supplied with Krebiozen, free of charge, and let them administer it to patients who had been abandoned. I hoped a few might show a dramatic response. Reports could be kept by doctors caring for the patients and filed with us for use in compiling the total results. Anyone can measure what happens to a patient, we were interested in observations on progress. We ask no doctor for opinions, only what he sees. We then assemble the data.

"From 10 or 12 institutions where Krebiozen was sent, favorable reports came from six clinics, outstanding results came from two clinics. And when the A. M. A. came out against Krebiozen, universities immediately dropped their tests, with only two continuing until the winter of 1953."

SUPPLY DWINDLING

The supply of Krebiozen is dwindling, is expected to be exhausted by fall. Six months are required to replenish it - six months and $350,000.

"Where will the money come from? "I don't know," he says, "but I was in a similar position when I set out to raise $45 million for medical buildings at University of Illinois in 1950. Two years later the money had been appropriated."

That this newest fund-raising assignment may not be as easy is at least tacitly acknowledged by the great Ivy. The massive opposition of the American Medical Association, lack of knowledge by the public about the potentials of Krebiozen make it a task of no mean dimension. But the kind of people who have stuck with Ivy and the Durovics - and there are some big names, too - and the kind of people who will join the crusade as they learn the story - somehow will accomplish the job. (Ed. Note: If you believe this warrants support, we can think of no more worthwhile cause to contribute, pledge or bequeath money than here. The address: Krebiozen Research Foundation, 105 West Adams, Chicago 4, Illinois. Contributions are tax-exempt.)

The Durovics have spent a 2½-million-dollar fortune (the doctor's brother was a munitions-maker in pre-war Yugoslavia) and this kind of charity finally comes to an end. The Durovics, in an effort to have the product properly researched, have dumped half a million dollars into seeing that it was supplied patients requesting it. Now patients are asked to pay the $9.50 per ampule if they are able, if not, they still get it. Though, of course, it is being rationed.

The fact it has been made available without cost, for clinical research, the fact that Dr. Ivy has donated his time - after university hours - puts the lie to the charge of the Chicago Medical Society that Ivy was "profiting" from the "sale of a secret remedy."

The manner in which his three-month suspension was voted by 35 men out of a membership of 6,000 makes interesting reading. He pointed out - as if it were necessary! - that he does not make a living practicing medicine, that he does not need patients, and that he has no listed telephone (he was accused of "advertising.") He further reminded his accusers that as a medical expert, representing the nations of the world at Nuremberg, he was familiar with the A. M. A. canon on fraud. "I told them there was no fraud because no claims had been made, and there was no avarice because we gave Krebiozen away."

"Then the chairman of the ethical relations committee said, "the fellows are mad because you took on those bohunks with something supposed to be good for cancer, you helped them out."

Three months later, at termination of the suspension period, Ivy was invited to return to the Chicago Medical Society roster. He declined, stating, "I still feel the same as I did about Krebiozen, and so you'll have to kick me out again. And that I won't have happen!"

SURVIVAL RECORD

Of approximately 750 cases in United States, 43 patients have survived five years or more, and many more for shorter periods. Another 600 have been treated but scientific data is

adequate so they were not included in the monograph published in September, 1956. An additional 500 have been treated in foreign countries and the ratio of results corresponds to those tabulated in this country.

"Krebiozen's efficacy is the same today," wrote Mr. Bailey, "as it was four years ago when Dr. Ivy compiled what is known as the Ivy report. The four years have confirmed his original findings, and the number of patients now cancer-free and the increasing number in whom the disease has been checked by Krebiozen treatment have convinced him beyond a doubt that Krebiozen is of great value in the management of the cancer patient.

In reply to the question, "is the five-year survival record comparable to that of surgery and irradiation?" Dr. Ivy said, "Surgery and irradiation already had failed before Krebiozen started. In 98 percent of the cases it was so."

Here is additional data as to the effects Krebiozen-treated patients have experienced: "Some relief of pain in 70 per cent of the cases - a few weeks to two or three years. In 50 per cent of the cases a measurable decrease in inflammation decreasing the stress and press on nerves."

Evidence has been accumulating in the files of Krebiozen Research Foundation in Chicago that the Krebiozen approach is on the right track. Dr. Ivy and Dr. Durovic do not represent it as a cure. They stoutly maintain that on the basis of information gathered to date, it holds promise, and certainly should be seriously tested and explored.

"Five to 10 per cent of the patients treated for the past four, five, six and seven years, are still alive," he revealed. "We don't say Krebiozen did that, but no one under the sun can show me a group of hopeless cases with a greater percentage of survival on the basis of spontaneous or natural means."

Dr. Ivy mentions the case of a South American consular official diagnosed as suffering from bladder cancer. A well-known surgeon advised him the cost of surgery would be $5,000. The man is not wealthy. He investigated Krebiozen, became another Krebiozen guinea pig. His pain left almost immediately. Two years later a cystoscopic examination showed no evidence of the tumor.

"A Matter of Life or Death" carries several case histories of what has happened to some patients following Krebiozen treatment. (It should be remembered that only terminal cases are accepted for treatment - after hope has been abandoned by orthodox practitioners).

Here's an example of a more fortunate patient: (For more information write to HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA).

Dr. W. F. P. P. -- Illinois
Patient: E. V., 45 years. - Squamous cell carcinoma of vagina. Advanced.

Medical report September 28, 1950: An external lesion in

the form of an ulcer is present on the right labium minor 2.5 cm. in diameter. On the right wall of vagina a hard, solid mass 3 x 5 cm. in size can be palpated. This mass is connected with external lesion. Tumor painful on touch. Biospy was made at K. J. Hospital. A squamous cell carcinoma was reported. The patient refused surgery and X-ray therapy. Krebiozen started September 28, 1950. October 16, 1950, the physician reported: Remarkable improvement. Three days after first injection of Krebiozen patient reported absence of all pain and discomfort. On October 1, the second injection of Krebiozen was given. On October 9, tumor mass in vaginal wall disappeared completely. External lesion has decreased 50% in size and islands of granulation tissue (new-formed and healing) were present in its base. Feeling of well-being. January 15, 1952: Biopsy was made from the place where tumor was located before, and no cancer cells were found. Patient normal and in excellent condition. June 1, 1957: Patient Normal with no evidence of cancer.

A similar type of report has been published in the case of D. L., an Illinois resident who started on Krebiozen as a terminal carcinoma of the bladder patient at 65 years of age, May 12, 1951. And "no evidence of cancer" was reported by Dr. L. and T. in Oregon, whose Patient, Mrs. J. G., 44 years old, had been considered a terminal patient, and was bedridden, when Krebiozen was administered first in August, 1951. Wrote the doctor in that case on April 29, 1955: "I have never seen a 'cure' of malignant melanoma by any method of treatment. This one is miraculous and passes all understanding." On March 9, 1957, the same doctor wrote: "No change since my last report. No evidence of cancer."

The list is extended, in the book. The appendix carries more cases, results of treatment of lung cancer, uterus, lymphosarcoma of jejunum (intestinal obstruction), breast, colon, pancreas.

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THE STAKES: FREEDOM

By DON C. MATCHAN

(Ed. Note: What basis is there for the claim that the American Medical Association is the spokesman for the medical profession in this country? What is an allopathic doctor, a homeopathic doctor, an eclectic doctor? How do the doctrines and theories of therapeutic treatment vary between these three distinct branches of the healing art?

These, and many other pertinent and vital questions are answered in the following story gleaned from the pages of a sworn affidavit on file with the California Senate Interim Committee on Public Health. The document was prepared by Dr. Joseph C. Vorbeck, M. D., 644 East Main Street, Ventura, Calif., as a preliminary to testimony he expects to present before the committee which is studying the extent of quackery in California.

Because of the grave consequences which may follow adoption by the California legislature of a proposal to create a special board empowered to prohibit any method of treating cancer, Herald of Health brings its readers a summary of the salient points contained in the affidavit. If legislation such as proposed is adopted in California, herculean efforts will be made to duplicate it throughout the land. It has been described by proponents as "pilot legislation.")

Joseph Chester Vorbeck, M. D., is an outspoken doctor of the "old school." He has no love for hypocrisy and doesn't like to be "pushed around." He's a rugged individualist who believes his first obligation is to his conscience and his patient.

He has practiced medicine for nearly 60 years. He has administered the Koch treatment for cancer, to himself and his wife among other patients, and he affirms that this treatment possesses "an invaluable therapeutic method."

Born in Pacific, Mo., Dr. Vorbeck was licensed to practice medicine in Missouri in 1889. He received a California license in 1943 and still practices in Ventura. He was graduated from the American Medical College in St. Louis, a school chartered to teach the eclectic system of medicine. This branch of the healing art is comprised of physicians who combine the practices and medicines selected from all schools of medicine. Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary defines eclectic as "a system of medicine treating disease through specific remedies for individual pathological conditions rather than by treating the body as a whole. Remedies principally botanical. . . . Selecting from various sources what seems to be best."

"The eclectic school of medicine and its system of education and doctrines is a product of American ingenuity is a product of American ingenuity and wisdom," the venerable doctor explains. "Originating in the United States in the early 1880s, it was conceived and established to eliminate the irrational, unscientific and unsound if not barbarous dogmas of treating disease by blistering, bleeding, and salivating the victims, as taught and practiced by allopathic physicians in accordance with the tenets of the allopathic sect." (Ed. Note: Allopathic practitioners are so-called "regular" doctors, or M. D.s.).

"The eclectic doctrine, on the other hand, whose code of ethics is the Golden Rule, is founded upon the belief expressed by the Latin axiom, "Vires, Viatles, Sustenata," sustain the vital forces, do nothing to lower physical vitality and thus contribute to the ravages of disease. Members of the eclectic sect," Dr. Vorbeck continued, "are organized as the National Eclectic Medical Association, "and no other medical organization, including the allopathic group's A. M. A., has authority to speak for members of this sect on matters pertaining to the science of medicine and the healing art."

HIS BACKGROUND

The veteran doctor's medical training included service as first assistant on a staff of six assistants to two distin-

guished St. Louis, Mo., surgeons, Edwin E. Younkin, M. D., and E. Lee Standlee, M. D., professors of surgery and anatomy respectively at the American Medical College. Dr. Vorbeck was granted a pharmacy license also in 1899. He served as a member of the health department in St. Louis, and as substitute professor of pathology at American Medical College.

For three years he was plant surgeon of American Radiator Company, and he served without pay as chief physician to the Mattie Adams Orphanage, Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was co-owner of the Vorbeck Sanitarium in the same city. The institution specialized in treatment of chronic diseases, employing practically every form of therapy which had been scientifically established to be of benefit in treatment of a variety of diseases. Chemotherapy and physiotherapy also were used.

Dr. Vorbeck has qualified as an expert medical witness in court, and represented the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. and the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington. He successfully refuted a set of resolutions adopted by the American Medical Association maintaining, among other things, that there is no basis in science for the use of alcohol as a stimulant, medicine or food.

Dr. Vorbeck remembers what it is to practice as a country doctor. He maintained a general practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics at Kelso, Mo., four years. He recalls winter nights when he kept two teams and drivers on call, sleeping while traveling from one home to another.

From 1921 to 1935 Dr. Vorbeck was the owner, medical director, physicist and chemist of the Federal Radium Laboratories in St. Louis. He moved the headquarters to Ventura in 1936. Business purpose of the laboratories was the treatment of uranium mineral ores for the chemical refinement of radium. In addition, he manufactured Radium Emanation Generators, invented by him, and designed to harness radium and its products of radioactive change, particularly the element known as radon, a highly radioactive gas. When used as directed, the generators liberate radium for therapeutic use in low-dosage form. Its validity as a therapeutic aid was verified by a committee of scientists from University of Missouri acting for the Pure Food and Drug Administration. The report was published in detail by the American Chemical Society in 1933.

NEVER DISPUTED

No department of government, federal or state, ever has disputed or denied me the right to make these claims (about the generator), and this includes the Federal Trade Commission, Pure Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Public Health Service and the Postal Service," Dr. Vorbeck reveals.

First using radium as a therapeutic agent in 1907, Dr. Vorbeck perused the writings of more than 600 eminent authorities as carried in more than 2,000 publications.

"I have used the low-dosage method of radium emanation ex-

tensively in treating of a wide variety of diseases, many of which still are considered therapeutic enigmas by those who do not employ this therapy," he says. "I have witnessed results which ordinary observers regard as little less than miraculous. I employ radioactivity only in the form of the gas-radium emanation, which, like sunshine, is without intrinsic value but which saves the expensive and relatively limited supply of radium."

Dr. Vorbeck pioneered in the study and use of roentgenology for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes, and established his own X-ray laboratory jointly in association with his mother, Margaret A. Vorbeck, M. D., in 1902. That was when X-ray's only available exciting force was the high-tension, high-frequency machine known as static electrical generator. As science improved upon the equipment, it was added to the Vorbeck laboratories.

The veteran physician-surgeon's experience encompasses extensive personal professional experience with the use of X-ray therapy for treatment of cancer. He has had extensive experience in use of X-ray for diagnostic purposes. During World War 2 he served as roentgenologist in the clinic of Everett C. Beach, M. D., Oxnard, Calif., where he did the technical and diagnostic work in more than 200 X-ray investigations a month from October, 1942, to July, 1943.

From July, 1943, to May, 1944, Dr. Vorbeck served as medical director of the medical center for civilian employees, established and conducted by the U. S. Navy and contractors of the Pacific Naval Air Base, Port of Hueneme, Calif.

In the affidavit he has filed with the Senate Interim Committee, Dr. Vorbeck declares: "By reason of study, training and experience, I am familiar with the three distinctly different sectarian systems of medical education in the United States, the completion of whose curriculums lead to the degree Doctor of Medicine, M. D.

THE THREE SCHOOLS

"These three schools, identified by name are: The regular school, the word 'regular' in this instance being a synonym of the term 'allopathic'; the homeopathic school; and the eclectic school."

The peppery physician describes as "political puppets and satraps of the American Medical Association," such groups as the health and welfare departments of federal, state, county, and city governments; food and drug bureaus, boards of health. He describes the American Cancer Society as a "satellite" of American Medical Association.

Launching into his reasons for objecting to a board or agency with supreme authority to dictate the kind of modalities which may be used to treat such diseases as cancer, Dr. Vorbeck expostulated: "It is axiomatic in our beloved country that, 'Give a legislative bill an attractive and appealing title, back it with well organized and abundantly financed propaganda and an active lobby of persuasive ladies and gentlemen who solicit

and pledge votes, and the bill, whether good or bad, wise or foolish, is almost certain to pass."

"Proponents of this bill have termed it a 'cancer quack bill'. Everybody wants public protection against medical quackery. Everybody wants the tortured victims of this most agonizing disease to be made well and happy. Accordingly, the mere title of the bill inclines everybody to be for it.

"But it is not enough that the title of the bill shall be alluring, or that its alleged purpose shall be good. It remains for the legislators to ascertain whether the measure will produce good or bad results, and whether the acts contemplated lie within the legislative body's jurisdiction, questions which must give pause to the state and to even the federal legislative bodies. . . .

OBJECTIONS LISTED

"Objections to the bill are fundamental. Points at issue are these:

1. Whether the proposals are designed to destroy medical freedom in California and become the opening wedge by which this freedom is destroyed in the United States.

2. Whether, as proclaimed by proponents, the treatment of cancer by surgery, X-ray, and radium be the only methods that have been found effective as a cure for cancer.

3. Whether the medical sect, organized and selling health under the name of American Medical Association, which, while it glorifies in the precision of its logic and in the purity of its morals, extols the use of surgery, X-ray and radium as the only methods found to be effective in treatment of cancer, be a sect deserving of the respect or the derision of mankind.

"This is not the first time the policy-makers of the A. M. A. have thought fit to display their ingenuity on momentous questions. . . . Even if their proposals as contained in the bill were of less fearful importance, I think it an absolute civic, professional and moral duty to expose the fallacies abounding in the tenets of the sect, and the iniquities abounding in the principles, policies and practices of the sect's organization - the A. M. A. from its center to its circumference. It is no matter of pride or of pleasure. It is their business to take precautions against doing that which would give others cause to degrade them.

"The vast powers mentioned in the bill are vested in a special board empowered to prohibit any method of treating cancer that had been found to be harmful or worthless. . . .

"But the chief of the board or bureau is in fact supreme. He is nowhere compelled to accept its advice or that of anyone. As these immense powers are conferred upon the chief and exercised through his associates on the board, the question of personality becomes important. It is a notorious fact that no

physician, M. D., in general, who is not an orthodox member of the A. M. A. is acceptable to the membership and hierarchy of that organization. And this applies to all medical boards, bureaus, faculties of medical schools and medical laboratories, including hospital staffs.

"At the very threshold, therefore, the legislators are confronted by the remarkable and amusing fact that they are asked to turn over all questions relating to the noble science of medicine and the healing art to an aggregation comprised almost exclusively of members of the so-called regular, or allopathic sect.

"That includes questions of combating and conquering the disease cancer and its ravages; it includes that group of physicians and surgeons who, either ignorantly or knavishly, squeeze from the waxy hands of doomed cancer victims the luscious fees with which to pay for the cruel and in general spurious therapeutic use of the knife, the X-ray and radium; it includes that class of physicians and surgeons whose professional reputations are protected by concealing errors of incompetency in consultations with associates who concur in the assertion 'medical science is without any other remedy or method than that which has been employed.'

"It includes the protection of those physicians and surgeons who aspire to a monopoly of the lucrative cancer market, and who have the boldness to assert that any claim of therapeutic value in the treatment of cancer, on behalf of any method of treatment advertised direct to the public, would be deemed to be false.

NO REFLECTION

"Not for a moment would I be understood as reflecting in any respect upon the good intentions, either of the legislators who have been misled into introducing the bill, or of the members of the legislature who have been deceived into supporting it. Neither do I criticize those who conduct the great and wonderful channels of publicity - the public press, radio and television who have been swept off their feet by the propaganda disseminated by sources presumed to be authorities, that has been imposed upon their unsuspecting confidence.

"I am fully aware that among those who make up the membership of the sect and organization complained of, there are many brilliant men and women. But because of the threat of severe reprisals, including expulsion from membership and its costly consequences, they remain conformists and thus, for their servility to the principles, policies, practices, edicts and proclamations of the A. M. A., they continue to be full beneficiaries of its iniquities, if not actual accessories thereof.

"I respectfully request the honor and privilege of appearing before your Honorable Committee as a witness to give evidence in proof of what I have said and what I shall say in the following summary of affirmations:

1. "The American Medical Association (A. M. A.) and its

local component bodies in the states, counties and cities is the organization of a medical sect whose dogmas of therapeutic practice are in accordance with the doctrine of faith and belief founded upon two philosophies: the philosophy expressed by the Latin phrase, 'Contraria, Contrariis, Curantur,' and the philosophy 'Contrariis, Oppenenda' meaning in order to cure, I must oppose, or the Law of Opposition.

2. "The American Medical Association makes the claim that it is 'the national organization of the medical profession,' and that 'it belongs to all other physicians of this country.' These claims are knowingly false. They perpetrate a fraud upon the American public. Making and publicizing these claims shows A. M. A. credibility for what it is. These claims force the conclusion that the A. M. A. has authority to speak for and represent the individuals and physicians, M. D.s, who make up the membership of the national medical profession. They are erroneous, misleading and unwarranted by the facts.

3. "The national medical profession membership is made up of the physicians, M. D.s, who are disciples of three definitely different medical sects, the philosophies, creeds and dogmas of which are as unlike as are those of the Christian, Hebrew, Moslem and other religious sects, each and all of which are guaranteed the same limited rights and privileges, no more and no less.

"The homeopathic sect teaches and practices the art of healing in accordance with the doctrine of theory founded on the Law of Similars, expressed by the Latin axiom, 'Similia, Similibus, Curanter,' meaning 'Like cures like.' Homeopathy as defined by Webster means 'the doctrine or theory of curing disease with very minute doses of medicine which in a healthy person would profuce a condition like that of the disease treated.'

"Each of these sects has its own individual national organizations with component bodies in states, counties and cities.

"The sect whose orthodox adherents call themselves 'regulars' banded together as the A. M. A. establish themselves as competitors of the other two sects in the field of medicine and in the practice of the healing art.

4. "The so-called regular or allopathic sect has waged a competitive war of extermination against the institutions and members of the homeopathic and eclectic sects for more than 50 years. In this war, the allopathic sect has employed a conglomeration of motives including defamation, detraction, intrigue, jealousy, obstruction, suppression, oppression, selfishness, bigotry and conspiracy to accomplish the purpose.

THE GOAL

"The goal is and was monopoly of the institutions of medical learning; monopoly of the right to treat the sick in the hospitals of the land; monopoly of the legal right to say what is and what is not a therapeutic agent; monopoly of public medical opinion; monopoly of the right to set up and enforce a

sectarian code of ethics for the national medical profession; monopoly of the right and privilege of rendering professional medical services anywhere, in accordance with methods of treatment other than those taught and promulgated by the A. M. A.; in few words - the goal of union of State and Medicine, with the high priests of the A. M. A. temple of medicine in Chicago in complete control.

"By collusion with the managements of hospitals, the A. M. A. has denied and is denying individual citizens numbering tens of thousands the right to have medical treatment in hospitals by physicians other than those who hold A. M. A. membership.

5. "The bill in question, if enacted, would interfere with the right and duty of the physician to prescribe in accordance with his individual professional judgment."

LAUDS KOCH TREATMENT

The affidavit concludes with Dr. Vorbeck's statement on the therapeutical value of the Koch cancer treatment, a modality which has been declared worthless by the American Medical Association and the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

"I am personally and professionally familiar with the use and therapeutic value of the Koch treatment for treating cancer," he avers. "I took this treatment myself for the type of cancer identified as sarcoma more than 25 years ago, with prompt, complete, and permanent cure as the result. I prescribed and administered this treatment for a large and conspicuous abdominal growth with prompt, complete and permanent results. The patient was my wife.

"I have prescribed and administered this treatment to a significant number of patients afflicted with various types of cancer. Some instances were symptomatically cured; some proved fatal, in all of which the cases were far advanced, after surgery, X-ray and radium had been used futilely. With rare exceptions, even in the fatal cases, a marvelous relief of pain followed its use. In some cases where opiates had been given at regular intervals daily for relief of pain, the strength and frequency of doses could be greatly modified.

"From the foregoing experience, I pronounce the Koch treatment for cancer an invaluable therapeutic method from the physical and economic stand-point. I consider it my humanitarian, my professional, and my civic and moral duty to give my patients the potential benefits of this, the Koch chemotherapy treatment for the disease cancer, before or after they have been subjected to the knife, X-ray, and radium. I cannot conscientiously prescribe or recommend the use of surgery, X-ray or radium after the condition known as metastasis has been clinically determined to exist."

HERALD OF HEALTH
May - 1958
2454 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco 9, California.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILENCE
Thomas Jefferson

"FLUORIDATION RULED ILLEGAL"

Under this straight forward title the Journal of the American Medical Association; carried the following item in Volume 165, Number 5, October 5, 1957:

"Fluoridation Ruled Illegal. -- The Supreme Court has ruled that metropolitan Toronto cannot add fluorine compounds to the water it supplies to 13 municipalities. The argument began when one of the municipalities sued Toronto, which was proposing to fluoridate the water. (Forest Hill). The first local decision was that the senior authority was perfectly entitled to do so, but the Ontario Appeal Court reversed this decision, and when Toronto carried its case to the Supreme Court the latter endorsed the Ontario Appeal Court's decision by five to two. The majority decision says that the new Metropolitan Toronto by-law is not aimed at making the supply of water more pure and wholesome but is designed "to cause the inhabitants of the Metropolitan area, whether or not they wished to do so, to ingest daily small quantities of fluoride in the expectation that this will render great numbers of them less susceptible to tooth decay." Hence the byway is considered to have exceeded the powers conferred by the Ontario legislature. This raises the question as to whether other Ontario municipalities that have already fluoridated their water are acting beyond their legal powers. The situation could be put right by fresh legislation at the next session of the Ontario Provincial Parliament."

Other municipalities laboring under the menace of mass medication have reason to be encouraged by the action of the Supreme Court across our northern border.

A STATEMENT ON THE FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

by the

MEDICAL-DENTAL AD HOC COMMITTEE

on

EVALUATION of FLUORIDATION

We believe this "statement" has important information for those engaged in the medical, dental, and related fields of public health and medical science. We hope it receives the careful consideration it merits.

The "statement" is a strictly professional undertaking and represents the joint efforts of many doctors and scientists in various parts of this country who have conducted an extensive investigation of the facts and other information related to fluoridation.

The "statement" is especially concerned with the problem of doctors who treat individual patients and who al-

ways think of them as individuals.

The preliminary circulation of this "statement", revealed that thousands of physicians, dentists and scientists are in accord with the analysis of fluoridation problems discussed herein.

Jonathan Forman, M. D.,
National Chairman
Columbus, Ohio

A. Allen London, D. D. S.,
National Secretary
Boonton, New Jersey

The Medico-Dental ad hoc Committee on Evaluation of Fluoridation is a voluntary organization formed for the purpose of independently studying this highly controversial subject. This investigation is a continuing project. The "Statement" represents the current evaluation of fluoridation based upon existing evidence and the potentialities indicated by medical experience, perspective, and the trends of scientific investigation. Correspondence with the committee is invited.

Address all communications to:

THE NATIONAL SECRETARY, Dr. A. Allen London - 714 Main St., Boonton, New Jersey.

CITIZENS MEDICAL REFERENCE BUREAU, Inc.
Setauket -- Long Island, New York

FLUORIDATION

While on this subject of outstanding people, the following list of other dignataries, well-informed people and groups, who oppose artificial Fluoridation and the Mass-Medication of the public, and the loss of proper doctor-patient relationship might be interesting:

His Holiness Pope Pius XII,
Rev. James Keller, M. M., Christophers,
Rev. Lyle F. Sheen, Pastor St. Malachys, and many other church dignataries,
Christian Science Followers,
Hon. J. J. Delaney, New York,
Hon. A. L. Miller, M. D., Nebraska (U. S. Congress),
Hon. Senator Lundgren, Massachusetts,
Mr. James Rorty, Noted feature writer,
Dr. M. Klorer, Doctor of Philosophy and physicist, City College, New York,
Mrs. Aileen S. Robinson, Writer, Past Pres. Junior High P. T. A.;
Major G. R. Jordan, Ret. U. S. A. (get his material on Fluorine),
Carl L. Holmgren, City Commissioner, Rapid City, S. D. (Note: Read his paper "The Moral Issues in Fluoridation")
Congressman Usher L. Burdick,

Robert Edward Edmondson, Bend, Oregon, Noted independent publicist,
Hon. J. Weir, Minnesota,
Dr. B. Nesin, Director of Laboratory, N. Y. City Water-Gas-Electricity. (This department has largest library on Fluorine in U.S.)
Arthur Ford, Water Commissioner, New York City.
Thomas Skinker, (Retired) Water Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. (Award Winner A. W. W. A.)
Nelson E. Fuller, P. E. Sanitary Engineer, Batavia, New York
Mr. K. K. Pauluov, Noted Researcher (Has challenged top promoters to debate.)
Mr. Henry Presholdt, Pres., Monite Water-Proofing Glue Co.
Charles E. Perkins, Noted Bio-chemist
Maurico Natenberg, Writer
Madison County and Anderson City (Indiana) City and County Boards of Health (All M. D.'s)

Following are a few associations who have come out in opposition

Pasteur Institute
French Dental Association
Local Union of Chemical Works, AFL-CIO
Association of American Physicians and Surgeons
Chiropractic Physicians
119 Dentists of Worcester Dental Society - 51 Members Worcester Medical Society
Daughters of American Revolution, Ohio
New York State Conference, D. A. R.
Royal Swedish Medicine Society
Switzerland Health Association
Rubber Worker and Textile Worker Unions
Association of Homopathic Physicians
Quite a few local Medical Societies
New York Federation of Womens Clubs
Womans Patriotic Conference on National Defense
Daughters of American Colonists
Medical-Dental Ad Hoc Committee on Evaluation of Fluoridation (1500 physicians and dentists, scientists)

Some food processors who state they do not use artificially fluoridated water in their plants: (Reprints of their statements available.)

Hershey Chocolate Co.
Monarch Finer Foods
Battle Creek Food Co.
A. J. Heinz Co.
General Food Corp.
Pitt Brewing Co. (Pittsburgh, Pa.

A FEW OF THE THOUSANDS OF PROMINENT OPPONENTS OF ARTIFICIAL FLUORIDATION (MASS-MEDICATION)

Dr. Chas. G. Heyd, former A. M. A. president
Dr. Alton Ochsner, one of the world's outstanding surgeons
Dr. C. C. Bass, Dean Emeritus, Tulane University
Dr. Clive M. McCay, Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Cornell University
Dr. Ralph Pino, former President, Michigan State Medical Society
Dr. C. J. Stringer, Chief Ingham Co., Chest Hospital, Lansing, Mic
Dr. M. S. Rhode, former Chief of Staff, Bellevue Hospital, New York City

Dr. Alfred Taylor, research scientist, University of Texas.
Dr. V. O. Hurme, Dir. Forsythe Dental Infirmary for Children, Boston, Massachusetts
Dr. Ludwik Gross, Chief of Cancer Research for the V. A.
Dr. Jonathan Forman, editor, Ohio State Medical Journal
Dr. F. B. Exner, former Pres. King County Medical Society
Dr. Simon Beisler, Chief of Urology, Roosevelt Hospital
Dr. Fred Wittich, past Pres. International Assn. of Allergists, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Dr. D. G. Stoyn, Prof. of Pharmacology University of Pretoria, Union of South Africa
E. J. Ryan, D. D. S., editor, ORAL HYGIENE
Dr. James G. Kerwin, D. D. S., Passaic, New Jersey Health Dept. (Read his article in the Feb. 1958 issue "Dental Digest")
Dr. Marvin Smith, Miami, Florida
Dr. A. A. London, D. D. S., Boonton, N. J. (Board of Health)
Dr. Hugh Sinclair, Vice-President Magdalen College, Oxford, England
Sir Stanton Hicks, Prof. of Human Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Australia
Dean Rene Fabre, Faculte de Pharmacie, Paris, France
Dr. Gordon B. Leitch, formerly member of editorial staff of Northwest Medicine
Dr. Gunnar Santesson, Medical Clinic, Royal Serofimer Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
Such leading allergists as Drs. G. L. Waldbott, Detroit; Albert Rowe, Oakland, Calif.; Harry Rogers, Riverton, N. J.; Mason Lowanco, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. McK. Pipes, Ashville, N. C.

A Few More Who Oppose Mass-Medication

Dr. Heard, D. D. S. (nationally known) Hereford, Texas
Dr. Leo Spira, M. D., Vienna-London-New, World Researcher (fluorine)
Dr. Max Ginns, D. D. S., Sr. Dental Consultant Worcester City Hospital
Dr. William Wolf, M. D., Clinical Prof. N. Y. University, Dental Laboratory
Dr. Chas A. Brusch, B. S., M. D., Director Cambridge Medical Center
Dr. Raymond L. Girardot, D. D. S., F. A. C. P. (Remember his article "They Didn't Know the Gun Was Loaded")
Dr. Robt. J. H. Mick, Lt. Col. U. S. Dental Corps (challenged promoters with cash rewards)
Dr. Reuben Feltman, D. D. S., Research Dentist, General Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey
Dr. Chas. Dillon, D. D. S., L. S. D., noted English Dentist
Dr. Robert S. Harris, Ph. D., Bio-chemist Professor M. I. T.
Dr. Frank P. Underhill (late) Prof. of Pharm. and Toxicology, Yale University
Dr. Paul Phillips, Bio-chemist, University of Illinois
Dr. W. T. Schroenck, Rolla School of Mines
Dr. James W. Thornton, D. D. S., Board of Education, Mt. Vernon, New York
Dr. Harry Masslor, Univ. of Illinois College of Dentistry
Dr. Alison, M. D., Los Angeles, Former Pres. Cal. State Medical Society (get reprint of copy of his statement from Committee Member)
Dr. P. P. Oliver, Prof. of Classics, University of Illinois
Dr. D. E. McCoy, University of Illinois

Dr. Johnson, Dental Director, University of Texas
Dr. V. H. Smith, University of Arizona
Dr. F. F. Heyroth, M. D., Cincinnati, Board of Health
Dr. Daniel Tobin, Director Guggenheim Foundation for Children
Dr. Hans Neuman, M. D., Dept. of Dental Research, Columbia University
Dr. George O. Boucher, M. D., Long Beach, Calif. (child specialist)
Dr. Alonzo J. Shadman, M. D., noted Boston physician (50 years)
Dr. Henry W. Cave, Consulting surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital
Dr. Edw. Eglee, Specialist Thoracic diseases.
Dr. Thos. J. Kerwin, Urologist, Flower Fifth Hospital
Dr. William Coda Martin, Geriatrician, Coler Memorial Hospital.

These lists could go on and on. We believe the names given will give data as to the qualifications of these individuals and groups.

FLASH -- Recently action by a group of 44 St. Petersburg, Florida Doctors caused the city to discontinue artificial fluoridation.

C. D. Harris
Box 4206 - Tower Grove Station
St. Louis 16, Missouri

Suggested Folio

116-page-folio - C. D. Harris - $1.00

OUR MEDICATED FOOD SUPPLY

It is bad enough to have to cope with the over zealous "do gooder" of the Welfare State vintage, who force mass medication upon the public at public expense, but at least we can fight back at this form of unconstitutional politicking.

When chemicals and drugs are added to our foods for the purpose of preserving them with no regard as to how we will react, we are faced with a situation, which only the government through the Federal Drug and Food Administration can fight. However, housewives can help to protect their families, at least insofar as packaged foods are concerned, by reading the label of contents on every package of food bought; refusing to purchase chemically preserved and adulterated foods, and supporting legislation now pending, to control it.

"In An Effort To Eliminate Traces of Antibiotics from the nation's milk supply, the Food and Drug Administration has issued restrictions on dosages of these drugs for cattle."

Consumer Research Bulletin, August, 1957 -- Page 33

"Don't Eat The Neck of Turkey, capon, or other fowl. A Consumers' Research subscriber, science professor in a Midwestern university, suggested that this warning needed frequent emphasis lest consumers forget that pellets of diethylstilbestrol -- an artificial hormone to give birds

a plump appearance and make them tender -- are implanted supposedly at the base of the skull in a portion that is discarded when the bird is dressed."

Consumer Research Bulletin, March -- 1957 -- Page 33

"Penicillin in Fluid Milk. C. C. McLean, Arch. Pediat. 73:276--277 (Aug.) 1956 (New York."

Journal of American Medical Association -- Page 1424

December 8, 1956

"Food Poisoning Due to Nicotinic Acid in Meat: Report of an Outbreak. E. D. Lyman, C. J. Potthoff and H. P. Jacobi, Nebraska M. J. 42:243--245 (May) 1957 (Lincoln)."

Journal of American Medical Association -- Vol. 164, No. 17, August 24, 1957 -- Page 1989

PENICILLIN IN MILK

The Elimination Of White Bread made with chemically treated flour from the diet is called for in certain types of severe chronic skin disease by one physician. At a meeting of the Texas Academy of General Practice last fall, Dr. Arthur G. Schoch of Dallas pointed out that many of his patients improved markedly within a few weeks after they quit eating commercially-made white bread. He also indicated that he had treated a number of patients suffering from perpetuation of a penicillin reaction by eliminating milk from their diets. The penicillin appears in the milk of cows which have been given penicillin injections for various diseases."

Consumers' Research Bulletin, Page 4
December, 1955

"DOCTOR SAYS WE MAY BE EATING CANCER"

"Dr. William E. Smith of Englewood, N. J., a cancer researcher, makes the statement in a letter placed in the congressional record today by Rep. Delaney (D. -- New York).

"Delaney is the author of legislation proposing changes in the Federal food and drug laws for tighter restrictions on the use of chemical food additives.

"Smith has been a staff researcher at Harvard Medical School, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Sloan-Kettering Institute for cancer, and now holds a fellowship from the American Academy of Nutrition for cancer studies."

A. P. Release,
February 25, 1957

"ADDITIVES IN FOOD"

"This matter of chemical ingredients in food in my opinion is one of the really serious and important public relations problems of the foods industry."

Bradshaw Mintner, Retiring Ass't Secretary of Health Education and Welfare.
Vol. 162, No. 2, Journal Of American Medical Association, September 8, 1956 -- Page 210.

"ANOTHER DAY OF RECKONING

"Fifty years ago the first Food and Drug Act was passed into law by Congress and it is a tribute to the Food and Drug Administration that the particular abuses that the Act was originally designed to correct have passed into the unreality of history."

The New England Journal of Medicine -- Page 1102
December 6, 1956

"CHEMICALS IN OUR FOOD SUPPLY"

Consumer Reports, September, 1956 -- Page 455

"HOW PURE IS YOUR FOOD?"

Exclusive Interview with Chief of U.S. Food and Drug Administration, George P. Larrick.

U.S. News and World News Report -- May 31, 1957

"YOU ARE SCIENCE'S NEW GUINEA PIG"

Doctors Sound Off Against Obsolete Laws That Permit Some Chemists to Conduct Their Experiments on Your Dinner Table.

By Joan Dickinson
New York Mirror Magazine
June 30, 1957

"NEW PROBLEMS OF FOOD SAFETY"

Journal of American Medical Association -- Page 28
September 22, 1956

"Included in the seized foods was a carload of wheat damaged by lead paint pigment previously transported in the car."

Food and Drug Administration,
Release Tuesday, January 29, 1957

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"SPRAYS CONTANIMATE FOOD USED IN
AMERICAN HOMES"

Liver, Stomach Disorders Seem Possible From Continued Consumption, Says Sammartino.

Bergen Record, June 11, 1957. Bergenfield. "Many of the foods Americans are eating today have poisons in them, Dr. Peter Sammartino, President of Fairleigh Dickinson University, told Rotary Club members at yesterday's luncheon meeting in Clinton Inn, Tenafly . . ."

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"PENICILLIN'S ENTRY INTO MILK FOUGHT!"

A. P. Dispatch -- St. Louis, Missouri date line

"The Federal Food and Drug Administration is seeking means of removing small quantities of penicillin present in a "significant percentage of today's market milk," Commissioner George P. Larrick said today.

"We have asked the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with us in a very broad educational campaign designed to acquaint dairymen with the steps they must follow to produce clean milk free of penicillin," Larrick said in a speech prepared for the third annual conference of the Council on Consumer Information."

-

CONTAMINATED FOOD SEIZED BY FEDERAL FOOD AND
DRUG ADMINISTRATION AMONG IT BULK GRAIN
AND FLOUR

"Seventy-one shipments of contaminated flour were seized. Eight of these, aggregating 476½ tons consisted of bulk grain and flour containing poisonous chemicals added for seed treatment, or to prevent insect and rodent damage during shipment and storage."

Release of Food and Drug Administration
September 30, 1957

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"CONSUMERS NEED TO LEARN HOW TO
PICK ORANGES FOR QUALITY"

"WHAT DOES GRADE "A" MEAN? To most housewives it is a symbol for high quality, and quality is synonymous with wholesomeness. That was the report of William H. Feldman, D. V. M., of the Mayo Clinic, at a food and drug conference. Mr. Feldman

found that the people he interviewed assumed as a matter of course that if poultry was labeled "Grade "A"," it would also have been inspected for disease and other signs of unwholesomeness. He pointed out, however, that such is not the case, and poultry that is inspected and subsequently graded, must carry the additional legend "Inspected for Wholesomeness" and "Graded." In order to avoid confusing and misleading the consumer, it was suggested that when uninspected poultry is graded the words "not inspected" should appear on the label along with the grade marking.

Consumer Bulletin,
November, 1957 -- Page 29

MASS MEDICATION VIA CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF FRUITS AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION TAKES STEP TO PRESERVE RIGHT OF FREE CHOICE

"CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES added after fruits and vegetables have been harvested must now be declared on the label. Growers organizations are putting pressure on the Food and Drug Administration to exempt the shippers of fresh produce from the labeling requirements. It seems that consumers don't like to buy lemons, for example, labeled "To Maintain Freshness in Transit --This Fruit has been Protected with Sodium O-Phenylphenate." Commissioner George P. Larrick has taken the position that "the consumer has a right to know whether a preservative is added to food and what it is." For the consumer's sake, we hope he can maintain his forthright stand."

Consumer Bulletin, November, 1957
Page 33

Prior to the appearance of this release we did some investigating on our own, which bears out the contention of Consumer Bulletin.

The following cards measuring three by five inches were on fruit shipments but discarded by the retailer, no doubt for the obvious reason that it would curb consumer appeal.

These cards are very small, and the note to retailers announcing the Federal Food and Drug Administration requirement to display the ruling is in four point type, so that the average person would not notice it or could scarcely read it if he did.

"To Maintain Freshness in Transit--This Fruit Has Been Biphenyl Protected."

"The Freshness of This Fruit Has Been Protected With Biphenyl.

"Note: to Retailers -- Federal Food and Drug Administration Requires That All Retailer Display This Card With The Fruit At Time of Sale.

We Have Observed No Retailers Displaying These Cards.

The preceding articles were taken from the CITIZENS MEDICAL REFERENCE BUREAU, INC., (Against Comulsory Medicine or Surgery for Children or Adults), Setauket, Long Island, New York.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

of

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

of

North Dakota

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

MR. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, This office is swamped with letters about homemade bread. Most inquire, "Where can we get this unbleached flour? Where can we get this bread?"

I have the following communication from the Angelbread Foundation of Las Vegas, Nev.:

Representative USHER L. BURDICK,
State of North Dakota, United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BURDICK:

Your statement calling on American housewives to make their own bread which appeared on United Press International wire today was most interesting, and I must say I welcomed the statement because I agree with you nearly 100 percent.

However, you will shortly receive four loaves of a homemade bread manufactured by a commercial plant. This bread will come to you from Minneapolis where it is now being made, and the enclosed folder will tell you the full story of the most delicious piece of bread you have ever tasted in your life.

We hope to build hospitals throughout the country from the sale of Angelita's Bread, and perhaps the bread will help support you in your new campaign against pastelike, store-bought breads.

Incidentally, the bread has just been introduced into Fargo, North Dakota, and during this present week we have baked 8,000 loaves in the Holsum bakery plant there. Which only proves that your constituents have good taste for a real homemade bread.

Sincerely,

AL FREEMAN.

In addition to this letter, this concern sends the following pamphlet:

NUN'S HOMEMADE BREAD MAY BE MIRACLE
TO BUILD NEW HOSPITALS

(By Hubbard Keavy)

HENDERSON, NEV. --Amid plenty, Al Freeman was literally starving. He couldn't retain a bite of food in the Rose de Lima Hospital, here in an oxygen tent to clear up an ailment in his lung dating back to his combat service in Italy in World War II.

Then a nun fed him a piece of buttered and toasted bread.

Freeman lived on this bread for 5 days, saying with the gratitude of a man freed from great hunger, "This must have been made by an angel."

He missed the wonderful-tasting bread when he got home and often went back to the hospital to get a loaf. The Sisters of St. Dominic couldn't sell the bread, but Freeman, like many other ex-patients who had tasted the bread while they were ill, left a generous donation at the little chapel. Freeman, a publicist, represents the Sands Hotel in nearby Las Vegas and had been trying for a year to raise funds for the badly needed extra beds at Rose de Lima.

He thought up the idea of putting the bread on the commercial market with a royalty contribution going to build up Rose de Lima Hospital and then to build other hospitals all over the country. The bread seemed unusually good to him--but to make sure, Freeman sent hundreds of loaves out to people all over the country asking for their frank opinion.

When the sampling was done, Freeman knew he had something special in the way of bread. People wrote that they had never tasted bread so delicious in all their lives, that it was even better than their own homemade bread.

The recipe used by Sister Angelita was 100 years old, first used by her grandmother in her native Germany. The trick was to get a commercial baker to make the bread as good as Sister Angelita.

The Sands Hotel got behind the project, with its president, Jack Entratter personally heading the work, and finally 700 loaves were produced commercially at a cost of $20 each. And Freeman knew he had started something when; during the first week the bread was on sale in Las Vegas, 5,000 loaves were snapped up. As 3 cents a loaf royalty, that meant $150 for Rose de Lima.

Entratter set up a charitable Angelita Bread Foundation, with a trustee board composed of a Lutheran, a Mormon, a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jew. The goal--to market the bread nationally, to build Rose de Lima Hospital, then to build hos-

pitals wherever needed. The Foundation is making contracts with quality bakers in most large cities--they get the recipe, their secret of mixing and the trademark "Angelita's Bread" for one simple thing--an agreement to contribute a royalty on each of the loaves to the Angelita Bread Foundation to build hospitals.

Sister Felicia, administrator of the Rose de Lima Hospital, prays daily for the success of the project. Last year, her small, overworked staff took care of 3,000 patients--48 percent of whom were Lutheran, Protestant, Baptist, and Methodist; 22 percent of whom were Jewish; and 30 percent of whom were Catholic--all the Sisters were concerned with was the fact that they were all ill and needed care.

Soon Angelita's bread will be out on the market. Soon, with the help of God, Sister Felicia will have her badly needed extra beds, and communities all over America will have other badly needed hospitals.

"Do you suppose," Freeman asked Sister Felicia, "that after we get a good start with the hospitals that the Angelita Foundation might have a little left over to help us build a synagogue in Las Vegas?"

Sister Felicia topped Freeman's little jest, "Why certainly, Al--do you suppose you might call it St. Dominic's Synagogue?"

Small mills all over the country can turn out unbleached flour, and one large mill in North Dakota, the State Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. Dak., can supply this flour and no doubt hundreds of small mills throughout the country can supply it.

I was afraid this bread would not be produced in quantities because housewives were too busy to bake, but this pamphlet shows the way out. Let the bakers bake the bread in quantities from unbleached flour and under a formula exactly like the homemade bread process. That would supply what I feared that housewives would not find time to make. It looks as though we were going to get somewhere on homemade bread.

One other caution--good bread cannot be made from doctored water. Fluoride in water used in bread poisons the bread. Buy your bread where good pure natural water is used. If the water will kill a goldfish don't use it. Natural water has fluoride in it, but nature has buffeted it with other ingredients so as to make nature's water safe to drink and to cook with.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
June 9, 1958
Washington, D. C.

WHAT THE GREAT RELIGIONS TEACH - Contributions of 36 Religions From earliest times to the Finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The truths that have guided mankind from the earliest times

to the finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

1958, Copyrighted Publication - Two Years in Preparation.

This book explains man's search away from self-centeredness to total happiness as found in the spiritual teachings of:

Buddhism - Hinayaha, Mahayana, Zen
Christianity - its many divisions, Christian Science, Mormon, Quakers, Rosicrucians and Theosophy
Confucianism - Incas, Tibet
Druids - Celts
Essenes - (Dead Sea Scrolls)
Greece and Rome - Mystery Cults and Pythagoras
Hinduism - Vedanta, Yoga, Jains and Sikhs
Islam - Mohammedanism - Moslem, Bahai, and Sufi
Judaism - Hebrew
Mayan - Toltec - Aztec
Mithraism
Taoism - Lao Tzu
Zoroastrianism - Parsees - ending with a discussion of the Dead Sea Scrolls

The Series in Life Magazine covered only 6 religions and devoted most of its pages to the shell of their outer ceremonies.

Arnold Toynbee says, "Man must learn to regard all the higher religions as revelations of God. Civilizations are but stepping stones in man's progress to deeper spiritual insight."

In this book you will find truths the clergy does not know.

It will answer such questions as: Is there proof of God? What is the place of religion in modern life today? Is religion outmoded? etc.

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MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

BEIRUT, LEBANON

(Via Western Union Cable) - Standard Oil and the Rockefeller boys in Washington (Dulles and Eisenhower) have created here the hottest spot for American cannon fodder since World War II.

If World War III breaks out in Lebanon (the chances here being figured about even) it will be due solely to Standard Oil's greed and the subservience to the House of Rockefeller of our Administration in Washington.

The phoney reason given Congress by Eisenhower for ordering the landing of the Marines here this week was that he did it to protect Americans." A Congressman who will accept this reason should have his head (if any) examined. No American has been molested in Lebanon like those 30 American business men who were kidnapped by Cuban rebels and held as hostages. Ike didn't even bother to send their families a message of condolence.

His concern over the Lebanese situation is written all over the place here. A successful revolution will mean that the rebels will capture the town of Sidon, 25 miles south of here, and take over the tidewater terminus of Standard Oil's 1,067-mile pipeline from the rich Saudi-Arabian oil fields. Also the huge storage tanks in which there are millions of gallons of oil awaiting ships to transport it thru and out of the Mediterranean.

Ike's position is weakened by the fact that such an invasion should have been initiated by the United Nations. Instead, the Rockefeller government at Washington initiated it and then told U. N. to hop to it. Our representative to U. N. (Henry Cabot Lodge) had a speech already written for him in Rockefeller Center.

Before the New York newspapers were on the street with invasion news, Mr. Lodge reported the action to the Security Council, where Russia's veto always blocks any action, asking U. N. approval. The trans-Arabian pipeline, over which the Rock Mob is risking a third world war, was built with $25,000,000 of American taxpayers' money illegally given Standard Oil by Franklin Roosevelt.

The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the non-Communist foreign press. Spain's leading daily, controlled by Mr. Franco who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have Communist sympathies, said "Washington can now use the same reasons to explain its actions in Lebanon that Russia used to explain its intervention in Hungary."

England's Manchester GUARDIAN said the American government is stricken with panic by the revolution in Iraq, where -- by the way --- Standard Oil has wells producing a million barrels of oil a day, and a 12% participation in an exploring corporation known as Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd.

The London DAILY HERALD said that Britain must not join the madness of American landings in the Middle East.

These facts are all known to every American correspondent in Europe. As are Standard Oil's fomenting of troubles in Algeria for the French, and in Indonesia for the Dutch. We shall appreciate our readers sending clippings of any of their papers that mentioned it.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C.
July 26, 1958

WASHINGTON NEWS BEAT

(By O. C. Miller)

The decision in Lebanon was whether or not to exchange the lives and blood of Americans for oil. It was decided we should be willing to make the exchange. . . . When the shooting starts in the Middle East expect prices to go into orbit. It could be 4 to 6 years before cars, T. V. sets, and other goods are available as they are now. . . . Nasser became hero to 80 million Arabs when he seized the Suez from the "Western Capitalists." Ike forced the British, French, and Israeli troops to let him keep it. Now he is taking the oil fields from the Capitalists ---and Ike objects. . . . The U. S. learns it cannot buy friends with dollars. The more give-away dollars, the fewer friends. Though some dollars have been used to bribe officials not to cut the throats of officials of other countries. . . .

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C.
July 26, 1958

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO AMERICA AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

MR. DULLES SAID in 1955 before the Senate Finance Committee: "The President may, at his discretion, sacrifice a part or all of any American industry, if he believes that his foreign policy would be furthered thereby."

THE NORTHWEST - Japanese plywood manufacturers . . have just about destroyed the plywood industry in Oregon and Washington.

Lumber, metal mining, and sugar production - Key industries in the Pacific Northwest - are . . . facing bankruptcy. . .

TEXTILES - The American government sells American cotton to Japanese textile manufacturers at prices of 6¢ a pound below what American mills are required (by the government) to pay for the same cotton. . . . As a result, 1 million American textile workers have been cut to a 3 or 4-day work week. Two hundred eighty textile mills have closed since 1947 . . Imports of woven cloth have jumped 735 percent.

OIL - We're right now . . witnessing the destruction of an industry because of foreign imports.

In Texas, the State and Federal taxes on domestic oil amount to 75 cents a barrel, while the present tariff on the imported oil amounts to 5 to 10 cents a barrel. There is no incentive for exploration any more. They can produce only nine days a month. . .

We have reached a point where foreign oil on which we could not depend in emergency presents a threat to our very existence. . .

MINING - . . Imports of foreign copper are destroying the American copper industry. In the past two years 719 (out of 720 tungsten mines) have closed down. . . Lead and zinc (production)

is the lowest in modern history. Without a home supply of these metals, our national defense would be maimed in time of war. Our economy is already seriously damaged in a time of peace . . .

OHIO - Here you will find shutdowns and cutbacks in the pottery, handmade glass, steel and coal industries. Here are cases of destitution and hunger.

WEST VIRGINIA - Low-tariff imports are threatening to put West Virginia industries out of business.

NEW ENGLAND - The President, negotiating with Iceland for new airbases, sought to appease Iceland by sacrificing the New England fishing industry.

WILL CONGRESS MUSTER ENOUGH DETERMINATION IN 1958, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 24 YEARS, TO ASSUME THE DUTY THAT THE CONSTITUTION GIVES IT?

(From DAN SMOOT REPORT, March 24, 1958: Quotes from - Senators and Congressmen)

SHOULD HAWAII BECOME THE 50TH STATE?

By Billy James Hargis, D.D.

"Now that Congress has voted for admission of Alaska as the 49th State in our United States of America, the left-wingers are clamoring for early admission of Hawaii as the 50th State. Alaska will be the first State admitted which does not touch the shores of the United States. Hawaii is much farther from our shores; in fact, it is almost out of the Western Hemisphere. The Communists have a much stronger hand in the economy of Hawaii than the average American ever dreams. The facts in this vitally important matter have been almost entirely blacked out by our left-wing controlled Press.

The economy of Hawaii is largely controlled by the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union which is headed by Harry Bridges who is President of the Union, then we will go into the cold facts regarding his control of Hawaii. Harry Bridges has been identified with Communist activities in our Nation since 1943, but his affiliation with the Moscow apparatus was not documented by the House Committee on Un-American Activities until mid-1954.

Patrick Walsh, formerly a Kremlin agent in Canada, the United States, France, Britain and Italy, identified Bridges as a vice-president of the Cominform maritime apparatus. A report by the Senate Interior Committee during 1949 said that Bridges was "known as one of the top leaders of the maritime section of the Cominform." This committee report also stated, "The Communist International maintains a special agency to distribute Moscow decisions and orders to the 67 nation-wide Communist Parties throughout the world. The annual report of the

agitation and propaganda department reveals that during June, 1945 Moscow supplied cable and wireless news daily to twenty-nine Communist publications in the U. S. A. One of these was the California Labor Herald . . . This publication is the official organ and mouthpiece of Harry Bridges and the I. L. W. U. (International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union). It gets its news prepaid and free from Moscow."

Harry Bridges' union, the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union was expelled from the C. I. O. in 1949 after findings that the entire organization was Communist dominated. Those who are familiar with the extreme left-wing nature of the C. I. O. and the extent to which it follows the Communist Party line realize the degree of open Communist control required for them to expel a member union as Communist dominated. The official Territorial Commission on Subversive Activities in Hawaii reported as follows regarding the International Longshoremen's . . . Union: "A study of the 1955 elected officers, international officers, I. L. W. U. Memorial Association officers and directors, and full time paid members of the I. L. W. U. staff indicates that about fifty per cent of these are either identified Communists or known alumni of the Communist California Labor School." So much for the nature of Mr. Harry Bridges and his Union. Now, let's get into the unpleasant facts concerning the control this Moscow directed outfit and its president have over Hawaii, which left-wing politicians want to admit as our 50th State.

In a report dated June 21, 1949 the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs stated, "Since VJ-Day, in September, 1945, the Hawaiian Island have become one of the central operations bases and a strategic clearing house for the Communist campaign against the United States of America." The report warned us that, "By the well-known infiltration tactics of world Communism, a relative handful of Moscow adherents in the Islands, operating chiefly through the I. L. W. U., has persistently sabotaged the economic life of the territory. This premeditated campaign of sabotage, through strikes, slowdowns, arbitrary work stoppages, and violent racial agitation, is inspired, managed, directed, and financed largely through the international headquarters of the I. L. W. U. in San Francisco." The report said that, "Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union, is the unseen Communist dictator of the Territory of Hawaii." This investigation began early in 1948 and was abandoned in June, 1949 after a move in Congress for Hawaiian Statehood was sidetracked by this explosive report. "The complexion of our Congress has moved more towards the left since 1949 and there is some doubt that even such facts as those I have just described will halt them now. Certainly, when direct aid to Communist Conspiracy Governments is voted by Congress we can fear the worse for our Nation in any vote involving national security."

After eight years, the investigation started by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was resumed by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in December, 1956. One of the first witnesses was General John W. O'Daniel, known as "Iron Mike" and former commanding general of the United States Army forces in the Pacific from 1952 through 1954. He told the

Sub-Committee that the danger from Communism in Hawaii was "just as great, if not greater, than in 1948." He said that the islands are very important militarily and that the Communists spend $220,000 a year on organizational work there. Basing his testimony upon his wartime experience as the Navy's chief strategic planner in the Pacific, Admiral Charles M. Cooke told the Committee that Communist domination of Hawaii "could spell irretrievable disaster to the United States."

The Senate Interior Committee described the Communist operation to take over the Democratic Party in Hawaii. Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee described the Senate Committee's findings as follows: "First the Reds took control of the I. L. W. U. (International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union); next the I. L. W. U. offered to assist the Democratic Party, then devoured it." The Committee report started: "John Wayne Hall, the leader of the I. L. W. U. in the Hawaiian Islands, met with Harry Kronick, a leader in the Democratic Party in Honolulu, during September, 1947, to determine policies for assistance to be given the Democratic Party by the I. L. W. U. . . . By March, 1948 the I. L. W. U. had undertaken a militant campaign to infiltrate and control the Democratic Party from the precinct level up through the Territorial Convention, which was scheduled for May, 1948. This infiltration . . . was under the direct leadership of Harry Lehua Kamoku, a recognized Communist and a prominent I. L. W. U. leader. . . . The Democratic Territorial Convention was held in Honolulu on May 2, 1948, at the McKinley High School Auditorium. Forty-one Communist Party members were delegates or alternates to this convention. They controlled every committee in the convention."

Loyal Democrats were horrified upon realizing that their party organization had been captured by the Communists. In a radio address from Honolulu in May, 1948, Mrs. Victoria K. Holt, then Democratic National Committee-woman for the Territory, and Democratic candidate for delegate to Washington, said ". . . the Communist Party has already captured control of most of the high committee offices of the Democratic Party. . . . I did not know until the Democratic Convention on May 2, 1948 how serious the Communist problem was. . . . we cannot expect Statehood . . . until we prove . . . that we can solve this Communist problem."

Victor Riesel, nationally known labor columnist who lost his eyesight at the hands of a labor goon, went to Hawaii a few years ago to try to discover the source of Bridges' political and industrial power. He reported some of his findings in the American Legion magazine for October, 1956. Mr. Riesel said, "I found courageous journalist and businessmen trying to fight back. I found labor leaders, isolated as well as insulated, trying to fight, but utterly ignored by their national leaders at home who have not dispatched money or manpower for an effective fight on Bridges' machine. I found that Bridges' and Hall's power was so strong that their agents could wander through the legislative chambers at will. They received copies of secret documents before special legislative committees received them. I learned that the legislature had passed a special bill making one of Bridges' buildings tax-exempt. When the Governor vetoes it, members of both parties voted to override the

veto!

I found that the legislature had cut the anti-subversive committee budget to $10,000 a year." Can you imagine -- Communist agents wander through the Hawaiian legislature at will influencing them. The Democratic Party is under their control and the Republicans were scared to death of them. Robert McElrath, identified Communist and radio propagandist for the Longshoremen's Union announced during 1956 that the Union would not concern itself with either party, but would concentrate in its pre-election activities on seeing to it "that its friends are rewarded and its enemies punished."

During 1953, the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union staged a devastating strike in Hawaii to protest the conviction of Jack Hall and six others for plotting to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Two thousand stevedores of the Union refused to load cargo for Korea. When Harry Bridges calls the dock workers from their jobs, all business in Hawaii comes to a halt. The Senate Interior Committee said in their 1949 report that, "At any moment, the Communist leaders of the I. L. W. U. (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) decide that conditions are not to their liking, the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands is brought to a standstill." Time after time, Bridges and his Union have tied up the economy of Hawaii.

About two thousand government and hospital employees in Hawaii are enrolled in the United Public Workers Union, headed by Henry Epstein, also identified as a Communist Party member in sworn testimony before the Hawaiian Subversive Activities Commission.

In his article in the American Legion magazine of October, 1956 Victor Riesel informed us that the Kremlin announced to Communists during December, 1955 that they considered Hawaii a "colonial area." He said that too many Americans were busy on the cocktail circuit to pay much attention to reports from Moscow on a significant piece in the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee publication "Kommunist." Nothing goes into this magazine without special orders from Communist leaders. In the last week of 1955, Kommunist magazine mentioned Hawaii and American run Samoa as examples of capitalist "colonialism". The Kremlin announced that these areas must be liberated by "revolutionary action." From evidence which the Press has blacked out from our American people, it seems the Communist Conspirators are well on their way towards "liberating" Hawaii.

In this drive for Hawaii, the Conspirators want Hawaii to become a State, probably so they can send their senators and representatives to Washington and for other reasons. The Senate Interior Committee in its report of June 21, 1949 warned us: "Statehood for Hawaii is a primary objective of Communist policy in the Territory. The I. L. W. U. and the Communist Party say frankly that they could control a clear majority of the delegates who would write the new State Constitution."

Considering all these facts, could admission of Hawaii as our 50th State possibly be in the interests of America?"

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE - $1.00 per year
Box 977, Tulsa, 1, Oklahoma
August - 1958

COMMUNIST CRUELTIES IN CHINA

THE STORIES of cruelties and inhumanities practiced against political prisoners by Chinese Communists are always read with revulsion, with complete lack of understanding--and even now, against a long background of experience and documentation, almost with disbelief.

It seems incomprehensible that such a throwback to the dark ages of prehistoric times could exist in this era of civilization and enlightenment. That mankind is still capable of unspeakable bestiality is a fact that comes as a shock, no matter how numerous the repetitions.

There is recent proof of this fact in the arrival of two gaunt faced Catholic priests in San Francisco after five years in the prisons of Red China. Father Joseph McCormack and Father Cyril Wagner were in China on missions of mercy and faith. They sought only to show the people of China the ways of kindness and compassion, of peace and brotherhood.

The Chinese Communists heaped indignities and humiliations upon them. They were confined in tiny, filthy cells for years on end, under sanitary conditions that were indescribable. They were forbidden to speak, or even to move their lips, and their only means of communication was scratched symbols on a dirt floor.

These two good men had not harmed a living creature or wronged a human being in their lives. They were concerned only with the souls of men, not their beliefs. They strove only for the health and the happiness and the spiritual enrichment of the Chinese people.

But these things had no better meaning to the Communists than that of excuse for torment and torture. That is what Communism does to the human mind and conscience. It takes its law from the jungle.

It was not China or the Chinese people who wrought these terrible injuries upon the captive priests. Father McCormack, still unable to speak little above a whisper, told reporters in San Francisco: "I want the people in Red China to hear about this."

Eventually the whole world will know about the degradation that is the sole fruit of Communism, and will reject it.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
July 26, 1958

INVITE ISRAEL

IF A SUMMIT meeting on the Middle East is to include representatives of the Arab nations, as Soviet Premier Khrushchev demands, then Israel too should be invited.

Arab nationalism claims that its objectives are to wipe out the last vestiges of colonialism in the Middle East and to provide a better life for the people of the area. But it has never relied on those legitimate aims to win the masses of Arabs to its cause.

Instead it has made sweeping gains by emotional appeal, by feeding the fires of hatred for Israel. The Arab nations have been diverted from solution of their problems by nursing that grudge against the tiny nation which gave their combined might a smashing military defeat.

Arab hatred for Israel has been cunningly exploited by the Soviet in posing as the Arabs' best friend. Both Soviet and Arab spokesmen can be expected to use a summit meeting as a soap box for anti-Israel propaganda, at the very least. A maximum aim could be to isolate democratic Israel from its Western ties.

It would be unfair to deny Israel a voice to reply.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
Truth, Justice, Public Service
Sec. 1 - Sat., July 26, 1958

METROPOLITAN AREA GOVERNMENT - INVITATION TO DICTATORSHIP

City and county areas throughout California and throughout the United States are being pressured and cajoled into accepting what is touted as a "new" form of government, deceptively known as Metropolitanism or "Home Rule." States are being told that their constitutions are "outmoded" and must be rewritten to bring them up to date -- or killed off and a "modern" constitution substituted.

The open and obvious purpose of all this is to persuade the people to give up their voting power, their right to elect the men who make and administer the laws . . . and to substitute an appointed State Manager and an appointed Area Manager who will in turn appoint all the administrative officials whom we have heretofore had the right to elect. In other words it is centralized government under a dictator and his appointed subordinates whom we, the people, have no right or power to touch, either to put in office or to remove.

This is being sold to Americans as a "new" form of government. There is nothing new about it. It is as old as the oldest tyranny or dictatorship the world has ever seen. It was under this form of government that Nebuchadnezzar and other Oriental kings ruled Great Babylon hundreds and even thousands of years before Christ, and Pharaoh ruled Egypt at the time of

Moses. It was under this form of government that the French kings ruled before the revolution. It was under this form of government that Hitler ruled Germany; and it is thus, in essence, that the Soviet Presidium rules Russia today.

We are the only nation in the world that has ever completely freed itself from this appointive dictatorship. We fought a Revolution for the right to elect those who govern us. Rosalie Gordon, in her excellent book, "Nine Men Against America," has said of our federal system:

> "This was the first and only system of government in history which made impossible the growth of an all-powerful central government -- be it republic, monarchy, democracy, or dictatorship. . . . They (the would-be dictators) must have complete central authority; otherwise their tyranny cannot withstand the revolt of men who wish to be free."

America can never be brought completely under a Socialist dictatorship until our forty-nine Sovereign State Republics are liquidated and their governmental powers taken over by local "Metropolitan areas" which can be directed from a central headquarters.

Isn't it perfectly plain, then, why we are having this vehement drive toward the abolition of local governments and the centralization of power in a few hands? The internationalist super-government boys are at work again -- and have been for a long time. We know they have practically taken over our federal government. We are just discovering how far-reaching are their plans and how thoroughly they have laid the foundations for "making over" all our local governments. There are 22 organizations with headquarters at 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Illinois, which have been busy -- some of them for more than 50 years -- laying these foundations.

In "A Half Century of Municipal Reform, the History of the National Municipal League," by Frank Mann Stewart (published in 1950 by University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles), we find on page 80 this proposal for a "model state government":

> "A single-chambered legislature would select from its own members a legislative council of nine members. Their council chairman would have the title of governor but no veto or appointive power. An administrative manager would be appointed by the legislative council."

On page 39 is foreshadowed the eventual transfer to the central government of all actual state powers:

> "The State control has been preserved, but its exercise has been taken from the legislative and entrusted to the administrative officers, wherever it has been felt that its preservation is absolutely necessary."

The more centralized governments of France, Germany, and England are praised as far superior to ours.

And what arguments are the "scientific planners" using to

sell this centralization to the American people? EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY!

Our present system of local elected governments is inefficient, and unnecessarily expensive, according to the "experts".

To some extent that may be true. A dictatorship is always more "efficient" than a republican form of government -- if by efficiency is meant the swift ability to translate law into action. The dictatorship may also be more economical in terms of money. But by what measure can we reckon the cost of dictatorship in terms of human freedom, human dignity, and its toll of suffering and oppression! Are we willing to sacrifice so much, for the promise of the saving of a few dollars in money? In the long run, dictatorships always turn out to be more expensive in every way -- because unlimited power inevitably leads to unlimited abuse of power, and unchecked spending. (Remember, the people would have no means of removing an administrator, no matter what he did!)

It is quite evident that the "scientific experts" agree with Henry Wallace that "the people are too d--n dumb to know what's good for them." Since the "trained planners" consider themselves to be the only ones who know how this government ought to be run -- therefore it is the duty of the people to hand the control over to them and their "new" government!

It is an Aladdin's lamp deal! You remember that Aladdin's wife was persuaded by the scheming uncle to exchange the old lamp which had given them -- and could continue to give -- all that they needed or wanted, for a glittering, shiny new lamp -- which could give them nothing.

If the American people are persuaded to hand over their God-given rights under our God-inspired Constitution, in exchange for the glittering, empty promises of the scheming "experts", they will prove Henry Wallace was right! And they will deserve the Communist-dominated, One-World Government they will get.

All emphasis in quotations is ours.

Committee for the Preservation of the Constitution
P. O. Box 27103
Hollywood 27, California
August 5, 1958

It is of particular significance that the "Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health" is one of the organizations with headquarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois

THEY CALL THEM

PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXES

----But after you pay, Where can you go?

FLAVORINGS - To cut costs, some ice cream manufacturers use these flavor substitutes: (1) For vanilla--piperonal which is excellent for killing lice. (2) For eggs--diethyl glucol, used as anti-freeze in radiators and as paint removers. (3) For cherry--Aldehyde C-17, used in aniline dyes, plastics and synthetic rubber. (4) For pineapple--ethyl acetate, cleaner for leathers and textiles, whose vapor alone is irritating to mucous membranes. It can cause chronic pulmonary, liver and cardiac damage. (5) Banana--amyl acetate, an oil paint solvent. (6) Nut--butyraldahyde, an ingredient of rubber cement and synthetic resins. (7) Strawberry--benzyl acetate, a nitrate solvent. (Extract from article in Jan. 1958 Prevention.)

INJECTIONS - To increase weight, over 30,000,000 chickens are innoculated yearly with a synthetic chemical, usually called stilbestrol. An estrogenic substance (artificial female hormone), stilbestrol is also fed to steers for the same commercial reason. It is estimated that at least half the nation's beef cattle receive the drug. Americans consume millions of pounds of stilbestrol-produced meat. Cooking does not destroy the drug.

Testifying before the Delaney Committee, one learned specialist after another solemnly warned that stilbestrol is a dangerous compound, far-reaching in its effects. They said it should be dispensed only under prescription, is unsafe for indiscriminate use and is biological cynamite. One year after original implantation, a pellet, transferred from one animal to another, retained sufficient activity to induce a tumor.

PESTICIDES - "The National Audubon Society president, John H. Baker, said the California Dept. of Fish and Game had made tests with dieldrin, a new chlorinated hydrocarbon developed for pest control---The use of one and a half pounds of dieldrin an acre, he said, caused the death of dogs, chickens, geese, turkeys, jackrabbits, snakes, gophers, quail and pheasants.

". . .tests by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service had shown that a pound of dieldrin 'has sufficient toxicity to kill approximately 4,000,000 quail chicks' . . .The Federal Dept. of Agriculture is distributing dieldrin at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds an acre in nine Southern states." --From the New York Times, Feb. 2, 1958.

NOXIOUS SPRAYS - "WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE SOIL? When lead arsenate is applied over a long period, the soil may be loaded with it to such an extent that few other plants will grow after the trees are removed. Replants may not thrive for 10 years or more. Continued applications of sulphur may produce an acid condition far below the optimum for good growth." From "Whither Orchard Spraying in The Rural New Yorker, March 1, 1958.

FLUORIDATION - "I am appalled at the prospect of using water

as a vehicle for drugs. (Fluoride is a corrosive poison that will produce serious effects on a long range basis. Any attempt to use water this way is deplorable," said Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, former President of the American Medical Association.

GASES, FUMIGATORS - Poisonous DDT, often used in vaporizers in the home, bakeries, food markets, restaurants, etc., has been largely displaced by Lindane--the most toxic member of the BHC family. The Journal of the American Medical Association, for Oct. 1954, reported that it has been discovered that lindane is stored, in significant amounts, in the brain and liver and that it may induce profound and long-lasting effects on the central nervous system.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people believe that the competitive system and the profit motive have brought to this country an over-all standard of living higher than any reached before, in all history and higher than in any other country. All the more important is it that stern restraints should be placed on those who seek profit by conscienceless exploitation of their fellow Americans. Every decent man and woman will agree with the Journal of the American Medical Association that it is difficult to imagine that anyone can be so callous as to endanger the lives of others, including small children, for the sake of financial gain. Such people deserve no consideration. If their instincts are not revolted by the thought of profiting by selling sickness, or perhaps death, to others, then surely laws must be written which will make such 'business enterprise' wholly unattractive." --From Leonard Wickenden's book, "Our Daily Poison", p. 139. ($3.00 from: HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA)

Don't be put off by bureaucratic promises that "something will be done". Believe that, after the necessary legislation is enforced law.

Send .10 for petitions (for yourself and neighbors to sign) to:

Zelma P. Cordwell, Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Do you oppose poisonous additives in food and beverages? Your signature on a carefully prepared Congressional Petition--and any other support you can contribute to this campaign--will increase by just that much the likelihood of ultimate victory over commercial exploitation.

Dear Friends:

The reluctance of our lawmakers to prohibit poisonous additives in foods and beverages and the immensity of our nation combine to necessitate a very large total of signed petitions.

Dotting the country are professional and lay people, as well as organizations, striving diligently in behalf of the Congressional Petition campaign. Almost invariably, they are the self-sacrificing ones who have labored for years in one field or another for the sake of humanity. Willing as they are, however, the entire responsibility for carrying this campaign through to victory can't be done by these staunch workers alone.

The great task of securing enough signatures to effect our purpose must be shared by ever increasing ranks of volunteers whose efforts go beyond signing their own names. Each of us who is able -- and genuinely distressed about chemically induced, physical degeneration -- should accept active opposition as our own moral duty.

Won't you accept as your important mission -- getting the enclosed petition filled and ordering more for distribution to friends, acquaintances and business associates anywhere in the U. S. A.? And, please tell America!

Earnestly yours,

Zelma P. Cordwell
Glen Ridge, New Jersey (Mrs. Arthur H. Cordwell)
July 14, 1958

THE BOOM OF SWANKIRK

At a time when the whole western world was in the midst of an unparalled depression, Swankirk, a small town in the Bavarian Forest, Germany, suddenly came to life in 1930. There was a coal mine which had to be closed down during the depression. An engineer, named Hebecker, had purchased the mine. He started working it and paid the workers with an unhoardable medium of exchange, called "Wara". It was brought into circulation by the "Wara Exchange Association" to put into practice the principles of Silvio Gesell.

This demurrage money rapidly came into circulation. Its full amount went from the mine to the workers, to the retailers, from there to the wholesalers and to the bank. And from there it went back to Hebecker at the mine--so closing the cycle of production and distribution without interruption of the circulation of this unhoardable money was punished by an automatic demurrage fee.

In a few weeks unemployment was a thing of the past--the economic boom grew. Then it began to expand into neighboring districts. Swankirk became an isle of prosperity surrounded by a world of depression and misery.

But, not interested in the prosperity and well-being of the people, the Finance Powers demanded that chancellor Bruening must order Halmar Schacht, President of the private German Reichsbank, to stop the continuance of the circulation of the unhoardable "Wara." This was done and the "Boom of

Swankirk" ended.

THE MIRACLE OF WOERGL

In 1932 a news item was making the rounds of the press of all countries. It was a news item surprisingly different from the usual contents of the newspapers relating to liquidations, bankruptcies, unemployment, laying off of more workers, human misery and poverty, loss of homes, acts of despair and crimes in a thousand different forms.

The press wrote through International News Service: "A small place in the Austrian Alps, Woergl, in Tyrol, has been able to pay all its tax arrears. It has repaired its streets and constructed new ones. It has built a concrete bridge, established a jumping hill for ski sports, and found and continually finds work for all those unemployed or on relief. The unemployment of its entire male population of 1500 has completely disappeared. A true and healthy prosperity has caused something never heard of before: Taxes are paid in advance!"

Now, what brought this sudden change from starvation to prosperity and happiness?

The population of Woergl had elected a new Mayor, Michael Unterguggenberger. His knowledge of Silvio Gesell's teachings about demurrage money urged him to propose to the City Council its practical application for Woergl. This body composed of six political parties agreed and offered full cooperation. The rest is history as quoted above.

The unbelievable tidings of what had happened at Woergl spread. Reporters were dispatched. Officials went to investigate. Economists arrived at Woergl to analyze.

They found the "miracle" to be true! Later arriving at home they wrote articles in their papers telling what Gesell's "work money" had accomplished. Dr. Erna Broda, economist at Antioch College, Ohio, when still millions of unemployed roamed the streets of American cities, wrote: "I visited Woergl several times during and after the recovery experiment and was deeply impressed by its obvious prosperity in the midst of a starving and decaying world . . ." This was written to Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt in her Memorandum in May, 1938.

Here is a quotation from what the French journalist, Claude Bourdet, wrote for the Paris magazine 'L'Illustration' of September 9, 1933:

"I arrived at Woergl in August, 1933. Exactly one year had passed since the beginning of the experiment. It should be understood, without partiality, that the results seemed to be miraculous. The streets, once reported to be so abominable, are now automobile highways. The Town Hall, cheerful, spruced up, and newly renovated, had the appearance of a Swiss Chalet music-box in which one would have placed geraniums.

A newly re-inforced bridge bore the proud inscription: "Erected in 1933 with Demurrage Money". Everywhere attractive lamp posts mounted with globes, similar to those in Silvio Gesell Street, were seen. The little Patron Saint of the village had also benefited from the work of the Mayor; a niche was made for him in the manner of Le Corbusier. The workers on the many numerous projects were all fanatical converts of 'depreciating money'. I went into the shops; everywhere 'work money' was accepted on par with the lawful money of the State. Nor had prices gone up."

Towns nearby followed the example of Woergl. People everywhere in Tyrol and Austria were enthusiastically talking of Silvio Gesell's "work money". Priests delivered rousing discourses in their churches about the blessing which had befallen the people. At a meeting of 200 Austrian Mayors it was decided by unanimous acclaim to follow the Woergl example.

Daladier, former Premier of France, went to Woergl to see for himself. He returned, convinced, enthusiastic about what he had seen and learned from the little Mayor of Woergl. Daladier presented the Woergl experiment and the effectivness of unhoardable money to his powerful Radical Party despite the emphatic protest from Caillaux, the French agent of international High Finance in that Party. And Daladier promised, under the frantic applause of the thousands of the delegates, that he would deliver France from the clutches of depressing hoardable money, after reproducing a Woergl example in his little home town. For some unknown reason he failed to keep his promise.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, America's most renowned economist, also endorsed the principle of unhoardable money. In 1933 it made its rounds through the whole American Press. We quote: "The application of Gesell's principle of circulation of money will lead the nation out of the depression within two to three weeks".

Representative Pettengill and Senator Bankhead introduced a demurrage-money bill into the U. S. Congress in 1933. It was read twice in the Committee and then disappeared (through pressure of High Finance).

Numerous American communities started to reproduce the Woergl example but action was suspended by order of the Government.

BUT, WHAT BECAME OF WOERGL?

The issue of this unhoardable money was regarded as a threat to break the private-money monopoly of the Austrian National Bank, a private bank just like the "Federal Reserve Banks" in the United States. This Bank protested to the Austrian Government against the continuation of the Woergl example. After a "legal" fight, the Austrian Supreme Court, controlled by Finance Powers, decided as usual against the welfare of the people.

The circulation of the work money was stopped and the depression with its unemployment and poverty was reestablished.

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HELPLESS GOVERNMENT

The last 3 depressions (1948-50), (1954) and (1957-58) were caused by a tight money policy of the Federal Reserve Banks (a private Company) "to stop inflation". So they tell the public. The reason however, is to save the interest system. They want to keep a depression in a moderate form so as not to cause too much pressure from the public. But the present depression seems to have gotten out of hands of the finance powers which are meeting strong resentment from the Congress, labor leaders, the public, and the President of the United States.

But all these leaders are helpless about the situation. The remedies that are suggested for creating jobs are the same as those applied by the Government of the Roman Empire 2 thousand years ago.

The cry "stop inflation" has different meanings. Some people, including some persons in the government, hope that with inflation stopped, the prices will stay stable with no let up in production. Our hoardable money is the tool for the money lenders to create a depression by refusing to invest in enterprise.

Inflation is an incentive to spend and invest the money. This gain means activity in production and prosperity.

However it is not the inflation that is so much disliked by the money lenders. It is the full production that is connected with it, because of the competition among producers and the shortage of workers raise wages, while the increased supply of capital goods, by stationary demand, lowers the interest rate. This is the time when the money investors (organized finance) curtail production with tight money. They shorten credit for industry.

What do they do with their money? This is the time when they receive the expected help from the leaders of their victims, namely the labor leaders, the politicians and economists. They ask the government to spend money for various projects like highway construction, space travel, financing of housing projects, etc. There are also tax outs demands.

The point is that the government needs money to finance such projects. Now, where does that money come from? This is simple; the government has to borrow it. This is where the striking money lenders come in. While in such times private enterprise promises only small returns on an unsafe base, government bonds are 100% safe. And it is no wonder that the money lenders support the debt policy of the government. The present debt limit of the U. S. Government is 275 billion. Its increase will be granted by Congress and may go to 290 billion.

How the money lenders go for such loans can be shown by a newspaper notice in the Los Angeles Herald Express from January 21, 1932. "Washington, Jan. 21, (Universal Service) Tenders for $50,000,000 in 93 Treasury bills dated January 25, were oversubscribed almost four times, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced today."

Since then the U. S. Government has borrowed many billions, also the States and Cities. In times of depressions some of these loans were oversubscribed up to 20 times. The money lenders do not invest in private enterprise, but they have enough money to loan to the government on a safe basis and thus save their UNearned income at the expense of despairing working people. And who gives the Money lenders a helping hand? Answer: The Marxist-informed labor leaders, the socialists and all those who demand that the government borrow money to create jobs. The money and credit to create jobs exists. This money needs only to be brought into circulation. The late Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University wrote in 1932: "With Gesell's dated money in circulation the depression will be over in 2 to 3 weeks."

(A FREE ECONOMY PUBLICATION -- Expounding the social economic conditions and its consequences in all phases of human and social life in the light of Silvio Gesell's original, irrefutable, scientific teachings.)

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"DEPRESSION IN 1948"

The first week in December 1947, correspondents of various periodicals reported from Washington, D. C. about "plans for breaking the boom and bringing on a planned or controlled recession sometime in 1948 which would be brought about by a tightening of credit. It was planned for a rise in unemployment to not more than 4 million. The aim was to stop a further wage raise."

It seemed unbelievable to some reporters for the Government to throw its own people into a depression with all its consequences. But others wrote "well, it is the real thing in the sense that it is deliberately proposed by the highest economic advisers in Government--advisers to the President."

Here is how the plan worked out:

Reporters wrote their papers from Washington that a price fall was imminent. With this in mind papers warned businessmen against high inventory with the advice "buy less production material and save money." The general public was told "prices are to high" and "don't buy unless prices are reduced." The Federal Reserve Banks increased the percentage of Reserve Requirement for City banks from 20 to 22, for County banks from 14 to 16, thus withdrawing money out of circulation.

A nation-wide campaign for price reduction was soon underway with the President in the leading position. It started in January, 1948, but it took 9 months to take effect for the following reasons: 1. Manufacturers had a good back log of orders; 2. There was still a high demand for durable and nondurable goods for years to come.

But continuous persuading of the shortsighted public, by the government and the press to hold out for lower prices, brought about a fall of prices in the last part of September 1948. Most people were then still waiting for lower and lower prices to buy more and more for their money with the result that prices continued to fall.

However, for those people who had hoped to gain by the lower prices, the workers namely, a situation developed upon which they had not figured. The number of unemployed increased to more than 5 million, not counting the approximately 2 million women who wanted to work but who were not officially listed, together with at least the 10 million workers who were not fully employed.

By planning this depression the government did not tell the people about these consequences. But it was planned. In advising this price fall and unemployment, the economic advisers of the government were saying in November, 1947 that "labor is charging monopoly wages for labor is charging monopoly wages for labor because of full employment." It was said: "If there are 4 to 5 million workers unemployed, the remaining workers would behave better; they would work harder; they would not be absent so much and would also work cheaper." It was also said: "These lower prices would benefit employers and the consuming public." But business did not benefit, most had losses, and most of the consuming public, while unemployed and short-time employed, bought less goods although lower in price. Such comsuming public was in despair.

One thing however, had not been told to the people. This is the fact that one small class of people did benefit from this depression, namely the receivers of interest on investment. This maneuver re-established a condition--a controlled scarcity of durable and nondurable goods--a chronic depression to keep wages down and interest rates up.

Second example:

A CAPITALIST SPEAKS ABOUT DEPRESSION

In the U. S. A. during 1954 we had a depression again with less business and less industrial activity and more than 5 million workers unemployed.

Jesse Jones, the 82 year old former head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had loaned billions to business, said in April, 1954: "This modest slump in business and industrial activity may be bitter tasting medicine but it should do us good." He said further in an interview with the Associated Press: "This dip hasn't gone far enough yet to hurt. It is a healthy thing and a little overdue."

People who read this don't know what it meant, newspapers didn't interpret it and economists were either ignorant of it or didn't dare tell the public.

Here is the true meaning of these statements by simply ADDING the words that were left out. The first sentence should read. "This modest slump in business and industrial activity may be bitter tasting medicine FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND THE WORKING POPULATION, but it should do us CAPITALISTS AND MONEY LENDERS good." The second remark of Jesse Jones should read: "This dip hasn't gone far enough yet to hurt us CAPITALISTS AND MONEY LENDERS. It is a healthy thing for us CAPITALISTS, WHO LIVE ON INTEREST, and little overdue." The words with CAPITAL letters were added by us to give the full meaning.

Money interest with its components of risk- and fluctuation premiums together with the monopoly premiums are earned by the working population, but collected by the money lenders of all kinds. Such remarks surely should compel people to ask the question: "Why do we have these depressions?" No, we working people must NOT have depressions and unemployment.

"There is nothing in national economy which makes depression a necessity". --Silvio Gesell.

And still most people take it <u>for granted</u> that depressions, unemployment and misery are natural conditions that cannot be helped.

To set this error aright we must know that the depressions, unemployment and misery are natural conditions that cannot be helped.

To set this error aright we must know that the depressions are direct results of an <u>interruption</u> in the <u>exchange of commodities</u>--and nothing else.

Now <u>why</u> is the exchange of commodities interrupted to create depressions in which these "Jesse Jones!" are interested? Now listen to this:

Money interest is the premium payable to the money owner

-NOT TO DELAY the exchange of commodities and/or NOT TO DELAY the investment in enterprises. All enterprises in their net profits MUST yield the INTEREST OF THE INVESTED MONEY CAPITAL, no matter if this capital is borrowed or its own capital is used. Now listen to this:

As a consequence of the uninterrupted production of goods and the competition between producers the INTEREST on the invested capital REDUCES itself, because producers must pay higher wages due to the increasing labor shortage and they must also, for competitive reasons, lower the prices and/or improve their product and give better service.

When such a situation occurs THE MONEY INVESTORS GO ON THE INVESTMENT STRIKE and they always win. They let their victims, the workers and the manufacturers, fight it out. The investors can wait with watch in hand and count the hours when the manufacturers will come to them and promise to pay the expected interest rate for money loans. In the meantime thousands of producers have been going out of business, other count heavy losses and millions of unemployed workers have been walking the street in search of work that does not exist. The remaining employed labor force are willingly working for less and competition compels them to work harder and faster.

THIS IS THE PRICE SOCIETY PAYS TO KEEP THE INTEREST SYSTEM INTACT.

In order to stem the dissatisfaction of the innocent victims of these deplorable conditions of the interest system, the vested privileges have INVENTED THE STATE, based on legalized injustice and protected by man-made laws (not natural laws or God-made laws). For its enforcement a stern police force has been created, aided by a one-sided state school educational system teaching the man-made laws which protect the vested privileges, twisted morals and a falsified history, but neglecting the teaching of human anatomy and the truth about justice and social life.

In all the hundreds of years of depression, misery, wars, and destruction, society has advanced no further than to relieve the victims temporarily from their deplorable plight--and ONLY then when the interest of the privileged were in danger. Relief has become a business and a very crooked one. Also the churches of all religions have done their utmost to protect vested interest and make people respect their invented manmade phony laws while at the same time ignoring all the God-made laws of justice and humanity.

Common sense demands that the investment of surplus money must NOT BE MADE DEPENDENT on the interest rate, but ON HUMAN NEEDS!

ATTENTION PLEASE!

Here is the lowdown on the present depression, third quarter 1957 to 1958--. Again it was planned very carefully in its details with a tight money policy. Business has been

slowing since September 1957. The intention is to curtail production and cause a scarcity of capital and consumer goods -- to keep the interest exploitation system intact. The finance powers, who rule the U. S. Government and the Federal Reserve Banks, know this simple fact, but all "experts" and the general public are ignorant of it.

The purpose of this tight money policy has been reached. Business is slowing; sharp declines in planned business spending; slowing in sales of many goods at retail and signs of weakness in many commodity prices are noticable. And it is the hope of the instigators of the depression that the following would come true.

Jobs will be less easy to find in months ahead. Pay raises will be less easy to come by. Workers attitudes will change. Efficiency of individual workers will tend to increase where before it had lagged. Unemployment may rise to 5, perhaps 6 million. It is also planned that the depression not run away or get out of hand, lest it kill the hen that lays the golden eggs, and also to prevent a possible revolution. 1958 is also an election year and poor business hurts the government party in power. Some breaks have been designed for this reason.

All newspapers are supplied with information from the United Press (U.P.), Associated Press (A.P.), and the International News Service (I.N.S.), privately owned and operated by money powers (Rockefeller, etc.). They do and will feed the Press with the necessary news on how the people should invest their money and how much. People are told that: Bond prices will be firm or tend to rise; government spending will go up, not down; stock prices are still good. People are going to be urged to buy stock.

The latest boom, 1955-56, was a boom based upon business investment in new plants and equipment, which has a dynamic effect, i.e. it was more effective in the direction of lowering the interest rate and in increasing the wage of the workers through an increasing scarcity of workers.

Frederick H. Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs has answered some questions for "Nations Business", published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., in the December 1957 issue, about the present economic situation. Mr. Mueller stated that during the later part of the last boom "the profits as such have not increased as other factors in our economy have increased. We are doing more and more business and yet total profits of the economy have not increased."

"Profits as a proportion of national income have actually declined."

This is the very condition the money powers are ever active to avoid. Thus the present depression was produced.

Therefore, the next recovery, in early stages, will probably be built on increasing spending by people for goods

and services, which is not so dynamic in its effect on business as a whole, i.e. that will be less effective in lowering the interest rate.

This money policy of the Federal Reserve Banks, which in turn is ruled by the money powers, shows the correctness of Gesell's law of interest, that says; interest is the result of a shortage of capital.

While the money powers are interested in maintaining a scarcity of capital goods to keep the interest rate intact, Gesell's alternative is to increase capital goods to the point where interest is abolished, i.e. absorbed into the earnings of the workers and management, automatically on the free market--not by counter monopolies (labor unions) and/or government decrees.

The U. S. News and World Report writes in its November 29, 1957 issue about the tight and loose money policy of the F.R.B. "What's been proved again is this: A Central Bank, tightening up on the supply and price of money, can stop a boom in its tracks if it wants to." With this remark the correctness of Silvio Gesell's money theory is admitted.

Then it continues: "What's still to be proved is this: Once a boom is stopped, a Central Bank, by making money more plentiful and cheaper, can bring it to life again."

The U. S. News and World Report shows poor judgment in making the second statement. Isn't it obvious that if the boom can be stopped by tight money (less money in circulation) business can be brought to life again by making money more plentiful?

There is another factor that has been recognized by money institutions. It has been shown in the move by increasing the interest rate of savings in 1956 and 57. Banks increased the interest rate from 2 to 3 per cent and the Building and Loan Associations from 3 and 3½ to 4 per cent.

The reason for this was that the ceiling of government debt had been reached and banks could not meet all demand for loans with privately created--so called--"fountain pen" money. The increase of the interest rate makes saving deposit more attractive. Then people instead of having surplus money lying idle, were urged to deposit it in their saving accounts, thus increasing the turnover (velocity) of money.

Commercial Banks reported a record increase in savings deposits since raising the interest rates they pay. The rise in these deposits in seven months of 1957 was 3.723 billion, up 177.6 per cent from the same period in 1956. Savings and Loan Associations also show in September 1957 a rise of 313 millions, up 16 per cent from 1956, a boom year.

Therefore, the claim of Gesell that a large part of money is hoarded is admitted by money institutions. The following proposed law establishes a balance between the urgency of supply and demand--a dynamic equivalence of exchange. It

will establish an economic order of justice with interest abolished. Inflations and depressions are eliminated. The land rent shall be paid to mothers. It will bring about an eternal condition of justice, peace and plenty the world has never before experienced."

(A FREE-ECONOMY PUBLICATION -- Expounding the social economic conditions and its consequences in all phases of human and social life in the light of Silvio Gesell's original, irrefutable, scientific teachings.)

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The bribery, the corruption, the chicanery, and the down right thievery that has taken place in all Countries and in all climes in an effort to control the volume of money in circulation, and thereby the price level of all commodities, the peace, welfare, and prosperity of We, the people sovereign must be reserved for another time and place. But the fact remains nevertheless that Gold and Silver, and gold and silver alone, is the 'money' called for in our Constitution. All other forms of 'money' are counterfeit!

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED since that day in 1933 when Franklin D. Roosevelt so valiantly broke up the London Monetary Conference whose sponsors were then, even as now, endeavoring by hook or crook to saddle their destructive fractional gold standard monetary system upon the world by wiring that august body, as follows: "We are not interested in stabilizing the English Pound, or the French Franc. We are only interested in stabilizing the American Dollar so it will have the same debt paying and purchasing power, now and generations hence."

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The thing that gives the Federal Reserve Note (the I. O. U. of a private corporation) its character as legal tender money, is the sovereign mandate on the part of Congress that it

shall be legal tender for the payment of debts, both public and private. The solvency or insolvency of the issuing corporation has no material effect on its 'legal tender' attributes whatsoever. If it was "just a scrap of paper", without any agreement to pay whatsoever, and the Government had stamped thereon, or otherwise declared, its sovereign mandate that it should be acceptable as "legal tender" for the payment of debts, then it would be money, or an acceptable substitute for money, just the same whether the Federal Reserve had placed thereon its entirely superfulous I. O. U. or not.

But the 'legal tender' attributes of money are not confined to an I. O. U. or bill of credit. They apply with equal force to certain kinds of silver coins which are commonly accepted for money and used as a medium of exchange. Our so-called subsidiary coinage for instance (nickels, dimes, pennies, quarters, half-dollars, and dollars) are not promises to pay, and yet this Committee would hate to offer any of them to its readers with the hopes that they might not want to accept them because they were not "promises to pay". Yet many of them are not even legal tender beyond a nominal amount unless specifically stipulated in the contract.

The silver dollar of 412-½ grains of silver, as a specific instance in point, is legal tender for all dues and debts, public and private, unless otherwise specified in the contract. On the other hand, the so-called "trade dollar", containing 420 grains of silver, and looking to all intents and purposes substantially identical with the legal tender of 412-½ grains, is not legal tender although its "intrinsic value" is greater than the legal tender dollar, and there is a substantial premium being offered for them over and above the "price" of the legal tender dollar.

The legal tender dollar would fall under the third prohibition of Section X, Clause 1, while the "trade dollar" just mentioned would not, yet the trade dollar is more valuable than the legal tender dollar in many ways, both intrinsically and on exchange, which proves beyond question that an "acceptable AUXILLIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE" can be developed that carries neither a promise to pay or legal tender attributes.

But the "trade dollar" just referred to is essentially a "coined" dollar, and therefore falls under the first prohibition of Section X, Clause 1, of the Constitution, and its issuance by the State is therefore prohibited by that Constitution.

The attribute that gives the bill of credit, or I. O. U., its exchange value is, as we have just learned, the sovereign mandate of the Government declaring it "legal tender" for the payment of debts, public and private. This mandate of the Government, declaring it legal tender in the payment of PUBLIC debts is in effect an AGREEMENT TO RECEIVE such money, or substitute for money, by the Government in discharge of debts or dues owing to it from any source.

Thus the "agreement to receive" becomes paramount to the

"agreement to pay", which may or may not have any material force whatsoever. And that is the crucial point, contrary to all orthodox theories of money, that somewhere, sometime, and somehow a thing to be money must be indissoluably tied to somebody's or something's promise to pay.

The fallacy of this premise that money must be tied to an "agreement to pay" is most forcibly illustrated in the old "green back", that most maligned of all beneficient instruments of service to mankind, which constituted an agreement on the part of the Government to pay on demand a certain sum of money indicated on its face. The first series of these so-called "green-backs" were made legal tender for all purposes, both public and private, and these never depreciated in their purchasing power compared with gold. The second series were made legal tender for all debts EXCEPT DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, and these became subject to wide fluctuations in value, for they constituted in fact an abrogation on the part of the Government to receive its own obligations in satisfaction of its own account. It will surprise most people to know that there are still some $330,000,000 of these old greenbacks floating around. They pass through our hands without our knowing it, still doing their noble work, acknowledging and paying tribute to no one, yet they are basicly defective as money in that they are not "money" within the accepted meaning of the term as defined in the Constitution. How many of our readers would refuse to accept one of them, no matter what the nature of the debt they were tendered to settle?

Thus it will be seen that it is the Government's "agreement to receive" that is the controlling factor in determining the exchange value of anything which just might form an acceptable AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, rather than its "agreement to pay". In the case of the privately issued bank note, its exchange value was maintained, not only by the Government's "agreement to receive" it in the discharge of taxes (public dues) owing to the Government, but by its (the Government's) mandate, executed by Congress, and approved by the Pres., on June 5, 1933, providing that "all coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of the Federal Reserve Banks and national banking institutions) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues . . .", thus, in defiance of the Constitutional mandate that "No State shall coin money; emit bills of credit; or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts", and apparent total disregard for another provision of the same legislation, which reads: "Every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purposes to give the obligee right to require payment in gold (the money of the Constitution) or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred", made the I.O.U.'s of a private corporation (since proven by competent authority to be an "Independent Agency") legal tender for all debts, public and private. O inconsistency! art thou, or art thou

not, a jewel? And on just what part of thy master's breast plate, if any, may thy luster be found?

In this case the privately issued bank note's exchange value was maintained by the Government's "agreement to receive" it for taxes (public dues). In the case of the greenback, which was the Government's uncontested obligation to pay, its exchange value was destroyed because the Government abrogated its agreement to receive it in payment of taxes by the insertion of the EXCEPTION CLAUSE heretofore mentioned, although its promise to pay was never questioned.

It is obvious, therefore, that anything which the Government will "agree to receive" in payment of taxes or other dues will maintain its value as a medium of exchange, whether or not it be a promise to pay (or bill of credit), or declared to be legal tender (money) by Government decree.

Now a "receipt" issued by the Treasurer of either the United States of America, or by any State of the Union, for property or services delivered to or received by him for use by it in the conduct of its affairs, is patently neither "money", a "bill of credit", or a "promise to pay". Neither is it "legal tender" within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. Yet an agreement on the part of the Government, Federal or State, "to receive" such receipts or acceptances in payment of taxes would give to such receipts an exchange value as a medium of exchange no less real than the agreement to receive a Federal Reserve note on the part of the Government, Federal or State, gives it an exchange value as a medium of exchange entirely apart from any "intrinsic value" that it may or may not possess, or ability of its issuer to pay.

It has heretofore been held that the phrase "debts public and private" applies to obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute. Therefore, an agreement on the part of the Government, Federal or State, to accept such receipts in payment of taxes would not conflict with the Constitutional provision prohibiting the States from making anything other than gold and silver tender for the payment of debts.

Wherefore it follows as the night the day, that a "treasurer's receipt" issued by the State Treasurer for money, property, or services delivered to or rendered the State, and declared by the State to be acceptable in the payment of taxes, would constitute a most excellent and acceptable AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE which would in no way conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution above referred to. Such an "AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE" would answer all the purposes of a local exchange medium that would not be "loaned into circulation", and which would not therefore be recalled from circulation coincident with the repayment of the loan under which it was issued as is the case in our present "credit money" system. It would be a medium of exchange that would not pay tribute to anyone; one that could be put into circulation immediately without the necessity of bonding the people unto the fourth generation into economic servitude; and yet one that could in no way be accused of injuring or working a hardship on those

who prefer to stick to their credit money which they now have. In fact its chief tendency would be to make that credit money more plentiful and more easily obtained than it is today.

Further than this, it would be a medium of exchange that would stay at home and not find its way into other States as does our current credit money.

(Continued in the next section)

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Thus it will be seen that had the Government, instead of bonding its citizens into economic servitude unto the fourth and fifth generation to get money for public improvements and unemployment relief, simply issued its "Treasurer's Receipts", in lieu of money; for money, property or labor delivered to or performed for the State, such receipts would have constituted a most excellent and acceptable AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE through which local business could have been transacted, and the exchange of commodities facilitated, and there would have been effected thereby not only a decided savings in our tax bills, but a situation such as has pauperized on repeated occasions more than half of the people could never have developed. And what applies to the people of the State of California applies with equal force to the people of the United States of America.

It is the answer or SOLUTION FOR ALL our current unemployment problems. It is the answer to an insistent demand for a reduction in public debt. It is the answer to where additional funds are coming from to meet the ever-mounting relief rolls. It is the answer to a balanced budget. It is the answer to the Social Security scandal. It is the answer to farm relief. It is the answer to our acute housing problem. It is the answer to industrial unrest, bolschivism, communism, atheism, and national decay.

Several skeleton bills written by Ye Editor, designed to bring this question before the 1935 session of the California State Legislature were presented for its consideration at that session. These bills were not only printed and referred to the proper Committees, but received the approval as to legality by the Legislative Council of the State of California. That these bills never saw the light of day is in keeping with the statement made in the first part of this report to the effect that no relief can be expected from Legislative bodies respecting these most vital issues. There is not one Legislator in a hundred who would have dared to even discuss them, let alone introduce them.

The time has come when neither the people of this State, or of the United States, nor their Representatives, can longer afford to be bull-dozed, brow beaten, and intimidated by en-

trenched money-monopoly if they longer desire to retain that last glimmer of politico-economic liberty which is still vouchsafed them under the terms of their Federal and State Constitutions.

But to close this Report without a direct reference to the report of the Legislative Council whose opinion was asked and received respecting the legality of "Treasurer's Receipts" as AN ACCEPTABLE AND PRACTICAL AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, would be to ignore a most important opinion bearing on this most important issue. We therefore quote, and will at the opportune time present the original:

(copy)

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Sacramento, Calif.

Subject: Treasurer's Receipts.
Request:
Question: You have submitted to us the question as to whether or not the State Treasurer can constitutionally issue receipts in return for money deposited in the Treasury, or for labor, services, materials or supplies furnished the State, such receipts to be acceptable by the State in payment of taxes and other obligations.

Opinion: It is our opinion the Legislature may provide for the issuance of such receipts if there had been an appropriation for the payment of labor, services, materials or supplies, which have been furnished.

Analysis: Attached to this letter is a memorandum of points and authorities, to which you may refer for further explanation of this opinion. . . It might be noted in passing, that there may very well be a tendency for these receipts to supplement or replace State warrants which are now being used in lieu of cash in as much as the receipts would bear no interest. (emphasis ours)

Very truly yours,

Legislative Council.

This would seem to settle the issue in so far as the legality of "Treasurer's Receipts" as AN ACCEPTABLE AND PRACTICAL MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE is concerned. At a later date we will try to tell you to what purpose Treasurer's Receipts, or "Treasury Acceptances", may be turned. But before doing so we want you to seriously and religiously consider the following, which allegedly appeared as an Editorial in the London Times, about the time when agitation for a central banking system was rife, to the effect:

"If that mischievous financial policy (the issuance of non-interest bearing Lincoln greenbacks) which had its origin

in America during the Civil War in that Country, should become indurated down to a fixture, that Government will furnish money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without debts. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous without precedent in the civilized Governments of the World. The brains and wealth of all Countries will go to America. That Government must be destroyed, or it will destroy every Monarchy on this Globe."

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED!

Thus we hope we have answered the many communications that have reached us with respect to WHAT WOULD CONSTITUTE AN ACCEPTABLE AND PRACTICAL AUXILIARY MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. We deem the time opportune to enter into a dissertation concerning the many advantages that will accrue to We, the people sovereign from the operations of the proposed

UNIFORM GROSS RECEIPTS, TRANSFER AND INHERITANCE TAX LAW

PURPOSED TO:

(a) Prevent booms and depressions, banish unemployment and charity, and keep history from repeating itself in periodic spasms of useless wars and bloodshed;

(b) Provide a self-amortizing stabalized currency with uniform purchasing, tax and debt paying value of the Dollar;

(c) Insure the citizen head of every family in the United States of America a home that is "Tax-emempt and Execution-free" as an inalienable homestead right;

(d) Restore independence to private industry, safeguard State rights, and insure to each State of the Union a Republican form of Government provided in the Constitution;

(e) Provide adequate security for the aged and infirm, minors attending the public schools, and gainful employment for all others;

(f) Abolish all inequitable income, sales, and inheritance taxes;

AN INVITATION

Readers of South Hayward News who have followed this series of articles now know whether or not, in their judgement, the proposals and arguments therein advanced coincide with their concept of Freedom, and whether or not they want to join forces with those who are actively striving to attain it, or whether they prefer to CONFORM to the edicts or directives which those who are in the politico-economic saddle are wont from time to time to deliver to their servile and obedient slaves. As "purpose is without expression in passivity", and therefore sterile, it is not only hoped but confidently expected that those with the will to fight for their Freedom that is the birth right of every loyal and vigilant Son of America, will let that fact become known NOW to the

Publishers of South Hayward News, that they may be able to pass it along to those of its readers who are actively striving to attain it. The movement for which they speak is not, as so many have erroneously supposed, just a one man deal. Why not send in or renew your subscription to S.H. News NOW, and thus avoid any interruption in the chronicle of events which are sure to follow?

DO IT NOW!

Sydney Foster
SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS
$2.00 Yearly
P. O. Box 386,
Hayward, California.

THE ROCKIES AND THE INCOME TAX

By Emanuel Josephson, M.D.
Author of:
-"Your Life Is Their Toy."

The 16th Amendment and its resulting "progressive" income and inheritance taxes were first conceived by the Father of Modern Communism, Adam Weishaupt.

His basic idea was to loot whole nations and eliminate private ownership of property (except for himself) as a means of attaining super-capitalism and super-dictatorship. These are just synonyms for Communism and One World Dictatorship.

Weishaupt's Illuminist-Communist plan was imposed on our United States at the instance of the Rockefellers, operating through their tax-exempt fake "philanthropic foundations" which were set up as one of their deliberate devices for evading the taxes they were imposing on the rest of the nation.

Ironically, they thereby forced this nation to support its own spoilation by assuming the burden of the taxes remitted to the foundations.

The purpose of this conspiracy was badly stated by John D. Jr's attorney and biographer (Raymond B. Fosdick) in his panegyric on John D. Rockefeller Jr.:

"He was born into an utterly unique situation---a situation which should not occur again in our society. So vast a fortune under single control runs the risk of being an unhealthy and even hazardous ingredient in any kind of economic order."

In substance, the meaning of the situation is that the Rock Mob, like all brigands, live in fear that someone more violent and ruthless than themselves will arise to contest their swag and their dominion. Such psychopaths invariably feel that they can accomplish their purpose by looting every-

one and making them their slaves.

Such is the impulse that drives pirates to their depredations. This was clearly revealed by John D. to his associates in the Standard Oil Club, in 1905, when he was already worth 5 to 10 billion dollars, that he would awake in a cold sweat at night, in fear that he had lost his ill-gotten fortune.

To understand how well this phase of the conspiracy has succeeded look at your income tax return.

American CAPSULE NEWS
Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1958

Suggested Reading

Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto - Emanuel M. Josephson - cloth - jackets - $3.25

Nine Men Against America - Rosalie M. Gordon's book about the Supreme Court - $3.00

Books available at:

HEALTH RESEARCH
Mokelumne Hill,
California

THE TWILIGHT OF MANKIND

Destroy a man's mind, his reasoning ability, his imagination, and neither gold, silver, mansions, freedom, love, nor anything else will matter to him. This is EASILY ACCOMPLISHED, is BEING ACCOMPLISHED by simple means; the creation of disease in his body by Toxic substances in his food; shattering his nervous system, hardening his muscles, and deteriorating his mind; making of man, the godly human, a subhuman creature, a lesser animal, a vegetation, Soul-less.

"I say this with all of the earnestness and sincerity of a scientist who has spent nearly 20 years' research into the chemistry, biochemistry, physiology and pathology of fluorine--any person who drinks artificially fluorinated water for a period of one year or more will never again be the same person, mentally or physically." --German chemist who was an official of the great Farben chemical industries and who was also prominent in the Nazi movement at the time. . .

"Fichte laid it down that education should aim at destroying free will, so that after pupils have left school, they would be incapable, throughout the rest of their lives, of thinking or acting otherwise than as school-masters would have wished. . .Diet, injections and inunctions will combine, from a very early age, to produce the sort of character and sort of belief that the authorities consider desirable."

These are paragraphs from the Hottest Book To Come Off of the Press (1957) - THE AGE OF TREASON. - Dr. R. Swinburne Clymer - Stiff paper cover - 273 pages - large print. If you believe in One World Government or the United Nations - then see what is planned for you! And is being done at this very moment! Add .25 for postage and packing.

HEALTH RESEARCH
Mokelumne Hill,
California

NINE MEN AGAINST AMERICA - $3.25

Rosalie M. Gordon's book about the Supreme Court. You will be wiser. . .you will be angry. . .you will be moved to action for self-preservation when you read this new book! Calm, factual, with every indicting statement backed up by careful documentation. . .yet:

Damning in its revelations of what the Supreme Court--our last defense against violations of the Constitution--has done to emasculate this charter of our liberty the Court's nine members each swore to defend.

Frightening in its summation of what certain, capricious, politically inspired, unjudicial decisions of this court have done to destroy freedom in America and undermine the security of the nation.

Infuriating in its disclosures of why and how these nine men, so ill-prepared for their high positions, were appointed to the Supreme Court.

Enlightening with its analysis of what can now be done to correct the situation and forestall further illegal operations on the Constitution.

HEALTH RESEARCH
Mokelumne Hill,
California

In the August, 1958 issue of PREVENTION MAGAZINE, (46 S. West St., Allentown, Penna. - .35 per copy - $4.00 Yearly) will be found much valuable information on Krebiozen for the treatment of Cancer:

"You will read Herbert Bailey's book, A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH, The Incredible Story of Krebiozen with certainly two emotions, indignation and outrage. If you have known someone who suffered with cancer you are likely to become bitter as you read of a cure for this disease whose release, Mr. Bailey says, has been thwarted and suppressed by the American Medical Association since 1951."

*****

"The Negative attitude of the A. M. A. toward Krebiozen showed itself in the fate of Mr. Bailey's first book on the subject (Krebiozen --Key To Cancer?".) The New York Times accepted one advertisement for the book, then refused subsequent ads

on the recommendations of its medical advisors.) A favorable review of the book was written by the same paper's science editor, but it never appeared in print. The New York Public Library, one of the world's largest, kept the book off its shelves until nearly a year after its publication, because of its "controversial" content. To underline the precariousness of being connected with such a book, the records will show that the publishers of Krebiozen--Key To Cancer? were out of business within a year of publishing it.

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"The stories of Krebiozen's fight for acceptance against organized medicine are catalogued in A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH up to 1957.

****

"For those who wish to help in the Krebiozen fight, Mr. Bailey recommends joining the Freedom for Cancer Research Committee, Westport, Conn., and writing to your Congressman demanding that the Federal Food and Drug Administration grant the Durovics (discoverers) a license to manufacture and sell Krebiozen."

-

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS!

"There is a strong possibility at this time that Congress will launch an investigation of the American Medical Association due primarily to the Krebiozen affair. The evidence and interest are there; what is needed is the support of the American people. You are urged to write to your Congressmen and Senators, expressing your desire to see such an inquiry made. Remind them that, if the A. M. A. is blameless, it can only emerge from the investigation with even greater prestige, and Krebiozen will be annihilated once and for all. But if the reverse is true, Americans are putting their health in the hands of profiteers and charlatans who place personal, monetary and political considerations above the welfare of those are supposed to serve. Should not such a situation be exposed if it exists?"

"If the A. M. A. is an innocent victim of the charges that have been made in the Krebiozen affair, they should welcome the change to prove the untruth of the charges. Investigation would give this opportunity. Why do they not jump at the chance to vindicate themselves? Demand that the members of Congress who represent you inform themselves on the situation of Krebiozen and other A. M. A.- rejected cures.

"Remind them of the Fitzgerald Report, an objective study of non-orthodox cancer cures, made by an agent of the Justice Department on assignment to the late Senator Tobey. Fitzgerald stated that his investigation had convinced him of the objective merit of several unrecognized cancer treatments. The report was ignored and never acted upon." Be sure and read the August, 1958 PREVENTION MAGAZINE .35- for more details.

SUGGESTED READING

We do not claim the books following furnish accurate information to an effective treatment or cure of the diseases

discussed--according to currently accepted medical opinion. The statements made therein are general concepts of the various authors. The reader must accept the responsibility of choosing his own doctor in time of sickness and as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. However, we believe the principles in the books we sell to be sound and know much about the history of the various authors below. We will not enter into any personal correspondence, recommend any specific treatment - give out addresses nor discuss cancer in any way - it's a dangerous subject to talk about. IF you can obtain the written permission of your Health Department and Postmaster - we will answer questions which are not 'loaded' - IF we have time. However, there is little leisure time to enter into correspondence with individuals. IF YOU HAVE CANCER, consult your local doctor. There are thousands of 'cures'. Radium, Surgery, Herbs, Drugs, Chemicals, Grapes, Carrots, etc., we are book dealers - we sell books. You and your doctor must make a decision as to a 'cure'. Actually there is no cure for any disease. The human body was created with a certain amount of vital energy - if you have enough of this vital energy you may recover from any disease, regardless of cure (many cases of cancer have been reported as having cured themselves).

A Matter of Life or Death - Herbert Bailey - $4.95

Krebiozen--Key To Cancer? - Herbert Bailey - 3.50

Victory Over Cancer - Cyril Scott - cloth - imported - 5.00

Corporate Medical Monopoly - Royal D. Rood, Attorney and Counselor. This small booklet of 96 pages is excellent reading - although in slightly used condition. The author claims that governmental agencies are being overused by the A. M. A. to further its quest for more power/the American public. While they last - .75

Doctors Dynamiters And Gunmen - The Life Story of Norman Baker by Alvin Winston. The author claims that Norman Baker had a successful cure for cancer but was broken, robbed of his radio station and hospital by the A. M. A. and Governmental Agencies. A must reading - while they last - cloth bound - 496 indexed pages - 2.50

You Don't Have To Die - The Amazing Story of the Hoxsey Cancer Treatment. Cloth - jackets - 2nd Edition - now only $2.15. 310 pages with many illustrations of before and after patients who were restored to health with photostatic documents showing that they had been diagnosed as having cancer by well known medical doctors. We now have word that a chain of Hoxsey Cancer Clinics will be started across the nation. Already these are located in Los Angeles, Monrovia (California), -Dallas, Texas and Portage, Penna. This is a must reading for every American. Many have purchased extra copies to send to friends and relatives. 2.15

Cancer - the Cell, the Human Organism - Dr. A. Leroi, paper - .75

Cancer Is Curable - by Fraser Mackenzie, C. I. E. - paper 1.50

How To Avoid Cancer - Fraser Mackenzie - cloth - jackets - 3.50

Pathogenesis of Cancer and Applied Therapy - John E. Gregory, M. D. New, cloth - jackets - Photographs of before and after treatments. 182 pages - coated paper (1952 copyright). Published at $7.50 but due to the

fact we purchased in large quantities we can offer this interesting book at only $5.00

The Drug Story - Morris Bealle - If this book was more widely read, people would understand why the Government is against any cancer cure or treatment that is not recognized by the A. M. A. The author gives as his concepts the cause of cancer - he claims that cancer is being cured daily in the United States by many doctors in many different fields. The first edition was published in 1949 - we are now offering the latest 1957 edition with added material. This is paper bound. We also have had copies custom bound in red cloth, with gold stamping for gifts. Price $5.00. The Paper Bound Copy (stiff cardboard) 3.25

(4 copies sent at one time of the stiff cardboard edition for only $10.75).

The Grape Cure - Jonnah Brandt - cloth - jackets - 3.50

Clean Up Your Blood Stream - Elizabeth Taylor - Why Die of Cancer? Arthritis, Rheumatism and Allied Disorders; How's Your Liver? (all in one stiff paper bound volume) By A. L. Allen, N. D. - 1.50

All of the books above available from HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA. California residents please add 4% sales tax to all orders. Postage is .14 extra for a single cloth bound book - for several books add .05 each (to the .14 base postage). (Canada and foreign countries add .25 extra per order).

TRUTH PACKAGE has now increased to $1.25 for the 200 pages. This is published at a loss. Extra stamps appreciated. Send a copy to a friend!

Latest Book on Cancer!

Professional Secrets - for Doctors and Laymen - by Emerson B. Hartman, Associate in Bacteriological Cancer Research - God revealed cancer's true CAUSE, our research fully proved it. Get and read this book and see for yourself the undeniable evidence which establishes the cause. From this cause the only true approach to a real cure must stem. --Taken from the Dedication of the book. Cloth Bound - NEW - Gold stamping - Over 210 pages - 3.50

ADDRESS BY GENERAL BONNER FELLERS
BEFORE
CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Fresno, California
December 6, 1957

"National Defense"

I can't help but be impressed with the problem of water in California about which I know nothing. But here you are, taxpayers, facing a problem and sitting down and solving it. I am sure you are going to solve it correctly. And I only wish that the American people could solve their problems on a national level in the same sensible manner. But we can't do that because for some reason that I am unable to find out there has been an unseen hand which guides our every destiny on the national level on international problems and which does not represent the will of the American people.

An Unseen Hand?

In order to discuss National Defense intelligently, I believe it is necessary to delve somewhat into the past and show how time after time major decisions have been made which strengthened Russia and weakened us. And until we understand that this has gone on in the past --and it cannot be challenged-- it is impossible to envisage the danger we face in the future. If I may, I want to start with World War II and give you only three illustrations. I could name half a dozen decisions that were made which weakened us and strengthened Russia and they came from the very highest level.

In the first place, you don't have to be a graduate of the National War College to know that you don't want to fight on two fronts if you get into a war. Hitler avoided it initially. He first struck Poland, intending to go on into Russia. But when he went into Poland, England and France, in keeping with their treaties, declared war on Germany. Hitler was forced to turn his forces around and strike France and England. To avoid war on two fronts, Hitler made a deal of neutrality with Russia.

Stalin, sensing that Hitler could not be trusted, made a five-year neutrality pact with Japan so that if Hitler were to attack Russia the Red army would have to fight on one front only.

But not so with the United States. We gladly accepted war on two fronts immediately...so eager were our leaders to join in the war against Hitler. We were forced to abandon our forces in the Pacific and turn our back on the Japanese who had struck us. This is how eager we were to enter a war which we should have and could have avoided. Hitler and Stalin were careful to avoid a war on two fronts. We rashly accepted this tremendous handicap. Our allies in Europe were not in danger when Japan struck us at Pearl Harbor. As you know, by the 7th of December, Hitler had gone deep into Russia. Hitler's attack against England from the air had failed. France was occupied. The only one who was in danger was Stalin. The two greatest Dictators in History were fighting each other in a death struggle. But MacArthur was attacked in the pacific, Honolulu was attacked, and yet we abandoned the East and went blithely on into a war in Europe.

That decision, of course, saved Russia and made Asia the Red menace that she is today. If we had stayed out of the war in Europe, Stalin and Hitler would have bled each other white. Their struggle would have ended in a draw and neither nation would have been a danger to the free world today.

Now what is it that caused us to do that? There was a major decision greatly favoring Russia, favoring her so she is the menace she is today. And it was appallingly costly to us.

There is a second illustration. In 1941 we had developed the Consolidated Bomber. Had we used this bomber, based in Turkey, to cut Hitler's rail lines supplying his army in the Russian invasion, we could have severed the German supply lines and left the entire German army of 220 divisions without rail supply deep in an enemy country. You know what would have happened? The war would soon have been over. Why didn't we do that? No, instead of that we invaded Europe from the West with ground forces and our losses were enormous. It enabled Stalin to follow up the German army because the Germans had to use 57 divisions to meet our invasion. And this brought Stalin deep into Europe. Central Europe is now under Red domination. The Reds captured Berlin when our forces were east of Berlin! That is another inexcusable decision greatly favoring Russia at an enormous expense to us.

I will go into one more. We knew in MacArthur's headquarters on the 7th of April, 1945 that the Emperor was endeavoring to surrender. He had appointed Admiral Suzuki Prime Minister. Suzuki had opposed Japan's entry into World War II. He had to go into hiding lest he be assassinated by the Japanese militarists. By the 7th of April, 1945 the Emperor was able to bring Suzuki from hiding and make him Prime Minister. And for the first time since the war started the Emperor had someone who was strong and in whom he could confide.

We, at MacArthur's headquarters, wondered what had happened in Washington that they didn't take advantage of the fact that the Emperor was endeavoring to surrender. The fact that he appointed a pacifist Prime Minister paved the way for our President to call for a surrender. After we got into Japan I took the liberty of going into precisely what happened in the Japanese surrender. The Emperor had opposed the war from the beginning, but he was a prisoner of the military. On the 14th of February, 1945, he sent his Foreign Minister to Jacob Malik, the Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, to ask Malik to take up with Stalin the proposal that Stalin call a meeting between representatives of the United States and Japan and act as a go-between for surrender terms. The Emperor was endeavoring to surrender on the 14th of February of 1945, that was before bloody Okinawa. Nevertheless, the war in the Pacific went on until the 14th of August.

Malik took the matter up with Stalin by radio. Stalin stalled and nothing happened. Then the Emperor got bolder. He appointed as Prime Minister Suzuki and Suzuki decided to take more positive action. He called in Prince Konoye, who had been Prime Minister three times. Suzuki suggested that Konoye should fly to Moscow, talk with Stalin and effect a surrender with the United stated and cable back the terms. The Emperor was prepared to accept the terms and face the consequences.

Stalin would not permit Prince Konoye to fly to Moscow and asked questions about what Russia would get out of it if peace were made. This bickering went on until Potsdam on the 27th of July. When Truman met Stalin there for the first time, Stalin told President Truman that the Japanese were seeking surrender terms. It was unpardonable for Stalin not to have told our people immediately so we could have made peace. I was incensed at the Russian attitude, but when I got back to the United States, I had a friend in the State Department who told me that Washington knew from the 14th of February that Japan was endeavoring to surrender. Why didn't we make peace then? I don't know, there again was a major decision made very much to the benefit of Russia and very much to weaken us in blood, in treasure and in our position in the world, and especially in the Pacific.

When Mr. Hoover of your wonderful State arrived in Tokyo on the 7th of May, 1946 I was assigned to be his aide and help him to get information for his food mission. Mr. Hoover said that he knew Suzuki but that he was too busy on his food mission to call on him. Mr. Hoover asked me to call and advise Suzuki that he (Mr. Hoover) felt that the Suzuki appointment as Prime Minister was a signal that the Emperor was seeking surrender terms. I called on Suzuki and very excitedly this grand octogenarian explained that it was a signal for surrender and that he never knew why the United States did not follow up on the signal.

While in Tokyo, Mr. Hoover told me this: On the 24th day of May, 1945 after Germany surrendered, he was called to the White House. (Incidentally that was the first time he had been invited to the White House since he was President.) Mr. Truman had called him on this food mission. When they had finished talking of the food mission, Mr. Hoover told Mr. Truman that he would like to discuss Japan. Mr. Hoover then explained that Japan was ripe for surrender. The fact that Suzuki, the Pacifist, was now Prime Minister, meant that the Emperor would surrender. Mr. Hoover suggested that if Mr. Truman would make a short wave broadcast to the people of Japan and tell them that unconditional surrender applied to the Militarists only, that they would have their Emperor and that they could be free again under a liberal government.

Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Truman, fascinated, tossed him a pad and asked him to write the terms that he should have in his broadcast. Mr. Hoover wrote the terms but Mr. Truman never made the broadcast. And I asked, "Why didn't he?" I don't have Mr. Hoover's permission to tell you what he said. But I will tell you what I think was the reason for Mr. Truman not making the broadcast. My reason is that the Russian influence in the State Department was so strong that the war was deliberately prolonged until August so that Russia could come into the war. She was in the war only six days, as you know, and this gave her a hand in the peace of the Pacific.

Now what did that do to us besides inflicting something like 100,000 casualties which we suffered after a peace might have been effected? Aside from that we lost Chiang Kai-Shek, the Christian ruler of China. He may have had his faults and they were well publicized, but he was definitely our ally and he is today. The Japanese intended to make a race war out of World War II, they came over here and tried to align the colored people against the white people in this country and they failed in that. It was incomprehensible to the Japanese why the Filipinos liked America better than the Japanese. We were kind to the

Filipinos, the Japanese were unspeakably cruel. The Filipinos hated them. Chiang Kai-shek would still be the ruler of China if we had not prolonged the war for Russia to come into it in the Pacific. The Communists in China were never well armed and couldn't get sufficient arms to knock Chiang Kai-Shek off until after Russia went into Manchuria. There the Japanese had one million men under arms; there they surrendered and the Russians took over the surrender. The Russians then gave the Chinese Reds the Japanese equipment and for the first time the Reds were well equipped and had more arms than Chiang Kai-Shek.

Now while they were being armed in Manchuria we sent General Marshall to China. And he slapped an embargo on the weapons we sent to Chiang Kai-Shek. Ammunition was dumped into the Indian Ocean. Thus we disarmed Chiang Kai-Shek while the Russians armed the Communists. That is how we lost China, and if we had not lost China there would not have been a Korean War with many, many casualties. This decision to continue the war when it could have been ended is inexplicable to me. It appears that an unseen hand guides us that likes Russia better than the United States. I hate to say that but it is possible.

America Disarms

Now to move into present-day defense problems. You must keep in mind that our leadership has not changed. Truman had a Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. And Dean Acheson's assistant was John Foster Dulles, who was eminently satisfactory to Mr. Acheson. On the other hand, Mr. Truman was President and his principle military assistant was General Eisenhower, who has succeeded Truman. Thus, there is no change in our high command. On top of that, the State Department has about 2,000 people on the planning level, I don't mean 2,000 are in charge of planning, but they have access to the planners and work with the planning people. Of the 2,000 in the State Department Planning Section, 35 have been dismissed, mostly homosexuals, since President Eisenhower took over. Hence, we have no change in the State Department, and we have no change in policy in the Executive branch of the Government. Therefore, don't we have a right to suspect that our leadership is a little bit internationalist minded? I don't mean to be selfish when I say that--what is best for the American people is best for the free world. America is all that is left that is free and strong, and if we go down there is no free world. So it is not selfish and I am not unfair to our allies to say that we have got to do what is best for us.

Now are we going to do it? Let's look just a little further into our defense problem.

Following World War II, our leaders, feeling that the millennium had arrived, set up the United Nations and everything was going to be hunky-dory. We demobilized our troops very rapidly; Russia did not. I will give you one illustration of how we demobilized. Our most effective bomber in World War II was the B-29 Bomber, made by Boeing. The head of the Boeing Wichita plant is a very dear friend of mine. We were at West Point together and have been lifelong pals. Boeing got orders to destroy all B-29's on the assembly line and also to destroy the jigs and dies and machine tools that built the B-29. Boeing could not comprehend such an order. Their man went to Mr. Truman and

asked him if the order meant to destroy the means to produce the best weapon of World War II and Mr. Truman said do you know who I am? The Boeing man replied yes. Mr. Truman confirmed the order. And so the Boeing people threw out on the concrete ramps about the plant the jigs and dies and machine tools that made the B-29, ran over them with a road roller, and sold them for junk. At the time this was going on in Wichita, a Kremlin paper in Moscow published this: "The Soviet Air Force must fly higher and further and faster than any other Air Force, and it must be the best Air Force in the world." They started right then building what today is certainly the largest Air Force in the world, and it approaches ours in quality.

That was what was going on at the same time we were destroying the means to make our best bomber. How did it happen? I don't know.

The Collective Defense

Following this we moved into a new era in our thinking. Secretary of State Acheson conceived, at least he presented or unveiled to the Congress and the people of America, the concept of collective security. He told us something new in our history. He said that America can no longer stand alone, that we have to have allies to survive and the only way to survive is to align the people of the world with us under the collective security concept. That is a simple concept. Each country will furnish for war purposes what it can best furnish, natural resources, manpower, engines and agricultural commodities. All these resources are pooled and integrated into striking power. The concept is not new. I want to read to you a quote from the first instance I can find of pleading for collective security in this country. You will be a little shocked.

On Wednesday, December 22, 1937, Clarence A. Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, made a broadcast over the CBS Broadcasting System. His subject was "Collective Security, the Road to Peace". He argued his case and ended with this sentence: "We urge the people to put pressure on Congress and the Administration now for the immediate application of a collective security policy". You know now the Russians still believe in that, and only on the 6th of November, a month ago today, Nikita Khrushchev in his three-hour harangue in Moscow said this: "We appeal to all peoples, all parliaments, ... to set up collective security in Europe and Asia."

Under the Acheson program NATO came into being. We sent troops into Europe. Now we have troops all over the world. We have troops in 70 countries. We have the 7th army in Germany today. The SEATO pact and other global mutual security arrangements are all financed by the United States. I would like to bring to your attention the technique that our Government leaders since 1933 have used on the American people.

Our Government has coined phrases that are very attractive. But they are coined to deceive. For instance, "Lend-Lease" of World War II - it wasn't lend and it wasn't lease, it was give-away. "Dollar Shortage" in England. There has never been a dollar shortage in England but the British pound got so low in value that the British were unwilling to buy our dollars, so they blamed the shortage on us and we started giving them dollars. "Mutual Security Pact" - there is no-

thing mutual about it, we agree to defend somebody that cannot possibly defend us. "Collective Security" coined to be comforting, but let's analyze it. NATO has been in existence now for more than six years. We have poured many billions into it. It amounts to the major portion of our 60 billions of foreign aid since the war stopped.

Let's take a look at NATO and see exactly what we have there. I spent three and a half months in Europe last year and I went up and down the line and talked to everyone who would listen. I visited six NATO countries. The concept of NATO primarily is a surface defense. It is not entirely a modern war concept to endeavor to hold a line in Europe. The invasion, should it come from Russia against Europe, would have to come across the great plains of Germany, because great mountains lie to the south and the Baltic to the north. From Switzerland to the Baltic, or Denmark we will say, there are not 15 divisions today on the NATO line. Five of them belong to the United States, the total of three to Great Britain. France doesn't have one complete division. Germany may have three--they are just beginning to build their army. The Benelux countries have three. That is all there are, there aren't quite 15 divisions.

What does Russia have as opposed to that manpower? She has 175 divisions in the field equipped and ready to go and they are equipped with modern weapons. The Kremlin has spent a lot of money on the Red army. In addition, there are 60 to 80 satillite divisions of the states of Central Europe equipped by Russia; how loyal they will be we really don't know.

Then let's move into air power. The NATO Air Force is pitiful. They have 9,000 planes and probably less than a thousand are supersonic and thoroughly modern. And a plane that is not modern and supersonic can be shot down like a clay pigeon. Russia has 20,000 modern combat planes, practically all jets, probably half are supersonic. This didn't happen all at once, this began at the end of World War II. Russia built about 13,000 of the MIG-15. It is a fighter, not supersonic. It is a jet. Except for our sabre jet, the F-86, the MIG-15 was the best fighter in the Korean War. The MIG-15 is now obsolete. But Russia is building the MIG-17 -- which is supersonic -- at the rate of 400 a month. The MIG-17 is replacing the MIG-15. The Russians have built the IL-28, a two-engine jet bomber. There are 360 Red bases in the Soviet Satellite states. Here the IL-28 is based. Its speed is 550 miles an hour and the farthest capital in Europe is 80 minutes from these Central European bases. The Reds have built two more great bombers. The BISON and the BADGER -- they're comparable to our B-47 and B-52. They fly at 650 miles per hour and can carry atomic and hydrogen bombs. They are thoroughly good planes.

In 1945 the British sold 25 NENE jet engines to Russia. These engines developed 4,500 pounds of thrust. A pound of thrust is comparable somewhat to a horsepower. Since that time the Russians have improved that engine until they are now getting 10,000 pounds of thrust out of it. This is 4,000 pounds of thrust more than our best jet engine can deliver.

The Reds are building the BISON intercontinental bomber at the rate of 30 a month. Recently they have decreased this production rate. The only logical reason being, not because their budget has to be cut, but rather because their ICBM will supplement this bomber.

We should not be startled with the fact that the Russians have two satellites in the sky. The Russians have made amazing scientific and industrial progress since 1946. We estimated it would take the Russians 7 years to duplicate our B-29 bomber. They did it in two years. In 1946 we believed they could not develop the atomic bomb in 7 years. They produced it in half that time. The Russians are known to have more BISON intercontinental bombers than we have B-52s. We must now assume that the Reds have an ICBM. It is tragic that we ourselves have helped in this amazing development of Red weapons. The "unseen" hand has been active in creating the Red defense. We now know that the atomic bomb was given to the Russians in the blueprints, every process of the assembly of it. Its entire construction was blueprinted and the Reds got all the blueprints. They learned from spies all about the hydrogen bomb and we now know they got all the information we had on the means of launching the satellite.

We have to get back to the late, lamented Senator McCarthy, who in 1955 made a speech in Boston in which he said that he was given information which was reliable, that our missile program was being sabotaged and slowed down. As a result of this speech the treason at Fort Monmouth was disclosed to the Senator. His investigation started immediately. And quite likely, Senator McCarthy was getting so close to the truth that it was decided that the investigation must be stopped. And it was. Again we see some "unseen hand" slowing down our own missile effort and at the same time making our secrets available to Moscow. Why, therefore, should we be surprised and why should we be so fanatically hysterical about the Russian satellites?

The strategic bomber today is more effective than any missile, and it may be that it will be a better weapon for several years to come. Yet missiles have caught our imagination, and as a result we are now moving into a tremendous crash spending program. The money we have spent on NATO, which is a great portion of the 60 billion dollars, is nothing to the spending possibilities inherent in our NATO program we are launching today.

We had a preview of it about three weeks ago on Sunday from a London dispatch, published in this country. And this is the program we seem to be following now. I suppose the news was published in London and given to the American press more or less as a trial balloon.

We are now going to equip our allies with nuclear weapons, not only the 14 NATO allies, but according to the dispatch we are going to bring in others so there may be a total of 53 world powers receiving nuclear weapons from us. The plan is that Russia will be surrounded by a ring of nuclear weapons. That sounds all right maybe, but let's analyze it a little more closely.

In the first place, War has changed so fast that nearly everyone is bewildered by the changes. This new war is something that is almost beyond imagination of the human being. There are now in existence weapons in Russia and in America so powerful that if they were unleashed and each power had the means of delivering them -- they would kill everybody in Russia and the United States. You may say that 30 caliber bullets can also do that. There were billions of 30-caliber rounds fired in the last war. But neither side could pin down the people and shoot them. Now these nuclear weapons delivered from the

sky can wipe out an entire area 120 miles across it. War has changed, and war has changed this way. Most people think "Oh, if we have allies we are all right", but manpower has little to do with it today. The old, conventional war was dependent upon the manpower, upon conventional weapons such as rifles and cannon, and combat leadership, upon wealth and resources and will to fight.

But today few of these factors of conventional war apply. Today, nuclear weapons, and a system of delivery, plus the will to use them are the true capability, militarily speaking, of a country. Only two countries in the world can afford to undertake nuclear weapons and delivery systems. I don't know what a missile costs but I suppose between one and two million dollars per missile. And missiles, unlike bombers, are not retrievable.

The cost of nuclear weapons for NATO is fantastic. We are going to give our allies this tremendously costly weapon when they are so poor as a nation that they can't even finance conventional forces. We give that to them and immediately they become vulnerable, vulnerable to the Russian soldier and bomber and missile.

It would be wicked to give our NATO Allies nuclear weapons to strike Russia unless we also gave them weapons to defend themselves. We have a moral responsibility, and if we ever undertake this it will probably cost us more than the 38 billion dollars a year we are now spending for the United States defense. This new NATO defense concept we are moving into will teach us something new about taxes, inflation and spending.

Now let's look a little further and see how effective NATO would be. The new plan, as announced in the London papers--and I am sure they are quoting the Eisenhower-MacMillan agreement--will be announced after the meeting in Paris this month. It gives the NATO people nuclear weapons. But the NATO people will have the say in whether or not they will be used. Well, supposing you're an Englishman and you know Russia can drop a half dozen four-megatron bombs on England and wipe out the entire race. You know Russia has that capability, and when a war comes you have your choice of total destruction or staying neutral. How can we ask these European powers to be anything but neutral when, if they fight, they are going to be utterly destroyed?

So we plan to give these weapons, billions of dollars worth, to the NATO nations. When a war comes nations strive to survive, just like a human being. Self preservation is the rule of nature. We give them those weapons and what are they going to do with them? They are likely to hold their fire, and you cannot blame them. Russia may not strike Europe first. The Reds may bypass Europe and strike directly at the United States.

We are the only people in the path of world domination of Russia. Is anyone naive enough to think that if the Reds bypass Europe, that our allies will strike Russia and thereby risk their own destruction?

Collective Defense In History

Collective defense is not new. In 1867 Bismark formed the North German Confederation, but there were three south German states, Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemburg, which did not join. Bismark, with his

North German army, Prussian trained, was a threat to all Europe. Napoleon the Third was ruling France. He knew all Europe feared Bismark, so he effected agreements with the European powers, -- he formed a collective -- to destroy bismark. He made absolute, formal treaties with Italy and Austria. He thought he had positive pledges with the three southern German states, and with Spain and Britain that if he struck Bismark they would join him. He had all Europe firmly on his side.

He struck Bismark but the three southern German states joined Bismark. Austria pulled out from its treaty obligation. Italy pulled out. Britain and Spain suddenly closed neutrality. Napoleon the Third fought alone and he lost the war.

The point is that everyone of those agreements then was just as binding as NATO is now. Then why do we think that the Europeans are foolish enough to come to our rescue when they will be destroyed if they do it? Of course they are not going to do it. We have got to defend ourselves and no one will defend us. Only Americans can defend America.

When I was in Europe last winter I talked to people, including General Speidel, who now commands the land forces of NATO. Everyone to whom I talked seemed not to be worried about Russia because when a war comes they all expect the United States is going to defend Europe. Europeans want our aid to continue. They have been given such a high standard of living and they have weapons they never dreamed of before. This they like. If we stop the aid NATO will fall apart. But over in this country our President tells us we have to have this foreign aid because we cannot stand alone, and that we must have the European Allies to help us. There seems to be a slight discrepancy somewhere!

Let's look into history one or two more times on collective security. In 1941 the British intervened in Greece. As you know, Greece was threatened when Hitler put his divisions on the Russian front in the Balkans. The Greek King invited Britain to intervene as he preferred them to the Germans. The Greek King offered Churchill and General Wilson a force of 100,000 Greeks which was on the Albanian front; they were tough, fine soldiers. They had just stopped an Italian invasion from Albania on the western front. There were also four Macedonian divisions in the Saloniki area which were placed under General Wilson's command.

The British promised Wilson seven divisions and twenty-three squadrons of RAF. Wilson moved into Greece from Egypt with two divisions. Meanwhile, the German forces moved through Yugoslavia and invaded Greece. Wilson ordered the Greek force on the Albanian front to move east to block the German invasion.

But this Greek force of 100,000 men refused to leave the Albanian front. They wanted, they said, to finish off the Italians who were already defeated. Wilson ordered the four Greek divisions in the Saloniki area to move west to block the invading German force. But the Saloniki divisions also refused Wilson's order. They advised him that they had been recruited locally; that they were guarding their own homes which were just as sacred as Greek homes elsewhere.

As a consequence, Wilson met the German forces with greatly inferior forces. His defeat was immediate and complete.

Thus, collective security was tried in Greece. And yet the Greeks wouldn't move to defend their own countrymen. They preferred to defend their own homes.

Can we afford to put our destiny into the hands of our allies?

One more example, the Korean War. In the Korean War the South Koreans fought this with 500,000 soldiers. They fought well. We had 450,000 troopes in Korea, and our allies--it was a UN war--had a total of 45,000--ten percent of our effort and five percent of the total effort. We paid all the bills. That is how collective security operated in Korea. It was a total failure. In the collective security Defense of Korea the United States lost control of its own destiny. We could have won the war and collapsed Red China but our UN allies, the other members of the collective, had varied global interests--with little interest in South Korea. Our allies therefore could not agree to prosecution of the war with victory as the goal. We shall yet pay for this Korean compromise to please our Allies.

We dare not depend on our allies to defend us. I am in favor of allies, I believe in friendship over the world. But ours is the only country that Russia has to eliminate before she can realize her dream of world domination. It is utterly naive for us to think that if war comes our allies can defend us.

The Eisenhower - MacMillan Agreement

Now despite these facts I want to read from the Eisenhower-MacMillan agreement. This is the first sentence of the first paragraph. This agreement was made the latter part of October this year. I am quoting:

"The arrangements which the nations of the Free World have made for collective defense and mutual help are based on the recognition that the concept of National self-sufficiency is now out of date."

To the soldier, that lovely language of the State Department means only this: We can no longer defend ourselves. We can't stand alone. This means Russia stands alone and she has a slave population. Why can't we as free people stand alone? Of course we can and must be prepared to stand alone. There is something sinister behind this Eisenhower-MacMillan agreement.

World Government?

Clever people have two reasons for everything they do. A good reason and then the real reason.

I am going to apply this yardstick to our present day situation: the good reason is we want everybody on our side, it is herd instinct to have people with us. Because we are liable to get into a war and need help and we don't like to stand alone. It is much better to have friends. All this is true--this is the good reason of our defense program today, the NATO concept of collective security for our National Defense.

But the real reason for our global alliances is: World Government. We are moving fast into World Government. We are not told this because people don't want it. Our leaders hold that we are too dumb to be

taken into their confidence. We couldn't understand. Nevertheless, that is where we are moving.

It is most disturbing that the Secretary of State and our President both have expressed an affinity for World Government. In 1942 when Dulles was a lawyer with Cromewell and Sullivan, he wrote the constitution for what was called THE UNION - a union of Great Britain and the United States - I have a copy of the original. On it are longhand notes by Clarence Streit, who wrote "Union With Britain Now". Will not we be told next that we have to go into World Government to survive? President Eisenhower, on page 529 of the Garden City Edition of his book - "Crusade in Europe" - says that he believes in a tribunal made up of world powers which shall have the power to decide disputes among powers and the means to enforce their decisions. That is World Government. That would end American sovereignty. Now what happens when we get into World Government. First, world government means international control of all armed forces. Each country could have its internal politics, but the military might of the world would be pooled and controlled by a world parliament. This can only mean that the United States would be disarmed. We would have no military force to back our stand on any issue. We would be helpless. Others who have never known liberty or economic freedom would dictate our destiny.

Second, the United States would be bankrupt. Already we are bankrupt - but have not yet come to a full realization of the enormity of our debt. But under world government, every country, jealous of our standard of living and wealth, would vote to whittle us down to their own dismal standard of living. Our economics would be totally destroyed.

Third, with our military strength gone - with our economy wrecked, with these other powers deciding our destiny, American liberty would have wholly disappeared. Someone else would be thinking for us and telling us what to think.

All this our people must never permit. Yet, our drift is unmistakably in this tragic direction. We are so close to a situation in which foreigners are dictating our acts that it is terrifying.

May I urge each of you here today to give this threat to our liberty and our sovereignty your most considered thought.

"Dear Reader:

This issue of American Opinion is an autonomous island, outside the usual boundaries of our effort.

It is intended primarily for reference purposes. Its contents are not tied, by timeliness or subject matter, to any particular publication date. Partly for this reason, it was held out of the Christmas and New Years mails, and may not actually reach you until after the February number -- which must be mailed as early in January as the printer can make possible.

The criminal irresponsibility of so much of the American press has never shown more clearly than on this very day. Fidel Castro, as murderous and cunning an agent of the Kremlin as Mao Tze-tung or Janos Kadar, is right now taking over Cuba. He has the blessing of our government. Our newspapers are full of headlines and news stories glorifying the events, with hardly a line to tell us of Castro's Communist connections and support. Moscow is establishing a terrifically important Communist beachhead right at our shores, without the American people having any chance to learn this truth from their papers, radio, TV, or magazines of large circulation.

To find out what has really happened over the past quarter of a century, and what is now happening at so rapidly increased a rate, becomes daily more difficult -- and daily more important. For those who have the patriotism and the courage, to seek to learn the frightening truth, we hope that the bibliography contained in these pages will be helpful and encouraging.

Sincerely,"

ROBERT WELCH

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"The next two or three years may determine the fate of the American Republic. We implore our readers to take this warning literally. So precise an estimate is neither a nervous guess nor the product of an over-wrought imagination. It follows directly from any systematic study of the Communist time table for world conquest. For we are faced with an open conspiracy. And the failure of America to preserve its promise and its life will not be due, finally, to America's weakness at decisive moments. It will be due to the refusal of the American people to see the obvious, to recognize the truth that is being flaunted before your eyes, to read what the enemy has openly put on paper.

"The Communists have never disguised their intent -- nor their strategy. For the first time in history a would-be conqueror of the world has contemptuously specified his plans, explained his techniques, and even announced his time-table, from the beginning of his attack -- which was forty years ago. The advance of Communism, from a negligible splinter party of professional Russian rabble rousers in 1917, to a world-wide empire of more than a billion slaves in 1958, has proceeded exactly according to a brazenly publicized schedule. Nothing was ever kept secret; and yet nothing had to be changed. The conspiracy flourished in the open because the Communists were entirely correct in assuming that the comfort-loving West would refuse to believe what the Communists disdained to deny.

"A future historian of our times will have no doubt that the most effective secret weapon, in the hands of the victorious Communists was the handling of public opinion in America. They have always reckoned, and always correctly, that the desire of the American people "not to be bothered with" would, at every critical moment, prove greater than the basic human need for self-preservation. It always does. It still is. America is being strangled by its love of comfort.

"Mr. Barron, a former officer of the State Department, was quietly working on his assignment—the collection and evaluation of State Department papers pertaining to certain important aspects of our wartime and postwar policies. And suddenly the roof fell in on him. He had, with a perfectly unperturbed conscience, and entirely within his sworn duties as a State Department historian, edited his findings for publication. But the New Deal-Fair Deal-Eisenhower Establishment prosecutes any attempt at keeping the American people informed about the doings of its leaders as a crime. And naturally Mr. Barron lost his job. But the American public gained an excellent chance to learn about the jungle mores that prevail inside the State Department Bureaucracy and about the rigid censorship that Washington, if it is to have its way, means to impose on the essential information on which the Constitution sovereignty of the American people is built.

INSIDE THE STATE DEPARTMENT (Comet, N.Y., 178 pages, $3.00)

Above articles taken from American Opinion, Vol II, Number 1, January, 1959 ($5.00 per year form Robert Welch, Inc., Belmont 78, Mass.

The beginning of a new Barron lecture tour has just been announced. He will be handling topics like these: The Story of Mr. X, Caree Diplomat, Communist Tactics in U. S. Official Circles, How officials Mislead the Public, Should the State Department Be Investigated and our Suicidal Foreign Policy.

Those wishing to have this courageous man speak in their locality should contact him immediately at 401 Waterway Dr., Falls Church, Virginia.

Nobody, not even the F. B. I., has the slightest idea how many card carrying Communist Party members are among America's accredited newspaper editors, columnists, correspondents and re-write men.

The Black Book on Red China, because of its completeness, is for China into the United Nations. (The Book mailed, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, $3.00)

The Rape of Poland By Stanislaw Mikolajcsyk, (Whittlesay House, N.Y., 352 pages, now out of print) is of invaluable help in studying the great sell-out that started under the theme of Modern Republicanism

American Opinion, Vol. II, Number 1, January 1959 ($5.00 per year), Robert Welch, Inc., Belmont 78, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

"MIKOYAN

"on January 17, 1959, The Tablet Quoted Robert S. Allen, Syndicated Washington columnist, as saying:

"The United States and Canadian navies have made a sensationally sinister discovery. ...off both thier Atlantic and Pacific coasts, they have found imbedded on the ocean floors, up to depths of 1,000 feet, more than a score of large steel radioactive devices of unmistakable Russian make.

"Navy authorities are certain these are 'position markers' to be used by Soviet submarines for launching nuclear-armed attacks against U.S. and Canadian costal cities and other targets...

"With these underwater devices, Soviet subs would be greatly assisted in launching nuclear missiles at particular targets without having to surface for that purpose...

"The grim menace presented by these Red undersea 'position markers' is now under urgent consideration at the highest levels. In view of the known large number of Russian missile submarines (at least 100), it is being pointed out that in these strategy discussions that the submarine 'position markers' constitute a greater danger to the U. S. and Canada than the ICBM's being developed by the Soviet."

Some of these Soviet mechanisms were found close to our shores, "well within the three-mile limit". Although we have found only a few of them, reletively, Mr. Allen reports that U. S. and Canadian officials "are convinced hundreds more have been planted off both coasts." The work of planting these devices along our coasts has been done by Soviet "fishing" and "research" vessels, and by freighters and submarines, "which have been repeatedly observed off these coasts in the past several years."

"Columnist Allen said Washington officialdom had rejected a suggestion that this newly discovered Soviet threat be widely publicized. Mr. Allen said:

"That was rejected on the ground such action would be 'inadvisable during the visit of Deputy Premier Mikoyan.'

"They have violated our territorial waters to install equipment which can be used to destroy our major cities and kill approximately 100 million Americans, but we must not mention it publicity because that might spoil Mr. Mikoyan's visit!

"As he was preparing to leave, he said to reporters:
"I am satisfied."

Taken from the Dan Smoot Report, P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas. $10.00 per year.

Atlanta, Ga., is getting a very well-deserved black eye for its hysterically slanted newspapers and its false arrests. Don't forget that it was the Communists themselves who set fire to the Reichstag building in Berlin Before they grabbed power!

Atlanta, January 24 (Bulletin) - Last night a 12-man jury, after two hours deliberation, unanimously ruled on the innocense of George Bright, accused of dynamiting a synagogue by powerful communist forces.

"If you can get a copy of the August 22 Congressional Record, you're lucky. This has in it both the full report of the ABA Special Report on Comunist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives (which elements within the ABA are trying to suppress), and a long speech full of facts, figures and committee testimony of Senator Malone in opposition to HR 13580, to increase the debt limit. Send .35¢ to the Government printing office." --Right, $3.00 per year, P.O. Box 180, San Francisco, Calif (We sent in 35¢ but was returned - out-of-print!).

Senator Herman Talmage, according to the "Augusta Courier", or March 17, 1958, said in a speech in Richmond, Virgina, on Feb. 28: "The stacking of the Supreme Court to destroy the public school system has brought about and encouraged murder, rapes, riots, assaults, and suicides in the public schools of the nation." And as to the latter part, Talmage said the people of Georgia and the people of Virginia have no thought of turning their children over to the supreme court for "psychological experimentation."

After an exhaustive study of 11 history textbooks used throughout this country, a most revealing book, "Brainwasing In Our High Schools" by E. Merrill Root, has just been published. It shows that the minds of our own children have been deliberately poisned and left unprepared.

In the United States there is a conscious plan to poison the body the mind and the soul of man.

"The "Conspirators" were much too clever to urge the United States to give 13.8 billions in gold to their international banker friends, so they got us to give their pet countries the money which they then proceeded to deposit in our banks. Now they can convert the supplus money we gave them into our gold. That would leave us with the insufficient amount of only 8 billion in gold-- out of 28 billions we formerly owned (May 1956 p. 122) The Wall Street Journal has confirmed this. Today those 8 billions have been reduced to a mere 5 and a fraction." - American Mercury

IS THE HIGH COURT CORRUPT? HAVE NINE MEN, SITTING IN THE SUPREME COURT DICTATORSHIP, HICH RENDERS THE CONGRESS IMPOTENT AND MAKES A PUPPET OF OUR PRESIDENT? HAS THE CONSTITUTION BEEN ABRIDGED? HAS TREASON BEEN COMMITTED? WHY DO CONSIPIRING RED TRAITORS, CONVICTED AND SENTENCED BY LOWER COURTS, GO FREE UNDER UNDER SUPREME COURT EDICTS ? WHY HAVE OVER 90% OF THE DECISIONS INVOLVING COMMUNISM BEEN PRO-COMMUNIST? WHY HAS CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN VOTED FAVORABLE TO THE REDS 92% OF THE TIME--JUSTICE BLACK 100% FAVORABLE TO THE REDS--JUSTICE FRANKFURTER 77% FAVORABLE TO THE COMMUNISTS--JUSTICE DOUGLAS 95% FAVORABLE? Read:

"NINE MEN AGAINST AMERICA By Rosalie Gordon, $3.00, cloth bound, jackets.

"BRAIN WASHING IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS" - E. Merrill Root. $4.50 cloth, jackets. An examination of--Eleven American History Textbooks.

This enlarged TRUTH PACKAGE is $1.50 - send a copy to a Friend!

HEALTH RESEARCH, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA

Revised (6th) Edition of T R U T H - Now $2.00; 3 for $5.00; 7 for $10.00 - 25 copies for $27.00. Many study groups are ordering this amazing book in quantity - others are ordering a dozen copies to give to their friends.

The article below was taken from CALIFORNIA FARMBUREAU MONTHLY, February, 1959. 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley 4, California.

"THE REASON FOR PRICE SPREAD?

O N L Y P E O P L E P A Y T A X E S

Excerpt from PAUL HARVEY NEWS....November 30, 1958

Americans, two weeks ago I, Paul Harvey, started out chasing a sneak thief... and I ended up with the detection of Public Enemy Number One.

I have been two weeks on the trail. I am very tired. But the job is done.

No conviction yet. But I can name him now. And he is yours to prosecute as you see fit. Before I tell you his name...

Here's what happened.

Two weeks ago I got a letter from a farmer on the subject of the last election.

But he included this question, "Who is the middleman who is getting rich off the farmer?"

He said he sells a bushel of wheat for $1.73. By the time that bushel of wheat is made into 66 loaves of bread it costs housewives $15.84.

Whoa, there!

"Who's getting rich on me?" the farmer wanted to know.

Well, I've heard that question repeated so often that I had stopped listening to it.

But suddenly I decided the one way to silence that noisome question nobody had tried-

And that was to answer it.

Well, with my limited staff we started playing detective.

For the wheat in a loaf of bread the farmer gets 2⅔¢. But you pay 24¢.

So you are both being robbed by somebody.

Who?

I figured I'd backtrack on the culprit. So I went to the grocery store. "How much do you take out, Mr. Grocer, when you sell a loaf of bread?" I said. "There's more than twenty cents missing that somebody's getting. Is it you?"

Well the grocer showed me that his markup is confined by competition to only 3¢.

In view of his salaries, overhead, that markup seemed fair enough, especially when he explained that he has to pay more than half of it back in corporate income taxes not covered in the sales tax.

And also he contributes to the social security and unemployment taxes of his employees. He pays an electric bill every monthplus a tax on it. And his delivery truck was taxed when he bough it, and the gasoline it uses and the license plates it wears are all taxed.

So allthis overhead, not to mention his own income taxes, made 3¢ seem a fair enou enough "profit" for the grocer to make on that loaf of bread. Anyway, he was not the robber I was looking for.

I went to the wholesaler and rode on one of the trucks that delivers the bread.

Maybe this driver was the boy who's been picking the farmer's pocket. After all, the Teamsters' Union, you know.

But I divided the number of loaves of bread the man delivers by his wages per week and his take is less than 1/20 of one cent a loaf. So he's doing all right. But he's not stealing anything.

There's too much read between theprice and the cost of a loaf of bread.

The guy I was looking for doesn't have just a finger in the kitty. He's in there with both fists.

I kept looking.

There were two tedious days of sleuthing for this sneak thief before I backtracked on the loaf of bread as far as the flour mill.

But I made sure that I didn't miss any possible middlemen inthe bakery or on the railroad that hauled the flour...or anywhere.

And not one was getting away with anything.

I mean the profit slice which each took for his services was an infinitesimal fraction of one-tenth of one penny per loaf. Not even measurable.

Then I got a tip. Checkthe sugar source. If nobody in the wheat-flour ingredient was robbing us...Maybe the sugar people. I backtracked to a New Orleans refiner and it was another dead-end.

The price you pay for the sugar and the salt and the yeast and the milk solids and the shortenings in a loaf of bread...all put together...comes to less than one-fourth of one cent per loaf.

So...

And here is where I stubbed my toe. By the time I added everybody's profit for handling the materials and the finished product plus the cost of the ingredients... I figured it all up... and it came to 12¢ for a loaf of bread.

You should be paying twelve cents for a loaf of bread.

But I can't get my grocer to sell me a loaf for less than 24¢!

Who's doubling the price of my loaf of bread? Who's getting away with that other 12¢?

I had figured every handler's wage down to the most minute fraction. My figures could not be wrong. But a loaf of bread added up to twelve cents and it's still selling for 24¢.

I was getting as angry as the farmer who'd written me that letter. It's frustrating to have your wife go to the grocery store and somewhere in there get robbed by a ghost!

Well...

I went back to the farmer. I decided to start all over again, but working forward fromthe farmer.

The research went faster this time because I knew the direction.

And this time I caught him.

Red-handed. The guy who's picked your pocket every time you buy a loaf of bread.

And he's been dealing himself in when you buy milk, too.

There are 206 separate transactions involved in getting a quart of milk from the pasture to your doorstep. And sure enough, I found the same guy doubling the price.

The syndicate he operates is so smoothand so subtle that it's little wonder he's escaped the rap for this before.

But I'm going to name him tonight.

Because he is gradually aiming to double theprice of your loaf of bread again. And again.

While the farmer fusses and fumes and shadow boxes with imaginary villains, the real one has been in hiding.

I took that farmer's bushel of wheat to market.

The farmer got $1.73 for it. 2½¢ per loaf of bread.

But when the flour mill added its fraction for milling...wait a minute.

The flour to make one loaf of bread has suddenly doubled!

It comes out of the mill costing five cents. Not 2½.

Still, the mill is getting only a minute fraction of a penny for itself. But the mill is required to pay...

Now the trail gets warm.

The mill has to add on seven federal taxes and eight separate state taxes.

The railroad which hauls the finished flour...now the trail gets hot...keeps only a tiny fraction of a penny for its services...but adds on two pennies to pay five

federal taxes, plus state taxes in every state through which the shipment passed.

In this cast there were three.

Jumping jehosaphat!

I thought taxes just soaked the rich!

This is soaking anybody who buys a loaf of bread.

And when I backtracked on those other ingredients, I foundthe sugar refiner paid eight federal taxes and six Louisiana state taxes.

The railroad that handled the sugar paid taxes.

The warehouse where the salt was stored in Chicago paid taxes.

The shortening manufacturer and the yeast factory and the producer of the milk solids...

Each was keeping for himself sucha minute profit that the totalcost of the ingredients had added only two pennies.

But the taxes had pyramided tomore than twice that!

I am an amateur detective. But I did the best I could. And when I finally retraced the loaf of bread back to the grocer's shelf...I understood why that price tag is more than ten times what the wheat farmer gets.

Because there are 151 separate taxes on that loaf of bread!

You and I have been complaining, however feebly, about the whackthe income tax takes out of our weekly paycheck...

While we were watching our wallet pocket...

The hiddentax has been emptying our coin purse!

And again and againand again.

After all, we've consoled ourselves, the tax man gets only 20% of my income. It's worth that to live in America.

But that's a lie and a delusion.

The "tax man" has been picking your pocket for twelve cents every time you buy one loaf of bread.

But with suchclever sleight of hand...by suchan involved and complicated multiplicity of hidden taxes...that his hand was quicker than our eye.

You think you pay a hundred dollars tax when you buy a new $2,000 car.

Listen: There have been $288. in hidden taxes collected on that car before it ever leaves the factory.

And then there are allthe taxes the dealer pays, taxes on income, property, taxes when you transfer the title, when you pay the state tax.

So when you pay $2,000 for a car...more than one-fourth of that price is just taxes.

You've been figuring the corporation tax would cost only the big corporations.

But look what happened. They added it to the price of the car.

We pay it!

The grocer, the trucker, the banker, themiller, they don't pay their taxes. We do! When we buy that loaf of bread.

People pay taxes!

Railroads don't pay taxes. Corporations don't pay taxes. Just people pay taxes.

All the rest of those fellows add their taxes onto the stuff they sell us.

Only people pay taxes.

We can hear that our federalgovernment is sending a billion dollars to Tito...

And we figure "so what?..."

But every time our government spends a billion...it taxes the average American family another 25 dollars.

Only people pay.

How much different it might have been...if our government had said it that other way.

That "every American family is asked to chip in $25 this year for Tito."

Wow!

I'm going to remember that. Every time the Washingtonor the State spenders speak of spending another billion for something or other, I'm going to remember it's 25 of my dollars they're spending.

It'll make a difference.

Yes, I finally tracked down the pickpocket.

The middleman every farmer has wondered about. The guy who's behind the high prices every housewife complains about.

I found him.

And his name is Sam.

But Uncle Sam is not alone.

His accomplices are the tax laws of 40 states which add one-third to the price of one quart of milk.

The farmer's truck and tractor are taxed.

The deliveryman's truck and the tires on it and the battery in it.

Even the air in the tires of that truck has four hidden taxes on it. I mean it.

The power to run the compressor motor is taxed. The oil for the compressor. The gas station attendant. The sales taxes on the compressor motor and the rubber hose.

Four taxes on the air in the tires of the truck that hauls your milk.

Taxes have crept up on us--like too many beers.

Historically, whenever any nation has taxed its people more than 25% of their income, that nation has been eating its seed corn headed for economic decay.

Already our taxes are devouring more than a third of every income dollar. They sought to slip the money painlessly from our paychecks...by withholding it before we got it.

But like an iceberg, the far greater hunk of our tax load is under the surface--out of sight.

The next Congress has been labeled a spending Congress. But if they spend more money...it will be your money.

When they spend a billion for anything...it will cost you twenty-five.

Both parties...will try to buy your vote...with your money.

For the small wage earner, hidden taxes are far more costly than income taxes. The best kept secret in the United States today is the whole size of the tax load.

There are 150 taxes on one ladies' hat.

Gasoline would sell for two cents a gallon...except for the tax.

And the White House is talking about raising that.

When are you going to draw the line?

I started out on the trail of a sneak thief and ended up with Public Enemy Number One.

Now he's yours to prosecute as you see fit.

The article below was taken from THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT and PLACERVILLE TIMES, February, 1959.

AFFAIRS OF STATE by Henry C. MacArthur

(CNS)--Governor Edmund G. Brown's new and increased tax program, designed to siphon off an eventual $256 million dollars annually out of the California economy does in its major implications, hit no one except the average householder, despite the governor's assertions that it is an "equitable" increase.

ANALYSIS of the program submitted by the "people's governor" indicates that the people least able to pay the additional burden are going to be the ones hardest hit.

For instance, $68 million comes off cigarettes and tobacco. More poor people smoke than wealthy people, for the simple reason there are more persons in moderate circumstances.

THE SAME principle applies to the $10 million the governor wants from an additional beer tax. Beer has been known for many, many years as the workingman's beverage, y yet Brown proposes to tax his friends in labor to the tune of ten million.

HORSE-RACING is much the same. There was a time when this was the "sport of kings," and only the wealthy indulged in wagering on the bang-tails. But how times have changed! Nowadays, every man or every woman with the urge and two bucks can play the ponies.

COME DOWN to the new severance tax on petroleum products, which will take more

than $23 million out of the pockets of the people. If anyone is naive enough to believe that the producers of oil and gas are going to stand this tax, it might be well to think again. The gas companies are allowed so much profit by the public utilities commission. When the severance tax goes into effect, if it ever does, these concerns will have a sound argument to raise rates on consuming householders. This is an easy and hidden way to siphon money off the people.

BANK and corporation franchise tax changes are due to pull another $58.6 million out of the economy. Interest rates and charges by banks are already high but no doubt will go higher for the little people who have small checking accounts and consumer loans. While there is a 12 per cent limit on interest, there is no limit on the amount the banks can charge to handle checking accounts.

Inheritance tax changes for $8 million will hit the heirs to small, as well as large estates.

THE GOVERNOR has of course, attempted to lessen the blow on the small income group in seeking an additional $71 million from the personal income tax. Whether there will be any actual reductions, of course, in view of lowering the personal exemptions both for married couples and for single persons remains to be seen. The governor claims the new schedule would result in actual lowering of taxes for a married man with two children, until his income reaches $10,500 a year.

In presenting his schedule, the governor has brushed aside suggestions that the budget could be balanced without new taxes, and announced he is "prepared to fight" for his suggested tax schedule.

CONSEQUENTLY, if the new tax burden is "equitable," someone perhaps has goofed in tracing the ultimate sources of the revenue the governor proposes to extract from the pockets of the people. While the taxes may sound equitable on paper, it appears that in actual practice they will come from the same place they always do, which is out of the pockets of the men and women trying to make a living.

* * *

A Letter To The Editor of the CALAVERAS PROSPECT, February 6, 1959 by John R. Ross

G O L D

Did you know that on January 31, 1934, the President declared that he reduced the weight of the gold dollar from 25.8 grains to 15 5/21 grains of gold, a reduction of about 40 per cent? Our Government called that markup a "profit of $2 billion, 800 million." Such declaration could not apply to gold coins, which had ceased to exist; but in fact, could only apply to the standard unit of value, and the President declared a gold dollar of 15 5/21 grains of gold to be the standard unit of value.

Under those facts, what was the meaning of the requirement that the gold taken by the Government should be paid for with credits in the Treasury of equivalent amounts in dollars?

Such paper currency, which by the act of our Government had become 40 per cent less than the equivalent of the gold taken by the Government, is all that the States received for the gold which they had surrendered.

Everyone should read "INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES" By Paul Bakewell, Jr., of La Salle Building, St. Louis, Mo., from which the above statements were taken.

Suggested Reading:

The Hand In Your Pocket - It's the "Little Man" Who Pays the Most Income Taxes By John T. Flynn, (25¢), published by America's Future, Inc., 542 Main St., New Rochelle, New York.

Reader's Digest, "How Inflation Has Victimized You" by T. Coleman Andrews, former U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (March, 1959 issue).

On Preserving The Capital Assets of Civilization By Royal D. Rood ($1.00), Health Research, Mokelumne Hill, California.

Changing Times with "Family Success Book", a collection of money-making, money-saving articles and ideas from recent issues of Changing Times; ($6.00 per yr.) from 1729 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

TAXPAYER REVOLT IN WASHINGTON SPREADS; Lions Club Talk Starts Big Move

Ritzville, Wash., Feb. 26 (AP)--A "nonpartisan taxpayers' revolt" that started here over a cup of coffee went into its third week today with the letter-writing campaigns heading to the far corners of the state.

An estimated 10,000 or more revolt-inspired form letters have poured in on state legislators in Olympia, and Gov. Albert D. Rosellini's office said he has received 1,358 of them.

In addition, thousands of companion petitions were being circulated, the signers pledging not to ask for additional services from state government and demanding in return that no new tax laws be passed.

"The campaign has exceeded our wildest dreams," said Edward Cross, an attorney who helped start it. "With all the phone calls, my practice has gone by the boards. We've really got a tiger by the tail."

STARTED AT MEETING: It started at a Lions Club meeting in this town of 2,200 on Feb. 11 when Bryson Reinhardt, a Wenatchee, Wash., salesman, made a speech about government and taxes.

"When it was over, some of us got to talking and decided that's what we always do--just talk," Cross said. "We agreed to meet for coffee next morning and consider some kind of petition and formletter."

Twenty men showed up, then 40 more joined in. $300 was collected for printing, and a nameless organization was born with an eight-man steering committee headed by Ralph Danekas, a mortician who says he is politically independent.

NO PARTY LINES: "It's a completely nonpartisan, grass roots effort," said Cross, a former Republican county prosecutor. The steering committee includes Roy Scott, one-time Democratic county commissioner.

The original goal was to get 1,500 signatures on a "no-new-services, no-new-taxes" petition in Adams County. Cross said they got 1,150 in three days and the idea "snowballed."

After 500 form letters piled up on his desk, Rosellini, a Democrat, replied with a formletter of his own, asking revolters to be "realistic" and claiming increased taxes are needed to maintain even a minimum of services.

"We weren't convinced," Cross said.

CONTINUES SPREAD: The revolt spread to Spokane, 70 miles away, and Norman Bishop, insurance man and chairman there, set a goal of 75,000 signatures. He got city permission to set up booths at four downtown Spokane locations and said his group plans to stay active as a "taxpayers' lobby" through 1960.

Letters started coming into Olympia today from Anacortes and Aberdeen in extreem western Washington. The presidents of both the Young Republican and Young Democratic clubs in Bellingham said they're joining forces to get signatures. Cross said a Seattle campaign will start next week.

Rosellini has proposed increasing the state sales tax from 3-1/3 to 4% and letters or not, some kind of tax increase is expected.

US DICTATORSHIP IS NELSON ROCKEFELLER'S NEXT GOAL, No. 2 (By Emanuel Josephson, Author of "Rockefeller Internationalist") from February 14th Capsule News, Inc., 919-18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., $10.00 per yr.

"Rockefeller's Good Govt for American Peasants" is the title of a chaper in my prophetic biography of the Rockefeller Clan, which they have so rigidly and effectively banned from bookstores and news-stands.

This chaper aptly describes the highly intensified activities of their foundations, and of all other foundations whose control they have usurped thru govt domination. The Ford Foundation, for instance.

Thru the same device, and thru their dictation of tax levies and rates, the

Rockefellers have made certain that no rival can acquire the power to rule and destroy, which exemption from taxation gives them. In short, they are in a position to loot everyone else by taxation. And they profit doubly by it, thru pocketing a large part of the taxes which they levy and loot from the nation, and by completely evading any reduction of their loot by the taxes they order imposed on others. Armed with this power of tax exemption, the Rock Mob has set up and financed with looted funds the host of organizations which, as we have related, are dedicated to robbing us peasants of every other possession.

This includes our freedom, our franchise, and our hard-earned right to rule ourselves thru our elected representatives. This means the destruction of our Constitution and our Republic. The traitorious agents of this conspiracy parade as "economists" and "professors," "authorities" and "consultants." Together with a host of executives (who must take orders from the Rock Mob to live) and a group of brainwashed dupes and dopes, they constitute the personnel of thousands of subversive agencies which co-ordinate a stealthy coup d'etat.

This is being engineered through Rockefeller's Public Administration Clearing House that is known as "1313", which is its address on East 60th Street in Chicago, hard by the campus of Rockefeller's University of Chicago.

A roster of the subversive Rockefeller agencies, through which these conspirators are working to destroy our Republic, and to set up a Rockefeller Red dictatorship in its place, is extremely interesting and illuminating. It is brazenly published under the title of "A Directory in Public Administration Organizations."

Among the listed agencies one finds

Governor's Conference
US Mayor's Conference
Conference of Chief Justices
Tax Foundation
Tax Institute
National Assn for Mental Health
American Civil Liverties Union

National Education Assn
National Planning Assn
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws
International City Managers' Assn
Council of State Governments

and an endless array of organizations for regimentation of the regimenters of us "peasants."

Many are highly subversive, and some, frankly Communist. It is through these Rockefeller subsidized and dominated agencies that the conspirators transmit their orders to their puppets, dupes and agents.

One of the most active of these subversive agencies that are molding the dictatorship conspiracy on the local level, is the Public Administration Service.

In every section of the country its treasonous agents, backed by the tax-exempt funds and the power of Rockefeller's "Philanthropic" Foundation Trust, are engaged in robbing us of our freedom to rule ourselves, on the pretense of establishing "Home Rule" in the guise of "Metropolitan" Councils and managers. This is a ruling caste in the making, hand-picked and trained by their Rockefeller bosses, to ride roughshod over the people, enslave them and loot them mercilessly and without recourse.

With their local dictatorships thus established, these Rockefeller Red Commissars are preparing the way for the Sovietization of our country under Fuehrer Nelson's dictatorship.

In a few sections of our country patriots are alerted and are fighting to preserve our hard-won freedom.

Among these are Col. Bluford Balter in New Orleans, Connie Chandler and her Liberty League in Anaheim (Calif) and others of whose courageous fight we would like to hear.

In Alaska the people have been duped into permitting the conspirators to draw up State and local constitutions and charters.

Nelson Rockhas proposed a 2 billion increase for New York's overburdened taxpayers....."news"- papers all over the state are "backing him up"....they'd better, or lose 80% of their nationaladvertising...this is the percentage the House of Rockefeller's cartel of cartels controls....A petition to impeach the 9 members of the US Supreme Court for their crimes against the Constitution was filed with the Clerk of the House this week...however, no member of the House has exhibited courage enough to make it official...Junior high school in North Virginia opened under Little Rock conditions...newsmen opined "this looks like the beginning of the police state in America"....Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson says racial groups can get along by negotiation and not by using police state methods on children...fake "liberal" want a police state al la Russia....Loudest squawkers for the police state happens to be Communist-led NAACP...This may kill Johnson Bill to set up a group for racial negotiation....Too many lamebrains in Congress) actually fear the National Assn for the Agitation of Colored People....

The American Colonists prospered as no other people in the history of the world had ever prospered because they CREATED, ISSUED and CONTROLLED their own Colonial Money. Since it was issuedand paid into use by the Colonial Government, it was relatively free from fluctuation in purchasing value (no gold standard of value to make it worth one amount today and another amount tomorrow.) And, since the money was paid into use directly as "legaltender" and not founded on bonds, nobody paid interest on the money,and boththe Government and the people prospered. THEN came the "Stamp Act of 1765," followed by the Revolutionary War.

Money Creators By Gertrude M. Coogan. This book is now out of print because of pressure placed upon the author and publisher. It is one of the best books ever written on the subject. It shows how banks plan 'depressions' so they may seize property through foreclosure of mortgages. President Andrew Jackson refused to renew the charter of "Bank of the United States," he said:

"The bold efforts the present bank has made to control the government, the distress it has wantonly caused, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded intoa perpetuation of this institution or the establishment of another like it."

BUT, in 1863, disregarding Lincoln's advice, Congress passed the "National Bank Act," giving private interests the power to coin and issue money (and collect interest on the United States bonds which the government issued to "cover" the various issues of money). Lincoln defied the planners,issued some $450,000,000 into direct circulation. (Called "Greenbacks," this issue of money has never cost the American people one cent of interest.) Lincoln told the people:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption inhigh places will follow and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until wealth is aggregated inthe handsof a few and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war."

SO they shot Lincoln; and the German statesman and soldier Bismarksaid:

"The deathof Lincoln was a disaster for Christendom....I fear that foreign bankers with their craftiness and tortuous tricks willentirely control thecexuberant riches of America and use it to systematically corrupt modern civilization. They will not hesitate to plunge the whole of Christendom intowars and chaos inorder that the earth shall become their inheritance."

Every American President who understood and vigorously opposed the Money Power,died violently while in office.

TEXAS RANCHER ASSAILS COURT FOR DECISION ON SON'S WHEAT from Feb.25th Stockton Record

Canyon, Texas., Feb.25 (UPI) — J. Evetts Haley, a prominent Texas rancher-politician, bitterly assailed a Supreme Court decision yesterday that Congress has power to regulate the wheat farmers grow for their own use.

Haley has a personal interest in the case. It involves his son, J. Evetts Haley Jr. who grew 43 acres of wheat without an allotment on his 1,6000-acre ranch in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.

"I apparently made the mistake of rearing my boy to expect nothing from his government but protection of his rights under the Constitution," Haley said.

"Now the government has destroyed them. It's perfectly obvious that nobody except the Negro or the Communist can expect anything from the present Supreme Court."

The Agriculture Department said the 27-year-old Haley Jr., must pay a penalty of $506.11. He refused, and the government went to court — and lost.

Federal Dist.Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ruled in Dallas last October that Congress power to regulate "commerce" does not extend to wheat consumed on the farm where it is grown. Haley contended he used the wheat for livestock feed, and none of it was put on the market.

The government appealed the ruling, and the Supreme Court yesterday reversed Judge Davidson in a brief order, citing a 1942 decision of its own as a precedent.

The elder Haley, who made an unsuccessful campaign for governor of Texas in 1956, said their attorneys probably will ask for a review, but he has little hope for favorable action.

* * * \

find ourselves bound by the strange and unAmerican laws and restraints of foreign nations.

"The destructive and insidious influence of WORLD GOVERNMENT - advocates reaches into every phase of Americanlife, fromthe seat of our Federal Govt down through our Schools and Churches, and right intoour living rooms via Press, Radio and TV. The American people are being brainwashed intosubmitting quietly to their own destruction while paying the executioner for his job!"

K.A.C. Box 3094, Los Angeles, 54, Calif.

AS AN AMERICAN, HOW LOYAL ARE YOU??

What will YOU do tohelp rid our country of COMMUNISM? Will you read factual literature so you willunderstand the dire situation our country is really in because of Communist propoganda, subversion and sabotage?

They have hundreds of Red Front organizations fromwhich traitorous or ignorant Americans aid them in their conspiracy to overthrow our government by force and violence, as do apathetic and indifferent people who don't bother to vote each time, and won't do patriotic work with Right-wing groups who are struggling valiantly to save our Churches, Schools and our Constitution from being taken over or shrivel scuttled by theCommunists!

Fromthe L.A. EXAMINER Editorial, 2/22/58: "There are at least 1,000,000 Americans who are doing the subversive workof the Kremlin inthis country. Some unwittingly.. Many of these people would be aghast if they understood the fullimport of their activities and the full extent towhichthey benefit the Communist activity. Wittingly or not, these dupes of Communism put up themoney and sponsor theorganization to undermine freedom in America."

J. B. Matthews, one of the foremost authorities on Communist conspiracies in the U.S., writes in "Red Infiltration of Theological Seminaries in the U.S., "There are 177 Protestant Theological Seminariesin this country. At least 54 of these have been infiltratedby theCommunist Front apparatus.. The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus today is composedof PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN!!!

Former F.B.I. agent, Herb Philbrick said: "It is no accident that your church is the number ONE target of theCommunist conspiracy today. We're losing the fight with Communism. There are morenames of ministers than any other profession on the list of Communist supporters inthis country."

In AMERICAN MERCURY MAGAZINE, 10/57, J. Edgar Hoover wrote in "The COMMUNISTS are USING OUR CHURCHES", "I confess to a realapprehensionso long as Communists are able to secure MINISTERS of the GOSPEL to PROMOTE THEIR EVIL WORK".

To realize the vast inroads the REDS have made, consider the L.A. HERALD-EXPRESS headline of June 30-58: "California LOYALTY OATH Ruled Out by U.S. Supreme COURT. The oath restricted all tax exemptions to those whodo not advocate the violent overthrow of theGovernment. Attorney A.L. Wirinof theAmerican Civil Liverties Union, about 90% of their clients are out and out Communists) had this to say: "This decision invalidates California's loyalty oath requirements as to ALL taxpayers in the state. It directlyaffectsover 35,000 churches and more than a MILLION veterans. It establishes the precedent which could nullify ALL loyalty oaths". Wirin predicted that the First UnitarianChurch would receive a tax refund fromthe County of approximately $30,000.

The UNITED NATIONS is crawling with REDS: UNESCO'S 12 top jobs are held by Reds; FederalAid and the N.E.A. are forcing UNESCO into our Public Schools, and government waste and FOREIGN AID bankrupts us! WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT???

K.A.C. Box 3094, Los Angeles, 54, Calif.

1959 edition of TRUTHPACKAGE $1.50- Health Research, Mokelumne H.Ll, California (3 copies $4.00 sent to any address).

Fluoridation

In January, 1959, several hundred physicians and psychiatrists attended a three-day conference at the University of California Medical School to discuss the effects of newly developed drugs on the human mind. On January 26, Aldous Huxley, renowned British writer, spoke to the group, predicting that in the very near future dictators will be using drugs to control people. Dictators now know that guns and police clubs and prisons are inefficient means of controlling people and keeping them from revolting against authority. The efficient way is to give the whole population drugs — feed them happy pills — to erase the spirit of freedom from human consciousness. Then, everyone will love his servitude and gladly do what the ruling authorities order.

Mr. Huxley said that this "technology of mind manipulation" is already a reality in communist countries — and that we in America, "are being pushed along in the same direction already, amidst all the trappings of freedom, and the end will be our robotism. Our dictators will instill in us an enormous euphoria, so that it will be psychically impossible to dream of revolution. It is happening now; there isn't much time; and it is terribly important for people who understand this area to be aware of the need for resistance."

——The Dan Smoot Report, $10.00 a year, P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

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Poultry Raiser Wants an Answer to "What's My Crime?"

WASHINGTON, —(UPI)— A poultry farmer who has run into so much trouble with the Government he may move to Australia told Congress today his only crime was using his land to grow crops.

Stanley Yankus, 40, Dowagiac, Mich., took his fight against the "tyranny" of the Nation's wheat program before a House Agriculture Sub-Committee.

He testified that his refusal to stop growing wheat for his chickens in defiance of Government acreage restrictions, has resulted in fines and costs totaling $4,562 since 1954.

"What is my crime?" he asked. "I did not sell any wheat so my offense is not selling wheat. Then my offense had to be using land for producing crops."

Yankus said he was not fighting for the right to grow wheat but for "the right to own property." "If I am forbidden the use of my land, then I do not own it," he said. "My rights do not extend much beyond the right to pay taxes. This is tyranny."

The "wheat rebel" conceded that he was outnumbered in his battle for his rights against Federal farm policies and said in advance of his testimony that he and his family probably would sail for Australia this summer.

"I don't want to take a defeatist attitude about this fight of mine," Yankus said. "But the Agriculture Department isn't going to abandon its controls, and when my 40 acres of wheat pops out of the ground this spring the Government probably will seize my farm machinery. They're already taken everything but the farm itself."

Yankus, Chicago raised son of Lithuanian immigrant parents, has vowed to seek a new home in Australia if Congress doesn't refund the $1,701 seized from his bank account. That was to satisfy part of the $4,562 in fines and penalties levied on him since 1954.

Yankus said he made application for his passport two days ago and expected to contact an auctioneer soon as the first step to selling his 100 acre farm.

The Australian Government already has granted Yankus, his wife and three children permission to settle in Adelaide, Australia.

"It is not that I don't like America," Yankus declared. "This country has the finest Government in the world, under the Constitution. But Congress has abandoned the Constitution and taken away a man's right to use his own land. There is no other alternative except to leave."

Yankus said he never has accepted a Federal subsidy.

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may adopt is not important 'but they are all anti-American, against capitalism and are based on the doctrines of "arxism." He said the Communist Party and the NAACP 'stand hand in hand' aimed at wrecking the security of the U.S.A."

From a speech by Benjamin J. Davis, former N.Y. City Councilman, and Chairman of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, delivered before the Party's National Committee meeting in New York, October 23-24, 1956: "The Significance of the Negro Question Today - It is the desire and destiny of the American Communist Party to enter more fully into this historical process, without reservation, to help all these walls to come tumbling down. And NOW: ... The organizational center of this movement is the NAACP."

From the May 1955 issue of "POLITICAL AFFAIRS," a Communist publication (so stated by the Committee of the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate, Dec. 21, 1955); an article by Wm. Z. Foster, p. 42: "The main thing, however, that we must remember is that improvements in theoretical and tactical measures will avail us but little if we do not at the same time build the Communist Party and greatly increase its activities on all fronts in the fight for Negro rights . . ."

From an article by Andrew Stevens in the same issue of "POLITICAL AFFAIRS," pp. 64-65: "This work must be carried on among the white workers in the shops, unions, committees, people's organizations, work for which white Communists are largely responsible ... - the wide-spread movement for Negro rights in the trade-unions, which is developing through a variety of forms -- FEPC committees, Fair Practice committees, Anti-Discrimination, etc."

From the 1947 Report of the California State Senate Un-American Activities Committee, "Behind the FEPC" - p. 48: "Those who have read the Committee's previous reports will have little difficulty in determining the character and purpose of the so-called Fair Employment Practices Act. The Communist Party had inspired it and the Communist Party was determined to find arguments, whether they existed or not, in support of the proposition. The Communist steering committee had to find terrorizing incidents in order to mobilize racial minorities into a frenzied stampede at the polls in November of 1946. If the needed incidents in question were not in existence, The Communist Party was prepared to manufacture them.

"It should not be necessary to add that the proposition was deliberately designed to create racial frictions and agitation, rather than to remedy such discriminations between ethnical groups as actually existed."

From the October 1954 issue of "POLITICAL AFFAIRS," an article by E.V.J. Jerome setting forth the Program of the Communist Party (unanimously ratified by the Party's 1954 Election Conference), p. 13: "Point 5: A Federal FEPC strictly enforced..."

If YOU do not believe the above quotations are accurate, get the books and read them for yourselves. The Government reports you will find in the library. Most any so-called "liberal" or "progressive" book store can furnish you with the others.

KEEP AMERICA COMMITTEE, Box 3094, Los Angeles 54, California.

"A SOVIET AGENT REPORTS ON HIS MISSION"
(From National Review, Jan. 31/59. P. 474)

To: THE PRESIDIUM
From: A.I. Mikoyan
Subject: Report on U.S. PSYCHO-MORAL PROBING OPERATION. (excerpts)

HUNGARY. My observations verify that for U.S. OPINION, the 1956 Hungary uprising

has been successfully liquidated. Refugee pickets failed to win cooperation from any native groups, and were repudiated by All public authorities. The conclusion is reinforced by public indifference to the BANG-JENSEN DISMISSAL from the UN Secretariat.

CHINA. In spite of the persistence of our good friends (of petition to new Congress by Mrs. ROOSEVELT et al), there is little progress along the line: Recognize China, Admit to the UN; and not much along the "TWO CHINAS" perspective. U.S. opinion, hardened by the Quemoy action, has been disturbed by the People's Commune.

Thesis: Communist China is an established, developing nation that must be admitted to the world community.

Synthesis: The U.S. must come to terms, on the Chinese question, with Soviet Russia.

PRESS. There was TOTAL cooperation from PRESS, RADIO and TV. WE CAN MAKE WHATEVER USE WE WISH of the U.S. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, and can control quantity and quality of coverage as well as content focus.

Recommend.. We reject proposal of the U.S. PARTY to expand the direct PARTY-CONTROLLED PRESS and TV facilities. This would be a waste of rubles.

LABOR. The attitude of the Reuther-Carey wing of the labor leadership was openly cordial, and their policy position is satisfactory. However, McCarthyism remains intrenched within the AFL-CIO, symbolized by the chairman Geo. Meany, whose anti-Soviet ideas are fed by the renegade Jay Lovestone (cf. Meany's public refusal of Eric Johnston dinner invitation).

Recommend.. We will expand the campaign to isolate Meany, and to get Reuther accepted by the labor movement and the public generally as "THE leader of American Labor." A correct slanting of congressional hearings can do much to this end.

POLITICAL PARTIES. Parallel to the labor situation, responses to the tour showed a strain of McCarthyism (Bridges, Dulles, Judd, Nixon) still present in the Republican leadership; but a satisfactory Reuther ish attitude in the center and left of the Democratic leadership (Stevenson, Humphrey, Gov. Brown).

BUSINESSMEN. There was No resistance from a single active representative of the industrial and banking strata. PROVOCATIONS and INSULTS, which I introduced experimentally into speeches before business groups met only ACCEPTANCE, SMILES and APPLAUSE. It is possible that, by a dialectical negation of the negation, the CAPITALISTS will BRING COMMUNISM to America.

Recommend.. "OPERATION MILLIONAIRE" will be advanced to top priority. We'll develop at least 2 more active-business propagandists, supplement to Cyrus Eaton, one of them a Republican.

METROPOLITAN AREA GOVERNMENT (WORLD GOVERNMENT)??

The greatest danger facing Los Angeles County today is that of "Metropolitan Area Government." As the following very fine editorial from the Pasadena Independent Star-News of May 25, 1958, makes clear, we may be so dazzled by its propaganda of economy and efficiency that we find ourselves trapped before we realize what it is. In essence it is a long-range, well-designed plan to bring about Totalitarian World Government from the local level up, instead of from the top down--erasing City, County, and State boundaries on the way.

IT'S TIME TO TALK SENSE -- AND TO BE ON GUARD!

Pasadena again has shown the way.

City Manager Don C. McMillan's preliminary budget calls for no increase in the city's $1.04 tax rate.

Ten years ago, the city tax rate was $1.12 -- 8 cents higher.

In this decade, Pasadena has been beset by all of the inflationary problems which have plagued the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles, where tax rates have constantly gone up.

Why should Pasadena alone have shown the way?

Cost of materials, supplies and services Pasadena must purchase have gone up in these 10 years, just as they have in Los Angeles. Municipal wages and salaries here have reflected the same upward push. And Pasadena also has grown tremendously.

Yet while Pasadena's tax rate has been falling, or holding steady, Los Angeles city and county's have gone sky high.

There is a moral here: Efficient government, rather than "super-government," brings tax rates down.

Over in Los Angeles, the propagandists are forever beating the drum for super-government.

Super-government for all of Los Angeles County, run of course by the dominant interests within the City of Los Angeles.

Whatever the economic or governmental problem may be -- the very real one of high county taxes, the rush to Suburbia which cuts retail sales in the Los Angeles downtown business district, or stifling freeway traffic -- there's one answer.

It's super-government. Not simpler government.

To illustrate: Not too long ago the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce sponsored a Metropolitan Area Government Symposium. Imported to speak, among others, was an expert from Toronto, Canada, where local boards of education, as one exemple, have abdicated even the right to raise local school funds. An area-wide, overall governmental "authority" does this for them.

Another speaker was the manager of Dade County, Florida, whose problems do not bear the slightest resemblance to those in Los Angeles County.

Sense was spoken, particularly by County Council Hal Kennedy of Pasadena. Sense in terms of doing the simple, logical things which stretch the tax dollar. Not the grandiose things which prove more costly in the end.

The symposium got nowhere.

But this forum's subject, "Metropolitan Area Government," was widely publicized. Propagandized is a better word!

Why?

Once more to illustrate the "hard sell" of this Metropolitan Area Government come-on: Everyone wants taxes to come down, not go up. Or at least to hold steady as Pasadena's do.

How can the local tax dollar be stretched?

To learn this, the County Board of Supervisors, with a nudge from the City of Los Angeles, brought into being a committee of 16, since being expanded to 165 members. When appointments are complete there will be one representative of each city in the county, 60; five from the City of Los Angeles, five from the county, with 95 citizens thrown in for good luck.

Remember, the purpose of this study, which will require months, or years, is to recommend how to make tax dollars go further.

But what is the name given this committee? It's the "Metropolitan Area Government Study Commission."

Why METROPOLITAN AREA GOVERNMENT study commission? If economy in use of tax dollars is its true objective, why not have named it the COMMISSION TO STUDY EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENTS? An unsticked inquiry into efficient use of tax dollars might come up with quite a different answer than metropolitan area government!

This is not to state that the Commission -- when its membership is complete -- will be either prejudiced or stacked.

But this is to state that the commission's name, METROPOLITAN AREA GOVERNMENT study Commission, is of direct propaganda value to those who, for their own good reasons, are straining to make the City of Los Angeles synonymous with the County of Los Angeles.

The commission's name fits their propaganda purposes. In the months, probably years of study ahead, every news story will carry the "Metropolitan Area Government" slogan, regardless of what facts the story contains.

The name is directional. It will stick in the minds of the public. Super-government, the cure of all evil. This propaganda should be recognized by the citizens of Pasadena -- content with a city tax rate that has dropped 8 cents in 10 years -- and other well-run cities of the San Gabriel Valley. It's time to talk sense. Not super-government. And to be on guard!

Editorial in Padadena INDEPENDENT, STAR-NEWS, May 25, 1958

We shall have World Government whether or not we like it.
The only question is whether it will be achieved by consent or by conquest.
James P. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., International Bankers
who financed the Russian Revolution.

KEEP AMERICA COMMITTEE -- Box 3094, Los Angeles 54, California, July 10, 1958

GOP 'KINGMAKERS' IN THE NORTHEAST HAVE STAKE IN SOCIALIST SPENDING

Reprinted from the Charleston, S.C. News and Courier.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Arizona) has assailed what he calls an effort within his party to "stifle all conservative voices." The outspoken senator, who repulsed an all-out attack by Walter Reuther's forces in the November election, charged that the attempt, "is the work of some kingmakers in New York."

Citizens may ask: What does Sen. Goldwater mean? Aren't the powerful financial supporters of the Republican Party conservatives?

In our opinion, the dominant faction in the GOP, the Eisenhower Republicans of the Northeast and the people who put up money for them, is not conservative in the sense that Southern Democrats are conservative. Nor can their conservatism be equated with the conservatism of the Midwest.

True, the "Modern" Republicans do not want Big Labor" to control Congress and the White House. But they will not "slug it out" with the Reutherites. They prefer to support "me too" candidates who subscribe to some of the New Deal philosophy of the groups that are frankly socialist. They prefer a smiling face to a man of outspoken conservative views.

The smiling personality can be merchandized like breakfast cereal and sold to the public by a massive publicity campaign. This, of course, is the story of Dwight Eisenhower.

The financial power of the Northeast did not like Sen. Taft and his combative conservatism. They prefered a man who was without a political philosophy.

Why is this the case? The answer is that the forces that control the purse of the Republican Party in the Northeast are not opposed to all the Dealer programs. In fact, they have a tremendous stake in the continuance of foreign aid.

One doesn't hear of the great banks of New York, which specialize in foreign trade, opposing the giveaways. Many of the foreign aid dollars are spent for products manufactured by great corporations controlled in the Northeast.

Furthermore, these same elements are vastly expanding overseas investment. Foreign investment is in part a flight from a U.S. dollar of declining value and in part an effort to escape U.S. taxes and skyrocketing production costs.

Fifty years ago, the money power of the Northeast was firmly protectionist. It wanted to build a trade wall around this country. Today this same money power wants the walls leveled. Protection is obtained by vast government spending for defense and foreignaid and by investment overseas.

Sen. Goldwater declined to name the kingmakers at this time. But there is no questionas to who these kingmakers are. They are men such as Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York; John J. McCloy, former U. S. highcommissioner in Germany and now chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, and John Hay Whitney, U.S. Ambassador to England andowner of The New York Herald Tribune.

These menand the element they represent ordain the internationalism of the Modern Republicans.

Unlike Sen. Goldwater and the conservatives of the South and West, they prefer to float on the tide of socialism, not to resist it at every step. The real victims of socialism are theAmerican middle class and the smalland medium size American corporations. The hughindustrial concerns can make adjustments to Dealer programs that the smaller firms cannot make. Thus there is a gulf betweenthe vast numbers of Americans who are conservatives and the "kingmakers" of the Northeast.

CONSERVATIVE: "I ama Conservative,and I am proud of being a Conservative. If included inthat definition is thepreservationof the rights of the people,then I am an evenstronger Conservative."...Sen. Barry Goldwater

WHAT A BUDGET CUT WOULD MEAN TO YOU!

If you have ever wondered what relationship the Federal Budget has to YOUR pocketbook, here's the answer: The Tax Foundation has figured out that FOR EVERY $1 BILLION DOLLARS LESS THAN THE GOVERNMENT SPENDS, TAXES COULD BE LOWERED TO PROVIDE A 20 DOLLAR TAX REDUCTION to the average family! Thus, if "grass roots" pressure could become sufficiently strong to reduce Federal Spending by ten or more billion dollars then you canfigure out now in actual dollars and cents exactly HOW MUCH MONEY YOU WOULD SAVE EACH YEAR! Let's cut out wasteful Federal Spending so that we can all get a TAX CUT!

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES-Dispatch

Ross Valentine, writing inthe RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH STATES: "Actually, a political 'organization of opposition,' drawing its adherents from North as well as South, would not be a 'third'partyat all. It would be so in name only. It would be, in effect, a 'second-party' - resisting the unmistakable drift toward 'one-party, big government' whose false-labelfactions differ principally in come-ons they employ to winthe votes of millions whothinkthat 'freedom' means something 'for-free'.... The 'Constitutionalists' today warn the nationthat 'The great issue before the American people is the eventual control of our schools, our lives and the economy BY GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY concentrated in the hands of an unchecked court-of-no-appeal sitting as a LEGISLATURE".

The above article are from the INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, February 1959 at 7314 Zimpel St., New Orleans 18, Louisiana. $3.00 per yr. Copyright 1959 by FREE MEN SPEAK, Inc.

WHAT MAKES NELSON RUN?

Upon his election, as a Republican, to the governorship of New York, Nelson Rockefeller was asked if he would consult former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on appointments to important posts in his administration. He replied, "Most certainly." His first appointment brought back Dewey's budget director to Albany to fill the same position in his administration.

There is nothing surprising in this. Mr. Dewey, during the campaign, was referred to as "the manbehind Nelson." He, more thanm yone else, directed the maneuvers of

1952 which defeated Sen. Taft and brought about the present "modern Republican" debacle. He has been a KINGMAKER before; he intends to be one again.

But Mr. Dewey is not the only man--or woman, or organization--behind Nelson.

Beginning at the left, there is Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, "public and industrial relations consultant," with 19 uninterrupted years in posts under Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry Truman's Fair Deal. She was Rockefeller's liaison with the Liberal party in New York, which was formally committed to Gov. Harriman, and handled the contacts with Americans for Democratic Action, a left wing crowd that usually supports only New Dealers.

Tex McCrary, a public relations operator, was in on the ground floor. Mr. McCrary in 1952 organized a woozy pre-convention rally in Madison Square Garden to whoop up the Eisenhower candidacy. He also distinguished himself before the nomination by calling Robert A. Taft a "liar" on television. Recently he was in the news as public relations adviser to Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams' friend, during congressional hearings on vicuna coats and reciprocal favors.

McCrary, well in advance of the nominations in New York, informed Mr. Eisenhower by telegram that Rockefeller was the only New Yorker worthy to assume the heritage of "modern Republicanism." McCrary also happens to be public relations advisor to the New York Herald Tribune, which was taken over by John Hay Whitney, Mr. Eisenhower's ambassador to Britain, just in time to make it an all-out propaganda organ for Rockefeller.

To demonstrate that he has no favorites among the hybrid New York press, Rockefeller thru one of the family foundations, hired Richard Amper, Albany correspondent for the New York Times, to handle his press relations.

Altho McCrary leads a cheering section of his own, Rockefeller's public relations are entrusted to Frank Jamison, who is paid with money from another Rockefeller family tax exempt organization, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. Rockefeller's chief political manipulator, Frank Moore, was Dewey's lieutenant governor, but resigned in 1953 to head still another tax exempt foundation established by Nelson Rockefeller, this one known as the Government Affairs Foundation.

By this time it begins to grow apparent that Rockefeller has a neat method of financing a political career at no great direct cost to himself. Nor should it be overlooked that a very significant part of the buildup came from a whole series of reports on such questions as foreign aid, defense policy, the economy, and education, issued thru the tax exempt Rockefeller Brothers fund.

Altho these were supposed to be a "public service" contribution, they won front page attention in almost all New York newspapers, and Nelson Rockefeller made television appearances to expound each of them. The magazine Newsweek reported that the cost to the fund was $500,000, tax exempt, of course.

The first of these reports was compiled by a group which numbered not a single Republican and only one non-political economics professor who for a time advised Eisenhower. All of the rest were Democrats, and most of them extreme New Dealers.

They were A.A. Berle Jr., former assistant secretary of state under Roosevelt, now chairman of New York's Liberal party; Chester Bowles, former Truman price administrator and ambassador to India, now elected a New Deal congressman from Connecticut; Gordon Dean, Truman's chairman of the Atomic Energy commission; Anna Rosenberg, Truman's assistant secretary of defense; Dean Rusk, assistant secretary of state to Dean Acheson; Oveta Culp Hobby, who served as a Democrat under Eisenhower after previous service under Roosevelt; and Robert Anderson, a Texas Democrat, now Eisenhower's secretary of the treasury.

Such is part of the crew that proposes to take over the Republican party. (George Meany, president of the triumphant AFL-CIO, calls Rockefeller a "dedicated, aggressive liberal," just to make things unanimous.) It has been remarked with some justice that if Rockefeller's forebears could have foreseen the doctrines which their fortunes are being used to promulgate, they would probably have spent them to eradicate these ideas before they had gained their present headway.

From Nov. 12, 1958 CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, pg. 18 part 1.

AFFAIRS OF STATE by Henry C. MacArthur from the Mountain Democrat, Placerville, Calif.

(CNS) -- Apparently California isn't the only state in the Union which sometimes has trouble in protecting the people's "right to know."

The Nevada State Journal, morning newspaper in Reno, reported in an editorial last week that Nevada's legislators are considering a bill, which has been given a "do pass" recommendation by its assembly ways and means committee, allowing only the posting, insteadof the publication, of a list of state claims.

"The fact of the matter is," the editorial says, "that newspapermen everywhere are bothered when official representativesof the state start passing legislation to hide the state's business from the public.

"WHEN THE CLAIMS list appearsin the CarsonCity paper, it is scrutinized by Capitol City residents-and by newsmen and others whoreceive the paper inallpartsof the state. If sole notificationis by posting inthe capitol building, it will get practically no scrutiny at all.

"The present law wasn't passed for the benefit of a newspaper. It was enacted to make certain the generalpublic had access to a bit of its own business. Practically shutting off from public view the listsof claims paid is an example of the constant c chipping away of the right of the citizenry to know what itsofficials are doing, and how they are spending public funds.

THE EDITORIAL also pointed out that generally, when newspapers criticize measures which cause fewer legal advertisements to be published, that the papers have ulterior motives in protecting their revenue sources. Only one newspaper in Nevada prints the listsinquestion, and the editorial says "furthermore, the CarsonCity paper will hardly be forced to discontinue operations for lack of this business."

Legaladvertising in almost any newspaper forms only a very small percentage of the totaladvertising space sold. Consequently, it is not the loss of a small amount of legal advertising which perturbs the newspapers, but the constant drive, in California at least, by civil service bureaucrats, to undermine the right of the public to know what's going onin government.

AND NEITHER is the situationconfined to California and its sister state, Nevada. One readsof attempts inalmost allthe statesof the union at various timesof efforts onthe part of government officials to close up the files.

Prabably the worst situation, however, is inthe federal government. Congressman John E. Moss, fromthe third district, California, has performed an excellent job during the past severalyears as headof a congressional committee whichhas uncovered scoresof instancesof useless and uncalled for coverups in the federal government's administration.

LITTLE BY LITTLE, the federal, state and local goverments are being opened up to the public. However, much remains to be done, and onlyconstant vigilance by the press and others interestedinopen government records, will result in keeping the right of the people to know aninalienable right.

Officers of the Wheat Penalty Defense Fund in Dallas have proposed the following resolution which they hope that organizations and groups of patriots in the numbers of millions in all 48 states will adopt, sign, and send to their senators and congressmen in Washington:

WHEREAS: The federal farm program is class-legislation, robbing the general public for the benefit of a special class; and,

WHEREAS: The program does not even help the whole class for which it is allegedly intended, but, rather, enriches a few big agricultural operators; and,

WHEREAS: Enforcement practices in the program deprive honest farmers of their constitutionally guaranteed, God given rights to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, and to be secure against confiscation of their private property without just compensation, and,

WHEREAS: Federal courts, in order to sustain the unconstitutional Agricultural Adjustment Act, generally deny farmers their right to public trial by an impartial jury; and,

WHEREAS: The United States Supreme Court, without giving the defendant notice of impending action, without permitting hearings or arguments, and without even giving reasons for its own decision, summarily reversed Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's decision in the Haley Wheat Penalty Case, on the same day that the Court agreed to hear extension arguments on appeals of confessed communist spy Rudolph Ivanovich Abel and thus shamefully insulting Judge Davidson, one of America's ablest jurists who has more education in American constitutional law and more experience on the bench than all Supreme Court Justices combined; thus revealing the Supreme Court's tender regard for communists and its utter disregard for the rights of honest patriots like Evetts Haley, Jr.; and thus revealing the Supreme Court's ignorant and arrogant contempt for the Constitution of the United States; be it therefore,

RESOLVED: That Congress sternly rebuke the Supreme Court for its defiance of liberty and justice, and enact legislation to curb the capricious tyranny of the Court; and, be it further,

RESOLVED: That Congress restore the inalienable rights of American farmers and save American taxpayers more than four billion dollars a year, by repealing the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as Amended; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be mailed promptly to each of our representatives in Congress and in the Senate.

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The above article is from, "The Dan Smoot Report", Monday, March 16, 1959.

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The article below is taken from California Farm Bureau Monthly, 4/1959.

"This Month's Policy Development Topic"

W H A T I S L I B E R T Y W O R T H T O Y O U?

Imagine if you will that one morning you are awakened before dawn. Uniformed men order you and your family off of your farm at gun-point. Trucks have come, they are loading up all your real property -- your farm equipment, farm animals, your household appointments down to the last pot and pan and article of clothing except for what you and your family are wearing.

You ask what is going to be done with your property. The answer you receive is "The Government needs it."

You and your family are herded to join other families in the community, then marched perhaps 30 miles to what will be your new home. During the long tortuous march, you try to help the little ones the old ones, as best you can.

At first glance, your new home looks like an army camp. Immediately you are separated from your family -- the men are housed in one set of barracks, the women in another, the children in still another.

From sheer exhaustion you fall asleep only to be awakened at 4:30 and ordered to the parade grounds where you will do calesthenics for an hour or so. A meager breakfast will be served to you right on the parade grounds -- you'll have 15 minutes to eat it. Then you will be marched off to whatever assignment has been made for your battalion. At noon, lunch will be brought to you on the job. You'll again have a 15-minute break to eat it. Then back to work until 7:30 that night when you'll be marched back to camp for dinner, back to work until midnight when you'll finally be allowed to drop into bed.

The next day's routine will be the same as will the day after, the week after, the month after, the year after. However, you will be paid -- $1.20 per month.

You cannot quit this job. If you try you'll be shot without a trial. There is no one to whom you can appeal.

You cannot visit your children. You will only see your spouse for a few minutes every two weeks.

Sounds like a nightmare? It's a factual description of the conditions under which 99% of the farmers in Red China are living. Every freedom, even human dignity has been subjugated to the government...to Communism, socialism, whatever you wish to call it.

Certainly there's not one of us who wants to live under this type of society. But are we doing anything to preserve the freedom we do have here in America?

Inroads are being made on our freedoms, not just as farmers but as citizens of the United States. Our rights and responsibilities are being eroded away. Not a whole block at a time -- you and I would notice that too easily -- but slowly.

There are many ways in which our liberty - and our American system of free choice - are being destroyed. These include erosion of states' rights, the breakdown of our system of checks and balances, the campaigns enticing you to shirk your responsibilities to others - "Let George Do It" - or Uncle Sam.

Our founding fathers set up a structure of government to protect the individual's dignity and his God-given rights. They were sure that the individual's dignity and liberty would be lost in an all powerful central government. They knew that big government would sooner or later become the all important thing, the people only the means of maintaining the big governments status. Our founding fathers were interested in the individual - you and me - so they set up a system of government with you and me in mind.

After reviewing every form of government, they decided upon a Federal republic of sovereign states. The state lines would be honored for political purposes without being barriers to economic progress. Certain powers would be delegated to a limited federal government. The nation would stand united. But the power would be derived from the people, and the usurpation or domination by government of the people's God-given rights would be prevented.

A constitution to set forth these fundamentals was written and was to be the law of the land. Under the constitution a system of checks and balances was set up including the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government. The two house congress would initiate bills and pass laws, the judicial branch would interpret laws and administer justice, the executive branch would put laws into effect, report on the state of the nation and conduct foreign affairs.

The federal government would concern itself with providing for the national defense, operating a postal service and conducting foreign affairs.

To the states was given the responsibility of protecting health and safety, of conserving resources, operating schools and keeping all other powers except those not specifically delegated by the constitution.

Under this system, we did move towards the goals of our founding fathers - a classless society, devoid of the yokes of rulers, free from tyranny of any person, of any groups of persons, abundance for all.

Today most Americans are searching for and working for more of the better things in life. Each of us wants a good home for our families, good schools for our children, a meaningful Faith for ourselves and others. We want more good literature, music and art, more convenience and leisure, less drudgery, more tools and appliances. WE want

to be respected as human beings. We want to earn the kind of income which will give us the higher standard of living we all hope for.

We want to earn this income honestly--in a manner that will retain for us the respect and admiration of our friends. But from experience, we know we can achieve this in the future only if we rely on the same basic source of our prosperity that we have in the past.

What has been responsible for our progress? It hasn't come from natural resources alone, or else India and Russia would have surpasses us long ago. It didn't come solely from a large population, or China would be wealthy beyond belief. It didn't come from government, otherwise any nation would be our match. And it didn't come from political parties--otherwise France with her two dozen or more could roll in wealth.

The proof seems clear. Although many factors played an important role in our progress, the greatest reason is this: Americans have been free--free to dream, free to plan, free to work, free to invest, to spend, to save; free to make the most of their opportunities, free to use the forces of nature. Americans have been free to release their energy, their creative power, their desire to be satisfied.

How much is this freedom worth to us today? As farmers we know we cannot continue to reap a harvest without working the land, improving it and reseeding it. We can't sit back and do nothing and expect to reap the benefits of freedom planted and worked for by our forefathers. We have the power to govern ourselves. The penalty for failing to accept our responsibilities in governing ourselves is to be ruled by inferiors.

We're not trying to be pessimistic. All we're trying to do is point out that we have the most ideal form of society ever realized on earth. Let's not lose it by complacency, by not facing facts, by shirking our responsibilities.

Here are some questions that need your answers:

To what extent are you letting your farm, your school, your county, your business community, your courts, even your legislature be run from Washington?

Are you contributing to a more centralized government by letting your representatives in Congress vote bigger and bigger appropriations? Plan more and more programs? Give the government more and more authority? Let it employ more and more people? Send checks to larger numbers of people and propose more (compensatory payments, etc.)?

What does the trend towards big government mean to you and your family? To your income? To your church?

Do you feel states' rights are important? Is the federal government preempting rights belonging to the states when it gives away money for education, highways, water projects? When it sets minimum wage and hour laws?

Do we need our system of checks and balances? Does it really matter if, instead of interpreting law, the Supreme Court makes law? That instead of administering justice, it looks to popular trends?

Does it really matter that Congress instead of initiating laws, waits for others and that it makes laws with vague meaning, leaving it to the executive branch to spell it out with "executive orders and rulings?

Does it really matter that the executive branch writes "orders" which have the effect of legislative and judicial policy? That instead of waiting for Congress to establish basic policies, it proposes and lobbies for its own policies?

Are you working to see that Congress, the legislature, the courts, political parties, even the sheriff, police and civil affairs are run by representatives of all interests or are you letting it be done and dominated by one interest?

Is it easier for you to shed your responsibility when things are done for you? By making believe the other fellow pays? By making you feel that you and your neighbors can't do anything anyway? By ridiculing those who wish to conserve true values--those values man has searched for since the beginning of time--as "reactionary"? By promising social security and health programs, instead of encouraging you to plan your own retirement?

Is Liberty Worth enough to You to Work for It?

There are still two avenues through which we can attempt to effect a remedy--legislation and local action. Both mean a lot of hard work.

By keeping close check on our legislators, we can keep state laws valid unless specifically in conflict with constitutional federal law; we can clear up what Congress means, when its intent runs counter to a Supreme Court decision; and we can get Congress to assume proper responsibility and pass laws showing clearly its intent.

A whole program of local action should be planned by every county farm Bureau. This program should make it easy for every member to work hard at the job through his own organization. The building of such a program of action requires study of the problem, understanding of the policies, breaking down the job into "projects", assigning specific people to work at specific tasks, encouraging the committee workers from time to time, and saying "thank you" when the job is done.

Farmers have the most to lose in this fight for freedom--because we always have cherished our independence. We are the first targets of those who want to "take over." If those who will, of the 1,600,000 Farm Bureau families, act now, we can continue to reap a harvest of freedom. Will you help?

* * * \

Hedda Hopper Speaks: The famous columnist Hedda Hopper, upon reading the accounts of the filing of the petition to impeach the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote the following letter to the Los Angeles Times, one of the three largest newspapers in America. Miss Hopper writes regularly for the Times. Here is what she said: "Congratulations to Mrs. Opal Tanner White, spokesman for the Petition to Impeach the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. The petition contained foor-long pages titled 'Impeach Warren,' and charts showing how the present members of the court balloted on issues involving Communism. That is a woman with courage and I hope the petition gets somewhere. The decisions handed down by the Earl Warren and Felix Frankfurter group are, to me, the worst ever made since the court was first founded. How can we praise the Commies on one hand and curse them on the other? The court's decisions open the doors of our prisons faster than we can shut them on those found guilty. Now if someone can prove that many of their decisions are unconstitutional, we will be getting somewhere." The 1500 foot petition filed and signed by people in every state in the Union calling for the impeachment of members of the Supreme Court, is now the responsibility of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. What is YOUR representative in Washington, D.C. doing and voting?

One dollar out of every five collected in income taxes in the United States is donated to foreign countries. Wise observers believe that our unemployment problem in the United States is due to our exhausting our national resources on aliens instead of investing investing it constructively in favor of American welfare. The national debt of the United States exceeds the combined national debts of all the nations of the world. Some of the nations to whom we are donating money are reducing their national debts with money we borrow and donate to them.

The bankruptcy of the State of Michigan has revealed to the political leaders of the Nation that irresponsible demagogues must go and must not be allowed to increase their control over national affairs. In Michigan all sources of credit have dried up and public employees and school teachers are being paid with monies collected from civic minded citizens and corporations who are paying their taxes one year in advance in order to keep the State Government from completely falling apart.

"Mental Health and World Citizenship" "The Principles of Mental Health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of World Government."
From a pamphlet circulated by the National Mental Health Association.

This means they intend to put an end to the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and obliterate the sovereignty of the United States of America.

Cancel the Constitution and Its Amendments for Rule by Dictatorship, and anyone opposing, that is not thinking as the majority are called: 'insane' according to their pronouncements. That much of this subversive activity was nurtured and permitted under the regime of the New Deal and Fair Deal administrations is plain to perceive. The Federal Register, as exposed by The Farmer's Voice, Wooster, Ohio; states "The Federal Register, is the daily paper of the Executive Branch of our Government. It was authorized by Congress July 26, 1935. It enables any Department or Special Agency of the Executive Department to make an administrative law specifying fines and penalty by just publishing this statement in the Federal Register, signing and noting the exact minute of the day it becomes law. It was part of the Roosevelt New Deal and the main part on which its whole enforcement hinges. Congress violated its trust to the people and wished this curse upon the American people, now it's up to Congress to rid us of this Unconstitutional organ of Dictatorship. The Federal Register Rules and Regulations which have the force of law are made by Governmental employees many of whom wouldn't have the slightest chance of being elected by the people in any election, yet they have become the ruling class over all Americans."

"I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss." Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under President Harry S. Truman.

"In 1956, after he saw the play "Thieves' Paradise", Congressman Usher L. Burdick decided to personally investigate the charges in that play that the U. N. is an INTERNATIONALIST - COMMUNIST death-trap for U.S.

"The most startling of all the charges was that secret agreement between Alger Hiss and Molotov whereby the post of Chief of the UN Military Staff Committee was PERMANENTLY to be held by a Moscow Communist! Now, under the character, "little wars" to prevent Communist Aggression (such as Korea) are to be controlled by the UN, to be commonly known as "UN Police Actions." Thus, they are under the jurisdiction of the (Moscow Communist) Chief of the UN Military Staff Committee! GET THAT! All Communist aggressions are to be prevented by the Communist Chief of the UN Military Staff Committee!!

"Congressman Burdick's researches completely confirmed all those charges. He promptly published his findings in the "Congressional Record", and demanded that the UN be hauled up for a thorough (open to the public) hearing by the properly constituted Congressional Committee -- and he instituted a personal "crusade" to get his colleagues in the House of Representatives to join in that demand.

* * * *

(which specifically includes the Military Secretariat, officially designed as the 'War, Communications and Information Secretariat'). Mr. Vyshinsky simply spoke of an 'agreement' -- he said nothing of its binding quality, of the right of arriving at it, or the length of time it was meant to apply." (Last paragraph taken from the book IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE By Trygvie Lie.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"In 1956 Congress was on the verge of hauling the UN in for a hearing -- that double-talking, deliberating false state Department "official statement" killed that hearing....simply because we lacked DOCUMENTARY evidence of that "secret agreement". Well, now Trygvie Lie has provided that DOCUMENTARY evidence -- evidence that that "secret agreement" caused the U. S. to lose the first war in our entire history -- evidence that that "secret agreement" MURDERED 145,000 American boys in KOREA! evidence that the very existence of the U. S. is in the balance!.

"Now it is up to Congress to act -- to thoroughly investigate the UN -- and to unmask the traitors in our government who are deliberately shielding the UN.

"But Congress won't act unless "the people" demand that they act -- and the people won't DEMAND until they know what to DEMAND. Senator Jenner said: 'Our problem is to get the story to the people.' -- so that they will KNOW what to DEMAND.

"You can solve that problem with this tract! -- coupled with Tract No. one! "

The above is part of a tract put out by CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC. P. O. Box 46205, Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California. Tract #1 is copied elsewhere in this truth package. Send them $2.00 for 100 copies of #1 and $2.00 for 100 copies of the above (of which we quote only a part).

* *

OUR ABDICATING CONGRESS -- If Congress keeps on abdicating the powers prescribed and charged to it by the Constitution, its duties actually will be to convene in Washington, pass meaningless resolutions and econiums, draw their 20¢ a mile travel allowance -- and $22,500 a year each.

For five years now it has been allowing the left-wing U. S. Supreme Court, and the Communist-led NAACP to usurp its Constitutional duties and to pass laws, subversive and otherwise without even a mild protest such as a move to impeach. It has permitted brainwashed Federal Judges to threaten jail to state officials who threaten to enforce their state laws and the U. S. Constitution.

It has permitted, without protest, the "high court", which never in public esteem, to turn loose Communists, rapists, murderers, scofflaws and to tie the hands of the FBI in protecting our security and police

departments in solving crimes of violence.

The emotional strife stirred by the unConstitutional acts of the Supreme Court, in resolving itself into the Republican Party's "Get back the negro vote" Committee, has obscured the 16 "laws" it has passed in the last three years, strengthening the Kremlin in its infiltrating processes.

It has also obscured the fact that the Congress has unConstitutionally (and therefore illegally) empowered the Executive branch to take over many duties of the Legislative. The vehicle by which the Roosevelt "New Deal" slipped this over on the "people's representatives" was the creation June 26, 1935, of a publication called the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Under this Act, any government department or independent bureau can make an administrative law specifying fines and penalties, by just publishing a statement of intent in the Federal Register. This is a usurpation of the Executive Branch into the duties of both the Legislative and Judicial branches.

Those checks and balances, written into the Constitution by its framers, have gone down the drain.

The Judicial branch has already usurped the most important powers of the Legislative not to speak of many powers granted exclusively to the Executive by the Constitution.

All this has been done since the House of Rockefeller began to brainwash each member of Congress during his election campaign, thru his own National or Congressional or Senatorial Committee.

Most members come to Washington with their minds in a fog over absorbing so much propaganda. They are easy prey for their party leaders, the White House or their National Committee.

Their foggy modus is well described by THE FARMER'S VOICE (Wooster, Ohio):

"The Congress has adopted a lazy and unconstitutional method of making laws. It just drafts a skeleton law which includes the phrase 'and for other purposes.'

"Then it is turned over to the shrewd (and some times Communists) lawyers of the Executive Dept to fill in the complicated details and penalties for disobeying any part of the rules and regulations set down by the Department.

"The Congress has no idea what most of these laws contain.

"When the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed, Harold Ware's Communist Cell (See Morris A. Bealle's RED RAT RACE: $3.50, Columbia Publishing Co., Box 1623, Washington, D. C.) wrote the rules and regulations, made the definitions and set the penalties for raising wheat for one's own live stock and poultry -- when raised without an allotment, or when the allotment was exceeded.

"And it was these Communists who defined what wheat is in interstate commerce. The AAA administrative head wrote in a book that this was the plan to introduce the collectivist system of farming into this country!

"He said these Communist 'lawyers' were above such old fogey, Tory, reactionary stuff as oaths of office or other religious antiquities.

"They owed no allegiance to the USA, as patriotism was for the non-thinking.

They had a higher allegiance -- an allegiance to the Cause (Communism)."

This is but one of the many subversive acts that have been made possible by Congress' unthinking and stupid passage of the Federal Register Act, and all other acts ending in "and for other purposes."

"We face the possible supreme irony and tragedy that, under the guise of creating alleged social rights, we will so centralize Government, so nullify the 10th amendment, and so weaken the responsibility, rights, and powers of the States that all rights and liberties of our citizens will be so jeopardized by an all-powerful Government in Washington." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (Rep. - Michigan).

"I do not fear the small corps of subversives here in America so much as I do the uninformed; the self-seekers, and the disinterested." -- Agriculture Secretary, Ezra Taft Benson.

"Once a new tax is instituted, history shows that it dies hard, because the money has become a part of the budget, even though the original need for it has passed." -- Rep. Robert W. Hemphill (Dem. S.C)

"Ike has turned down request of rural co-operatives for a few million dollars to extend power lines into rural areas of the West... At the same time he has given $56½ million to Pakistan, and $30 million to Thailand for this purpose...A business group says it wants foreign (Rockefeller) aid cut 50%...Standard Oil's mouthpiece (Ike) says cut anything (even weaken our defense) but under no circumstances reduce their $4 billion development fund...Sen. Byrd says the Communist led NAACP gets $400,000 in tax exemptions every year which it uses to undermine our constitution and stir trouble for both blacks and whites in the South. Colorado convicted six Communist saboteurs.. Supreme Court turned them loose...Colorado convicted them again... watch the Supreme Court take orders from the Kremlin again...Democratic regional confab at Milwaukee endorsed Pinko Humphrey for President...spokesmen said anyone who could talk to Kruschev 8 hours is entitled to be our President...Can U top that?" -- American Capsule News, Washington, D. C., March 1959.

WASHINGTON: Tax-deductible contributions to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came under fire. Senator Harry F. Byrd (Dem.) of Virginia, said he challenged legality of the deductions two years ago, still hadn't gotten a "direct answer" from the Internal Revenue Service. The deductions, he said, cost the U. S. $400,000 annually.

Nikita Kruschev told German Communists at the Leipzig Fair, "You should not take too seriously the treaties made with the Imperialists. Lenin, too, signed a peace treaty, after World War 1, that remained valid only so long as it proved necessary."

"This practice of borrowing bank-credit through our Federal (private) Reserve Bank system, by both our government and its political subdivisions as well as corporations and individuals, has created a staggering debt of $788,900,000,000 (nearly one trillion) which is $4,507.93 indebtedness for every man, woman and child in the U. S. A. as of January 6, 1959.

"Constant and ever-increasing of borrowing bank-credit increases the money supply much greater than production of real wealth.. hence the demand exceeds the supply.. and there are more dollars than goods, and inflation or higher prices and lower purchasing values of our dollars brings on a depression in an inflationary period." -- RIGHT, April, 1959.

This is your future under the United Nations - One World System. In a map, adopted in 1952 in London by the World Association of Parliamentarians For World Government, shows what alien troops would occupy and police the six regions into which the United States and Canada would be divided.

The ruling body or World Parliament would consist only of appointed members. It would reflect population strengths; so Asia would dominate.

There would be a world Directory, 8 zone directors and 51 regional directors. None of the zones or regional directors would ever serve in their own countries. So an alien would command troops stationed in the U. S. and through them enforce World Government law, and prevent Americans from "sheltering behind national allegiance." Russian and Mongolian would occupy most of the U. S. according to this map.

Life In A Red Commune (Red China's Idea of How to Run the World as now being done!)

Mao Tse-tung's "perfect society."

After a series of singing, dancing & lectures about the "bright life" to come, the people "petitioned" the local Communists to organize a commune--and turned over all their property to the new organization.

Work: 4:30 a. m. to midnight.
Food: 12 oz. of rice, 1 pound of sweet potatoes daily.
No Work - You Didn't Eat. If one member of family was sick - no food given to other members even though they worked.
Clothing rations but no money to buy clothes
Political meetings and study rallies took so much time, they could sleep only a few hours at night.
No holidays, no time for normal human life.

Concentration camps are supposed to be ready here in the U. S. to receive YOU!

Reported from Baghdad, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco. On the morning of July 14, 1958, three Americans met violent deaths on the streets of Baghdad--beaten, multilated and murdered by the mobs that roamed the city that day in a revolution-inspired frenzy of hate. The local soldiers made no effort to stop the mob. Within three weeks of the day the life was torn out of the three Americans, U. S. was doing business with Iraq's new leaders. Washington extended diplomatic recognition to the new revolutionary government. U. S. arms continued to be sent to Baghdad.

CAPITOL HILL -- To show you what a vicious circle big government can be: The postal-rate increases voted last year to cut down the Post Office Department's perennial deficity have now pushed other Federal agencies into the red. Mailing costs of the Agriculture and Treasury departments and of the U. S. courts have soared more than $3.7 million above original estimates for fiscal 1959 ending June 30.

Senator Jacob Javits has introduced a bill (S. 125) which would "authorize exclusion from the mails of matter relating to the solicitation of funds for...certain unlawful activities, "defined as "interfering with the execution of any federal statute or what the decree, order, judgment or mandate of any federal court..." Some of the Senator's constituents want to know if the law would prohibit the mailing of dissenting minority judicial decisions.

"The mounting inflation since 1933, and the collapse of fiscal responsibilitity in government, should convince any thoughtful conservative that "managed irredeemable money" is the road to totalitarianism, here as elsewhere, and that it is imperative that

we find an effective cure. Unless someone has a better answer, restoration of the gold standard would seem the intelligent solution. When the people can demand gold for paper money; the government cannot long spend irresponsibly. If it does so, its gold holding will disappear and its borrowing power will end.

"How can we get back on the gold standard?

"The answer is obvious. Congress took us off the gold standard. Only Congress can again make our currency redeemable in gold.

"Of course Congress will not, of its own volition, restore the gold standard. Congress will always talk economy, and it may even set up another OPA to regiment us again as inflation gets worse. But it will not voluntarily restore the gold standard, for politicians take the course of least reistance--and today that means "just one more round" of inflation.

"The gold standard will be restored only if American citizens make it clear that they will drive from office all elective officials who will not face up to this issue promptly and courageously. This means either to make our currency redeemable in gold, or to legislate an alternative cure for inflation, if there be one. In the absence of such action, the bipartisan tactics of tranquilizing talk about economy and stabilizing the cost of living completely engulfed us." --National Review, March 28, 1959 (40¢), $8.00 per year. Subscriptions should be sent to Editoral Offices, National Review, 150 East 35th Street, New York 16, New York.

"Under the direction of an international transport union, a campaign of coercion has been instituted, with its main target the American-controlled foreign-flag vessles. Joe Curran's National Martime Union and the Seafarers International Union, along with the Longshoremen and Teamsters, are in the American wing of this campaign. What is the power of this line-up?

Adm. Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission:

"'They could starve this country in a month. Many years of dealing with Curran and his lieutenants brought me to telling them flatly and face to face that their policies and methods were endangering the future of their members. Oddly enough, in private they agreed with me. Do they want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg? When European interests are campaigning against all the major shipping policies of the United States, this NMU-SIU diversion constitutes a stab in the back.'"

Newsweek, March 30, 1959

SUPREME COURT, COMMUNISTS AND THE NAACP--The one-time impression that "the Supreme Count follows the election returns" is a dead issue. Today it follows the Communist Party. CN (Sept 27 last) cited 16 separate "decisions" of the USSC in the last three years which strenghtened the Communist infiltration set-up and tied the hands of the FBI and committees of Congress in preventive work.

The Commies were 30 years ahead of the "court" in stirring up racial troubles in the South. A recent hearing by a Florida legislative committee heard some amazing testimony, under oath, by Dr. J. B. Matthews, onetime ace investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Excerpts:

Forty-five negro heads of colleges in the South were found by the HUAAC to have 291 separate affiliations with Communist-front apparatus.

The Federal and National Council of Churches of Christ are notoriously red. Of the 29 signers of the official (organization) book, 11 have records of affiliation with Communist or pro-Communist organizations.

The Communist Party has organized 20 fronts for negroes in the South; with high sounding names. If one name doesn't suit a prospect, he has 19 other names to choose from.

Dr. Matthews (still under oath) gave the Committee the names of 46 national officers of the National Assn for the Agitation of Colored People who have many citations as Communist front members against them in records of the HCUAA and Senate Internal Security group. He gave the complete and exact Communist activities of each.

Just to name some of the most prominent: Roy Wilkins (NAACP's executive secretary) seven citations; Ralph J. Bunche (director) 12; Lewis S. Gannet (vice pres) 26; Frank Graham (Committee of 100) 37; John H. Holmes (vice pres) 35; Eleanor Roosevelt (director) 56; G. Bromley Oxnam, DD, 36; Frank Kingdon (former FDR ghost writer) 19; William Lloyd Imes (vice pres) 29; Mordecai Johnson (president, Howard (negro) University) 14; Robert K. Kenny (lawyer for NAACP) 101; Herbert H. Lehman (board of directors) 9; Max Lerner (committeeman) 42; Archibald MacLeish (committeeman) 108; A. Philip Randolph (vice president) 38; Arthur B. Spingarn (president, NAACP 4; Channing H. Tobias, (chairman of the board, NAACP) 43; W. J. Walls (vice president, NAACP) 34. Need any more names be given?

During the military occupation of Little Rock, a Nashville newspaper published a story from its on-the-spot correspondent, that the NAACP had to pay the parents of the nine children who applied for admission to the Central (white) High School to get them to go.

The children themselves wanted to stay in their own brand new Harding High School which had facilities the white school couldn't equal. The state chairman of NAACP stated more than once to the press that she had to visit each child each morning to "give it a pep talk" to get obedience to the will of the NAACP.

Above from; American Capsule News, Washington, D.C.

REMEMBER THE BOSTON TEA PARTY!!!

You can now obtain American Taxpayer's Tea Party Cards (a symbol of tax resistance) from: The Independent American, 7314 Zimpel St., New Orleans 18, Louisiana. 25 Cards for $1.00. These may be mailed to your Congressman - to friends etc. Subscription to The Independent American, $1.00 for 4 issues; $3.00 for 1 year; $5.00 for 2 years.

To get correct information on Federal bills, bureaucracy and when (and how) to make your protests known in volume write: Public Action, Inc., Mrs. Seth Milliken, Chairman, Public Action, Incorporated, 131 East 69th St., New York 21, N. Y. She will send you some very interesting information - how YOU can help stop the trend towards socialism and dictatorship!

Tax Information from: Russel Hubbard, Chairman, 609 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Read

PARALYSIS

Tom R. Hutton, a colonel in the U. S. Air Force, Retired, is the head of an organization called SPX Research Associates.

SPX is a cryptic abbreviation for "Soviet Principle Ten."

Colonel Hutton believes that an essential element of communist warfare for conquest of the world is paralysis of the enemy - infiltrating his institutions, corrupting the streams of public thought, and subverting his governmental establishment, for the purpose of paralyzing him into inactivity: dissipating his will to resist communism, and destroying the legal weapons which he might otherwise use to protect his society against communist conquest.

Since 1943, while still an intelligence officer in the Air Force and after his retirement, Colonel Hutton has studied Soviet application of this principle of paralysis.

His conclusions are startling.

In February, 1958, Colonel Hutton's SPX Research Associates submitted to the Internal Security Subcommittee a staff study in support of Senator Jenner's proposed bill (Senate 2646) to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"Colonel Hutton's staff study alleges that the Supreme Court of the United States has been used as an effective instrument of communist world conquest. It has performed this service to communism with a series of decisions which have paralyzed America's efforts to investigate, expose, and prosecute the communist conspiracy in America.

To illustrate the effectiveness of the Soviet principle of paralysis, as an essential element of world conquest, Colonel Hutton describes the present situation in these words:

"For 15 years, we have ignored the basic truth of Sun Tzu's 2,000-year-old warning: 'Supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.'

That is what our global enemy has been doing to us."

The above was taken from the Dan Smoot Report, Monday, June 23, 1958 ($10.00 yearly, Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

We proceeded to obtain a copy of this (now) rare report and to report it. It is too important to be kept from the general public.

-2 5 2-

SUPPRESSED REPORT

A PHOTOSTAT

SPX

The Supreme Court

An Instrument of Communist Global Conquest

The attached report was filed with the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. Senate during the 85th Congress, Second Session, by one Col. Tom Hutton of the SPX Research Associates.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT - SPX

Editor's Note: The report which we reprint here was filed with the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. Senate during the 85th Session of Congress by Colonel Tom Hutton of the SPX Research Associates.

Appendix IV (Report of SPX Associates) was originally published as a 16-page supplement to the hearings on Senate Bill 2646, pertaining to the "Limitation of Appellate Jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court."

Colonel Tom Hutton, of the SPX Research Associates, who presented the Report to the Senate Committee, contacted the United States Printing Office to obtain quotations for more copies. Under date of April 3, 1958, the Superintendent of Documents advised that the estimated cost would be $144.81 for the first 500 and $4.12 for each additional 100 copies." After an attack on the document by Senators Hennings and Watkins (suggesting suppression) the following advice and quotation was received from the Superintendent of Documents, under date of April 24, which reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

"Since our letter of April 23 we have been advised that, in the event a reprint is made, all of Part 2 of the Hearings, including Appendix IV, should be printed and bound as a single unit, and that neither volume should be priced or sold separately.

"It would, therefore, be necessary that any reprint ordered from this Office be made in accordance with this instruction. We could reprint Part 2 of the Hearings, with Appendix IV included as an integral part, at an estimated cost of $3,808.86 for the first 500 and $135.49 for each additional 100 copies."

"Burial" in a voluminous report, for all practical purposes, becomes "suppression." Could there be certain persons high in government who do not wish to face facts?

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Supreme Court as an instrument of the Communist global conquest is a concept abhorrent to loyal Americans.

Yet the situation, the documented record, and the Supreme Court's peculiar constitutional capabilities made this study inevitable in the earliest days of paralysis as principle of Soviet global warfare. Primary phases of the study were undertaken 12 years before the introduction of Senate bill 2646.

Since 1945 standing and special committees of both Houses of the Congress have adduced an overwhelming bulk of evidential material describing:

(*a*) How departments of the executive branch in this and other free governments have been, are, and may be employed, however unwittingly, for intermediate objectives of the Communist global conquest.

(*b*) How even the process of the legislative branch in free governments may be used to paralyze persons, agencies, and operations threatening Communist objectives.

(*c*) How international communism, in coordinated global pressure patterns, attains its objectives through the very agencies and institutions of free governments marked for destruction, if, as, and/or when the Communist global conquest should become fait accompli.

As shown in subsequent sections of this study, it would be dangerous to assume that the United States Supreme Court is more immune to the pressures and techniques of the new warfare than are the executive and legislative branches of the American Government.

The situation and record suggest the opposite.

II. SCOPE

This study is concerned with the application of paralysis as a principle of Soviet global warfare, within the American governmental structure, through the United States Supreme Court.

We shall leave questions of law to the lawyers and constitutional matters to the constitutional experts. This study deals with the role of the Supreme Court in the war we are losing. It is predicated on documented facts, not all of them palatable.

For the purpose of this study, the loyalty, patriotism, and good intent of the members of the Court, as measured by their own standards of mental integrity, and within their individual intellectual limitations, are assumed. But:

Cumulative record of the Communist global conquest through paralysis demonstrates that the one realistic standard for measuring activities related to the destruction of free governments by international communism is the so-called Stalin standard, enunciated by Premier Joseph Stalin at Moscow, February 9, 1946, in his discussion of the forces in the "new war":

"The only difference between them is that some belong to the party, others do not. But that is a formal difference. The important thing is that both are furthering the same common cause" (H. Doc. 619, 80th Cong., 2d sess., p. 178).

III. QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

In the interests of brevity this study seeks documented answers to these questions:

1. Does the global record of the Communist conquest by paralysis suggest the United States Supreme Court, by reason of function and character, as a likely fulcrum for pressure operations to paralyze anti-Communist forces in the American Government?

2. Do Supreme Court patterns fall within the established pressure patterns of the Communist global conquest by paralysis?

3. Do pronouncements of the United States Supreme Court reflect awareness of the nature, record, and techniques of the Communist global conquest?

4. Do recent decisions of the Court follow preestablished Communist line and contentions?

5. Have decisions of the Supreme Court assumed a pattern of aid and comfort for the enemy?

6. What is the practical effect of the Court's pattern of decision on the American will to resist?

For effective answers to these questions let us first consider: (*a*) the global situation, (*b*) the enemy, (*c*) paralysis as the essential element of Communist global conquest, (*d*) the standard pressure areas of paralysis as a principle of global warfare, and (*e*) enemy objectives — all with relation to the security and integrity of the American Government, and the effects of recent Supreme Court decisions thereon.

IV. SITUATION

For 15 years the free world has watched, helplessly, a costly global demonstration of the Clausewitz conclusion in chapter 2, book II of Vom Kriege: "The conduct of war has * * * no fixed limitations in any recognized direction."

For 15 years we have ignored the basic truth of Sun Tzu's 2,000-year-old warning: "Supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting."

That is what our global enemy has been doing to us.

Cumulative situation maps of those 15 years show that, as of this date, Communist imperialism, variously camouflaged—

1. Has conquered more than a quarter of the earth's surface.

2. Has enslaved nearly half the planet's peoples.

3. Has taken over more lands, peoples, developed and undeveloped resources than all the conquerors of history combined.

4. Has done all these things without losses in land, sea, or air.

5. Still retains insidious offensive in unconventional warfare against which the free world, lacking concept in vital government areas, has no adequate plan or effective method of defense.

6. Threatens, interdicts, or flanks vital communications lines and economic arteries of the free world.

This situation, unparalleled in military history, is not a product of conventional warfare.

It results from unopposed enemy activation and application of paralysis as the 10th principle of warfare.

For convenience we call it SPX — Soviet principle 10.

Paralysis is the essential element of the Communist global conquest.

In service and out, our research unit has been documenting and analyzing the application of SPX as a principle of warfare since we observed its first activation in China, in 1943.

V. THE ENEMY

War's first axiom is "Know your enemy."

Our enemy is not Germany or Japan. He is not the British, or the frontier Indians — or even the South, as one might suspect from current massive pressure operations on the American people through the courts, the press, TV, and radio.

The enemy is imperialist communism — in whatever form.

That is by his own say-so; by his record; by plain logic; by his very nature and the nature of his objective.

His own ranking agents like Col Vladimir Petrov have spelled out the enemy's attitude:

"The Soviet Union, alone of the Great Powers, regards itself as being in a continuous state of covert warfare with the whole world outside the borders of the Communist empire."

Corroboration comes from thousands of pages of official investigations by the United States, Britain, Australia, and Canada in which the witnesses were former enemy officers.

Equally accurate is Gen. James A. Van Fleet's estimate of enemy objectives and operations:

"Soviet Russia intends to build one world of Communist states through a worldwide program of unconventional warfare."

The enemy has been identified as such by Churchill, MacArthur, Wedemeyer, Clark, Stratemeyer, Almond, Cooke, Chennault.

The enemy, his strategy and his objectives, have been proclaimed and spelled out by Lenin, Stalin,

Manuilsky, Beria, Kaganovich, Molotov, Shepilov, Seminov, Zaroubin, Bulganin, and Khrushchev.

This massive bulk of official evidential material, available to all, as opposed to the Court's recent record of pro-Communist decisions, raises an alarming possibility and suggests a vital avenue of inquiry, collateral to question 3 and question 5 as previously stated in section III of this study:

In ignoring this mass of officially adduced fact, might the Court also be persuaded to ignore the basic law of survival by paralyzing specific legislation concerning its powers, or even paralyzing the national defense machinery which would be set in motion by a declaration by Congress pursuant to article I.8.11 of the Constitution?

Examination of this question is commended to the Congress, which alone has the constitutional power to inquire into it (art. III.2.2).

VI. HIS WAR

This total war we have been documenting for 15 years goes far beyond the concept of Ludendorff's Totale Kriege.

It is not a cold war.

It is the hottest war in all human history — most dangerous.

"Cold war" is a dangerous amorphism:

As long as we carelessly accept and use enemy semantics, definitions, and trick labels like "cold war," "peace," "peaceful coexistence," and "neutralism," we will continue to lose; he will continue to win.

His very revision of the ultimate objective tips the mitt on why warfare by paralysis has been successful. The ultimate objective of warfare is now the destruction of enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities."

By paralytic pressures exerted (*a*) through various branches of the governments of erstwhile target free nations and (*b*) through the governments of non-Communist nations friendly to them, he has effected the total conquest of China, Tibet, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and East Germany.

By the same principle of warfare and the same standard pressure patterns he has effected practical partial conquest of Vietnam, Indonesia, Korea, Egypt, and Syria.

The principle of paralysis, not to be confused with the tactic of interdiction, is the essential element of the Communist global conquest.

As such it has produced a warfare more lethal than any the race has known.

VII. PARALYSIS

Like other principles of warfare, paralysis is a condition.

It is achieved by pressure.

Enemy pressures are applied in 13 standard areas.

The 10th principle's primary capability is the transient, partial, or total paralysis of any agency, force, movement, individual, or government that threatens the Communist global conquest.

Paralysis may be intensified, relaxed, suspended, or renewed, as required, by isolated or coordinated pressure operations in any one or more of its standard pressure areas.

Paralysis is the most flexible of all the principles of war.

Unhampered by terrain or logistics, it achieves the essence of simplicity in all Communist global operations

Its operations are the easiest and least expensive, whether on local, regional, or global fronts — strategic or tactical.

As General O'Daniel testified, concerning Kremlin's current campaign for control of our Pacific frontier, global communism employs all the standard nine principles.

The documented official record of the past 15 years shows how paralysis expands and enhances the capabilities of the old nine. It insures the ultimate in economy of force, surprise, mass, cooperation, the initiative and movement.

In addition it has a special capability in the area of government far beyond the nine.

Without the catalyst of paralysis the old nine could be employed only against an enemy.

Paralysis has the special capability of achieving Communist global objectives like the conquest of China, American defeat in Korea, status quo of the slave states, control of the Suez Canal, encirclement of the Panama Canal, disruption of NATO, and rehabilitation of Communist shock forces in America by multiple pressures on and through the very agencies and institutions of free governments which are marked for destruction if, as, and when the Communist global conquest should become fait accompli.

Records of this and other free governments (particularly the records of the American Congress as represented by various committees since the activation of paralysis as the essential element of Communist global conquest) offer a mass of documented evidence on how this special capability has been employed:

1. Through free governments to paralyze anti-Communist activities, operations, and positions of friendly governments (such as China).

2. Through one or more agencies of free government, to paralyze the anti-Communist activities of another agency of the same government, as in the current American area VII situation considered by Senate bill 2646.

3. Through an agency or agencies of free government to paralyze anti-Communist activity of individuals or forces of the same or Allied governments, as in the so-called Operation Abolition documented

by the House Un-American Activities Committee publication under that title, August 11, 1957.

Detailed staff studies of pattern variations in specific cases of paralysis of agencies and/or individuals of free governments through agencies and/or individuals of free governments are available to the Congress and/or its committees.

VIII. STANDARD PRESSURE AREAS

For 15 years of unchecked conquest, the enemy has used SPX with its special capability, in pressured operations through as well as operations against, in all of its standard pressure areas. Of these, six starred (*) are of special interest in this staff study.

At least 1 volume for each pressure area, and 5 for area VII would be required to translate and document those operations since 1943.

The documented standard pressure areas are:

I. Agriculture

II. Arts and culture

III. Science*

IV. Information media:*

- Press
- Radio
- Television
- Films
- Magazines
- Pamphlets
- Organs
- Advertising

V. Education*

VI. Finance

VII. Government:*

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judiciary

VIII. Economics; from planning and production to market

IX. Labor*

X. Law*

XI. Medicine; all fields, including psychiatry.

XII. The Armed Forces

XIII. Religion

The United Nations is included in area VII.

Paralysis of MacArthur's forces in Korea, the Korean truce disaster of 1953, and the 1956 paralysis of free world aid to Hungarian patriots furnish complete laboratory samples for study in this area. Record shows that, except through the Supreme Court, the special capabilities of paralysis, as essential element of the Communist global conquest, are nowhere more effective than in and through U. N.

Current SPX situation maps show:

(*a*) Increasing VIII, IV, and V pressure in Latin America;

(*b*) IV, V, and VII pressure patterns around the Panama Canal:

(*c*) IV, V, and VII patterns on American bases abroad;

(*d*) I, IV, VIII, and IX flanking in Indonesia, Africa:

(*e*) VII in the United States per se, since April 1956, with particular reference to pressures on the legislative and executive areas, exerted through decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

IX. OBSTACLES TO COMMUNIST CONQUEST

From Lenin's Blueprint for World Domination to Khrushchev's blunt "We will bury you," the completion of the Communist global conquest has been predicated on the fall of America, "last citadel of capitalism * * * like an overripe fruit," without shooting war.[1]

So the paralysis of the American Government (and the American will to resist), in advance of perceptible hostilities, is the specific ultimate objective of the Communist global conquest.

And since the record shows area VII (government) is, in all operations of the Communist global conquest, the area of ultimate paralysis, so all the intermediate objectives in American area VII, which are steppingstones to that ultimate objective, have long been given target priorities, as shown by congressional documentation, Communist publications and pronouncements.

Intermediate objectives in the American area of government have been pinpointed by Moscow-controlled Communist publications, by Communist leadership, and by Communist-front organizations in the United States. Some are variants or subvariants of standard global pressure patterns with Comintern roots and Manifesto authority, only to the extent that special barriers to the Communist global conquest, not least of which is belief in God, having been natural outgrowths of American ideals, American constitutional processes, and American standards.

To what extent the United States Supreme Court, through recent decisions, has (in whatsover degree of ignorance) aided enemy objectives may be gathered from perusal of the following list of documented enemy objectives in American area VII.

No opinion is involved here. It is a matter of record.

X. INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST GLOBAL CONQUEST IN AMERICAN AREA VII

Enemy's standing specific intermediate objectives in American area VII include:

1 Lenin's exact language: "First we will take eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Then we will surround America, the last citadel of capitalism. We shall not have to attack. She will fall into our lap like overripe fruit."

1. Dissension and public disorder arising out of superinduced racial conflicts.

2. Paralysis of States' antisubversive processes.

3. Paralysis of Federal antisubversive processes.

4. Rehabilitation of Communist and pro-Communist leadership and agencies in the United States.

5. Discreditation of Members of Congress and committees of Congress considered dangerous to Communist aims.

6. Political, economic, and/or professional destruction of effective opponents of communism, in public and/or private life.

7. Discreditation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

8. Emasculation of immigration law provisions designed to prevent infiltration, espionage, and sabotage.

9. "Eventual extinction of the investigative powers of Congress in the field of subversive activities."[2]

10. "Creation of a general climate of opinion against the exposure and investigation of subversion."[2]

11. Increased interchange between the United States and Soviet on Soviet terms, at Soviet pleasure.

12. Status quo concessions from the United States concerning Communist slave satellites.

13. Softened American official attitude to facilitate reinfiltration and undisturbed subversion in all American pressure areas with special emphasis on areas III, IV, V, VII, IX, X, and XII.

14. Abandonment of NATO, SEATO, and Baghdad relationships.

15. Abandonment of American bases abroad and withdrawal of American forces to Zone of Interior.

16. American hands-off policy in the current Soviet campaign in the Caribbean area to interdict and internationalize the Panama Canal.

17. Package peace agreement with the United States, including "coexistence" and "disarmament," admission of Red China to the United Nations, abandonment of Nationalist China and the American Pacific frontier line.

With this frame of reference in mind, and with special reference to the first 10 objectives, short-form answers to the questions propounded in section III of this study are almost self-evident.

XI. QUESTION ONE

Question. Does the global record of the Communist conquest by paralysis suggest the United States Supreme Court, by reason of function and character, a likely fulcrum for pressure operations to paralyze anti-Communist forces in the American Government?

Answer. Affirmative.

(*a*). What Thomas Jefferson called: "* * * the noiseless, and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court" fits the pattern of: "destruction of the enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities."

(*b*) So does the Court's peculiar paralytic capability.

The power of the United States Supreme Court to paralyze, at a stroke, the antisubversive statutes, processes, and forces of 42 individual States, Alaska, and Hawaii, regardless of the constitutional reservations of State powers, and the expressed intent of Congress in the Smith Act,[3] has been demonstrated by the virtual collapse of State antisubversion agencies since the April 2, 1956 decision in *Pennsylvania v. Nelson* (350 U. S. 497).

The same peculiar capability applied against investigations by the Congress and prosecutions by the executive branch through the June 17, 1957, decision in *United States v. Watkins* and related pro-Communist decisions of the same date has paralyzed Federal agencies and processes on a national scale, has increased Communist immunity for the indefinite future, and has freed for such action as may be directed by the Soviet high command 59 convicted, specially trained enemy field officers, dedicated to the destruction of the American Government of which the Court is a branch.

(*c*) Only the Supreme Court, by virtue of its peculiar character, capabilities, and functions could have achieved such an overturn of government without violence.

XII. QUESTION TWO

Question. Do Supreme Court patterns coincide with, or follow, established pressure patterns of the Communist global conquest by paralysis?

Answer. Affirmative.

Documented comparisons include:

(*a*) Destruction of internal security from within (almost an invariable prerequisite) has marked pressure patterns of every government overthrown by the Communist global conquest in the past 15 years.

Of 10 cases bearing on internal security of the United States reviewed by the Court in the past 19 months, all 10 have been decided against enforcement of internal security laws and/or administrative regulations.[4]

(*b*) The element of paralysis, as noted in previous sections, is a common denominator of both patterns.

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2 Language of the House Un-American Activities Committee paraphrase of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in Operation Abolition, August 11, 1957, p. 2.

3 The Smith Act appears in title 18 of the United States Code, and section 3231 provides: 'Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof.'" — From the dissent of Justices Reed, Minton, and Burton in Nelson v. Pennsylvania.

4 Communist Party v. Subversive Activities Control Board, Pennsylvania v. Nelson, Fourteen California Communists v. U. S., Cole v. Young, Service v. Dulles, Slochower v. Board of Higher Education of N. Y., Sweezy v. New Hampshire, Konigsberg v. State Bar of California, Jencks v. United States, Watkins v. United States.

(c) Factors of frequency and intensity in standard pressure areas of Communist global conquest are strongest in culture, science, information, education, government, labor, law, and the armed forces prior to conquest.

Patterns and records of the Court reflect intensity of Communist and pro-Communist pressure in all the areas, since 1948, as noted in section XIV.

(d) The established Court pattern falls within the "use-the-courts, use-the-judges, use-the-Constitution" formula of Communist global conquest enunciated by *Lavrenti P. Beria* to American students at Lenin University.[5]

(e) Destruction of free governments at all levels is an essential element in the documented pattern of Communist global conquest.

The peculiar Court pattern, crystallized by the Slochower (V, VII), and the Nelson (VII) decisions, prompted former Associate Justice William F. Byrnes to note:

"The Communists cannot destroy this Union of States as long as we have 48 State governments which first must be destroyed. However, if they can make it impossible for the States to protect themselves they will make easier the task of destroying the United States."[6]

(f) Even as the pattern of the Communist global conquest has no counterpart in military history, so the pattern of the Court since 1956 has no counterpart in the history of American jurisprudence.

In its abandonment of stare decisis,[7] the Court has overruled 36 cases of its own body of case law. That is 7 more than the 29 previous decisions of the Supreme Court overruled in the 142 years from 1789 to 1932.[8]

(g) Voices and forces in American pressure areas II, IV, V, VII, IX, X, XII, and XIII with well-documented records of defending pro-Communist individuals and objectives, and attacking anti-Communist forces and individuals, have conformed to their established patterns by vigorous defense of the Court's pro-Communist decisions.

(h) No pressure pattern of the Communist global conquest is more familiar than that of well-placed Communist and pro-Communist advisors to free government policymakers and agencies having paralytic potentials.[9]

Revealing, then, but not surprising is the Court's acknowledgement of the influence of a notorious Swedish Communist, Gunnar Myrdal, as an "authority" in its May 17, 1954, segregation decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (347 U. S. 348), which has triggered racial conflicts in the United States like those envisioned by Stalin in his "American Black Belt" program of Negro domination.[10]

As a conscious and effective instrument of the Communist global conquest, less subtle than Krishna Menon of India but more able than Ludwig Rajchman of Poland, this same Gunnar Myrdal is so important to Moscow that the Soviet made his appointment as executive secretary to the United Nations Economic Mission for Europe a condition of Kremlin participation.[11]

XIII. QUESTION THREE

Question. Do pronouncements of the United States Supreme Court reflect awareness of the nature, record, and techniques of the Communist global conquest?

Answer. Negative.

Any other answer would carry the implication of conscious treason by the Court. Hence the assumption established in section II of this study must be maintained, regardless.

In making the choice between treason and ignorance, it must be noted that the only factor more massive than the apparent ignorance of the Court is the overwhelming mass of evidential information re the Communist global conquest and its threat to American survival adduced over the years by official agencies of the other two branches of the United States Government.

Among the imponderables involved in the preassumed answer to this question is a documented variation of a familiar pressure pattern equation of the Communist global conquest which in this instance reads:

$$\text{Myrdal} : \frac{\text{USSC}}{\text{VII-J}} :: \text{Chi} : \frac{\text{Chaing}}{\text{VI}} :: \text{Hiss} : \frac{\text{Yalta}}{\text{VII-E}}$$

And the equation could be continued indefinitely to cover, in detail, the pattern of the Communist global conquest.

There is no such thing as coincidence in the patterns of the Communist global conquest — except such coincidence of pattern with pattern.

If rational processes can reconcile the stature, dignity, and constitutionally assumed omniscient responsibility of the Court with the evident ignorance, flagrant misconception, and almost incredible unawareness reflected by its pro-Communist pattern beginning with the 1954 decision on *Brown v. Board of Education*, then only one conclusion remains to Congress.

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5 "Use the courts, use the judges, use the constitution of the country * * *" (Congressional Record, 85/1, No. 102, p. 4644).

6 Speech before the Ohio State Bar Association, May 17, 1957. President Eisenhower had stated the same premise in other verbiage in his Governors Conference speech at Seattle in 1953.

7 See Byrnes, supra, and Jones, Congressional Record, No. 103.25, pp. A1033—1035.

8 Congressional Record, 85/1, No. 103.26, p. 1897 (Stennis).

9 Documented examples are given in the equation found in the following section (XIII). Others included Harry Dexter White to Secretary Morgenthau in the financial debacle of China; Lauchlin Currie, White House secretary and, later, economic adviser to Colombia, now coming under area VIII pressures from Moscow. See IPR hearings, Morgenthau papers, and other publications of Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security.

10 The "Black Belt" plan which emanated from the Sixth World Congress contemplated confiscation of all white property, seizure of all government agencies in the Southern States, and merger of the States into a Negro Soviet. See The Communist, February 1931, pp. 153—167; W. Z. Foster, The Negro People in American History, H. Rept. 2244, pp. 265—276.

11 Gunnar Myrdal, expelled from office as Swedish Trade Minister for double-dealing with Moscow, is the author of An American Dilemma, to which the Supreme Court referred in footnoot 11 of its segregation decision, along with other modern authorities, "quite a few of whom were on Federal subversive lists" (Cong. Rec., p. A4074).

That incredible unawareness constitutes the most cogent reason for enactment of Senate bill 2646, which would remove the appellate jurisdiction of the Court from areas in which it has disqualified itself — areas where the survival of the United States is imperiled.

XIV. QUESTION FOUR

Question. Do recent decisions of the Supreme Court follow preestablished Communist lines and contentions?

Answer. Affirmative.

More than 10 years ago Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, John Abt, and other identified Communist and pro-Communist pressure technicians of the Communist global conquest in American area VII filed briefs with the Supreme Court as amici curiae in *Shelley v. Kraemer* (334 U.S. 1. 68, Sup. Ct. 836; 92 L. ed. 1161, 3 A. L. R. 2d 441)[12]

The Court's decision, May 3, 1948, followed their views.

Those views reflected Communist agitation and pressure lines concerned with the American Negro which were embodied in Stalin's "Black Belt" program of 1928 and since that time maintained as Communist Party lines.

In that decision the Court usurped the power to amend the Constitution and to make law relating to matters reserved to the States.

How far official Communist contentions designed to paralyze anti-Communist efforts of the American legislative and executive branches predated Supreme Court decisions which have effected that paralysis may be noted in hearings of Senate and House committees from the days of the Dies committee down to the Watkins decision.

In this connection the testimony of the same John Abt before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, May 26, 1953, is as interesting as the Daily Worker files on long-standing Communist contentions, now sustained by the Court.[13]

XV. QUESTION FIVE

Question. Have recent decisions of the Supreme Court assumed a pattern of aid and comfort to the enemy?

Answer. Affirmative.

(*a*) "Affirmative" is an understatement. "Cumulatively" would be more precise and still be an understatement. The Court's decisions have done more for enemy forces and objectives than might have been accomplished by any other agency or form of paralysis, short of the actual overthrow of the American Government.[14]

(*b*) Even before the Jencks and Watkins decisions, hysterically hailed by Communist press and leaders, the Georgia Legislature in formal resolution (H. R. 174-554d):

1. Identified the Communist global enemy;

2. Recognized the factual state of war;

3. Charged aid and comfort to the enemy by individual members of the Court in 13 specifications;

4. Demanded impeachment proceedings be instituted and prosecuted by the Congress.

(*c*) Comparison of the first 10 objectives of the Communist global conquest within American area VII,[15] and the pro-Communist decisions of the Court completes the answer.[16]

XVI. QUESTION SIX

Question. What is the practical effect of the Court's pattern of decision on the American will to resist?

Answer. Doubtful.

(*a*) No complete answer is possible until S. 2646 is enacted into law — or is emasculated or defeated by the same enemy pressure patterns which have paralyzed the anti-Communist agencies of the United States Government and the individual States.

(*b*) Our W²R charts maintained on a basis of 39 fixed factors over the past 15 years have relative value only. In some cases they do not reflect the effects of an enemy victory until long after the fact, as in the case of the Suez pressure coup of 1956, and the Little Rock invasion of 1957, only recently recognized by the public for what they were.

It is worth noting, however, that the downward W²R trends reflective of pro-Communist Supreme Court decisions have consistently followed each major victory for the Communist global conquest in the United States Supreme Court.

(*c*) Final evaluation will depend on developments in pressure areas IV and X, as well as area VII—E, with reference to hearings, report, debate and vote on, and challenge to Senate bill 2646. Groundwork for a pressure operation against the measure already has been noted by our monitors in area IV: TV, radio, press.

Our projections indicate intensive activity by Communist and pro-Communist pressure groups at local levels and some pressured effort to minimize hearings and related matters in general news coverage.

XVII. CONCLUSIONS

1. In the paralytic effect of its pro-Communist decisions, on State and Federal agencies of internal security, the United States Supreme Court is the most powerful and potentially determinative, instrument of the Communist global conquest by paralysis.

2. Patterns of pressure related to its decisions, and the behavior of the Court, coincide with, and repeat, in minor variations, documented, globally successful

12 Later two members of the Supreme Court appeared as amici Hiss in his first trial for perjury on a question of his role as pressure technician for Moscow (Cong. Rec., 85/1, No. 103.89, p. A4048).

13 Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments, pt. 10, pp. 640-655, in which Abt challenged committee procedures; repeatedly took refuge in the fifth amendment on Communist role.

14 See Treason's Biggest Victory, editorial by David Lawrence in U. S. News & World Report, June 28, 1957.

15 See sec. X of this study.

16 See dissents by Justice Clark in Jencks and Watkins decisions.

pressure patterns of paralysis as a principle of warfare, essential element of the Communist global conquest.

3. What Thomas Jefferson characterized as "the noiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court" fits the Communist global conquest pattern of "destruction of the enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities."

As Jefferson wrote, prophetically, in his 1821 Autobiography:

"They are then, in fact, the corps of sappers and miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States and to consolidate all power in the hands of the Government in which they have such an important freehold."

4. Since Lenin's Blueprint, enemy strategists have recognized (*a*) that total world conquest is impossible without the destruction of the American Government and that (*b*) paralysis of State governments, by whatever means, is essential to disintegration of the Federal Government.

5. In denying individual States the right of self-protection against subversion, the Court has, in effect, attempted to nullify nature's first law — survival.

6. By its own documentary admission the Court has been influenced by notorious Communists and pro-Communists.

7. The Court has abandoned stare decisis. It has abandoned the fundamental concept of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and American jurisprudence defined by Cicero as: "Leges omnium salutem singulorum, saluti anteponunt (The laws place the safety of all before the safety of individuals).[17]

8. In general the pressure pattern exerted through the Supreme Court coincides with documented and familiar and wholly successful pressure patterns and techniques of the Communist global conquest since the activitation of paralysis as a principle of warfare in that the Court—

(*a*) Paralyzes anti-Communist forces.

(*b*) Encourages dissension and public disorder arising out of racial conflict, with consequent loss of American global prestige.

(*c*) Rehabilitates convicted Communist pressure technicians and approves discredited Communist organizations and techniques.

(*d*) Discredits congressional investigation committees dangerous to Communist aims.

(*e*) Sanctions, a priori, concerted Communist attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Director J. Edgar Hoover.[18]

(*f*) Promotes a climate of opinion against the exposure and investigation of subversion.

(*g*) In so doing, in whatever degree of ignorance, gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

(*h*) Persists in its furtherance of the Communist global conquest despite congressional, public, and professional protests.

(*i*) Is supported in its course by the same voices and forces which have established patterns of pro-Communist agitation and support since the Scottsboro and Rosenberg cases.

(*j*) Follows the Manuilsky tactic: "The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep."[19]

9. There is no such thing as coincidence in the Communist global conquest except the coincidence of pattern on pattern and technique on technique. In 1945 Communists and pro-Communist writers, speakers, and pressure technicians were telling the people of the United States that the Chinese Reds were "harmless agrarian reformers." Now the Supreme Court is telling the people of America, with special reference to its decision in *Connally et al, v. U.S.*, that the so-called Communist Party is a harmless political organization, although it designs the overthrow of the United States Government.

10. In view of—

(*a*) Its resistance to, and apparent ignorance of, the massive, officially documented volume of proof on the Communist global conquest, and operations, techniques, and self-proclaimed Communist designs against the United States; and

(*b*) Its persistence in aid and comfort to the enemy, the United States Supreme Court has disqualified itself for appellate jurisdiction in all areas concerned with American security and American survival.

ANNEX B

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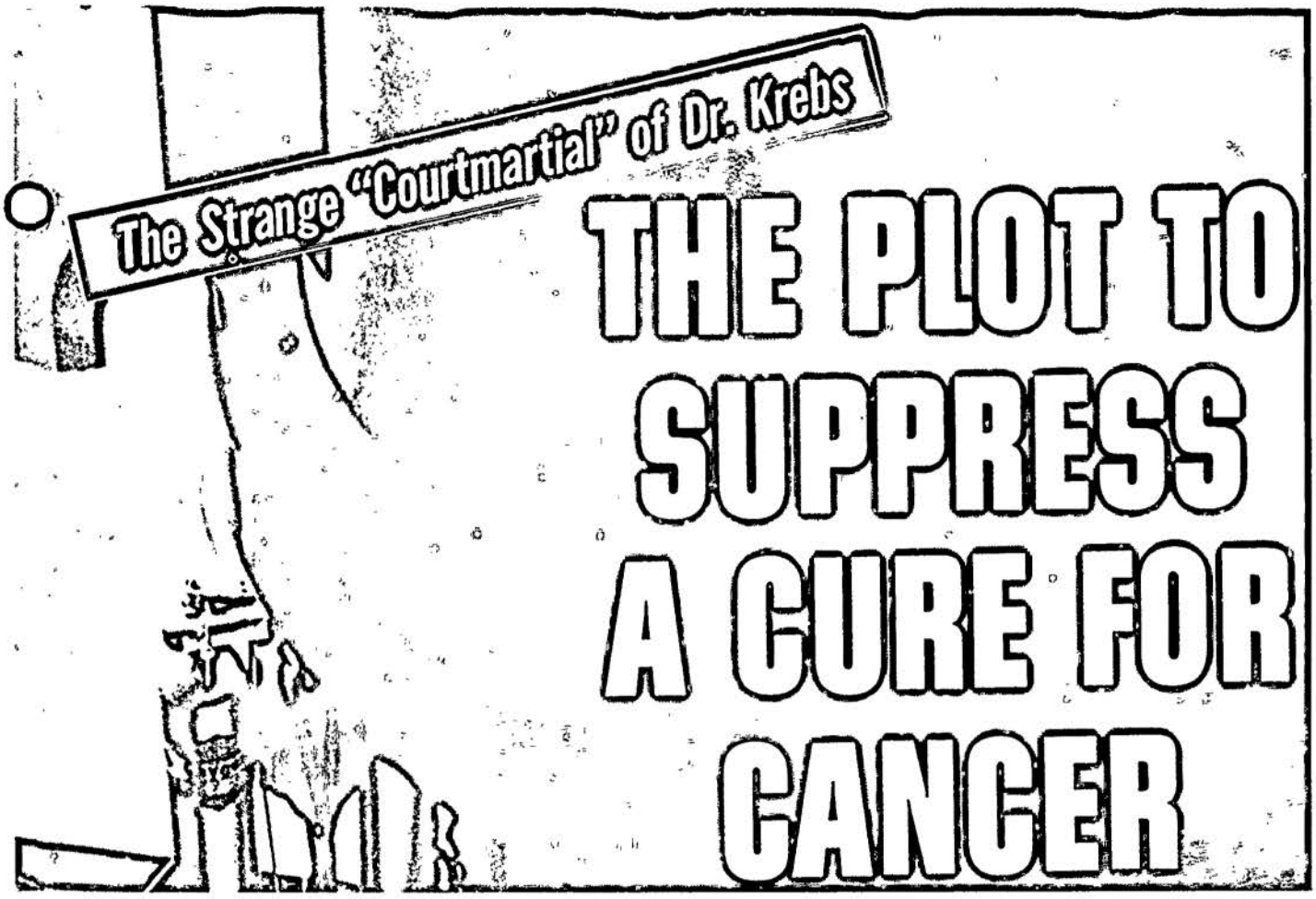

In 1952, Dr. Ernest T. Krebs and his son announced the discovery of a chemical, Laetrile, that had been successfully used on certain incurable cancers. Today that drug is saving cancer victims in Europe and Asia. Yet here in the United States it "is available to only a few people." Why?

WHY

EDITOR'S NOTE: The experiences of Dr. Ernest T. Krebs and his son, Dr. Ernest T. Krebs, Jr., two doctors who developed the enzyme *Chymotrypsin* and the chemical *Laetrile*, have raised a life-and-death question in America today: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this second of a series of articles, MAN'S ILLUSTRATED presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious, unpublicized circumstances that have hampered independent-thinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.

It is not our intention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, however, to supply our readers with information we feel is vital to their well-being and perhaps show the need for a full-scale investigation into the facts behind the shadowy cancer research situation.

CANCER CURE

". . . At last there is *one* magazine in this country that isn't afraid to print the truth about the persecution of independent doctors and scientists by the well-entrenched organization men who are running medicine in this country. Jason Weal's article on the way they suppressed Dr. Koch's cancer treatment (*December, The Plot to Suppress A Cure For Cancer*) should wake America up to the fact the present situation in the big medical and research organizations is *costing lives!*

V. W.
Wilmington, Calif.

"Your article on the so-called plot to suppress a cure for cancer confirms a suspicion I've had for some time now. We're beginning to suffer from the disease I call 'bigness.' First we had Big Business, then Big Labor. Now we're getting Big Science. This Bigness is the worst cancer of them all—and it could destroy the kind of people we need most today: The small individual who has a mind of his own and is damn well going to use it.

R. B. H.
Manchester, N. H.

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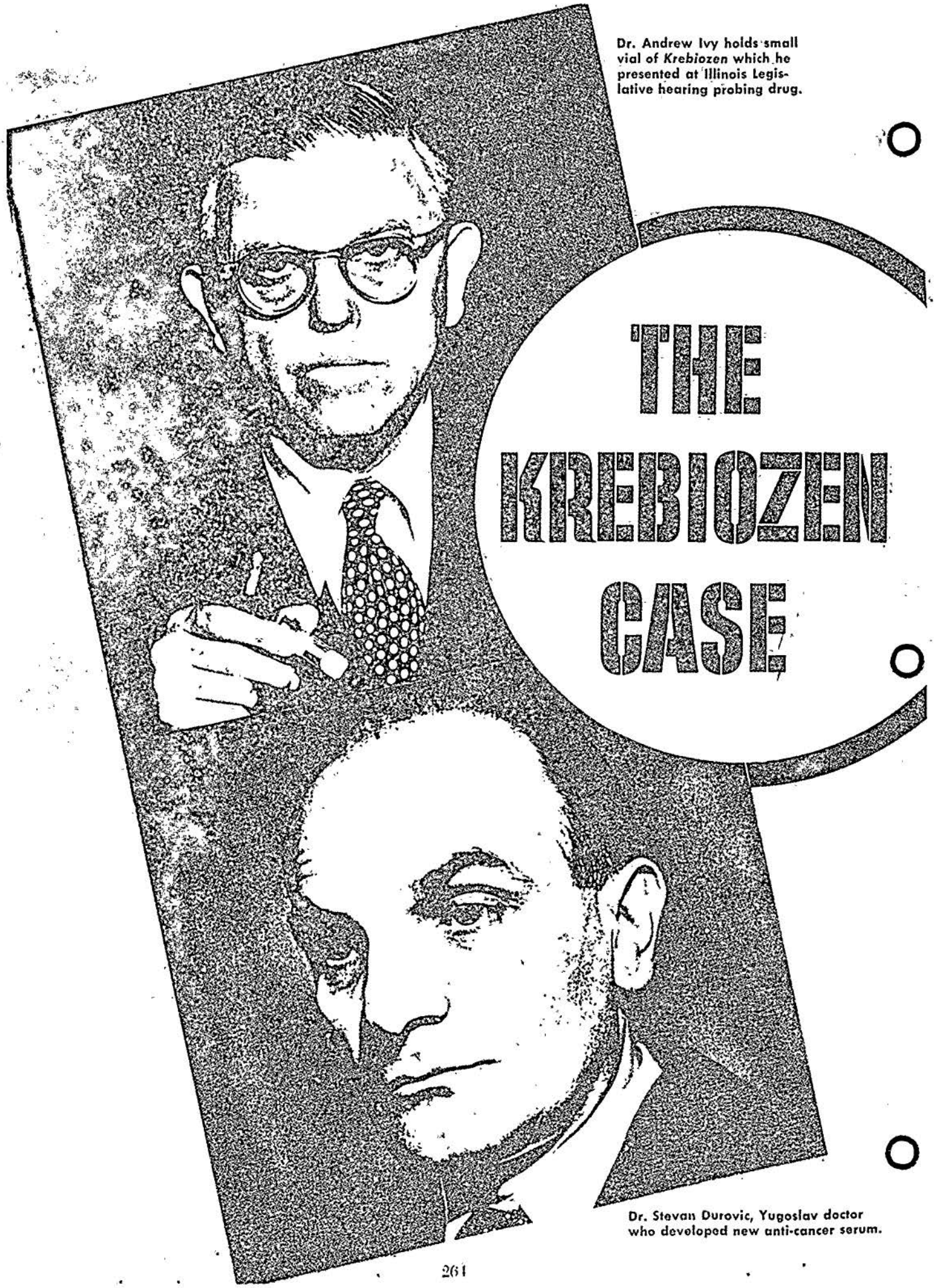


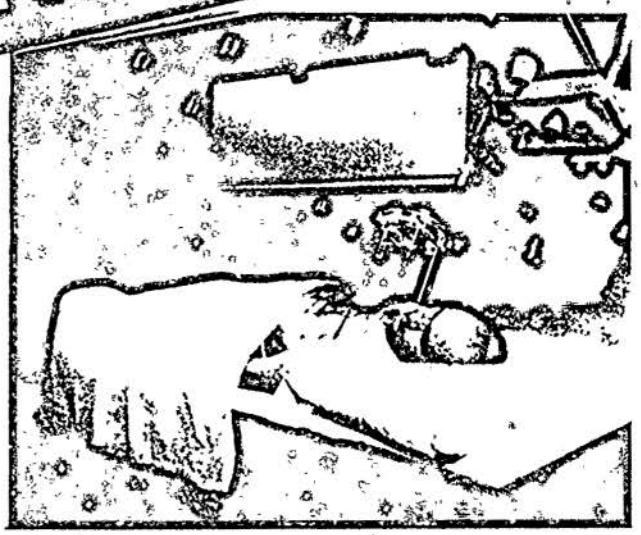
Dr. Andrew Ivy holds small vial of *Krebiozen* which he presented at Illinois Legislative hearing probing drug.

THE KREBIOZEN CASE

Dr. Stevan Durovic, Yugoslav doctor who developed new anti-cancer serum.

On March 26, 1951, Dr. Andrew Ivy announced the discovery of a promising new serum for fighting cancer—Krebiozen. Instantly, the forces of organized medicine attacked him. Here is the amazing story of the "corrupt motives . . . and selfishness" behind

THE PLOT TO SUPPRESS A CURE FOR CANCER



Instead of radiation and surgical methods of treating cancer, many doctors and researchers feel that a chemical cure like *Krebiozen* may be the answer.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The experience of Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, the man who first announced the development of *Krebiozen*, has raised a life-and-death question in America today: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this third of a series of articles, MAN'S ILLUSTRATED presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious circumstances that have hampered independent-thinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.

It is not our intention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, however, to supply our readers with information we feel is vital to their well-being and perhaps show the need for a full-scale investigation into the facts behind the cancer research situation.

by JASON WEAL

THEY say that truth is stranger than fiction. How many Americans do you think would believe a novel in which one of the greatest scientists in the United States was attacked by the entire organized medical profession and fired from his $21,000 a year job as vice president of an important university *for supporting a dramatic new cure for cancer?*

Very few would swallow such a fantastic yarn. But it really happened.

This incredible event took place in Illinois in 1953. The internationally famous research expert who got sacked was Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, one of the top cancer investigators in the country. In March 1951, he was one of the leaders of the National Advisory Cancer Council, Distinguished Professor of Physiology, head of the Department of Clinical Science and Vice President in charge of the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges of the University of Illinois. *By the end of 1951, he was virtually an outcast.* He was under suspension from the Chicago Medical Society and faced severe public criticism from the all-powerful American Medical Association. By 1953, dozens of his friends would have nothing to do with him.

How did all this happen? Why? What did this distinguished and prominent physician do to provoke such ferocious attacks?

Was the cancer treatment that he advocated ever given a full and fair hearing?

MAN'S ILLUSTRATED feels that the cancer problem is crucial, that many reputable doctors have been smeared and ruined because of their independent research in the war on the creeping killer, and that the contributions of sincere scientists have often received only casual consideration from the influential and well-financed cancer institutes. We believe that the time has come for the American people to get *all* the facts on what happened to Dr. Ivy and the serum he believes can help end cancer.

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy was born in Farmington, Missouri, on February 25, 1893. He received his B.A. in 1913, his B.S. in 1916, his M.S. in 1917, his Ph.D. in 1918 and his M.D. in 1922. In addition to the status earned by 14 years of study and five university degrees, he was a licensed physician and a prominent teacher at several medical schools. During and after World War II, he did research for both the Army and the Navy. It was a great coup for the (*Please turn to page* 86)

NUMBER ONE IN A SERIES

The Plot to SUPPRESS A CURE FOR CANCER



In 1930, Michigan Dr. W. F. Koch stated that his drug saved numerous cancer victims. That's when the powerful forces of "organized medicine" attacked him.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The experience of Dr. William F. Koch, the developer of a drug called gylyoxylide, has raised a life-and-death question in America today: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this first of a series of articles, Man's Illustrated presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious, unpublicized circumstances that have hampered independent-thinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.

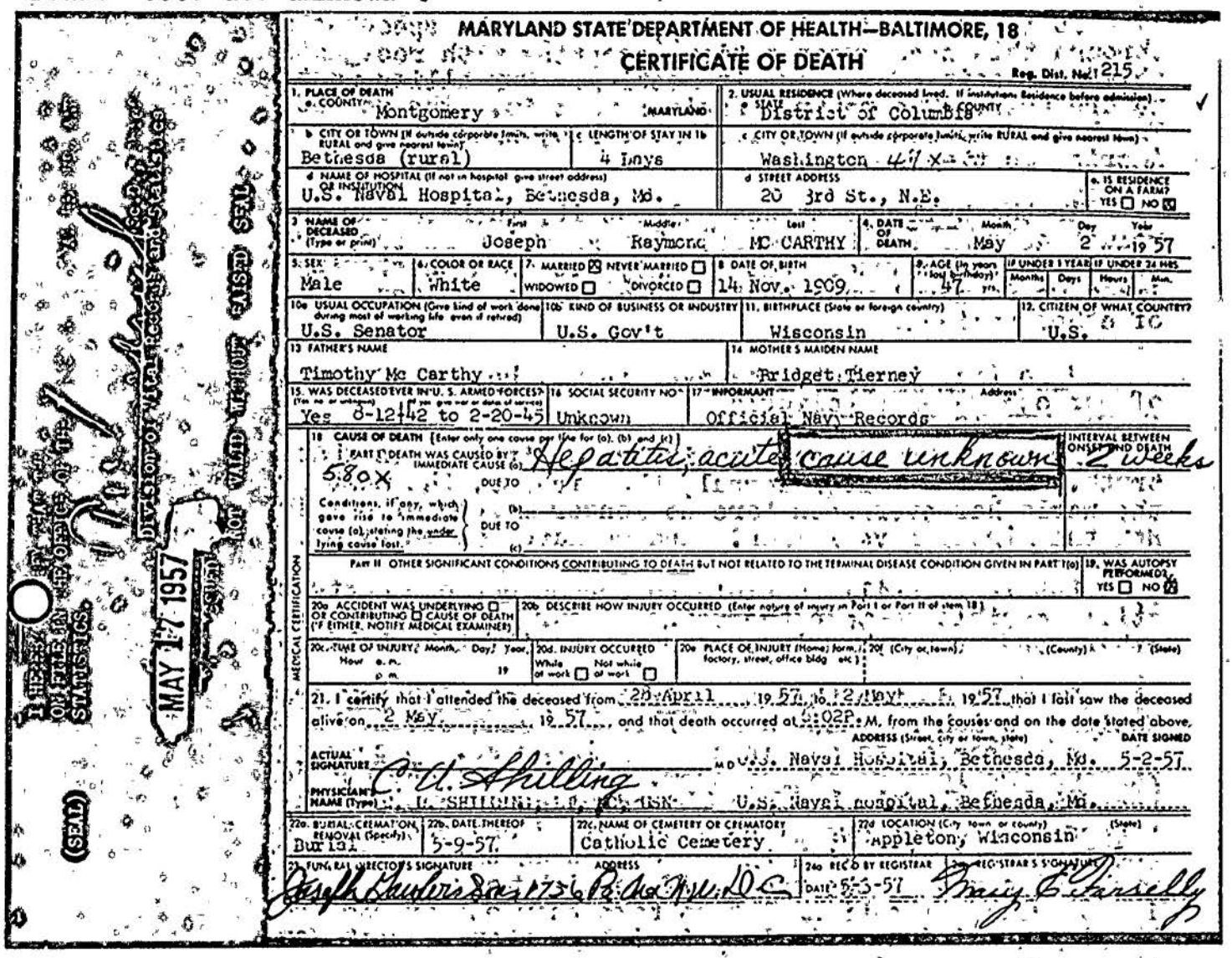
It is not our intention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, however, to supply our readers with information we feel is vital to their well-being and perhaps show the need for a full-scale investigation into the facts behind the shadowy cancer research situation.



Sen. William Langer (N.D.) defended Doctor Koch: "I have personally watched the progress of this system of treatment . . . and I feel it is deserving of the attention of everyone who is interested in the health of the American people."

WHO MURDERED SEN. JOSEPH McCARTHY?

The death certificate issued by Lt.C.U.Shilling of the U.S.Naval Hospital at Bethesda,Md. and the newspaper release by the Hospital to the effect that the acute hepatitis in this case was not infectious,make it quite clear that the death was due to the other cause of hepatitis ---POISON. What poison killed McCarthy, the death certificate that is reproduced below relates was not determined prior to death. The certificate reads:"...cause unknown".



MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—BALTIMORE, 18

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Reg. Dist. No. 21 215

1. PLACE OF DEATH: a. COUNTY: Montgomery — MARYLAND
2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: Residence before admission): STATE: District of Columbia — COUNTY
b. CITY OR TOWN (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give nearest town): Bethesda (rural)
c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b: 4 days
c. CITY OR TOWN (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give nearest town): Washington
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL (If not in hospital give street address) OR INSTITUTION: U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.
d. STREET ADDRESS: 20 3rd St., N.E.
e. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES ☐ NO ☒
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print): First: Joseph — Middle: Raymond — Last: MC CARTHY
4. DATE OF DEATH: Month: May — Day: 2 — Year: 1957
5. SEX: Male
6. COLOR OR RACE: White
7. MARRIED ☒ NEVER MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐
8. DATE OF BIRTH: 14 Nov. 1909
9. AGE (In years last birthday): 47 yrs.
IF UNDER 1 YEAR: Months / Days — IF UNDER 24 HRS: Hours / Min.
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life even if retired): U.S. Senator
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY: U.S. Gov't
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country): Wisconsin
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?: U.S.
13. FATHER'S NAME: Timothy Mc Carthy
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Bridget Tierney
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes or No or Unknown): Yes 8-12-42 to 2-20-45
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: Unknown
17. INFORMANT: Official Navy Records — Address:

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

18. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b) and (c).)
PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a): Hepatitis, acute, cause unknown — INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH: 2 weeks
580X
DUE TO (b):
Conditions, if any, which gave rise to immediate cause (a), stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (c):
PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a)
19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES ☐ NO ☒
20a. ACCIDENT WAS UNDERLYING ☐ OR CONTRIBUTING ☐ CAUSE OF DEATH (IF EITHER, NOTIFY MEDICAL EXAMINER)
20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of item 18.)
20c. TIME OF INJURY: Hour a.m. p.m. / Month / Day / Year 19
20d. INJURY OCCURRED: While at work ☐ Not while at work ☐
20e. PLACE OF INJURY (Home; farm, factory, street, office bldg. etc.)
20f. (City or town) (County) (State)

21. I certify that I attended the deceased from 28 April 19 57 to 2 May 19 57 that I last saw the deceased alive on 2 May 19 57 and that death occurred at 9:02 P.M. from the causes and on the date stated above.
ADDRESS (Street, city or town, state) DATE SIGNED
ACTUAL SIGNATURE: C. U. Shilling M.D. U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. 5-2-57
PHYSICIAN'S NAME (Type): C. U. SHILLING, CAPT. MC USN U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

22a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify): Burial
22b. DATE THEREOF: 5-9-57
22c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY: Catholic Cemetery
22d. LOCATION (City, town or county) (State): Appleton, Wisconsin
23. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE: Joseph Gawler's Sons — ADDRESS: 1736 R St. N.W. D.C.
24a. RECD BY REGISTRAR: DATE: 5-3-57
24b. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: Mary E. Farrelly

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF THE RECORD ON FILE IN THE DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
MAY 17 1957
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
(SEAL)
VALID WITHOUT RAISED SEAL

The laws of the Federal Government and of every State in the Union, make it a crime to bury a person dead of an unknown cause; and they require an autopsy in every such case to determine the cause of death and eliminate the possibility of foul play,or murder. WHY WAS NO AUTOPSY DONE ON McCARTHY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW? WHY DID THE AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW IN SPITE OF INSISTENT DEMANDS FROM THE PUBLIC? WHAT MURDEROUS GANG COMMITTED THIS MURDER? WAS IT THE SAME GANG AS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF FORRESTAL,LARRY DUGGAN AND HUNDREDS OTHERS?

WE DEMAND A PUBLIC INVESTIGATION OF THIS MURDER

Committee For The Investigation Of The Death Of Senator Joseph McCarthy

230 E.61 St. New York 21 New York

Emanuel M.Josephson M.D., Chairman

"Let's Be Free Again!"

Why are we agreeing to a summit conference with the Soviet Union? Every American knows in his heart that no lasting good, no workable agreements, no benefits of any kind to our own country can come from such a meeting. Why then have we agreed?

It is odd, and frightening, to read the speeches and editorials through this once great nation accepting with resignation the "inevitable" necessity for a summit meeting. Our allies want such a meeting, we are told. The neutral nations want it. The Soviet Union wants it. The United Nations wants it. Everybody wants it but America. So, America must agree.

As the Wall Street Journal put it, much to our surprise, "So we reluctantly go to the summit. Things being as they are, it is probably a better course. But plainly; it is a chastening reminder that 'what we do next' must be tempered, if not shaped, by foreign offices of other nations.

"The fact is that, whatever it may be, we are no longer master of our own foreign policy!"

As we go to the summit like good little boys that is the exact truth. We, the most powerrul, the richest, the most productive nation the world has ever seen "are no longer master of our foreign policy." How the mighty have fallen! And we have fallen by our own hand.

But it is still possible to become our own masters again. It is still possible to take the reins of our destiny out of the hands of others and grasp them in our own. It will take boldness and decision.

We must do two things. First we must withdraw from the United Nations which has hung a paper rope around our necks that has strangled our freedom to act in our own interest. Second we must begin to run our own foreign policy show. Let us call our own conferences with those whose destiny is intertwined with our own. Let us make our own proposals and our own plans with friend and enemy alike. If we wish to settle our affairs with the Arabs let us talk to them face to face with the cards on the table. If we wish to settle affairs with any nation or group of nations let us take them one by one and deal with them, keeping in mind one single principle - what is best for the people of the United States?

We have tried the United Nations course and it has failed us every time, from Korea to Lebanon. We have tried "collective security." Yet today our security is less than it has been at any time in our history and those with whom we have shared collective security have failed us in every crisis from Korea to Suez. We have put the best interests of our people second to the interests of other peoples, pouring out our treasure and skill everywhere in the world and we have reaped

only humiliation, insult, disrespect for our flag and our leaders.

It is time for us to cut ourselves loose from those who are the "masters of our foreign policy." It is time for America to issue another "Declaration of Independence" from the U. N. and from friends and foe alike. It is time to "put only Americans on guard" over America's future and America's present. It is time to acknowledge the plain truth that the policies we have followed year after year since World War 11 have produced nothing but gains for the Soviet Union and losses for the United States.

The United Nations is rapidly becoming the instrument of Soviet power right here inside our own borders. It is draining away our treasure and preventing us from acting in the interests of our own people. We should abandon it before it abandons us.

Our alliances have become millstones around our necks preventing us from doing what we know is best for our country and our allies. We should begin to disengage ourselves. Our beloved America, once the hope and inspiration of free men everywhere, is becoming the docile milch cow for two-thirds of the world, including even the communist enemies in Poland and Yugoslavia! We are being sucked dry and left weak by our foreign aid program. And the Beneficiaries of our largess are refusing to support us in any crisis, sneering at our vacillation and insulting our emissaries.

Cannot our United States shake itself loose from the coils of the United Nations intrigue and entangling alliances?

Can we not once again seek to become what we once were, the envy and inspiration of all men everywhere who love liberty and justice, honor and peace?

Cannot our leaders speak again in the thundering tones of past American heroes, "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead," or "Pedocaris alive or Rasuli dead!" or "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!"

--Editorial, Indianapolis Star.

HOW THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT VOTED ON ISSUES INVOLVING COMMUNISM

NAME OF JUSTICE	YEAR APPROVED BY U.S. SENATE	APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT	DECISIONS			
			TOTAL	ANTI-RED	PRO-RED	PERCENTAGE IN FAVOR OF REDS
HUGO L. BLACK	1937	Roosevelt (D)*	71	0	71	100%
FELIX FRANKFURTER	1939	Roosevelt (D)	72	16	56	77%
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS	1939	Roosevelt (D)	69	3	66	95%
HAROLD H. BURTON	1945	Truman (D)	69	37	32	46%
THOMAS C. CLARK	1949	Truman (D)	51	33	18	35%
EARL WARREN	1953	Eisenhower(R)*	39	3	36	92%
JOHN M. HARLAN	1955	Eisenhower(R)	34	14	20	58%
WILLIAM J. BRENNAN	1956	Eisenhower(R)	20	2	18	90%
CHARLES E. WHITTAKER	1957	Eisenhower(R)	11	7	4	36%

SOURCE: SENATE DEBATE, Remarks of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, pages 12121 - 12122 Congressional Record, June 10, 1958.

Note: There is very little difference in the pro-Red leanings of the Justices nominated by the Democrat Party compared to those nominated by the Republican Party.

* (D) = Democrat Party; (R) = Republican Party.

In 1848, Karl Marx, in the Communist Manifesto outlined the steps necessary for a socialized state. The counterparts of many of his doctrines have been proposed or enacted into law in this country.

You Are Still Permitted to Choose Sides — However It Could Well Be Your Last Chance

Do You Want This



From Communist Manifesto—

1. Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.
2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.
5. Contralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly.
6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state.
7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.
8. Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.
9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolishment of the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.
10. Free education for all children in public schools.



This



Democratic - Republican Accomplishments—

1. 40% of all land is owned by the Government.
2. Federal taxes can take up to 88 per cent of personal income. And at this time takes 27% of the average man's income.
3. Under the highest tax rate, the government can confiscate 77 per cent of the value of an estate.
4. To date, no seizure of this type has been attempted here.
5. The federal government is in banking and financing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal land banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and others.
6. Radio and television are tightly controlled by the government. So are the railroads, truck and air lines. Federal barge lines operate in competition with private carriers. Control of the press has been attempted recently.
7. The government produces and sells electric power through the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Rural Electrification Administration. It also sponsors irrigation projects and rigid crop controls.
8. Forced labor has been attempted but unsuccessfully.
9. Under guise of the defense effort, the "planners" want industry "dispersed" to rural areas.
10. Public schools have traditionally been organized and financed by individual states and cities. However, the Federal Government is attempting to control all public schools by subsidizing them.

Or This



Constitution Party Program—

1. Sell all property owned and operated by the Federal Government or its agencies not absolutely essential to the function of Government.
2. Repeal the 16th Amendment (graduated income tax).
3. Repeal inheritance taxes.
4. Oppose all Government confiscation of property.
5. Take Government out of loan and all other business in conflict with free enterprise.
6. Private ownership of communications and transportation.
7. Allow free market to produce without governmental competition.
8. Oppose all compulsion where labor is involved.
9. Allow requirements of industry to determine location.
10. Local control of schools (opposed to Federal aid to education).

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CONSTITUTION PARTY PLATFORM

—STATE RIGHTS
RECOGNIZE and exercise the basic constitutional principle that each state is an independent and Sovereign Republic with full jurisdiction over all things, persons, and activities within its boundaries including the recognized police powers of the state, health, safety, education, morals and well being of the people.

—POWER OF THE PEOPLE
APPLY the 9th and 10th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

II—TAXING AND SPENDING
ADOPT suitable legislation to compel an annually balanced budget and retirement of the national debt. REPEAL the 16th Amendment and all Federal Income Tax Laws.

V—NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
TO PROVIDE absolute protection of our Constitution and internal economy from treaties and/or executive agreements.

—ECONOMIC LIBERTY
PROTECT property rights of American citizens by removing all statutory obstacles to individual enterprises. ELIMINATE government ownership or operation of any business, professional, commercial, financial, or industrial enterprise not specified in the Constitution.

I—CHECKS AND BALANCES
APPLY Constitution checks and balances among the three branches of the Federal Government and positively prevent the alteration of the Constitution or its intents and purposes, by judicial FIAT or interpretation.

II—FOREIGN POLICY
WITHDRAW the United States from the United Nations and its agencies, immediately. RESTORE our Flag and Constitution to all members of our armed forces serving abroad. DISCONTINUE senseless economic aid to foreign nations. RETURN foreign trade to the control of Congress. SUSPEND diplomatic relations with Communist Russia and her satellites.

III—JUSTICE UNDER LAW
ALLOW agriculture to resume its rightful place in the free market without government regulation. PROTECT the contractual rights of management and labor. APPLY laws equally against all monopolies whether of business, labor, agriculture, cooperatives, or other groups, insuring the right to work to all our people.

X—IMMIGRATION
PRESERVE and enforce selective and protective immigration.

—PROPERTY RIGHTS AND MONEY
APPLY the Constitutional provision whereby Congress has the power of issuing money and regulating the value thereof; and the right of individuals to own precious metals.

IS THE CONSTITUTION PARTY A THIRD PARTY?

No. The Constitution Party is really the FIRST Party—patriotic Americans believe in the principles of the Constitution Party and most citizens are now firmly convinced that there is no longer a two party system in the United States. The ONE WORLD INTERNATIONALIST Democrat-Republican party stands for the same principles and the same platform, and are actually ONE party platform, and are actually ONE party monopolizing the ballot and confusing the voters. They are leading our nation into a one world government, wasting our raw materials and tax money on aimless foreign give-away programs. The **Constitution Party** must get on the ballot in California to preserve the traditional and essential two party system in the United States and in California.

WHY YOU SHOULD REGISTER IN THE CONSTITUTION PARTY

The Constitution Party believes that politicians can resist mail, they can resist public sentiment as expressed in the newspapers and they can resist the demands of their own conscience. BUT THEY CANNOT WITHSTAND THE PRESSURE OF POSITIVE ACTION WHICH PROVES THEY ARE LOSING VOTES. If you believe in the principles of the Constitution Party, CHANGE YOUR REGISTRATION NOW so you can vote for YOUR candidates for public office rather than for TWEEDLE DEE or TWEEDLE DUM candidates proposed by the ONE Internationalist party.

The Constitution Party Program has been carried by an army of dedicated patriotic Americans who love their country and its heritage. These people have been carrying a financial burden for the rest of the people—now we must enlist the aid of all patriotic Americans. Many can help by generous contributions and many more can help by spreading the word of the principles of the party. We must have registered members of the **Constitution Party** in every single precinct with all the people working to save the United States Constitution. This is a never-ending enterprise as there are always those who are dedicated to the disenfranchisement and enslavement of the free man.

Your moral and financial support is urgently needed, if we are to preserve our American way of life, and thereby perpetuate the ideals and traditions of our Founding Fathers. You will help! Won't you—Send your contributions to:

State Headquarters
CONSTITUTION PARTY, CALIFORNIA
1670 North Western Ave.
Los Angeles 27, Calif. - HOllywood 4-9865

Change Your Registration NOW

To Constitution Party.



FACT SHEET

Vol. 1
No. 1

First Printing — 25,000 copies
Second Printing — 25,000 copies

Compiled, Edited and Published by
WILLIS E. STONE
6413 Franklin Avenue, P. O. Box 2948, Los Angeles 28, California

SOURCE OF TAXES . . .

COMPLAINING ABOUT TAXES? Taxes are the price we pay for the government we get. We can reduce taxes in exact proportion to the reduction we make in the non-essential and unauthorized functions of government.

WHAT UNAUTHORIZED FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT? This first FACT SHEET contains the list of more than 700 federal corporate activities which exist without any pretense of constitutional authority. They have taken over 40 percent of the land area and 20 percent of the industrial capacity of the nation. To pay their losses and hidden costs they consume, directly and indirectly, more than one-half the total income of government.

THESE BUREAUCRATIC EMPIRES grow at such a pace that our staff and facilities have been unable to maintain a full record of their activities, but we believe the information sources shown qualify each for listing herein.

THIS LIST OF UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES is essential information if we are to effectively instruct our elected Federal and State Representatives in ways and means of cutting costs of government so that we may obtain Constitutional reduction in taxes and a return to basic Americanism.

SUBSEQUENT ISSUES OF FACT SHEETS will present the origin and history of various federal corporations, and a review of their activities. These documents will prove powerful implements in the hands of people determined to regain their economic liberty and rid themselves of inhuman tax burdens.

Knowledge is Power!

FACT SHEET RESEARCH SERVICE

The information contained in this first issue of FACT SHEET is an index to all future issues of FACT SHEET. Each succeeding issue will treat specifically upon one or more of the indexed Federal Corporate Activities, giving its history, its record of competition with Free Enterprise, its costs of operation—*costs which come from the taxpayer's pocket*—and its bureaucratic geneaology.

Subscribers to FACT SHEET may, by special request, obtain a concise statistical and reportorial service on any Federal Corporate Activity listed herein, specially prepared for their specific purpose. Nominal professional research fees are charged for this service. Information may be obtained by writing WILLIS E. STONE, *Publisher*, FACT SHEET, P. O. Box 2948, Hollywood 28, California.

THE FIRST FACT SHEET

It took years of research to gather and cross index information on more than 700 federal corporate activities listed herein. This represents the first tangible effort to identify and evaluate methods and technics of the bureaucratic empires invading our private enterprise system.

Knowledge of these bureaucratic activities, their extent and their purposes, begins to equip us with the capacity for meeting the most vital issue of our time. The real power, however, depends upon the thoroughness with which the information is circulated.

Each succeeding issue of **FACT SHEET** deals with a specific federal corporate activity. Volume one, initiated by this first **FACT SHEET**, will consist of 50 issues. Subscriptions starting with Volume 1, Number 1, includes a handsome ring binder to hold the entire series.

While this series of reference material will prove of enormous value to you individually, it will be equally effective as a reference point for business, commerce, industry and in schools, and libraries across the land.

Your help is needed to put this material into general circulation so that these truths may be known by all the American people.

These are direct losses to taxpayers identified in the first 12 periodic FACT SHEET reports:

☆ Vol. 1, No. 2—ABACA PRODUCTION AND SALES	$ 28,865,086
☆ Vol. 1, No. 3—CUBA NICKEL COMPANY	90,249,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 4—ESKIMO DWELLINGS	1,580,000,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 5—PASSAMAQUODDY—Since 1956 only	2,184,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 6—RAMA ROAD	12,000,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 7—TEXAS CITY TIN SMELTER	38,700,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 8—SUGAR ACT PROGRAM—	
Lost in taxes	383,643,776
Lost to cartel	1,544,400,000
☆ Vol. 1, No. 9—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION—	
6 years only	13,236,457
☆ Vol. 1, No. 10—ALASKA RAILROAD to June 30, 1954	59,786,081
☆ Vol. 1, No. 11—TVA FERTILIZER PROGRAM	126,433,493
☆ Vol. 1, No. 12—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORP.	203,324,731
☆ Vol. 1, No. 13—ISLAND TRADING COMPANY OF MICRONESIA and the TRUST TERRITORY (10 years only)	50,000,000
Total taxpayer loss revealed through FACT SHEET No. 13	**$4,133,222,624**

KEY TO INDEX

Numerals before symbol indicate year of Document; numerals following symbol indicate page number

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

BUD—Budget of U. S.
CR—Congressional Record
fn—Foot note
GM—U.S. Government Organization Manual
SA—Annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
ST—Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances
SI—Annual report of the Secretary of Interior
SD—Annual report of the Secretary of Defense
410 S.D.—U.S. Contributions to International Organizations, House Document 410, 83rd Congress, Second Session
32 S.D.—Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the U.S., Senate Document 32, 84th Congress, First Session
Ex-Import Bank—18th Semi-annual Report to the Congress, Jan.-June 1954
Rubber—Sixth Annual Report by the Secretary of Commerce
Int-Organ—International Organizations in which the U.S. Participates, 1949, State Dept.
(Abolished?)—Ordered abolished but apparently still operating.
(Liquidated?) — Ordered liquidated but apparently still operating.

HOOVER REPORTS

Commission Reports
A—Final Report to the Congress
BA—Budget and Accounting
BE—Busness Enterprises
BO—Business Organizations of the Department of Defense
CS—Personnel and Civil Service
DU—Depot Utilization, Warehousing and Storage
FC—Food and Clothing
IA—Intelligence Activities
LA—Lending Agencies
LS—Legal Services and Procedure
MS—Federal Medical Services
OO—Overseas Economic Operations
PM—Paperwork Management, Part I—In the U.S. Government
PMII—Paperwork Management, Part II—The Nation's Paperwork for the Government—An Experiment
RD—Research and Development in the Government
RP—Real Property Management
SP—Surplus Property
TR—Transportation
WR—Water Resources and Power, Vol. I
WRII—Water Resources and Power, Vol. II

HOOVER TASK FORCE REPORTS

TBA—Budget and Accounting
TCS—Personnel and Civil Service
TFC—Food and Clothing
TLA—Lending Agencies
TLS—Legal Services and Procedure
TMP—Military Procurement
TMS—Federal Medical Services
TOO—Overseas Economic Operations
TPM—Paperwork Management, Part I—In the U.S. Government
TPMII—Paperwork Management, Part II—The Nation's Paperwork for the Government
TRP—Real Property Management
TSP—Surplus Property
TWR—Water Resources and Power, 3 Volumes
CBE—Business Enterprises of the Department of Defense
CDU—Depot Utilization in the U.S. Government
CPP—Special Personnel Problems in the Department of Defense
CRA—Research Activities in the Department of Defense and Related Agencies
CTR—Transportation
SBE—Business Enterprises Outside of the Department of Defense

A Comprehensive Index to
The Federal Government's Corporate Activities

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THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER -- The Communist Party is engaging in a massive effort to penetrate every segment of the California community including industries, labor unions, major political parties, community and fraternal organizations, churches and nationality groups.

This positive information came out in a report to the House Committee on un-American Activities, which Congressman Roosevelt of California wants abolished. Not only is Little Jimmy the beneficiary of all the Communist votes in a district with a large Communist population, but his mother (Eleanor) has been cited 56 times by the House Committee for activities in this many Communist fronts.

The Communist tactics of infiltration in all of these organizations, as well as the California movie writing colony, has been described in detail in Morris A. Bealle's book for patriots (RED RAT RACE), $3.50, All America House, 919 - 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

The Committee has done an excellent job in exposing this "new look" in California. "Communists are under orders to wear a new look," the Committee report says. "In other words, to a degree unmatched in party history, Communists are now promoting themselves by pretending to be loyal to the US, peace-loving and humanitarian for the good of the nation."

Chairman Walter added:

"Let those who would let us minimize the danger of the Communist operation in this nation take note of the fact that this report brings to light only one segment of a nationwide 5th column on American soil. This 5th is working feverishly in the interests of international Communism."

The Walters Committee issued another alarming report. It said the Soviet nation has a staff of 185 at the Russian Embassy and another top-heavy staff of 250 at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

Compared with the 85 Americans who man the US Embassy in Moscow this doesn't make sense -- unless Russia's huge manpower surplus is engaged in espionage activities.

In addition, these Iron Curtain countries also have swollen staffs in Washington; Rumania 58, Hungary 31, Czechoslovakia 48, Poland 77 and Yugoslavia 73.

Reports from the Caribbean show that Castro is surrounded by Kremlin agents and is plotting an Expeditionary force to overthrow the anti-Communist governments of nearby Haiti and Dominican Republic.

The Senate Preparedness sub-committee reports that the Russian Embassy in Mexico City is "staffed" with 900 persons, most of whom are working for direct penetration of the South American republics.

Mrs. Lois Higgens, director of Chicago's crime prevention bureau, told an audience that one of the most potent weapons being used by the Communist infiltrators is marijuana and other degenerative drugs. These are being used to weaken the moral fiber of youth.

"Without firing a shot, the Kremlin is trying to ensnare and enslave an entire age group," she pointed out.

"Their weapons are filth, pornographic materials, marijuana, heroin, thrill pills, goof balls and those close allies -- an apathetic sleepy and unconcerned public."

The appalling success of Communist infiltrators in both North and South America could never happen except for the financial and political aid given the Kremlin by the House of Rockefeller.

Why the House, which has so much to lose if capitalism and Christianity is suffocated in this country, is aiding the Communist takeover, is one of the amazing stories of history.

In Morris A. Bealle's new book, THE HOUSE OF ROCKEFELLER, about to come off the press, this Rockefeller aid to Communism is given in detail -- chapter for chapter, verse for verse, and letter for letter.

The book tells why -- and how. In 1924 the Kremlin gave back the Standard Oil concessions which the Kerensky Government had expropriated with the downfall of the Czars. Standard Oil has huge installations in the Iron Curtain countries -- Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. To mention a few.

These properties are let strictly alone by the Soviets, who would just as leave steal the gold out of their mothers' teeth as eat.

The way in which the House of Rockefeller reciprocates has been told many times by the House Committee, and the Senate Internal Security Committee, and it is not a pretty one.

It involves the planting in high government posts (and protection of) Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, Harold Ware, Nathan Silvermaster, Red Bill Remington, Phil Jessup, the Three Johns (Service, Vincent and Davies), Harry Dexter White, Joe Barnes, Phillip Jaffee, Lachlin Currie and other Kremlin agents too numerous to mention.

If this was stopped absolutely by the House of Rockefeller, this cold war with Russia would stop just as quickly, and Washington could get on with balancing the budget and letting the people live nbrmal lives once again.

Although Standard Oil wouldn't be entitled to it, we'd be in favor of having Congress reimburse them for their properties behind the Iron Curtain.

These would most surely be expropriated if the House of Rockefeller stopped promoting Communist infiltration in the United States.

The HOUSE OF ROCKEFELLER is a 280 page book, jam packed with facts about the family which by riding roughshod over humanity, ran a shoe-string into $200 billion in two generations." It sells for 5.00.

The preceeding article is quoted from American Capsule News, Washington, D. D., April 18, 1959.

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Read

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Oliver Kenneth Goff, was a member of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, from May 2, 1936, to October 9, 1939. During this period of time, I operated under the alias of John Keats and the number 18-B-2. My testimony before the Government is incorporated in Volume 9 of the Un-American Activities Report for the year 1939.

While a member of the Communist Party, I attended Communist underground training schools outside the City of New York; in the Bues Hall, and 113 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The East Wells Street School operated under the name of the Eugene Debs School. Here, under the tutoring of Eugene Dennis, M. Sparks, Morris Childs, Jack Kling and others, we were schooled in the art of revolutionary overthrow of the established Government.

We were trained on how to dismantle and assemble mimeograph machines, to use for propaganda purposes during the revolution; how to work on guide wires and fuel lines of airplanes so that they would either burst into flames or crash to the ground because of lack of control; how to work on ties and rails to wreck trains; and also the art of poisoning water supplies.

We discussed quite thoroughly the fluoridation of water supplies and how we were using it in Russia as a tranquilizer in the prison camps. The leaders of our school felt that if it could be induced into the American water supply, it would bring-about a spirit of lethargy in the nation; where it would keep the general public docile during a steady encroachment of Communism. We also discussed the fact that keeping a store of deadly fluoride near the water reservoir would be advantageous during the time of the revolution, as it would give us opportunity to dump this poison into the water supply and either kill off the populace or threaten them with liquidation, so that they would surrender to obtain fresh water.

We discussed in these schools, the complete art of revolution: the seizure of the main utilities, such as light, power, gas, and water; but it was felt by the leadership, that if a program of fluoridating of the water could be carried out in the nation, it would go a long way toward the advancement of the revolution.

The above statements are true.

Oliver Kenneth Goff

Oliver Kenneth Goff

STATE OF COLORADO)
) SS
COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE)

OLIVER KENNETH GOFF, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that he has the above and foregoing instrument and knows the contents thereof, and that the same are true of his own knowledge except as to those matters stated on information and belief and as to those he believes them to be true.

Oliver Kenneth Goff

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of June, A. D., 1957.

My commission expires April 14, 1958.

Joe B Atencio
Notary Public

FACTS ON FLUORIDATION

THE MEDICAL-DENTAL AD HOC COMMITTEE PUBLISHED, IN 1957, THIS STATEMENT ON FLUORIDATION

"We, as members of the medical, dental, and related public health professions, are as concerned as anyone over the prevalence of tooth decay, and as anxious that it be prevented; but each of us, for some or all reasons set forth here, believes that fluoridation of public water supplies is not a proper means of attempting such prevention.

"1. Positive proofs of the safety of fluoridation are required. None has been offered.

"2. The so-called therapeutic concentration of fluoride, arbitrarily established as 1 ppm., in drinking water, is in the toxic range.

"3. Dental fluorosis (ugly discoloration of teeth), the first obvious symptom of chronic fluoride toxicity in children, is an inevitable result of fluoridation, and the evidence reveals that large numbers of the population may be afflicted, and with varying degrees of damage.

"4. The determination of whether damage resulting from dental fluorosis is "objectionable" is a matter for the person whose teeth are affected, and not for the arbitary assertion of public officials.

"5. The conceivable role of fluoride as an insidious factor in chronic disease has been evaded by the proponents. A substantial amount of evidence indicates such a possibility. Properly planned long term studies are required to determine the possible comprehensive association of fluoride with chronic disease.

"6. Fluoridation imposes an extraordinary risk on certain individuals who by reason of occupation, environmental circumstances, state of health, dietary habits, etc., are already exposed to a relatively high intake of fluoride.

"7. Fluoridation is compulsory mass medication without precedent. Mass therapy cannot ignore the possibility of 'mass' side reactions.

"8. The function of a public water supply is to provide pure, safe water for everybody, not to serve as a vehicle for drugs.

"9. The role and efficiency of fluoride in dental carries reduction is a matter of active controversy; whatever the outcome, there are less hazardous and more efficient ways of obtaining such benefits as fluoride may offer than by putting it into the public water supply."

Despite tremendous pressure from commercial interests, dentists at the last two conventions of the American Dental Association, have publicly denounced improper diets and refined foods as the real enemies of dental health. These eminent authorities state that the consumption of denatured foods is so great in America that dentists are unable to keep pace with the corresponding dental decay.

You can save your teeth through a well-balanced diet of fresh vital foods.
For dental health avoid white sugar, white flour, chocolate, commercial candies, fried foods, soda fountain concoctions, vinegar and refined pasteries.

The Independent

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS

Dont miss a single one of the 52 weekly broadcasts for 1959, each dedicated to a reason why "BACK TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS".

Vol 6, No 16. $2 per yr SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS Thursday, April 16, 1959

WHY DID WILL KINDIG, FORMER LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMAN, WANT TO KNOW: WHAT IS LABOR AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES DOING ABOUT THIS GIVE AWAY? ? ?

Said Mr Kindig:

When we spend $80,000,000 for a battleship, we issue bonds for the amount and deposit them with a bank, and get credit for that amount, and proceed to issue government checks for labor and material which goes into construction. Suppose the bonds draw 2½% interest and run for 40 years. By the time they are due, we will have paid the bankers $80,000,000 in interest, for which they have done nothing but make a bookkeeping entry.

So our battleship has really cost us $160,000,000, one-half for the vessel and one-half as a present to the bankers. So it is with all public improvements which are financed by bonds. In a like manner, also, we will have to pay for our war twice.

And, remember, you are the victim. You have to dig up the payments for the interest on the bonds each year, by the taxes you pay on your income, gasoline, cigarettes, liquor, amusements, etc. You must like it or you would make some protest to the men who can change it, your Congressmen. For Congress could change this any day.

And that is not all of the Bankers' Magic. Read a most significant statement by Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, before a Senate Investigating Committee. He said, "When the banks take a billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered, they credit the United States Treasury with a billion dollars, and charge their Government Bond Account with a billion dollars; or, they CREATE, by a bookkeeping entry, the money with which they buy the bonds!"

Also, The Carter H. Harrison Company, Investment Brokers, of Chicago, in urging their clients to buy bank stocks, say "It is essential only to realize that all banks CREATE out of nothing, the money they lend, even to the government."

They CREATE the money out of nothing. So the bonds do not cost them anything. When YOU buy bonds, you pay real money which you have earned and saved, and for which you have given Society some service. Just try to create some money yourself, to buy bonds with, and see how quickly you will land in jail.

It might be interesting, in passing, to note that the name "Federal Reserve Bank" and naming its head officer "Governor," was probably for the express purpose of fooling the people into believing that the Federal Reserve system is a branch of the government, instead of a purely private bank, from which the government receives no revenue, and in the management of which it has no voice.

In April 24, 1944, issue of TIME magazine, the statement is made that "All United States National Banks earned in 1943, 22.9% on outstanding capital stock. Part of the increase is due to the fact that the banks have invested in government securities." They use the word "invested." They do not reveal the fact that these banks got their bonds for nothing. Incidentally, even with their 22.9% earnings, they are so poor that they cannot pay us over three-quarters of one per cent on our deposits.

You can imagine with what glee the bankers read reports of Congress piling up constantly increasing amounts of appropriations which will have to be financed by bonds.

The banker can add to his bank's assets the total value of the bonds which cost his bank nothing, and compute his dividends accordingly.

You DONATE the bonds to the banker and then pay him interest on them besides.

What do you think of that for a "crack-pot" system? It is the best possible plan, specifically designed to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer.

We are proud of our credit, and swell up with pride, when we read that a government bond issue had been "over-subscribed." But, naturally, the banks will oversubscribe every issue, since they get theirs for nothing. Naturally, too, the banks want more bonds issued—millions, billions—hundreds of billions. The war furnishes a good excuse for unlimited issues.

In 1863, Congress was cajoled, or threatened, or bribed, into passing the National Banking Act, by which the bankers were given this privilege, which is THE GREATEST SPECIAL PRIVILEGE ON EARTH. And Congress can change it at any time. And Congress will do so when enough of you voters demand that the present incumbents do it, or you elect someone else who will do the job.

Proponents of such a change cannot get it before the people through the ordinary channels, because there is not a daily newspaper in the country which dares to print the truth in the matter. They are scared to death of the bankers and the bankers' influence. Bankers can foreclose mortgages on publishers' homes and printing plants. They can refuse to extend loans. They can influence large mercantile firms and manufacturers to withdraw advertisements, and thus take away the support of the papers. Neither will the radios allow anything to go on the air which might offend the bankers, or expose their graft.

But you voters do hold the real power over Congress. Any Congressman who would receive a hundred letters a day on this subject from his voting constituents, would hurry to get in line, and help Congressman Jerry Voorhis in his plan to have the government buy out the Federal Reserve Bank, and issue our own currency in accord with the constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 5) Under the original charter provision of the Federal Reserve Bank, the government could do this for about $140,000,00, and take over all the assets of the system, amounting to some $29,000,000,000. This would mean that we would be getting about 200 for 1, and it would be one time that a good business deal would be made by and for our government.

Every time you buy a gallon of gasoline or a package of cigarettes, and every time you go to a movie you have to include a tax which the Government has to take to be sure the Wall St. bankers get their interest. Any time you get tired of it, you can aid in stopping it by writing to your Congressman.

Now get busy and write to your Congressman about it; and do it quickly and do it often.

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Sydney H. Foster, Editor
Charles W. Thomas
Managing Director

Address all communications
P.O. Box 386, Hayward, Ca.

WHY? DO CONSTITUTIONATIONALISTS WANT TO KNOW? WHY?

WHY in presenting the foregoing thoughtful analysis of our banking and currency system by a real student of the money question, do Ye Editors of South Hayward News feel that such readers, while the irrefutable statements made therein are still fresh in their memories, should ask themselves these questions:

WHY should the American people support any proposal for a Constitutional or other amendment that would permit the holders of 50 billions in Government bonds, acquired through the manipulation of such patently unsavory processes as those described by Mr Kindig, to acquire the assets of some 700 Federal corporations which, according to the estimates of its sponsors, cost the American Taxpayers in excess of 200 billions of dollars?

WHY is there something in the money question so vividly portrayed by Mr Kindig that prevents any true Constitutionalist from seeing through this patently unConstitutional phase of the money question?

WHY, assuming that the purchase of material resources which cost the American Taxpayers in excess of 200 billions of dollars by the holders of such allegedly fraudulently acquired 50 billions of Government bonds would result in savings sufficient to repeal the personal income tax, would such repeal not throw upon the shoulders of the owners of real property the burden of paying taxes sufficient to provide the funds required by their Government in the conduct of its affairs, even in times of war as in times of peace?

WHY would this not rapidly lead to the fulfillment of the Marxian tenet calling for the abolition of private property?

WHY would the consumation of such a gigantic fraud upon the unalienable Constitutional rights of We, the people sovereign have any bearing whatsoever on "the reestablishment" of the so-called "American theme of equal justice under the law", claimed by its sponsors? and

WHY, and in what manner would the "reestablishment" of such brand of "equal justice under the law" have any bearing whatsoever on the "restoration of international justice, confidence, honor, and integrity", as further claimed by certain advocates of such proposed remedies?

WHY are not such fallacious arguments not just so much "hog wash" to fool the unfortunate electors into supporting measures which would lead them into voluntarily surrendering their inalienable sovereignties and thereby forever estop them from taking means short of war to effectively liberate themselves from measures which subordinate the sovereign rights of American citizens to the will of an alien power?

WHY? in view of these imminent possibilities should the American people not view with "the greatest concern" all proposed Amendments to their Constitution which might or could deprive them of "that first right reserved to the people" to go to the polls and there initiate laws for the commonweal that their chosen Representatives to Federal, State and local Assemblies have failed to provide them?

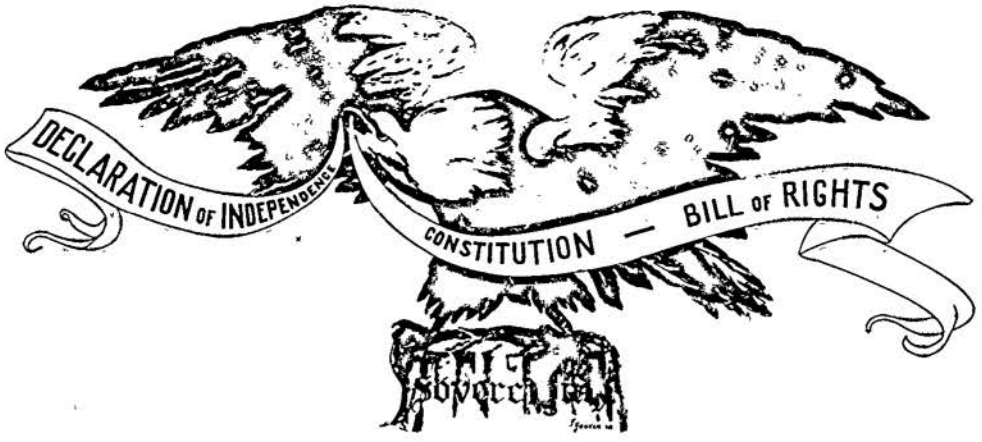
WHY are there sophists?

WHY is it possible to fool all Constitutionalists part of the time, and some Constitutionalists all of the time, but not all Constitutionalists all of the time?

The Office of the National Organization Committee

FIRST NATIONAL SPIRIT OF FREEDOM CRUSADE

9809 MacArthur Boulevard
Oakland 5, California



To the Vigilant Christian Citizens of the United States of America addressed:

Greetings:

Inclusion of the word "religion" in the accompanying photostat copy of Assembly Bill, 594, now pending before the California State Legislature under the sponsorship of Legislative Tycoons high in Democratic Party Councils, tears to shreds the masks of hypocracy that have cloaked sundry F.E.P.C. proposals as being something other than brazen attempts on the part of an alien minority to marshall its Marxian inspired "labor army" to "drag God from the skies", and outlaw the Christian religion by making it a civil and criminal offense to read the Holy Bible, not only in the Public Schools, but in our Christian Church Assemblies as well, on the premise that such reading would "incite" race prejudice, and race prejudice discrimination in employment practices, to the everlasting detriment of our Western Christian Civilization, irrespective of race, color, ancestry, or national origin.

To avoid the terrible blood purge that this ill-considered proposal foreshadows, we urge upon all into whose hands these presents come to exert every effort at their command to stop this macaber march to perdition NOW before it becomes the law of the land.

If it is impossible for you who read these lines to take an active part in the effort now being made to do so, then you should help those who are in the thick of the fight by contributing of your material resources to the limit of your ability so to do while you can yet do so voluntarily, and not at the point of a bayonette as you will in all probability be compelled to do if the forces back of this proposal are not stopped in their mad scramble for political power. To do so, please use the following

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I, the undersigned Vigilant Christian Citizen of the U.S.A., fully recognizing the sinister implications contained in Assembly Bill 594, now pending before the California State Legislature, wish to join you in your opposition thereto, and for the purpose of alerting my fellow compatriots to the disastrous effects that such legislation would have upon our Western Christian Civilization, request that you send me post paid _____ copies of your Feby 26, 1959 edition in which said proposed bill is set out in full, at the bulk rate of 2 Cents each, for which remittance for $_____ is herewith enclosed for distribution thereto.

In order that I may be kept better informed with respect to such matters, please enter my subscription to the News for one year, beginning _____, at the rate of $2 per yr, for which remittance is enclosed, or bill me.

Name _____

By _____

P.O. Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Member of, and/or representing _____

The Independent

SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS

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Vol 6, No 9. $2 per yr. SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS Thursday, Feby 26 1959

THIS IS IT! THAT GREAT EVENT THAT CASTS ITS SHADOW BEFORE

The one great event that is destined to split our citizenry, if not our entire Western Civilization, into waring camps predicated upon differences of race, color religion, ancestry, and national origins, as no other issue could, is the proposal advanced by Messrs Unruh, Munnell, Bruce F Allen, Burton, Masterson, and Waldie, set out in full below, to bring about integration in California by making it a criminal and civil offense to deny admission to the Councils and Organizations of one group to that of another.

The reasons for this are quite simple and easy of understanding. Freedom has been defined as nothing more or less than the right of self-determination; slavery as the negation of that right.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1959 REGULAR (GENERAL) SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 594

Introduced by Messrs. Unruh, Munnell, Bruce F. Allen, Burton, Masterson, and Waldie

January 21, 1959

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY—CIVIL

An act to amend Sections 51 and 52 of, and to repeal Sections 53 and 54 of, the Civil Code, relating to civil rights.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 51 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

51. All citizens within the jurisdiction of this State, *no matter what their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin,* are entitled to the full and equal *admittance,* accommodations, advantages, facilities, *membership,* and privileges *in, or accorded by, all public or private groups, organizations, associations, business establishments, schools, and public facilities; to purchase real property; and to obtain the services of any professional person, group or association.*

This section shall not be construed to confer any right or privilege on a citizen which is denied, for good cause, and which is applicable alike to citizens of every color, race, religion, ancestry, or national origin. ~~of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, places where ice cream or soft drinks of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shops, bath houses, theaters, skating rinks, public conveyances and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject~~

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Sydney H. Foster, *Editor* Charles W. Thomas, *Mang. Dr.*

A.B. 594 — 2 —

~~only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to all citizens.~~

SEC. 2. Section 52 of said code is amended to read:

52. Whoever denies ~~to any citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to every race or color, the full accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges enumerated in section fifty-one of this~~ code, or who aids, or incites such denial, or whoever makes any discrimination, distinction or restriction on account of ~~color~~, ~~or~~ race, *religion, ancestry, or national origin, contrary to the provisions of Section 51 of this code, is liable for each and every such offense for the actual damages, and five hundred dollars dollars ($500) in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section 51 of this code. The prevailing party in any suit brought for such damages shall be awarded his actual costs and attorney fees.* ~~or except for good cause, applicable alike to citizens of every color or race whatsoever, in respect to the admission of any citizen to, or his treatment in, any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating house, place where ice cream or soft drinks are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shop, bath house, theater, skating rink, public conveyance, or other public place of amusement or accommodation, whether such place is licensed or not, or whoever aids or incites such discrimination, distinction or restriction, for each and every such offense is liable in damages in an amount not less than one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action at law brought for that purpose.~~

SEC. 3. Sections 53 and 54 of said code are repealed.

SEC. 4. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Whereas this proposed bill denies to all citizens the right of self-determination (Freedom), it is not an effort on the part of one group to obtain Freedom from another. It is a gesture on the part of its proponents to enslave all citizens by denying them the right of self-determination (Freedom).

This is anything but an American proposal. America was meant to be essentially a land of Freedom. That we assert in our National songs; that is our National pride and glory. But we have wandered far afield from the teachings of our Revolutionary forebears. that cluster of fine minds that freed these United States of America from the tyrannical despotisms of International intrigue. Only the introduction of such bills tell us how far.

"To honor and preserve the memory and spirit of those who fought or labored to achieve and/or maintain the Independence (Freedom) of the United States of America" "that Governments of, by, and for the people might not perish from this earth" is the cardinal purpose of the First National Spirit of Freedom Crusade.

Vigilant Americans who value their Freedom (right of self-determination) will do well to look at all such efforts to enslave them with the greatest concern. This they can best do by getting BACK TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS, and

DO IT NOW!

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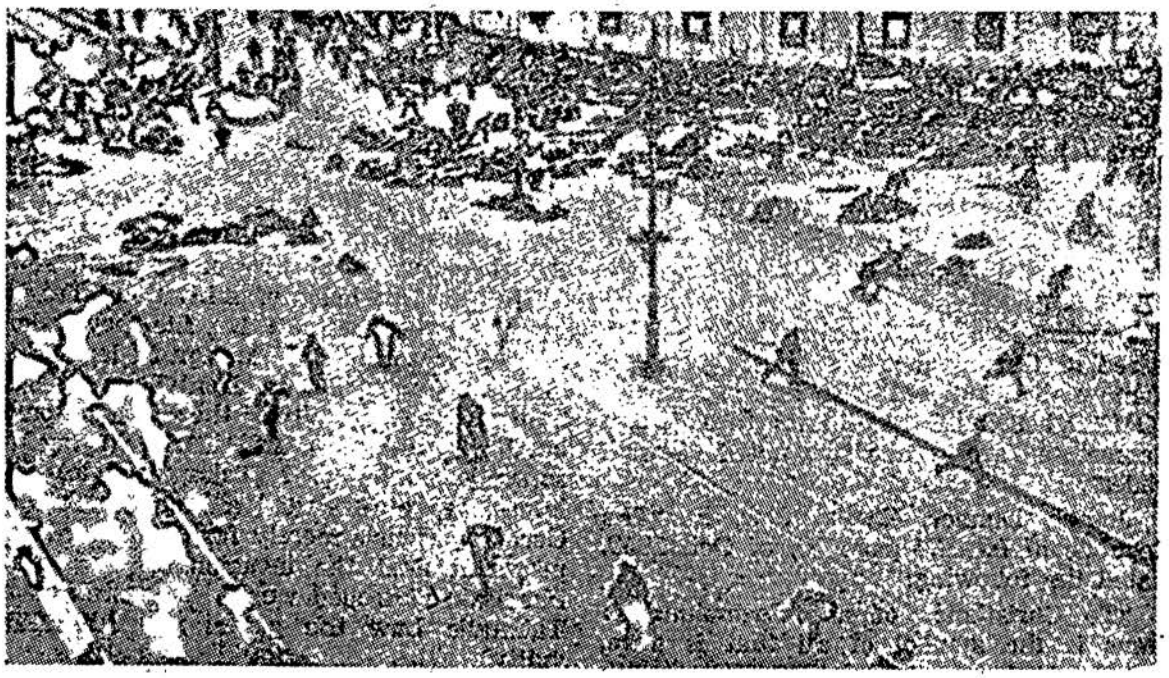
Vol 6, No 10. $2 per yr SOUTH HAYWARD NEWS Thursday, March 5, 1959

WHY? DO CONSTITUTIONATIONALISTS WANT TO KNOW? WHY?

WHY? WILL THE CODDLING OF ALIEN SABOTEURS IN AMERICA NOT BRING ABOUT THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PRECISELY THE SAME MANNER THAT THE CODDLING OF ALIEN SABOTEURS IN RUSSIA BROUGHT ABOUT THE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS (more than 13,000,000 of them) AS SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING STREET SCENE IN RUSSIA DURING THE 1917 COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN THAT UNFORTUNATE COUNTRY.



WHY? in other words, is not 'tolerance' the Devil's pass word?

WHY? if there is no cure for gullibility, and gullibility is the twin sister of tolerance, should we not agree with Schlafly when he said, in a speech before the Commonwealth Club, of San Francisco, last Dec 29, 1958, that

"WE PRAY WARREN MAJORITY WILL DO ITS HOMEWORK ON COMMUNISM."

FRIDAY FLASHES—DEC, 19TH
From Address by J. F. SCHLAFLY, JR.
Member, American Bar Assn. Committee on Communist Strategy

"IN THE COLE case the Warren majority ruled that supporters of Communist causes could not be fired from *non-sensitive* Government jobs.

—In the case of John Stewart Service, the Warren majority ruled that a man who had clandestine meetings with a Soviet espionage agent, could not be fired from a *sensitive* State Department job, even by Dean Acheson.

—The New York Times reported on July 11, 1958 that more than 300 Government employees, fired for being security risks, would have to be reinstated with back pay. Judge Robert Morris, for many years chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, stated: 'Just imagine the damage that 300 security risks can work on the security of this country.'

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WARREN MAJORITY

Paralyzed Enforcement

—In the Nelson case the Warren majority decided that Pennsylvania could not punish a Pennsylvania Communist, who had helped organize the theft of our military secrets, for violating Pennsylvania's laws against sedition, for the alleged reason that sedition was also punishable under the Federal Smith Act.

—This decision paralyzed enforcement of the sedition and subversion laws of 42 states, Alaska and Hawaii.

—In the cases involving Yates and the other California Communists the Warren majority held that the Smith Act could not be used to punish Communists teaching the violent overthrow of our Government 'with evil intent'; also that all organizing work for the Communist Party ceased in 1945, which gave the Communist recruiters the protection of the statute of limitation.

—This decision caused the release of more than 70 convicted Communists. In reluctantly freeing 11 of these convicted Communists Federal Judge Richard Chambers of your own Court of Appeals said that this Supreme Court decision 'leaves the Smith Act, as to any further prosecution under it, a virtual shambles.'

"Greatest Communist Victory"

—J. Edgar Hoover testified that a top Communist described the Supreme Court's decision in the Yates case 'as the greatest victory the Communist Party in America has ever received.'

—In the Watkins, Flaxer, and Raley cases the Warren majority held that neither the House Un-American Activities Committee nor the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, nor the Un-American Activities Committee of Ohio, could ask witnesses, who did not take the Fifth Amendment, to tell about their Communist activities or to produce their Communist records.

—In the Slochower and Sweezy cases the Warren majority decided that teachers in public schools could not be fired for taking the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist activities, and that it was an infringement of academic freedom even to ask about their Communist activities.

—In the Subversive Activities Control Board case the Warren majority refused to uphold the validity of the Internal Security Act of 1950. As a result 500,000 pieces of foreign Communist propaganda are sent each month to American colleges.

—If the Warren majority had upheld the validity of the Internal Security Act all such propaganda would have to be stamped 'Disseminated by ————, a Communist organization.'

Passports for Leningrad School

—In the Weldon Dayton passport case the Warren majority ruled that the State Department had to issue a passport to a research physicist who, according to the New York times 'had been present several times when secret government documents had been microfilmed for transference to the Soviet Union by Julius Rosenberg and members of his spy ring,' and even though Dayton was going to work abroad with a Communist 'who recently renounced his American citizenship.'

—As a result 702 American Communists and pro-Communists demanded passports and 642 of them are now equipped with all the prestige conferred by a U.S.A. passport.

—Security officers believe some of these men are going to attend the Leningrad Espionage School for graduate work in industrial and military spying, transmission of secret messages, and use of agitators.

—In September 1958 the Army Chief of Research and Development, Lieutenant General Arthur Trudeau said that Soviet technical progress was due more to 'success in espionage and subversion than it is to their scientific apparatus.' He said 'we are a country that's highly penetrated.'

—Apropos of these decisions J. Edgar Hoover told the American Legion: 'To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat in the United States is to deliberately commit national suicide.'

—The predecessors of the Warren majority were extremely well informed on the workings of the Communist conspiracy and its clear and present danger.

Not a Political Party

—Chief Justice Vinson sustained the Smith Act; in another case approved the statement of Justice Jackson that the Communist Party is not a political party but 'is a conspiratorial and revolutionary junta, organized to reach ends and to use methods which are incompatible with our constitutional system.'

Decisions Based on Assumed Facts, Not True

—Many decisions of the Warren majority are based on assumed facts which are really not true. Thus in the Watkins case Chief Justice Warren assumed that Royal Commissions did not require witnesses to answer questions and concluded therefore that the House Un-American Activities Committee should not.

—Had the Chief Justice read either of the two most important Royal Commission investigations, Gouzenko and Petrov, he would have learned that: (1) Royal Commissions do not recognize a privilege against self-incrimination; and (2) also unlike congressional committees, the Royal Commissions can arrest witness and hold them in jail until they answer all questions.

—The 39 cases involving Communism which the Warren majority has decided (30 in favor of the position taken by the Communists) cite many books and articles. But not once has the Warren majority cited any of the more than 100 classic anti-Communist books and reports.

—Instead the Warren majority twice cited a British socialist as authority for depriving Congress of the power to investigate Communism.

—In one case the Warren majority cited with approval a book edited by a Swedish socialist and co-authored by persons affiliated with 422 Communist enterprises. This book refers to the American Constitution as 'nearly a plot against the American people.'

No Court, Informed on Communism . . .

—No court which was informed on Communism, or opposed to socialism, would have cited with approval this book. The Charles Evans Hughes court, the Harlan Stone court, and the Fred Vinson court never cited writings of socialists and Communists as guides for American law.

—Attempts were made in the last Congress: (1) To restore to Congressional Committees the same freedom to investigate Communists and pro-Communists that these Committees have always had to investigate businessmen and labor leaders; (2) To restore to the States the right to enforce their own anti-subversive laws; (3) To restore to the Executive Branch the right to dismiss security risks from both sensitive and non-sensitive Government jobs; and (4) To restore to the Executive the right to deny passports to members of the Communist conspiracy and their supporters.

—Some misguided people said these bills should be defeated because they would 'curb the Court.'

—In the last 20 years Congress has on more than 10 occasions passed bills which curbed or overcame the effect of what the American people thought were bad Court decisions. Examples are the decision which ordered payment of portal to portal pay, the decisions which held that tidelands oil did not belong to the states.

—Another argument made against plugging the holes in our national security is that the Court is our national umpire.

—Suppose the umpire says that the home team has to tell the red team everything but that the red team doesn't have to tell the home team anything.

—Suppose the umpire says that the red players can infiltrate into the home team's huddle and even sneak men into every position on the home team except quarterback, which the umpire says is the only 'sensitive' position; and the umpire forbids the home team to remove these reds because they are not occupying 'sensitive positions.'

—We lawyers always defended the Hughes Court, the Stone Court, and the Vinson Court. We will defend the Warren majority as long as it confines itself to umpiring.

—When the Warren majority starts changing the rules of the game, when, as Federal Judge Learned Hand wrote, it has assumed 'the role of a third legislative chamber' then lawyers must defend the Constitution, because it provides that all legislative power shall be vested only on the Congress and in the state legislatures, and not in the courts.

—We pray that the Warren majority will do its homework on Communism."

TOTAL U. S. DEBT ZOOMS TO RECORD $770 BILLION!
IS U. S. DOLLAR ON WAY OUT? FINANCIAL CRISIS LOOMS. The experts say the U. S. Government is facing a financial crisis. We are supposed to be at the bottom of the barrel—no more money, and no more money in sight unless we start the printing presses.

BILLIONS THROWN AWAY. SHALL WE CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE WORLD?
"The American Eagle Cannot Continue To Fly On Two Left Wings" — Dean Manion

The total "aid" to date is 124 billion, 647 million, 310 thousand of our dollars. Of this, only 49 billion was given during the war period to June 1945. Yugoslavia and Russia itself is included in this favored group of foreigh 'Aid'. Is this a way to fight Communism?

Many are buying and storing gold for the crash ahead! Remember the fantastic decline in value of the German mark after World War I and the Italian Lire after World War II. This is what happens to all currency that is not backed by sound, adequate Gold reserves! Is the U. S. dollar approaching this position doday? Gold is artificially pegged at $35 per oz. For many years, the price of gold no longer reflects the actual demand for this solid, historically sound commodity in a period of unscund, unstable paper currency.

The Wall Street Journal describes the situation:

"Time has caught up with a prodigal country. For more than a decade this country has spent money like the proverbial drunken sailor.

"We have poured out billions to make life more pleasant for farmers, to pay handsome rewards to veterans, to give ourselves a luxury of houses and roads and any sort of 'welfare' that came happily to mind.

"We've poured billions of hard-earned money all over the globe.

"And we've done all this with a blatant disregard of the dficity, the billions accured our accounts."

Elmer C. Walzer, UPI Financial Editor says:

"The 'technical' problem that grabs the headlines—rising interest rates for borrowed money—is merely a warning sight of what lies beneath."

"FOREIGNERS COULD DRAIN FT. KNOX

"Foreigners hold about $18 billions of dollars and government securities. If they repatriated these holdings and turned them over to their governments for their own currencies, the governments could drain every ounce of gold we have.

"Also we are going into the hole each year to the tune of around $5 billion in our foreign operations."

****

"You're wasting your money. You might as well send it direct to us instead of the middleman, because we get most of it anyway.

Your agents give us the codebooks and then we send false information back to you through your code. Then we send cables asking for money and <u>you send it to us</u>."

Thus bragged Nikita Khuschev while in Los Angeles, according to Victor M. Carter, the city's official guide for the premier. Carter is president of Republic Studios. He was born at Rostov in Russia and came to this country in 1920. The above quoted remark was made of the American Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles. When Allen Dulles met Khruschchev in Washington at the start of the tour, Khrushchev greeted him with similar remarks about the CIA. "I know you", Khrushchev said on being introduced to Dulles. "I read the same reports you do."

BOOKS WHICH ARE 'MUST READING' FOR EVERY RED*BLOODED AMERICAN!

Take Off The Blindfold - Books NOT in Your Public Library!

A Matter of Life or Death - Herbert Bailey	$4.95
You Don't Have to Die - Harry M. Hoxsey, N. D.	2.22
How's Your Liver? Why Die of Cancer? - Arthritis, Rheumatism and Allied Disorders - - - by A. L. Allen, N. D. (All one book).	1.50
Victory Over Cancer - Cyril Scott (2nd Edition, - England)	5.00
Doctors - Dynamiters and Gunmen - The Life Story of Norman Baker and his suppressed cancer treatment -A. Winston	2.50
Your Life Is Their Toy - Merchants in Medicine - E. J. Joesphson M. D. - Cloth - Jackets - 2nd Edition -	3.75
Breathe Deeply and Avoid Colds - by Emanuel M. Joesphson; M. D.	3.00
There Goes the Middle East - Alfred M. Lilienthal, Cloth, Jackets	4.00
The Vaccination Problem - Joseph P. Swan - Cloth - Jackets	3.50
The Vaccination Controversy - H. Dennis Taylor -	2.25
Rockefeller "Internationalist" - The Man Who Misrules the World-Cloth-Jackets - (1952) - .50 extra is charged for insurance against trouble --- 448 pages. Dangerous book to sell	4.50
The Poisoned Needle - Eleanor McBean (Flexible Covers)	2.50
The Poisoned Needle - Eleanor McBean- Cloth, gold Stamping	4.50
Smoking and Cancer - Facts that every Smoker ought to Know	1.00
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BOOK - SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE
SECURITY MATTER

There is enclosed herewith a book, entitled as above. This book was delivered to SA [redacted] at San Angelo, Texas [redacted] San Angelo Public School. b6 b7C

[redacted] had reviewed this book and insofar as they could determine they were of the opinion that such book follows the CP line. The book was mailed to [redacted] and it was [redacted] belief that the author was attempting to have the book taught in the schools.

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What The World Has Been Waiting For

THE SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE

The ONLY book ever presented on the subject. NOT a religion, merely the Science of Civilized Attitude and Attitude's Mysteries, seeking areas of Universal Human Agreement to replace Disagreement.

It is based upon the scientific definitions of attitude as selected from the most widely accepted, United State's American, college and university text-books.

THE SPIRIT BOOK CO. October 23-62. BOX 611, SO. HOUSTON, TEXAS

Public Schools Superintendent
San Angelo, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The Spirit of Attitude concept (as per the enclosed book) is a million times as useful to education and civilization as an intelligence expediter than a "stand-in" for imaginary ghosts. Teaching the basic and elementary facts about it to the school pupils, using its full name, will do as much to raise the mental and other standards of this nation as anything present circumstance have to offer.

Help break the existing sub-rosa collusion conspiracy against civilization. Don't remain accessories,accomplices or condoners to what might be destined to bring world disgrace or worse down upon us.

I suggest you correlate these letters and the book, select the most desirable excerpts from them and have as much of it taught to the pupils as your conscience and sense of responsibility dictate.

Don't sell this project short. Records will be kept showing your district has been presented with this opportunity. Many keenly intelligent minds will be evaluating this material and your responsibility as well.

Yours sincerely,

John Z. MacDonald

Box 611
South Houston
Texas.

Copy to San Angelo School Superintendent.

ATTENTION ALL EDUCATORS

An exact duplicate of this letter has been sent by registered mail (8-30-62) to Anthony J. Celebrezze, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Many other copies are being mailed to various State Boards of Education, School Superintendents and Principals, also the U. S. Attorney General. None of these officials should have blank or blind spots in their minds regarding the factual existence and educational value or importance of the Spirit of Attitude principle or concept.

By this letter each and all of them are charged with notice, for public record, that the U. S. Educational Secretary has received one. What he does regarding the subject matter will thereby also become a matter of record.

The Secretary and others are also being mailed an exposition book on the Spirit of Attitude for their further enlightenment. If, after a reasonable length of time, these officials do nothing constructive about this phase of public education, the opportunity to get the credit for doing so will be presented to foreign countries.

THE KEY FACTS to understanding the Attitude Spirit are these: The principle, with its inherent methodology, of maintaining attitudes toward life situations is a process that original life had to conceive and use in adjusting to its environment. Without this primordial method to guide them, the various forms of life could not have survived more than a mere accidental length of time. After life had developed beyond the point of chance and accident, moving into different situations, the dire necessity arose for attitude and mind to develop as the "sine qua non" of survival. Purposeful life could not continue to exist without this basic principle being "ever present" as the mind's most constant factor in times of needed guidance. Regardless of any specific attitude, in particular, the attitude constant was the general principle prevailing over all of them, as an attitude toward attitude.

Given an evoluting mind with such a basic constant, it was virtually predestined, by its nature, that this ideological principle would become ever more and more introspectively conscious in that mind above all other consciousness. Due to the circumstances, people began to "feel" or "sense" the "presence" of that "guiding process". They developed a growing "sense" that "something illusive" existed and was causing its "effects" to be "felt" in many ways.

It continued to cause additional and more increasingly important effects or products as life advanced through the ages. Some of these more important "attitude-effect-products" are: mind, intelligence, sanity, language and its resultant communication, also cooperation. Love, Good-will, the Golden Rule, Conscience, etc. are all outgrowths of it. Even all the principles, precepts or articles in the Bill of Rights and our Constitution are, actually, attitudes to be observed, not only in letter but also in the spirit of our more complete attitudinal behavior, feeling, and thoughts toward them.

Before the human race developed its more highly specialized knowledge and oriented understanding, these results of attitude in operation were merely things of extremely peculiar character to the more primitive and ignorant people of long ago. Such things always were and will be, in their realistic and legitimately educational sense, purely natural attitude-effects.

Most large dictionaries list one definition of spirit as: "Peculiar character or quality, as indicated by tendencies or effects". These above mentioned "things" of peculiar character have always been "effects" of attitude in operation and, therefore, "SPIRITS OF ATTITUDE" in accord with the dictionary definition. Regardless of their "peculiarity" they never were supernatural entities, Gods, Spirits nor Devils, not even the workings or evidence of any.

In the childhood of the human race it was normal for imaginations to run riot. People, like little children, twisted every accidental illusion into an abnormality of delusion. In their abysmally primitive ignorance they did the same thing to this attitude spirit as they did to the sun in the sky. They jumped to the unfortunate conclusion that it was a God, to be appeased by praying to it because they did not know any better.

THE SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE concept is the COMMON DENOMINATOR KEY to the understanding and adjustment to most all the vital concerns of life. They originated and developed under its "sine qua non" guidance. We cannot afford to sacrifice these factors in civilization any longer on the altar of superstitious ignorance. There is no substitute for attitude adjustment. Fanatical substitution leads to maladjustment and maladjustment is insanity in degree.

Attitude principle is the orienting factor of life and mind. To orient is to relate and interrelate. In the field of human RELATIONS it is no exception. It is imperative for public educational agencies to orient this orientation key to their entire field of education. It is doubly imperative in view of the confusion in human relations and world circumstances. The present MESS would not exist if educators had done their duty long ago.

This SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE principle, as revealed or expounded in the SPIRIT of ATTITUDE book and documented by quotations from your own educational texts, is one of the most CONSTRUCTIVE CONCEPTS possible for the human mind to know and utilize. Building civilization, however, is a vast undertaking which constructiveness alone cannot do. A few sadly unfortunate and stagnating mistakes, misconceptions and blunders of dark age ignorance, which are obstructing further progress in the sane development of civilization, must be rectified.

If the constructive element of the project is conscientiously taken care of by public educators, the destructive phase need not be brought into operation to any material extent. Public school educators, however, will have to do it or national disgrace will be brought down upon them for dereliction of duty. They are the only ones who can settle the issue in the most peaceful manner by quietly and smoothly carrying it through. It is their official obligation.

It is not the duty of the church, even though the central issue is named the SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE. The only reason why preachers pretend to be spiritual educators is so they can play "dog-in-the-manger" with this very spirit of attitude. To actually expound it would be fatal to their racket business.

When ignorant people, in the distant past, first made the error of imagining the attitude-feeling might be a God spirit, it was the preacher-minded crooks who, for exploitation purposes, saw to it they never learned any better. They used the opportunity to capitalize upon the misfortune of ignorance for profit and ill-gotten recognition. They both ignorantly and deliberately let people keep on thinking it was a supernatural God with themselves as middlemen. They are entitled to a God or even millions of them if they can produce honest and aboveboard evidence that any exists.

Their favorite swindle device is the "revival meeting" where church "yes-men" take their cues from the preacher, to psychologically hedge and badger prospective converts into thinking the bull-dozing spirit of the congregation-devils is the hand of God reaching for them. The so-called converts accede to nothing but deception and fraud, then become addicted to the religious "fix". It is precisely the same psychologically-suggestive attitude-behavior pressure that misleads lynch mobs to murder. The end is different but it could just as easily convert people to anything. With deception as the object, it is vicious.

Added to this shame of blunder and swindle, the church superimposes a "spuriously conditioned response complex" to mislead people into thinking they actually love religion. Then they "rivet" the whole thing home by applying the hypnotic process to induce more pitifully all the delusions common to religious insanity. Eventually, they enter into the state of "Idiot's Euphoria".

There just simply are no sacred liars. For the clergy to continue, either by omission or commission, to misrepresent this attitude spirit to be a supernatural entity or religious experience, for exploitation purposes of any kind, brands them as the basic liars, thieves and criminals by indirection. By setting such examples for children and others to emulate in the future, they become number one enemies of civilized hope. They are robbing us of our most valuable instruments for general welfare, education and survival.

The dignity of intelligence-guided selective-behavior must not be scuttled or sabotaged in favor of control by mob-hysteria. You have dilly-dallied long enough, now get on the job or someone else will, to your regret.

John Z. MacDonald

WORLD SANITY & PEACE

THROUGH

SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE

J. Z. MAC DONALD

To San Angelo School Dist.

John L. MacDonald.

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by

David Wise and Thomas B. Ross

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Author Frank Gibney

Classification non-fiction

Probable publication date June 8, 1960

Probable price $3.95

Illustrations none

Approximate length 320 pages

A brief description of the book appears in front of these proofs

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BEARER BEARER BEARER BEARER

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

What kind of Americans are "on the take"? How are they cheating every one of us? Here is a shocking, factual story that probes behind headline scandals.

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In the current ethical jungle, members of our Genial Society may be both the innocent and the guilty, victimizer and victim. A staff writer on *Life,* a former feature writer of *Time* and an editor of *Newsweek,* Frank Gibney has documented every page of this extraordinary report—a startling profile of America that is alive with remarkable personalities and case histories. Not since *One Hundred Million Guinea Pigs* has one book presented such a powerful indictment of fraud upon the public. Now *The Operators* illuminates today's vastly different methods and manners, and, going deeper, penetrates the moral confusion evident at every level of the Genial Society of the Fifties.

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

On November 3rd, 1957, Wilhelm Reich, M.D., died in a U.S. federal penitentiary, where he had been imprisoned for resisting an unlawful injunction aimed at crushing his research in Basic Natural Science, stealing his vital discoveries, and killing the discoverer. Dr. Reich gave his life to put the "total infamy" of the conspiracy to kill truthful knowledge "before the broad public."

As publishers and citizens, we consider Dr. Reich's death and the destruction and banning of his monumental books, a devastating blow to those who work for human happiness through democratic self-determination.

This volume consists of a small portion of the official Court Record regarding gravest personal, social, and planetary issues. Public administrators, government officials, and federal agents are servants of the people. To countenance deceit, unlawful procedures, and fraudulence on the part of Public Officials, is to relinquish one's Right to Freedom, and to open the door to tyranny.

We let the "Record" speak for itself. . . .

The Eden Press
Valdez, Alaska

February 25th, 1954

The Hon. Judge Clifford
Federal Court House
Portland, Maine

Dear Judge Clifford:

I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you my "Response" to the complaint filed by the Food and Drug Administration regarding the Orgone Energy Accumulator. My "Response" summarizes my standpoint as a natural scientist who deals with matters of basic natural law. It is not in my hands to judge the legal aspects of the matter.

My factual position in the case as well as in the world of science of today does not permit me to enter the case against the Food and Drug Administration, since such action would, in my mind, imply admission of the authority of this special branch of the government to pass judgment on primordial, pre-atomic cosmic orgone energy.

I, therefore, rest the case in full confidence in your hands.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Wilhelm Reich, M.D.
Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

R E S P O N S E

Regarding the Request of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to Enjoin the Natural Scientific Activities of Wilhelm Reich, M. D.

In order to clarify the factual as well as the legal situation concerning the complaint, we must, from the very beginning, distinguish concrete facts from legal procedure to do justice to the facts.

Technically, legally the US Government has filed suit against the natural scientific work of Wilhelm Reich.

Factually, the FDA is NOT "The US Government". It is merely one of its administrative agencies dealing with Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics. It is not empowered to deal with Basic Natural Law.

ORGONOMY (see "Bibliography on the History of Orgonomy") is a branch of BASIC NATURAL SCIENCE. Its central object of research is elucidation of the Basic Natural Law.

Now, in order to bring into line the legal procedure with the above-mentioned facts, the following is submitted:

The common law structure of the United States rests originally on Natural Law. This Natural Law has heretofore been interpreted in various ways of thinking, metaphysically, religiously, mechanistically. It has never concretely and scientifically, been subjected to natural scientific inquiry based upon a discovery which encompasses the very roots of existence.

The concept of Natural Law as the foundation of a secure way of life, must firmly rest upon the practical concrete functions of LIFE itself. In consequence, a correct life-positive interpretation of Natural Law, the basis of common law, depends on the factual elucidation of what Life actually is, how it works, what are its basic functional manifestations. From this basic premise derive the claims of natural scientists to a free, unmolested, unimpeded, natural scientific activity in general and in the exploration of the Life Energy in particular.

The complaint of the FDA is factually intimately interconnected with a basic social issue which, at present, is reverberating in the lives of all of us here and abroad.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is a leading principle, the sheet anchor of American republicanism."

At this point, I could easily declare "I refuse to be governed in my basic natural research activities by the Food and Drug Administration." But exactly here, in this constitutional right of mine, the basic confusion in the interpretation of Natural and Common Law becomes apparent.

There are conspirators around whose aim it is to destroy human happiness and self-government. Is now the right of the conspirator to ravage humanity the same as my right to free, unimpeded inquiry?

It obviously is NOT THE SAME THING. I shall not try to answer this basic dilemma of American society at the present. I shall only open an approach to this legal and factual dilemma. It has a lot to do with the position of the complainant, trying to enjoin the experimental and theoretical functions of Life in its emotional, educational, social, economic, intellectual and medical implications.

According to natural, and in consequence, American Common Law, no one, no matter who he is, has the power or legal right to enjoin:

The study and observation of natural phenomena including Life within and without man;

The communication to others of knowledge of these natural phenomena so rich in the manifestations of an existant, concrete, cosmic Life Energy;

The stir to mate in all living beings, including our maturing adolescents;

The emergence of abstractions and final mathematical formulae concerning the natural life force in the universe, and the right to their dissemination among one's fellow men;

The handling, use and distribution of instruments of basic research in any field, medical, educational, preventive, physical, biological, and in fields which emerge from such basic activities and which, resting on such principles, must by all means remain free.

Attempts such as branding activities and instruments of such kind as "adulterated," in other words as fraud, only characterizes the narrowness of the horizon of the complainant.

No man-made law ever, no matter whether derived from the past or projected into a distant, unforeseeable future, can or should ever be empowered to claim that it is greater than the Natural Law from which it stems and to which it must inevitably return in the eternal rhythm of creation and decline of all things natural. This is valid, no matter whether we speak in terms such as "God", "Natural Law", "Cosmic Primordial Force", "Ether" or "Cosmic Orgone Energy".

The present critical state of international human affairs requires security and safety from nuisance interferences with efforts toward full, honest, determined clarification of man's relationship to nature within and without himself; in other words, his relationship to the Law of Nature. It is not permissible, either morally, legally or factually to force a natural scientist to expose his scientific results and methods of basic research in court. This point is accentuated in a world crisis where biopathic men hold in their hands power over ruined, destitute multitudes.

To appear in court as a "defendant" in matters of basic natural research would in itself appear, to say the least, extraordinary. It would require disclosure of evidence in support of the position of the discovery of the Life Energy. Such disclosure, however, would invoke untold complications, and possibly national disaster.

Proof of this can be submitted at any time only to a duly authorized personality of the US Government in a high, responsible position.

Scientific matters cannot possibly ever be decided upon in court. They can only be clarified by prolonged, faithful bona fide observations in friendly exchange of opinion, never by litigation. The sole purpose of the complainant is to entangle orgonomic basic research in endless, costly legal procedures a la Panmunjon, which will accomplish exactly NOTHING rational or useful to human society.

Inquiry in the realm of Basic Natural Law is outside the judicial domain, of this, or ANY OTHER KIND OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION ANYWHERE ON THIS GLOBE, IN ANY LAND, NATION OR REGION.

Man's right to know, to learn, to inquire, to make bona fide errors, to investigate human emotions must, by all means, be safe, if the word FREEDOM should ever be more than an empty political slogan.

If painstakingly elaborated and published scientific findings over a period of 30 years could not convince this administration, or will not be able to convince any other social administration of the true nature of the discovery of the Life Energy, no litigation in any court anywhere will ever help to do so.

I, therefore, submit, in the name of truth and justice, that I shall not appear in court as the "defendant" against a plaintiff who by his mere complaint already has shown his ignorance in matters of natural science. I do so at the risk of being, by mistake, fully enjoined in all my activities. Such an injunction would mean practically exactly nothing at all. My discovery of the Life Energy is today widely known nearly all over the globe, in hundreds of institutions, whether acclaimed or cursed. It can no longer be stopped by anyone, no matter what happens to me.

Orgone Energy Accumulators, the "devices" designed to concentrate cosmic Orgone Energy, and thus to make it available to further research in medicine, biology and physics, are being built today in many lands, without my knowledge and consent, and even without any royalty payments.

On the basis of these considerations, I submit that the case against Orgonomy be taken out of court completely.

WILHELM REICH, M.D.
Chairman of Basic Research
of THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION

Date: February 22, 1954

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff v. THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION, a Maine Corporation, WILHELM REICH and ILSE OLLENDORFF, Defendants	Civil Action No. 1056 DECREE OF INJUNCTION

Plaintiff having filed a Complaint for Injunction herein to enjoin the defendants and others from further alleged violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and each defendant having been duly served, on February 10, 1954, with a summons and copy of the Complaint; and no defendant having appeared or answered in person or by representative, although the time therefor has expired; and each defendant having been duly served, on February 26, 1954, with a copy of Requests for Admissions; and no defendant having served any answer to said Requests, although the time therefor has expired; and the default of each defendant having been entered herein; and it appearing that the defendants, unless enjoined therefrom, will continue to introduce or cause to be introduced or delivered, or cause to be delivered into interstate commerce orgone energy accumulators, devices within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq, which are misbranded and adulterated, and in violation of 21 U.S.C. 331 (a) and (k); and the Court having been fully advised in the premises;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the defendants, THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION, WILHELM REICH, and ILSE OLLENDORFF and each and all of their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, all corporations, associations, and organizations, and all persons in active concert or participation with them or any of them, be, and they hereby are,

perpetually enjoined and restrained from doing any of the following acts, directly or indirectly, in violation of Sections 301(a) or 301(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.C. 331(a) or (k)) with respect to any orgone energy accumulator device, in any style or model, any and all accessories, components or parts thereof, or any similar device, in any style or model, and any device purported or represented to collect and accumulate the alleged orgone energy:

(1) Introducing or causing to be introduced or delivering or causing to be delivered for introduction into interstate commerce any such article of device which is:

(a) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a)) by reason of any representation or suggestion in its labeling which conveys the impression that such article, in any style or model, is an outstanding therapeutic agent, is a preventive of and beneficial for use in any disease or disease condition, is effective in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of any disease, symptom, or condition; or

(b) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502 (2) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a)) by reason of any representation or suggestion in its labeling which conveys the impression that the alleged orgone energy exists; or

(c) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a)) by reason of any photographic representation or suggestion with a caption, or otherwise, which conveys the impression that such is an actual photograph depicting the alleged orgone energy or an alleged excited orgone energy field; or

(d) Misbranded within the meaning of Section 502(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 352(a)) by reason of any other false or misleading representation or suggestion; or

(e) Adulterated within the meaning of Section 501(c) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 351(c)) in that (1) its strength differs from or its quality falls below that which it purports or is represented to possess or (2) it purports to collect from the atmosphere and accumulate in said device the alleged orgone energy; or

(2) Doing any act or causing any act to be done with respect to any orgone energy accumulator device while such device is held for sale (including rental, or any other disposition) after shipment in interstate commerce which results in said device becoming misbranded or adulterated in any respect; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

(1) That all orgone energy accumulator devices, and their labeling, which were shipped in interstate commerce and which (a) are on a rental basis, or (b) otherwise owned or controlled by any one of the defendants, or by the defendants, be recalled by the defendants to their place of business at Rangeley, Maine; and

(2) That the devices referred to in (1) immediately above, and their parts, be destroyed by the defendants or, they may be dismantled and the materials from which they were made salvaged after dismantling; and

(3) That the labeling referred to in paragraph (1), just above, except those items for which a specific purchase price was paid by their owners, be destroyed by the defendants; and

(4) That all parts or portions of orgone accumulator devices shipped in interstate commerce and returned to Rangeley, Maine, or elsewhere, and awaiting repair or re-shipment be destroyed by the defendants, or they may be dismantled and the materials from which they were made salvaged after dismantling; and

(5) That all copies of the following items of written, printed, or graphic matter, and their covers, if any, which items have constituted labeling of the article of device, and which contain statements and representations pertaining to the existence of orgone energy, its collection by, and accumulation in, orgone energy accumulators, and the use of such alleged orgone energy by employing said accumulators in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of disease, symptoms and conditions:

The Discovery of the Orgone by Wilhelm Reich
Vol. I-- The Function of the Orgasm
Vol. II — The Cancer Biopathy
The Sexual Revolution by Wilhelm Reich
Ether, God and Devil by Wilhelm Reich
Cosmic Superimposition by Wilhelm Reich
Listen, Little Man by Wilhelm Reich
The Mass Psychology of Fascism by Wilhelm Reich
Character Analysis by Wilhelm Reich
The Murder of Christ by Wilhelm Reich
People in Trouble by Wilhelm Reich

shall be withheld by the defendants and not again employed as labeling; in the event, however, such statements and representations, and any other allied material, are deleted, such publications may be used by the defendants; and

(6) That all written, printed, and graphic matter containing instructions for the use of any orgone energy accumulator device, instructions for the assembly thereof, all printed, and other accouncements and order blanks for the items listed in the paragraph immediately above, all documents, bulletins, pamphlets, journals, and booklets entitled in part, as follows: CATALOGUE SHEET, PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE ORGONE ENERGY ACCUMULATOR, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING SOFT ORGONE IRRADIATION, ORGONE ENERGY ACCUMULATOR ITS SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL USE, ORGONE ENERGY BULLETIN, ORGONE ENERGY EMERGENCY BULLETIN, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SEX-ECONOMY AND ORGONE RESEARCH, INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRUFT FUR ORGONOMIE, EMOTIONAL PLAGUE VERSUS ORGONE BIOPHYSICS. ANNALS OF THE ORGONE INSTITUTE, and ORANUR EXPERIMENT, but not limited to those enumerated, shall be destroyed; and

(7) That the directives and provisions contained in paragraphs (1) to (6) inclusive, above, shall be performed under the supervision of employees of the Food and Drug Administration, authorized representatives of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and

(8) That for the purpose of supervision and securing compliance with this decree the defendants shall permit said employees of the Food and Drug Administration, at reasonable times, to have access to and to copy from, all

books, ledgers, accounts, correspondence, memoranda, and other records and documents in the possession or under the control of said defendants, including all affiliated persons, corporations, associations, and organizations, at Rangeley, Maine, or elsewhere, relating to any matters contained in this decree. Any such authorized representative of the Secretary shall be permitted to interview officers or employees of any defendant, or any affiliate, regarding any such matters subject to the reasonable convenience of any of said officers or employees of said defendants, or affiliates, but without restraint or interference from any one of said defendants; and

(9) That the defendants refrain from, either directly or indirectly, in violation of said Act, disseminating information pertaining to the assembly, construction, or composition of orgone energy accumulator devices to be employed for therapeutic or prophylactic uses by man or for other animals.

March 19, 1954
2.45 P.M.

/s/ John D. Clifford, Jr.
United States District Judge
for the District of Maine.

A true copy of original filed at 2.45 P.M. on March 19, 1954.
ATTEST:
/s/ Morris Cox
Clerk, United States District Court

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1956

No: 1688...

WILHELM REICH, THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION and MICHAEL SILVERT,

Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

WILHELM REICH, M.D.
Counsel for the
Discovery of the Cosmic Life Energy
Orgonon, Rangeley, Maine

Pro Se

Washington
Jan. 10, 1957

Note: Page numbers in parentheses correspond to the page numbers of the Writ as it was published originally: The Eden Press

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WRF—Wilhelm Reich Foundation

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SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES

October Term, 1956

No...688.....

WILHELM REICH, THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION and MICHAEL SILVERT,

Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

Petitioners above named pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review a decision and judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit which affirmed judgments of the United States District Court for the District of Maine, Southern Division, entered on May 25, 1956 (R. 534-541).

For background and scientific development of Wilhelm Reich, see Appendix page 11a.

(p. 2)

The petitioner Silvert is a licensed physician who has employed the principles of Orgonomy in the treatment of patients and worked with Reich among other physicians and scientists in recent years in the development of cosmic energy experiments.

The Wilhelm Reich Foundation* was established and incorporated in the State of Maine as a non-profit organization under Chapter 50 of revised statutes.

Both the Wilhelm Reich Foundation and Michael Silvert have agreed to adopt as their own the petition and argument of Wilhelm Reich. The Foundation was suspended in 1954 and dissolved December 31, 1955.

*The purposes of said corporation were:

1. To conduct research and teaching in cosmic orgone energy (orgone physics, orgone biophysics), and natural science generally, its medical, technical, other and all future applications;

2. To establish, operate and maintain laboratories and observatories for scientific purposes;

3. To establish, operate and maintain clinics and hospitals for orgonomic medical research and medical orgone therapy;

4. To establish, operate and maintain educational institutions;

5. To establish, operate and maintain bio-energetic research in agriculture;

6. To acquire and preserve the instruments, library and archives of Wilhelm Reich;

7. To preserve the discoveries of Wilhelm Reich and secure them for posterity by the establishment of institutions of learning, maintenance of museums or otherwise;

8. To publish any material concerning the discoveries and work of Wilhelm Reich; and all future work of the corporation based on these discoveries. (Orgone Energy Bulletin, 1951, burned on Court order, August, 1956.)

(p. 3)

OPINIONS BELOW

The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit delivered an opinion by Woodbury, Circuit Judge. That opinion has not yet been reported and is printed as an appendix to this petition. (See p. 1a). There was no opinion in the District Court.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was dated, made and entered on December 11, 1956. (See p. 9a) The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254 (1), 62 Stat. 928.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

A. Whether the responsible citizen has, in a self-governing society, within the framework of the Constitution of the U.S.A., the natural civic right to ignore an unlawful court order, if this order directs him to break into a safe; to violate the Constitution of the U.S.A.; to lie under oath; or to submit to a commercial and political conspiracy to defraud the U.S. public of a discovery crucial during a planetary emergency.

(p. 4)

B. Basic Statutory Questions Involved in Setting Legal Precedent:

I. GENERAL: Whether congressional statutes, well defined to rule a certain circumscribed realm of social functioning (A), may be lawfully applied to realm (B), a new realm of nature, also circumscribed and defined, but entirely different from (A)?

II. CONCRETELY: Whether statutes which rule the functioning of railway

systems may be lawfully applied to the functioning of air travel systems? Or are rules which govern air travel legally applicable to future space travel?

III. SPECIFICALLY: Whether the Act of Congress (Pure Food Act, 52 Stat. 1043, 21 U.S.C.), which rules the production and distribution of foods and drugs, may be applied to basic scientific research in general, and research in the realm of the "ETHER" or "COSMIC ENERGY" in particular?

C. 1. Whether injunctions against basic scientific research in newly discovered realms of nature, obtained by fraud, by misrepresentation of facts to the courts, by concealment of pertinent facts, and by outright falsification of facts, are lawful orders.

2. Whether court orders obtained by fraud and conspiracy are, as unlawful orders, automatically null and void. Whether the law requires orders to be lawful orders based on fact not opinion only, on truth and not on falsification, misrepresentation and concealment of fact.

(p. 5)

3. Whether government has jurisdiction to determine questions of scientific opinion in realms of new knowledge of basic natural research.

4. Whether basic research in natural science in hitherto unknown realms of nature requires new laws of administration and should not be subjected to existing statutory laws, designed to administer established knowledge of a different kind.

D. Whether non-appearance in court to answer a fraudulent complaint is legally justified, IF

1. a) the acting judge has been informed of the decision not to appear, and of its reasons;

b) these reasons (not to appear in Court) are such that it can be shown by factual evidence and argument, it would have inevitably led to ruin at the hands of a cunning conspiracy;

c) there is no other way to avoid entrapment;

d) it can be shown that the acting judge was victimized to the detriment of his objectivity to do justice in the case.

2. Whether, furthermore, such non-appearance may lawfully be used by the conspirator to carry through his plan to obtain the default injunction.

3. Whether such non-appearance confers jurisdiction upon the Court under influence of conspiracy to proceed without examining its own jurisdiction.

STATUTES INVOLVED

I. The case on Trial and on Appeal is without factual and legal Precedent: (Appeal Brief, WR vs. U.S.A., pp. 2-20, 21-51):

1) Factually: Discovery of Cosmic Energy involves space problems without precedent: Petitioner succeeded in disabling space craft May 12, 1954 (see p. 8, et seq.).

2) Judicially: There are no applicable Congressional Statutes since material substance of the discovery is without precedent: Space Ships are causing planetary ("DOR") Emergency by draining Life Energy from the Planet, causing drought and desert development.

II. Constitution of the U.S.A.

1) The scope of judicial power of Federal Judges over basic scientific research. Art. III, 2.

2) Exclusion of pertinent evidence from jury trial. Art. III, 3.

3) Obedience to unlawful orders obtained by fraud and designed to serve conspiracy. Art. III, 2.

(See Appendix, p. 10a.)

III. Procedural Rules Involved

1) Rule of Criminal Procedure, Rule 12, Subdivision (b), (2) and (4):

Subdivision (b) (2): "Lack of jurisdiction or the failure of the indictment or information to charge an offense shall be noticed by the court at any time during the pendency of the proceeding."

Subdivision (b) (4): "A motion before trial raising defenses or objections shall be determined before trial unless the court orders that it be deferred for determination at the trial of the general issue. An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury if a jury trial is required under the Constitution or an act of Congress. All other issues of fact shall be determined by the court with or without a jury or on affidavits or in such other manner as the court may direct."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND BACKGROUND

I. A Cosmic Event Without Precedent (May 12, 1954)

First Contact with Outer Space

On May 12, 1954, seven weeks after issuance of the injunction, an unprecedented event occurred at Orgonon, Rangeley, Maine, where the Orgone Institute Research Laboratories of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation are located.

The following is a verbatim excerpt from the "Second Oranur Report (1951-1956)", under the title, "First Contact with Outer Space" (Vol. V, Rec. App., Suppressed Evidence, R. 585):*

An Event Without Precedent

(On Trial Record under secret code, OROP DESERT Ea)

"I made actual contact by way of the cloudbuster with luminous objects in the sky on May 12, 1954, between 9:40 and 10:45 p.m.

"During this hour men on earth saw for the first time in the history of man and his science <u>two 'Stars' to the west fade out several times</u> when cosmic

*Vol. V of Record Appendix in Appeals Court (see "Group D" in "Parts of Record to be Printed," p. 5r, Appendix to Appeal Brief of WR), being voluminous to the extent of about 300 pages, could not be submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals in due time. A motion to extend time for filing was denied. Vol. V of the Record Appendix contains the crucial evidence which was suppressed at the trial, May 3-7, 1956. It constitutes, also, the evidence which would have freed the defendants had the jury known its contents. <u>The substance of this report, however, was at the time top secret.</u> This report is not under injunction. It was the main objective of the commercial and political conspiracy and of espionage activities which harassed the work and life of the Discoverer of the Life Energy and his staff for a full 10 years, beginning 1946 (see Exhibit No. 4, Vol. I of Record Appendix: "Red Thread of a Conspiracy" and "Table of Events").

energy was drawn from them. The shock of this experience was great enough not to repeat such action until October 10th, 1954. The reason for the hesitation was obviously the risk to precipitate an interplanetary war by such experimentation. The event was kept secret until 1957.

"The (AAF) Ruppelt report on UFO's (Unidentified Flying Objects) clearly reveals the helplessness of mechanistic method in coming to grips with the problems posed by the spacemen. The cosmic orgone energy which these living beings are using in their technology is beyond the grasp of mechanistic science since cosmic laws of functioning are not mechanical but what I term 'functional.' Even the mathematical theory necessary to formulate these problems and make them technologically usable, cannot use any of the old mechanistic methods of thought to cope with the functional OR facts.

"The helplessness of mechanistic thinking appears in the tragic shortcoming of our fastest jet fighter planes to make and hold contact with UFOs. Being unavoidably outdistanced is not a flattering situation for military pride. The conclusion seems correct: Mechanistic methods of locomotion must be counted out in coping with the spaceship problem. Neither propeller nor jet will or can ever get us into space beyond.

"Easy contact was made on that fateful day with what obviously turned out to be a heretofore unknown type of UFO. I had hesitated for weeks to turn my cloudbuster pipes toward a 'star,' as if I had known that some of the blinking lights hanging in the sky were not planets or fixed stars but SPACE machines. With the fading out of the two 'stars,' the cloudbuster had suddenly changed into a SPACEGUN! From then onward, too, our approach to the problem of space became positive, affirmative, confident in using our carefully screened data.

(p. 10)

New Tools of Knowledge Needed

"When I saw the 'star' to the west fade out four times in succession, what had been left of the old world of human knowledge after the discovery of the OR energy 1936-1940 tumbled beyond retrieve. From now on everything; anything was possible. Nothing could any longer be considered "impossible." I had directed drawpipes, connected with the deep well, toward an ordinary star, and the star had faded out four times. There was no mistake about it. Three more people had seen it. There was only one conclusion: The thing we had drawn from was not a star. It was something else; a'UFO.'

"I must remind the reader that in May 1954 I had read only one report on UFOs; I had not studied anything on the subject. I knew practically nothing about it. But my mind, used to expecting surprises in natural research, was open to meet anything that seemed real. I had to be convinced myself first. Most people try to obtain consent of their impressions before having been convinced themselves. I had long since given up hope to convince anyone steeped in present-day mechanics or mysticism. There were no authorities. There was no one to whom to report this observation.

"(In May 1954, the assault by the American drug business had just begun to bother us a few weeks before.) We were still laboring at an understanding of what had happened in early 1951 when Oranur had burst into our lives; we were still trying to dig out humanly, emotionally and scientifically from under the avalanche of new observations, facts, ideas which Oranur had thrown in our way. I knew, we had without intending it, drilled a hole, as it were, into the wall which had for millennia separated man from the universe around him. We were hard pressed in our attempt to survive the flood of events in good form. A U.S. court of law had issued an order on March 19th, 1954 to stop all OR research activities including publication. We thus had to face

(p. 11)

the flood of incredible new facts, our own emotional and physical misery and the assault by the American and Russian mechanistic mind. It all tied in with our basic research neatly as one single fact: EARTHMEN HAD ENCOUNTERED SPACE AS IT REALLY WAS; not as science had conceived of it heretofore."

II. Survey of the Development of the Cosmic Event

Discovery of Orgastic Convulsion in 1923-1926;
Application of Knowledge of Orgastic Convulsion in CHARACTER ANALYSIS, 1927-1933;
Application of the Same Principle in Human Physiology and the Cancer Shrinking Biopathy, 1934-1945; in Physics and Astrophysics and in the Oranur Experiment, 1946-1956.

Orgastic Plasma Convulsion

The discovery of the orgastic convulsion at the climax of natural mating opened up a vast field of new human knowledge. In 1923, the discovery was made of the function of "orgastic potency" or orgastic convulsion. A basic principle of life was uncovered by careful study of human experience in natural mating. The physiological function of "orgastic potency" was the red thread guiding Orgonomic basic research ever since 1923 in the pathology of human character development.

(CHARACTER ANALYSIS, three editions, under decree of injunction, first published 10 years before the discovery of the Cosmic Life Energy.)

(p. 12)

The function of the orgastic convulsion was, after completion of the studies of human character development in 1933, further applied in human physiology as a central problem of human psycho-somatic pathology: Biopathies. The cancer disease was adopted as a biopathic object of experimentation on the basis of the functions involved in orgastic convulsion. The result of this application of the principle of "orgastic potency" and the natural function of orgastic convulsion was conducted in cancer pathology from about 1934, beginning in Norway, and ending 1945 in the U.S.A.

It was, as a matter of fact, not the cancer disease itself, but the life functions and their disturbances entailed in this disease which prompted me to test experimentally the validity and usefulness of the natural function of orgastic potency in the cancer disease, especially in connection with the problem in what manner alive mobile cancer cells develop within the human organism; they cannot be found in the air. The result was a report written and published in successive parts between 1939 and 1947 and compiled in a book, "THE CANCER BIOPATHY." It was published in 1948. It was fiercely fought ever since by some American drug industries.

"The Cancer Biopathy" did not promise any cancer cures. On the contrary, ever since the beginning of cancer experimentation, careful avoidance of proclamation of any cures and strict adherence to the principle of reporting failure as well as success was due to a crucial discovery in the realm of cancer pathology.

(p. 13)

Cancer Shrinking Biopathy

It was found through experimentation with the life energy discovered in the so-called "bions" or "energy vesicles" in living tissue around 1938: The cancer disease is due to severe bio-energetic resignation with consequent shrinking in the living organism. The result of this disturbance of energetic metabolism in living tissue is gradual loss of energy, succeeded by loss of substance and vitality, and finally a process of shrinking of the total system, known but not understood heretofore as "cachexia" in routine pathology. In other words, "The Cancer Biopathy" stated that the local cancer tumor, the only object until then of cancer treatment, was only a by-product of a general plasmatic shrinking biopathy. It develops in the human organism from emotional resignation due to chronic frustration of natural genital love life from childhood through adolescence.

This was a major conclusion in human pathology. It threatened at once the continued existence of industries and medical practices based on the old concept. As was to be expected, they were interested in the continuation of ignorance of the true background of the cancer disease. They proceeded, accordingly, to kill the discovery. "The Cancer Biopathy" was condemned as "promotion of fraudulent cancer cures" by highly placed commercial and political conspirators, and, following them innocently, I assume, a chemist Smyth of the Pharmaceutic Council of the American Medical Assn. (1948), a department of the Consumers Union, under influence of the original instigator, Brady, and finally the food and drug agency.

No cancer or other medical experimentation with orgone energy was done any longer after about 1946.

(p. 14)

The Oranur Experiment

I shifted my laboratory facilities in New York and at Orgonon, Maine, completely over to basic experimentation in the physical realm of the Cosmic Energy. The result of this experimentation, to make it brief, was the discovery: Space is not empty. Highly evacuated, airless tubes can be charged by cosmic energy and be made to luminate upon certain irritation. This discovery shattered the notion of an empty space. It established the universal existence of the Cosmic Energy discovered by me. I had hit upon the fundamental Law of Nature. In the spring of 1950, I gave up all activities in New York, including rich income from teaching, and established permanent work in Maine.

When the Korean War came down upon us later in 1950, I rearranged my laboratory again to be ready to help in the war effort, if requested. I published the "First Oranur Report" on the experimental work done in physics between 1946 and 1951: "The Oranur Experiment." It was received with great interest and some appreciation by dozens of top agencies in the U.S. Government, in the U.S. civic administration and in civilian U.S. agencies; also abroad. A list of these recipients of literature is enclosed in the volume "Conspiracy," No. 41 of which was and still is in the hands of the FDA counsel.

The First Oranur Experiment Report was the acute object of a dangerous international conspiracy and of espionage activities directed from Moscow. The conspiracy was directed to steal this discovery for the U. S. S. R. and to kill it in the United States. (See "Table of Events" on public court record (R. 41-46) and Appendix to Appeal Brief of WR of October, 1956, especially "Historical Record of Information Given Regarding Oranur," p. 35r).

(p. 15)

My strenuous efforts to effectuate the recognition by the U. S. Government of the national and international impact of the Oranur Experiment was not immediately met with success due to the very same conspiratorial espionage activities.

III. Reinstatement of certain enjoined activities due to civic responsibilities after the repetition of the Cosmic Event of October 10, 1954

> Establishment of the desert research project, on official court record all through the trial and in Parts of Record to be Printed in Appendix to Appellants' Briefs, (Reich Brief 5r) submitted September 10, 1956, to Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, "Group D--Supressed and Top Secret Evidence, Referred to on Trial Records as 'OROP Desert Ea' and as 'Espionage'."

The cosmic event of May 12, 1954, was carefully investigated all through the summer of 1954. The decision was reached to repeat the experimental observation. Finally, October 10, 1954, was designated as the day of the second test.

Also, all during the summer of 1954, work was being done on the Archives of the Orgone Institute to establish as accurately as possible the extent to which the Russian espionage system in the United States had succeeded in collusion with U. S. Government employees and single treacherous individuals planted in high places in American civil organizations to obtain information from and at the same time to destroy and discredit orgonomic research in the United States. (p. 16)

The first result of these research activities during the summer of 1954 was the compilation, printing and distribution of a volume of the series, "History of the Discovery of the Life Energy," entitled "Conspiracy," with the subtitle "An Emotional Chain Reaction." This compilation contained only original documentary material beginning early 1942 and carrying through 1954. The original documents were numbered in succession and a summarizing "Table of Events" was compiled and added. Copies of this volume were distributed, partially gratis, and partially for recompensation among prominent organizations and personalities of the U. S. A.

A complete set of the impounded literature was sent to the District Court in Portland, Maine, specifically to Judge Clifford in February, 1954. One volume of "Conspiracy" in a black binder was sent to Judge Clifford for information and confirmation of a "Response" sent on February 25, 1954. The "Response" (Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 85, 336) informed the court that a conspiracy existed and secret research work was at stake. The authentic documentary volume completed this information. The volume was sent to the court openly; it was fully accessible to the acting United States Attorney, Peter Mills. A volume, No. 41, was sent in September 1954 to the U. S. Department of Health and Welfare.

Now, the two lines of activities at Orgonon merged on October 9, 1954: The experimental work on UFO's was crucial, pressing and evoked a sense of social responsibility strong enough to force a decision: A letter to Judge Clifford was sent through the Clerk of the Foundation, William Moise. This letter, dated October 9, 1954 (contained in suppressed Record Appendix Vol. III, p. 43), informed the court as follows:

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October 9th 1954

COPY

To the United States District Court
Portland, Maine

We wish to inform your good offices that, in the course of October 1954, the Orgone Institute Press will resume its normal function of filling orders for books in the realm of natural science and orgonomic medicine. This decision was made when it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the injunction of March 19th, 1954 was pursued and obtained in a criminal manner by Moscow-directed, American conspirators. We are sending, for your files, a volume of the History of the Discovery of the Life Energy which the Orgone Institute is sending out in connection with this fact.

It was felt that the District Court in Portland should be informed on this step. Should the District Court in Portland have any objection to the resumption of the normal scientific activities of the Orgone Institute and its affiliate organizations, information to this effect would be appreciated.

It is out of deep respect for the basic principles of truth and justice, in whose behalf American Courts are functioning, that the Orgone Institute is proceeding to fulfill its scientific and medical duties.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William Moise

William Moise,
Oranur Weather Control Operator
On order from the ORGONE INSTITUTE
On behalf of the Orgone Institute Press

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Sent: Vol. History of the Discovery of the Life Energy,
CORE Vol. VI, Nos. 1-4
cc: Office of the President of the USA.
Mrs. Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Commander, Air Technical Intelligence Center, Air Force
J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Thus, conspiracy and object of conspiracy were united in one formation and remained united until the present day.

The injunction had so far put a stop to our work. It had greatly reduced our financial resources to pursue our civic responsibilities and research activities.

Agents of the drug agency of the U. S. Government had deceived the acting judge at the trial. The fact was concealed that until October 10, 1954 no literature was being distributed. On October 10, 1954, only the distribution of the literature was resumed, for reasons of information and for financial resources.

No orgone energy devices were to my knowledge ever shipped after October 10, 1954, in interstate commerce, with the exception of the transfer of the accumulators from Rangeley to New York by Dr. Silvert to his own address and not to any customers; a transfer which was accomplished without my knowledge or consent (Appeal Brief for Dr. Michael Silvert, p. 13).

The decision to resume distribution of literature was thus made in the performance of civic duties to remove the obstacle which obstructed our work on which depended the future fate of the planet. The second test of the effects of the space gun upon Unidentified Flying Objects (Ea's in our terms) was performed after careful preparation on

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the evening following the date when the letter of October 9, 1954, was sent to Judge Clifford. Operations with orgone energy or cosmic energy which, according to the civil complaint of February 10, 1954, "did not exist," succeeded once more: For the second time "stars" were dimmed, stopped luminating and moved as if in flight in different directions. They were space machines.

There was no doubt whatsoever after this second experience that our cosmic energy research was on the right track. It was standing up to the most exacting techniques of control and testing. The cosmic event was reported to the Air Force Technical Intelligence by one of the operators, William Moise, the Clerk of the Foundation, on his way to Arizona in Dayton, Ohio, on

October 14, 1954, at 4:00 p.m.

(See "The Second Oranur Report," FIRST CONTACT WITH OUTER SPACE, p. 78.)

For further information, reference is made to this volume.

We must return now to the interlacing of our further Cosmic Ea Research with the continued attempts on the part of the drug agents and their conspiratorial consorts in and out of the American Government.

It is necessary to emphasize the interlacing of research work and conspiracy. The legal representative of the FDA deceived the Court of Appeals as he had previously deceived the District Court judges. He argued in his redbound Brief for Appellee to the Court of Appeals on November 5, 1956, to quote verbatim (p. 5):

"References to 'conspiracy' are threaded throughout the record and briefs as well as references of the appelants to some nebulous super secrets involving, among

(p. 20)

others, 'Invasion from Outer Space' (Reich Brief 32) to mention but one such immaterial subject." (Italics by Reich.)

The representative of the FDA wrote this sentence into a response to the Court of Appeals, while their accomplices were trying to intrude and to obtain information on exactly the very same "nebulous" and "immaterial super secrets": OROP DESERT Ea.

The FBI was continuously kept informed on the illegal intrusions and the harassment by espionage agents during the summer months of 1955 and 1956. The bulk of that sequence of events is beyond my domain.

IV. THE FRAUD

The complainant, or whoever directed his activities, had deceived and misled the District Court so completely and thoroughly that it took several years of careful research to understand how such continued deceit could have been so successful heretofore at all. A simple inspection of quotations from the literature in the original complaint and comparison with the original text shows the fraud (see R. 409 and especially R. 436, 437, 438 compared with Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 95-104, 336).

(p. 21)

An Example of Deceit of Court
(From Brief for Appellee, Court of Appeals, No. 5160, p. 4--Italic lines by WR.)

"In the brief of the appellant The Wilhelm Reich Foundation we understand its argument to be that the District Court erred during the contempt proceeding in refusing to hear evidence showing that the injunction was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence. We find no motion by this appellant to dismiss the amended complaint on these grounds. We nevertheless discuss the proposition since appellant, Reich, adopts the point in his Statement of Questions Involved (Reich Brief 1). Initially, it must be stated that there is not the slightest indication in the record, other than appellants' unsupported allegations, of any such actions on the part of the Government. There is no foundation whatsoever for these serious charges. Moreover, there is nothing in the record to show that the appellants ever offered any proof, or indicated what the proof would be, to sustain these charges.

"We have scrutinized the record in an attempt to understand the basis for the error charged to the District Court of preventing a showing that the injunction decree was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence. Furthur we searched to learn where the claimed fraud lay, what evidence was suppressed, and at what stage of the proceedings the alleged suppression occurred."

Here, the opponent deceived the Court in the open. He could rely on the reluctance of the Court to really believe that anyone would dare to deceive so grossly and so openly right into the face of acting judges!*

*See also legal summary on fraud in Appendix, p. 27a.

(p. 22)

DECEIT NO. 1: "We find no motion by this appellant to dismiss the complaint on these grounds."

RECORD: On October 18th, 1955, in chambers of District Court Judge Clifford, in the presence of Maguire, U.S. Attorney Peter Mills, Counsel Charles Haydon and the Court Clerk Poole, I told the judge that the nature of procedures heretofore made it doubtful that Maguire was a bona fide U.S. Government agent.

On the same day, at the following public hearing, I charged fraud perpetrated upon the court in the form of "misrepresentation of facts" (R. 502). The motion was postponed by Judge Clifford.

Specifically, I moved in a subsequent written "motion to dismiss the amended information on the grounds of illegal misrepresentation of facts" (R. 500) on October 24th, 1955. The motion was made in preparation of the presentation of these motions in oral argument at the hearing scheduled by Judge Clifford for November 4th, 1955 (R. 505, 506).

The hearing on November 4th, 1955, was devoted in its entirety to these motions to dismiss the information on the grounds of "fraud perpetrated upon the Court." The opponent "was not listening to Dr. Reich while he was talking." (R. 506, bottom.) Maybe this gentleman never listened all through these proceedings when Fraud, Conspiracy and Perjury charges were brought forth. . . The motions were denied in open court hearing, although espionage was specifically charged at the same hearing (R. 504ff, 519).

(p. 23)

DECEIT NO. 2: ". . . there is not the slightest indication in the record, other than appellant's unsupported allegations, of any such actions (fraud) on the part of the Government."

RECORD: Here, the mastermind has washed our brain, figuratively speaking, by "double-talk" and "double-think" ("1984" by Orwell) in order to deceive. He conceals at this point before the Court the fact that these motions were denied that same day and that, accordingly, the allegations are on record as charges in the above-quoted motions themselves. This fact was deliberately concealed in order to mislead the Appellate Court again. (Petitioner's Ex. 5; R. 96-104, 336, "Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig," Documentary Appendix.)

DECEIT NO. 3: "Moreover, there is nothing in the record to show that the appellants ever offered any proof, or indicated what the proof would be, to sustain these charges.

"We have scrutinized the record in an attempt to understand the basis for the error charged to the District Court of preventing a showing that the injunction decree was obtained by fraud and suppression of evidence. Further, we searched to learn where the claimed fraud lay, what evidence was suppressed, and at what stage of the proceedings the alleged suppression occurred."

(p. 24)

RECORD: This sentence demonstrates the mostrosity of the deceit before the Court. The monstrous bigness of the deceit is the very factor that prevents its detection since no one would believe that such open deception before courts is possible.

The proof of these allegations looms large all through Record Appendices: Vol. I of the evidence for the defense admitted in court at the trial, Petitioners' Ex. 4, R. 1-62, 336, "The Red Thread of a Conspiracy," and Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 63-104, 336, "Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig"; also in the Appendix to Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 95, et seq.

We quote here verbatim the charge of fraud brought forth in this evidence, Exhibit 5 for the defense, R. 102-104:

APPENDIX TO FACTUAL PRESENTATION

Compiled by WILLAIM MOISE, Secretary,
EPPO, OROP DESERT EA

The Food and Drug Administration misrepresented the following publications as dealing with the "cure", "mitigation", "prevention of the disease conditions and symptoms hereinafter enumerated * * * which constitute labeling" (Civil Action 1056) * * *; while at the same time the FDA concealed from the court the factually true content of the publications:

PUBLICATION

1. THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is the fact that CANCER does not appear at all in either content or index; the fact is that this book was written long before the discovery of the Orgone.

Not True is the FDA allegation that this work deals with the cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of CANCER.

(p. 25)

Concealed from the court by the FDA is the fact that the true content of this book is on the failure of the Russian experiment in establishing sexual reforms, due to human structural incapacity for freedom.

2. THE MASS PSYCHOLOGY OF FASCISM, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is the fact that CANCER does not appear at all in either content or index; the fact is that this book, too, was written years before the discovery of the Orgone.

Not True is the allegation by the FDA that this book is about the cure, mitigation, prevention and treatment of CANCER.

Concealed from the court by the FDA is the fact that the true content of this work described how all forms of irrationality in politics (Red and

Black Fascism used as examples) are derived basically from combined structural irrationality of human masses; that this book is an important text for present political psychology (in the libraries of the U.S. State Department and Central Intelligence Agency); that this book was ordered destroyed and burned by Hitler.

3. CHARACTER ANALYSIS, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is is the fact that CANCER does not appear in the index, chapter headings, or outlines; that "cancer tumor" cannot be found in the contents.

Untrue is the claim that this book is about the cure, prevention, mitigation, or prevention of CANCER TUMORS.

Concealed was the fact that this work is a basic textbook in psychiatry, detailing the character-analytic technique of the discoverer from its beginnings in psychology to its present firm basis in natural science in the form of orgone biophysics.

4. COSMIC SUPERIMPOSITION, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER, COMMON COLD, ICHTHYOSIS, RHEUMATIC FEVER, HYPERTENSION, or DIABETES appear not at all in either content or index of this work.

Untrue is the presentation by the FDA that this work is concerned with the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of CANCER, COMMON COLD, ICHTHYOSIS, RHEUMATIC FEVER, HYPERTENSION, DIABETES.

Concealed, the fact that this work deals with hurricanes, the shape of the galaxies, and the "ring" of the aurora borealis; that their request for the enjoining of the entire book was solely upon the inclusion of the Bibliography of Works on Orgone Energy at the back of the book.

5. ETHER, GOD AND DEVIL, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER does not appear in the index or content, with the following one exception, p. 123, Chp. VI, "Concentrated Orgone Energy has many beneficial effects on living organisms which I have tried to describe in my CANCER BIOPATHY * * *"

Not True is the allegation that this book deals with the cure, mitigation, prevention, or treatment of CANCER.

Concealed again is the factual content of this work: the description of how the process of functionalism led to the discovery of Orgone Energy (Ether) through objective logic of the thought process; how humanity until this, had evaded discovery through various erroneous thought systems: mysticism, mechanism, etc. * * *

6. THE MURDER OF CHRIST, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that CANCER appears not at all in index or content.

Not True is the claim that this work constitutes a claim of cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of CANCER.

Concealed again from the court is the true content: The Murder of Christ which is the Murder of Life through the ages by and in each of us through the Emotional Plague.

7. PEOPLE IN TROUBLE, by Wilhelm Reich, M.D.

True is that this work is a translation of the original German manuscript "Menschen im Staat" (1936-7), translated in 1947; that on page 123 of the Appendix the discoverer writes of, "The new set of problems grouped around the natural functions of endogenous infection and decay * * *", "The cancer process is a long-drawn-out process of decay within the human organism due to the bioenergetic shrinking of the life system."

Not True is the opinion that this book constitutes a claim of cure, mitigation, treatment, of CANCER.

Not True is the opinion by the FDA that "Blood" or "Tissue" is a "disease", a "disease condition" or a "symptom"; that this book states them as such; that this book constitutes a claim of cure, treatment etc. * * *

Concealed, that this work is a historical document of the discoverer's experiences in the socialist and psychoanalytic movement of 25 years ago, between 1927 and 1937.

(signed) WILLIAM MOISE

The opponent here used the "BIG LIE" technique. This Exhibit (5) evidence was admitted at the trial (R. 336). It could not be brought directly into the trial record because it showed the fraud, and my attempts of proving fraud ("WHY" or Motives of my attitude to injunction) were ruled out by Judge Sweeney.

At the hearing before the Appellate Court for the First Circuit on November 5, 1956, I brought forth in oral argument the charge of perjury against Joseph Maguire and

Peter Mills in my reply to their reply argument. I had hesitated until then bringing forth this grave charge. When in his reply to my argument he continued to slander me financially, and proved once more that he was completely devoid of any sense of truth or decency, it would have been unwarranted to further adhere to restraint and good breeding, or to further hesitate from medical consideration to tell the truth about a man of such character.

"Joseph L. Maguire and Peter Mills have both committed perjury in addition to previous fraudulent deceit of U.S. Courts on the witness stand at the trial on May 5, 1956. The perjury concerns their knowledge of the content of the documentary compilation 'Conspiracy' (Vol. No. 41) (abstracted in Record Appendix, Vol. I, Exhibit No. 4 for the Defense 'The Red Thread of a Conspiracy'). This compilation contains documentary proof of treason against the U. S. A." (Reply Brief, Wilhelm Reich, p. 1).

The Contradictory Testimony of Joseph Maguire and Ilse Ollendorff on Vol. 41 of "Conspiracy"

1. Joseph Maguire denied under oath on the witness stand knowledge of the "Conspiracy" document.

2. Witness Ilse Ollendorff testified that he had been in possession of Vol. No. 41 of "Conspiracy" while interrogating her.

3. Knowing the content of the "Conspiracy," Vol. No. 41; he also knew that he had received it from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, to whom it was sent on September 1, 1954, in full reliance on the integrity of the Health Department of the U.S. Government.

4. Joseph Maguire deceived the Health Department when he used this volume for his own information only, and not as information for the U.S. Public on the matters contained therein.

5. Having had knowledge of Vol. No. 41 of "Conspiracy," the social administrator, Joseph Maguire, knew well the following of its contents, among others:

(a)The documents concerning the Red Fascist conspiracy in the U.S.A., including the attack upon the Discovery of the Life Energy. (See Record Appendix, Vol. I, "The Red Thread of a Conspiracy.") Maguire kept silent before the Court.

(b)The people who were involved in the conspiracy.

(c)The search for information on WR's laboratory work and its invasion by tools of an espionage ring operating in the U.S.A.

(d)Information regarding the orgone energy motor and William Washington's involvement, 1948-49.

(R. 333-335. All emphasis by WR.)

JOSEPH MAGUIRE, a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Direct examination by Dr. Reich:

Dr. Reich: Mr. Maguire, you conducted the case against Orgone for how long, — since when did it begin?

Mr. Maguire: Well, in the first place, I have conducted no case.

Dr. Reich: Well, you have presented it?

Mr. Maguire: I have conducted no case against Orgone, at any time.

Dr. Reich: But you were the lawyer?

Mr. Mills: I object, Your Honor, as entirely irrelevant.

The Court: I will allow it. I am going to give him a little more latitude than a lawyer would have.

Dr. Reich: (Shows book to the witness) Can you identify this book, please?

Mr. Maguire: I have never seen this book before.

Dr. Reich: You say you have never seen this book before. On July 26, you had the same book in your hands, and you quoted from it. Would you kindly read the title of the book?

Mr. Maguire: "Wilhelm Reich, History of the Discovery of Life Energy—1942-1954."

Dr. Reich: Just read the title of the book, that's all.

The Court: Read the title.

Mr. Maguire: Well, there is so much on here, I don't know what is the title.

Dr. Reich: It is right here.

Mr. Maguire: Reading what Dr. Reich has pointed out to me, which is the title, and which is in rather small print, "Conspiracy and Emotional Chain Reaction."

Dr. Reich: Have you ever had that in your hand?

Mr. Maguire: I have had what might be a similar volume.

Dr. Reich: Similar or identical?

Mr. Maguire: I can't answer that. The way the book is constructed, it is loose leaf and the pages can be withdrawn very readily.

Dr. Reich: Mr. Maguire, may I repeat my question? Did you see that book? Did you ever have it in your hands on July 26--yes or no?

The Court: He said he did not know.

Mr. Maguire: No.

The Court: I can't receive that in evidence.

Dr. Reich: Did you ever see this pamphlet?

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Mr. Maguire: I have seen one similar to it.

Dr. Reich: Would you read the title, please?

Mr. Maguire: "Wilhelm Reich, Biographical Material--History of the Discovery of the Life Energy--Documentary Supplement No. 2--The Red Threat of a Conspiracy."

Dr. Reich: Is that known to you?

Mr. Maguire: Well, I said I have seen something or probably similar to this.

Dr. Reich: Did you see this pamphlet?

Mr. Maguire: No, I didn't.

Dr. Reich: You never saw this pamphlet?

Mr. Maguire: No, I didn't.

Dr. Reich: The third one--this is the last one. Do you know this one? Here is the title. The same series?

Mr. Maguire: I don't understand what you mean.

Dr. Reich: Did you ever read it or have it in your hands? Are you acquainted with this title? Would you please read it?

Mr. Maguire: Did I have this pamphlet in my hands?

Dr. Reich: Not this one.

Mr. Maguire: I have seen and had one in my hands, I presume.

Dr. Reich: With the same title. Would you read the title?

Mr. Maguire: "Atoms for Peace vs The Higs."

Dr. Reich: Did you read it?

Mr. Maguire: I think I read that one.

Dr. Reich: You think you read it?

Mr. Maguire: Yes.

(p. 32)

Dr. Reich: I offer this as an Exhibit now.

Mr. Mills: I object. It is irrelevant and immaterial.

The Court: Are these books covered by the decree?

Mr. Mills: I believe so.

The Court: All right I will admit them.

Mr. Maguire: May I make a statement? That book is not covered by the Decree.

His own witness, Ilse Ollendorff, revealed on the witness stand the identity of the Vol. #41 of "Conspiracy" from which he had quoted during her examination, and which had been sent to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare:

(R. 355-358)

ILSE OLLENDORFF, a witness, called by and on behalf of the respondents, first being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Direct examination by Dr. Reich:

Dr. Reich: Miss Ollendorff, I shall not ask you any questions as to identification since we know who you are. Do you know this volume? (Shows document to witness) (Conspiracy--WR)

Miss Ollendorff: Yes.

Dr. Reich: Will you tell the jury what that is, please?

Miss Ollendorff: This is a volume of photostated copies of original letters and newspaper clippings that I helped to collect during the time I was an employee of the Foundation. It was collected in a loose leaf binder like that.

Dr. Reich: When was that material collected? When was it done, exactly?

(p. 33) Miss Ollendorff: I was there at the time. Part of the material was contained in the files and records that I kept, and it was collected in the present order after the injunction was filed.

Dr. Reich: Will you please tell the jury why this material was collected?

The Court: I don't think we are interested in why it was collected.

Dr. Reich: Will you please read the title?

Miss Ollendorff: "Conspiracy and Emotional Chain Reaction"

Dr. Reich: Will you tell the jury whether you saw this volume here in the hands of Mr. Maguire Tuesday? (May 1, 1956--WR)

Miss Ollendorff: I saw a volume of this material. It was a limited edition, No. 41.

Dr. Reich: Of this volume?

Miss Ollendorff: Of this material in Mr. Maguire's office on Tuesday.

The Court: This is of this year?

Miss Ollendorff: Yes, when I was called again to identify some of the material from the bookkeeping records.

Dr. Reich: Will you please tell the jury how it came about that I brought that here?

Miss Ollendorff: You showed me a document, a statement, that I gave as a witness before, and you asked me if I was aware of what this document contained in this volume. I said I was not sure of it. I knew that I wrote that document but I took your word that it was in this volume because it would be one of the documents that would be contained in this volume.

Dr. Reich: You are quite certain? You are under oath. Are you quite certain that the volume, which you saw in Mr. Maguire's hands and the volume I show you, are the same series, the same kind?

(p. 34) Miss Ollendorff: It is the same material.

Dr. Reich: Are you aware that Mr. Maguire had denied that?

Mr. Maguire: I certainly object to that. That is absolutely an incorrect statement. May I have the Court Reporter read the testimony back?

The Court: The jury will be the people to decide. The jury has heard your testimony, and now they have heard this testimony, and they will decide it.

Dr. Reich: May I repeat the question?

The Court: You may.

Dr. Reich: This morning, when Mr. Maguire was on the witness stand, I held up the same volume * * *

The Court: Let me put this question to you. It is your testimony that you saw that in the hands of Mr. Maguire, and whether it was about some statement of yours that was in there. Do you consider it inconsistent with his testimony this morning?

Miss Ollendorff: I consider it inconsistent and I was disturbed about it.

The Court: All right.

Dr. Reich: I have no more questions.

C O P Y

AFFIDAVIT

October 22, 1956

This certifies, that according to the records of the Orgone Institute Press:

1. Copy No. 41 of "Conspiracy — An Emotional Chain Reaction" was sent to Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary, Department of Health, Education & Welfare, on September 1, 1954.
2. Copy No. 52 of the same publication was sent to Nelson D. Rockefeller, Jr., Asst. Secretary, Department of Health, Education & Welfare, on September 2, 1954.

/s/ CAMILLE THRUSTON
Camille Thruston
Former Secretary, Orgone Institute Press

/s/ MICHAEL SILVERT, M.D.
Michael Silvert, M.D.
Former Supervisor, Orgone Institute Press

Notarization:

Sworn to before me this
22nd day of October, 1956

/s/ PHILIP LACOVARA 3/30/58
Philip Lacovara
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 31-7400200
Qualified in New York County
Cert. filed with N. Y. Co. Clks. & Reg. Office
Term Expires March 30, 1958

It would be anticlimactic to bring forth more such activities of the counsel for our Health Department. The Court records are full of such examples of pranking somersaults.

The "Cosmic Event" of May 12, 1954 and all that preceded and followed this event was excluded from testimony at trial, although it was "OROP Desert Ea" which constituted the central object of the conspiracy (Appeal Brief, WR vs. U.S.A., 5160, Summary, pp. 4-20).

The counsel for the complainant again committed fraud when he denied that he has found record of suppressed evidence. The trial records are full of suppression of the crucial evidence, "OROP DESERT Ea", i.e., the planetary emergency in consequence of invasion from outer space.

(See p. 45 below for statement on Jurisdiction of District Court.)

SPECIAL REASONS FOR ALLOWING THE WRIT

I. The PLANETARY EMERGENCY due to invasion of the earth's atmosphere from outer space, requiring Orgonomic Basic Research, is acute and critical.

II. The injunction against orgonomy was obtained by unlawful means in a conspiracy to kill the Discoverer of the Cosmic Energy and to usurp his approach to the space problem for the atomic industry. The injunction blocks crucial scientific research and work in an emergency of planetary dimensions.

III. Security and independence of basic natural science from interference by interests other than learning. (p. 37)

IV. The Discoverer of the Cosmic Energy respectfully requests the privilege to be heard in oral argument for further elaboration of the planetary emergency, which is being furthered by the unlawful injunction.

V. Reasons I-IV for allowing the Writ require the ultimate decision on important questions of federal law not yet settled by the Supreme Court.

ARGUMENT I

The Decision of the Court of Appeals

The opinion of the Appellate Court, rendered by Justice Woodbury:

1. has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court;

2. has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with applicable decisions of this Court;

3. has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision.

(Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A. Part V, Jurisdiction on Writ of Certiorari, Section 19, 1 (b).)

Summary of Trial Errors submitted to Circuit Court of Appeals:

1. No legal precedent.

(p. 38)

2. Evidence for defense submerged in secrecy, kept from view of the Jury and the acting Judge.

3. The fact that the trial court did not permit testimony as to the motives, the "WHY" in this case is an error by the trial court and constitutes a legal basis for reversing the decision of the trial court.

Ten Principles of Truthful Conduct

The following Ten Principles of Truthful Conduct in Both Basic Research and Jurisprudence were submitted to the Court of Appeals:

1. Battles for Truthful Procedure are lawful battles.

2. Juries must render their verdicts fully informed.

3. There are no authorities on new knowledge, that is, "Knowledge of the Future." The only authority is the rule of learning.

4. Government must not interfere with basic research.

5. Scientific literature must not be ever impounded or burned anywhere on this planet. (It was done in the U.S.A. by the FDA, August 1956.)

6. Non-appearance in Court as self-defense against fraudulent complaints is a lawful means to avoid legal entrapment by master connivers.

7. Bona fide scientists must not be dragged into Court to be harassed to death by competitive commercial or political interests (R. 503).

8. Disclosure of scientific information, especially if secret, must not be forced by Court action or by administrative invasion of property and records. There are peaceful ways via conference and agreement.

(p. 39)

9. New knowledge requires new administrative laws.

10. Judicial errors must be realized and corrected. They must not be perpetuated (Brief on Appeal for Wilhelm Reich, No. 5160, pp. 1-2).

The following principles were presented, among others, in argument:

Common Principles of Basic Natural Science and Jurisprudence

"The following is a self-evident truth in natural science and its derivative, the judicial common law: Results obtained by unlawful means are themselves unlawful, invalid in the technical sense of jurisdiction. The legal profession adheres to these basic self-evident principles of all jurisdiction, since it does not wish to forsake the very foundations of the administration of justice. Conscious, systematic deviation from this principle constitutes the 'shyster,' defined in

Webster's dictionary and in the Encyclopedia Britannica as the 'pettifogging lawyer.' (Reich in Brief for Michael Silvert, p. 10 and Reply Brief for Reich, 'Principles Involved,' p. 1a et seq.)

"On Procedure and Law: If procedure is so designed that it kills truth and fact, then procedure, and not factual truth, must yield to revision.

"If law is practiced in such a manner that quite obviously to everyone, the guilty one goes free and the innocent and decent one faces imprisonment, then the law practice must be changed as quickly and as radically as possible.

"These are the ABC's of justice, obvious a priori."

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"On Responsibility of Science and Medicine: It is the duty of courts of justice to guard over the dignity of the court and against the abuse of privileges of freedom of action and speech. However, scientists and medical men in high position have the terse duty to watch over the independence of scientific inquiry into the laws of nature from any interference whatsoever, especially from ignorance, arrogance, prejudice, political or commercial interests. Science meets with jurisprudence at the very roots of man's existence in fact, reason and functional logic. Let us not, however, neglect those common roots. We have painfully learned what replacement of such principles by arbitrary interference has done to destroy security and human happiness.

"On Security of Natural Science: It is crucial to demonstrate the principle of security of basic research. The very security of Natural Science is in question." (Appeal Brief for WR, p. 49)

The only way that was open to the petitioner to blunt and avert the assault in the original complaint was information to acting Judge Clifford in the "Response" (Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 85-89, 336) and non-appearance in court. This necessity, to avoid disaster, was explained in District Court hearing before Judge Clifford and in Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals ruled against these basic principles involved in the test case. The question involved here is specifically whether scientists and medical men in high position have the terse duty to guard the independence of scientific inquiry into the laws of nature against any interference whatsoever, especially from ignorance, prejudice, political and commercial interests.

The test as to the legal urgency of such principles is now brought before the Supreme justices of the U.S.A. Human lives are staked on the answer to this question.

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ARGUMENT II

Consequences of Decision of Court of Appeals

The decision in Appellate Court established the following LEGAL PRECEDENT, should it not be reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court:

1. Fraud is lawful procedure in government to enforce unlawful orders.

2. Single federal judges have the power to issue unlawful orders obtained by fraudulent presentations and distortions of facts. Single men, subject to human error as anybody else, functioning judges on the bench, may make up crimes as they please; they may mete out such punishment as ideological whim, political dependence, ignorance in certain matters or irrational prejudice may motivate.

3. The judge may keep pertinent facts from the jury in disregard of the Constitution of the U. S. A. The concepts of "due process of law" in criminal cases "have always meant at least two basic things (1) There must be a law enacted by the proper legislature defining the crime, and (2) the right of trial by jury has always meant that no judge had control over the facts of the case, which are the sole province of the jury." (Quotation from an unnamed prominent Washington lawyer, U. S. News and World Report, December 28, 1956.)

4. Basic civic functions are imperiled by permanent injunctions based on fraud. The doors are opened wide for

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any action that any federal district court may choose to take without any regard to any law; such as issuing a general injunction, telling everybody that no one can do anything contrary to the decree.

Article III (Appendix, 10a) is express and clear: United States courts may act only under laws of Congress granting jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the district courts is completely subject to congressional action and such courts may even by abolished by Congress at any time.

In the case before the Supreme Court, the essential substance of the legal case is without legal precedent; the factual substance is not on the congressional statute books and the court order was thus without basis in congressional legislation: Planetary Emergency due to Invasion from Outer Space is unknown to present Law.

5. Such "dragnet" injunctions would include anyone in the U.S.A., and, through the person being under court order, anyone who has any connection with this person. For example, to talk about or work with Cosmic Orgone Energy in connection with problems of outer space; to construct cosmic energy research tools, would be subject to contempt action by any Federal Court anywhere in the U.S.A. and throughout its realm of influential power.

6. Such unconstitutional injunctions would endanger the existence of anyone who acted as a physician in accordance with his medical conscience and duty.

7. It would threaten to jail any publisher here or abroad who, in performance of civic duties, would print such enjoined literature of science, as "Character Analysis," "Mass Psychology of Fascism," "The Oranur Experiment," "Ether, God and Devil" for general reading, or would touch upon the Oranur Space Problem.

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8. A single judge's personal opinion regarding cosmic or any other pioneer work would be considered "THE LAW" of the land.

Anyone would be threatened by such unlawful procedures to be seized and jailed, as is the lawless practice in dictatorships. One might well ask; in accordance with the Washington lawyer "Publius" (Pseudonym) (see U. S. News and World Report of December 28, 1956):

"The Fifth and Sixth Amendments provide: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.'

"1. Where is the statute, constitutionally passed by Congress, which defines the crime of which one stands accused?

"2. Where is the statute, constitutionally passed by Congress, which gives any court jurisdiction over anyone and everyone who he thinks might disagree with his decrees?

"3. Where is the presentment or indictment by a grand jury accusing * * * of violating what law?

"4. What are the limits of this power? If a judge, without law, can sentence one man to 30 days in jail, can he also hang him?

"5. If the courts can create such jurisdiction and powers for themselves, what other powers may they assume?"

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These questions concern in a clear-cut manner the danger of development of a dictatorship in the U. S. A.

The Supreme Court "has supervisory jurisdiction over the proceedings of the federal courts. If it has any duty to perform in this regard, it is to see that the waters of justice are not polluted." (Chief Justice Warren in Stephen Mesarosh v. U. S. A., U. S. 77 S. Ct. 1, No. 20, October Term, 1956.)

If ever the waters of justice have been polluted, it was in this case.

The Discoverer puts to TEST before the supreme judicial body of our land the question:

Jurisdiction of the District Court

The court in first instance had no jurisdiction, since fraud perpetrated upon the court vitiates the jurisdiction. It must be considered and decided upon before further steps are taken. This was not the case in District Court when my "Response" was submitted. The injunction was issued without inquiry into the charge of Conspiracy contained in the "Response."

What was in this test case more important to a responsible citizenry, its society and judicial system:

a. Mechanical obedience to an unlawful, unconstitutional order obtained by subversion and fraud,

OR

b. Functioning in order to act in a grave emergency on our planet?

The decisions in the courts below are warrants to federal agents and officials to perpetrate fraud and deceit in the name of the United States of America upon District Courts for the purpose of achieving unlawfully private commercial or political ends through injunctions in civil cases.

(p. 45) The Court of Appeals has held that officers and agents of the Federal Food and Drug Administration could procure a valid and enforceable injunction against Basic Research in this Realm of Primordial Cosmic Energy, Crucial to Research in the realm of Unidentified Flying Objects in the Atmosphere of

Our Planet; this was done in the name of the United States, by the perpetration of a fraud upon a United States District Court.

It held further that the District Court did not err when it prevented those afflicted by the fraud from showing it to a jury which tried them for contempt.

The Court of Appeals has thus decided a question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by the Supreme Court.

The manner in which the Court of Appeals decided the question gives judicial approval to fraud and is so far a departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, and is a sanction of such a departure by the District Court, as to call for the exercise of the Supreme Court's power of supervision.

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THE CHARACTEROLOGICAL ERROR:

Neglect of Irrational Motivation of Crime and Judgment in this Case

Masters in deceitful litigation do not know or respect truth and fact. They believe that being smart is the same as being just.

The true assailant, the mastermind, in the legal action remained well hidden in the background. He used--and abused--emotionally sick individuals: Peeping Toms, persons offended personally by my disclosures about the "Little Man" (book enjoined and banned as "labeling" of "fraudulent" medical devices), phallic-sadistic-homosexuals who expressed their admiration for me and their wish to be treated by me as they would in my medical office: by assault with a knife, by sadistic derision, slander, or--as a schizoid character--by actual attempt to murder me. These examples may suffice to disclose some of the pathology in the background; passive-homosexuals, submitting to the phallic character, the mastermind in conniving.

My authority to state such characteristics of the assailants will scarcely be challenged by those who know my "Character Analysis." Only a mechanistic neurologist who remained sitting on the spot where pathology was 60 years ago will challenge my contentions; the assailant has no right to challenge it after having slandered my good name all over the place.

Distinction between government official in official function and in the bio-psychiatric medical office is of crucial importance to do justice in any legal case.

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As long as my medical work on human nature had been confined to individual treatment of emotional disturbances in seclusion, I was only exposed to individual attack by those treated.

But, when I gave up individual work and turned of necessity to work on the prevention of mental and emotional disease on the social scene around 1930, in other words, when Social Pathology and Social Psychiatry began to develop, the field of operations changed for the patient, too. Now, not only the individual case, but anyone in public office suffering from emotional disease felt entitled to use his official position or authority against me and my work for personal (irrational) reasons.

The legal test problem before the Court is a problem of pathology rather than of Law: The attack upon orgonomy was mainly due to irrational fear of disclosure of deep, otherwise well-hidden motivations. This attack only brought to a peak what had been going on for decades.

Based entirely upon the rationalistic concepts of human nature of the 18th and 19th Centuries, today's jurisdiction is, in the procedural-legal sense, unaware of irrational motivation. Motivation of human action was a

mystery of transcendental origin in the 18th Century, emerging from the Reformation with a remnant from the Middle Ages.

Motivation was thought of as rooted in mechanical reflexes and impulses of the brain in the 19th Century, newly developing mechanistic materialism. According to this view, the brain acted like a general, giving his orders to the executive nerves and organs below; a truly hierarchic, mechanistic view, in accordance with the period of the Prussian birth of militarism.

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In the 20th Century, the discovery of irrational and repressed motivation of human action replaced or superseded the mechanistic brain-nerves-organ view, still surviving today in mechanistic neurology and chemotherapy. The "mental drugs" of today are the last stragglers of an over-aged mechanistic concept of Life. The brain gives no orders to the organisms, since the living has functioned without brain development for ages, merely by way of autonomic nerves or even mere protoplasm, i.e., by organized Orgone Energy functions. The brain is no more than an advanced central station of better impulse coordination, that's all.

With the fall of mechanistic thinking in physiology and the advance of bio-energetic thinking, motivation of human activity entered the scene. "Character" became the term denoting so-called bio-energetic, "structural" motivation, readable in "emotional expression."

This now 30 year old knowledge is not on the statute books. Life, however, and the science of life have advanced. The developments in the forms of human love life of the last 25 years have certainly demonstrated the deep bio-energetic changes in human behavior. Of this, many judges have taken practical, personal and professional notice; but human behavior and its bio-energetic motivation is not in judicial-procedural awareness, as it were. The results of this gap are insolvable legal problems, such as "Juvenile Delinquency." Irrationally based, little understood and therefore legally not manageable, procedures as those which characterized the attack upon Orgonomy by emotionally disturbed individuals in commerce and politics, are the results of the characterological gap in legal application of Irrational Motivation.

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Without careful study and integration of irrational motivation in legal procedure, nothing can be expected for due process in jurisdiction, in keeping with the advances in human development in this century. Injustice, due to lack of characterological knowledge concerning human irrational nature, must inevitably result. Unprotected, not understood and exposed to slander, irrational hatred of life, fear of bodily sensations, etc., Life is at present severely handicapped in maintaining itself. Still it is the only basic issue that counts, on which all the rest, including jurisprudence, depends.

If the irrational motivation of human activity were included in legal thinking, procedures and statutes, such problems would be much more easily accessible and solvable. The racial problem is bound up and locked in the irrational (Hitlerian) apprehension of the genital embrace between negro and white; this is the emotional, irrational motive in the racial conflict. Nature tends to merger of races in every respect; what aims at suppression of primal nature tends to keep segregation and racial hatred going.

There can be little doubt that such catastrophic entanglements of social administration as, for example, in the Clinton, Tennessee, racial segregation case, subterraneous pranksters were active to disorganize and prevent orderly, gradual integration of the races in America.

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On Laws Needed for the Protection of LIFE IN NEWBORNS and of TRUTH

(From Wilhelm Reich: "The Murder of Christ," 1951, given to Judge Sweeney on May 7th, 1956; Reply Brief for Wilhelm Reich, 16a-17a)

A careful study of the realm of social pathology reveals the fact that there exists no law in the U.S.A. which would directly protect factual truth against underhanded lie and attack motivated by irrational interests. Truth is at present at the mercy of chance. It depends entirely on whether a law officer is personally honest or dishonest, emotionally rational or irrational, subjectively inclined toward or against factual functions. It is most difficult to operate as a pioneer in new fields of human endeavor, if any emotionally sick individual anywhere on the social scene can—unhampered—destroy work or knowledge he dislikes, and if truth is in no position to defend itself against underhanded attack. It is obvious that the future of the U.S.A. and the world at large depends on the rational upbringing of the newborns in each generation which will enable them to make rational decisions as grown-ups. (See Wilhelm Reich: Children of the Future, OEB,* October, 1951.) There do not exist any laws as yet to protect newborns against harm inflicted upon them by emotionally sick mothers and other sick individuals. However, there are many old laws rendered obsolete long ago by progress in the understanding of the biology of man, which threaten progressive educators with extinction if they transgress technically these old laws. These facts, together with the operation on the social scene of emotionally sick

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*Orgone Energy Bulletin.

individuals, block progress and the search for better ways in medicine and education. Although laws which are serving the welfare of people at large can never accomplish factual changes, life affirmative laws can protect those who strive practically for betterment of the fate of humanity. Therefore, two laws, one to protect Life in Newborns, and a second to protect Truth against underhanded attacks (beyond the scope of libel laws which are not suited for this purpose), should be studied and formulated by legislatures, institutions of learning and foundations whose work is primarily devoted to securing human welfare and happiness.

To illustrate: Truthful and thorough investigation of natural love life in children and adolescents, one of the most crucial tasks in present day mental hygiene, is held up and rendered helpless by the single fact that any bio-pathic individual who himself has been emotionally warped in childhood or adolescence through frustration of his needs for love, is in a position to put in a complaint to an Attorney General's Office to the effect that those who investigate the subject of love life in childhood and adolescence, and make certain suggestions as to its solution, are committing a crime, the crime of "seduction of minors." If the attorney happens to agree emotionally with the complainant, the investigation of fact is completely at the mercy of chance. There exists, according to rich experience in actual situations, no provision on the statute books to prosecute the biopathic individual on the basis that his motivation is not truth-seeking, or helping children or adolescents, but only hate of such scientific procedures. The motivation of an accusation should always be taken into consideration, just as the motive for a murder is taken into consideration.

This example must suffice to illustrate the situation. The Archives of the Orgone Institute contain enough factual evidence to prove that the situation is bad indeed where pioneering efforts are burdened with the rather hopeless struggle with such irrationalism in addition to the factual difficulties entailed in the pioneering job.

(This is the text of a proposal made to the Congress of the U.S.A. in November, 1952 by The Wilhelm Reich Foundation.)

THE LOGICAL ERROR

in the Procedure before the Court

In times of stress and distress such as ours, it is appropriate to look occasionally backward in time while searching forward into the unknown.

The principles of jurisprudence developed from certain common laws of decent, life-positive conduct. The same principle which emerged from common laws of decent conduct also gave birth to certain abstractions of human experience. A certain "natural philosophy" always precedes and underlies advances in natural science. Critical religious thoughts precede religious developments. The Christian religious philosophy grew out of the principles of Judaism through criticism of rigidities in the Jewish common laws which had stifled the movement forward of society as a whole.

By the same token, certain novel trends of pure thinking usually precede and underlie social developments. Buddha's and Confucius' philosophy underlay life in Asiatic countries. Western philosophies in general derive their principles from Locke, Hume, and others in the 18th Century and from
(p. 53) "materialistic," "mechanistic" approaches of the philosophers, beginning with Buechner and leading up to Karl Marx in the 19th Century and the Russian Revolution, 1917. (An abused mechanistic materialism led to the recent mass murder in Hungary (1956).) German idealistic philosophy led to Hegel and the absolute Kaiser-State-Idea. This State Idea plunged the world into the first world war.

It is, most regrettably, unknown that Karl Marx was the first to dissolve a communist organization, the "Kommunisten Bund" in Germany in 1847. Already then a rampant Little Man philosophy of power drunkenness, combined with lack of will to learn, had appeared on the scene, foreshadowing, as it were, the mass murders of the Stalinite-Hitler type one hundred years later.

It has become obvious by now, in the second half of the 20th Century, that all these systems, true and forward driving as they were at their time, have failed to guide our generation along in the present chaos. With the masses of the Eurasian and African continent reaching out without technical or emotional preparedness for the fruits of an advanced technology, most systems of thought failed practically. Until then it was always someone "above" or "in favor of" or "against" the masses of living human beings who did the caring for, suppressing, or feeding or providing "for" people.

For the first time in the history of mankind, partially due to the great technological advances, the masses THEMSELVES aspire in this 20th Century to rule their own lives.

Having been deeply immersed in misery over the ages, a "period of written history of some 10 millennia," they want freedom; but they do not know what freedom really is like, how difficult, responsible, exacting at times to hold,
(p. 54) to preserve and to develop. They learned to die for freedom or liberties or abstract ideas. Now they die en masse in their own confusions. The leaders of the confusion are organized psychopathic individuals in government

("Higs")* who abuse to their own pathological ends the confusion of the past and present in the human multitudes: FASCISM in all its color in political parlance; Organized Emotional Plague in parlance of Bio-Psychiatry.

Now, this over-aged kind of thinking is beginning to go under. The masses are leaderless, without guiding direction, as it were.

WHERE IS THE NEW KIND OF THINKING THAT, EMERGING FROM THE CONFLICTS OF THE PAST, IS BECOMING THE BEACON INTO THE FUTURE?

If we take the present legal conflict as an example of confusion and entanglement instigated by Higs, we may not find the beacon, perhaps, but we may succeed in obtaining some first orientation. Our first steps will be highly theoretical in thinking, but very practical in real life as applied to the test case before the Supreme Court:

The 18th Century thinkers, the founding fathers of the American Law System, devised an abstract system of logical thought which was factless, formal to the extreme, still alive in England, inescapable in its conclusions, according to the following very much simplified form:

PREMISE ONE:	TWO X EQUAL ONE Y
PREMISE TWO:	ONE Z EQUALS ONE Y
CONCLUSION:	TWO X EQUAL ONE Z

This abstract logical thinking underlies most present-day abstract mathematical logic. The conclusions formed

*Hoodlums In Government

in this lawful manner are "necessary," i.e., inescapable conclusions. They are considered fool-proof, inevitable. They underlie our present legal thinking in the western world. They ran into much trouble and conflict with the realities of living social life with the advent of the international labor movement which took hold, in Europe at least, of the less rigid, more "practical" materialistic philosophy, deriving from Buechner and developed toward Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1848-1914).

According to the above logic, if two X equal one Z, then it follows that one X equals $\frac{1}{2}$ Z; this is logically perfectly true.

Let us, however, test this truth in living reality. Let us replace the abstract symbols, X, Y and Z, by living things. Let us put it thus:

PREMISE ONE:	TWO HORSES ARE EQUAL TO PULLING ONE LOADED CARRIAGE
PREMISE TWO:	ONE OX IS EQUAL TO PULLING ONE LOADED CARRIAGE.
CONCLUSION:	TWO HORSES EQUAL ONE OX (in pulling one loaded carriage)

This conclusion is logically and practically perfectly correct. There will be no conflict in that respect between an abstract logician and the practical driver of the specific carriage, i.e., the functional logician.

However, living life has certain specific qualities, called in ORGONOMY "FUNCTIONAL," which distinguish life from all other (mechanical) existence and set it apart in natural science, as it were. This can easily be shown by

pursuing the above logical conclusion further as we did with the abstract symbols, X, Y and Z.

ONE X EQUALS ONE-HALF Z

is a correct statement in fact as well as in formal logic.

IF it is true, as it truly is, that two horses are equal to one ox in pulling a loaded carriage, then it must also be true that:

ONE HORSE IS EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OX IN PULLING A LOADED CARRIAGE

This, however, is not so under any circumstances. One-half ox cannot pull anything whatever; it is dead.

At this point, the abstract, formal, factless procedure of reaching conclusions established by our 18th Century philosophers breaks down completely, becomes useless unless it takes into account the practical application of its abstractions and logical procedures in each single concrete living case, each time anew. What is called "conclusion" in abstract logic is the same as what we called "due process of law" or "legal procedure" in jurisdiction. These procedures are designed, as are the procedures of conclusion in logic, to arrive at the factual truth; to secure "due process"; to avoid error or judicial injustice.

However, it became quite obvious from our demonstration, that the abstract, formalistic, factless, legalistic procedure must lead to illogic, untruth and consequently to gross injustice if it omits the factual, concrete events in real living life. "One-half ox does NOT EQUAL one whole horse in pulling a loaded carriage." It is dead as a doornail. The abstract formal deduction has its limitations

and becomes false when it omits concrete living facts. Let us now apply this truth to the case, Wilhelm Reich versus the U. S. A., in the formal abstract-legal version, or WILHELM REICH VERSUS THE HIG, in the factual, concrete meaning of the actual case before the court. It is so very obvious: The FDA is NOT "The" U.S. Government. And may our good fate protect us from such identity.

The logical breakdown here looks like this:

PREMISE ONE:	DISOBEYAL OF COURT ORDERS IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.
PREMISE TWO:	DISOBEYAL OF COURT ORDERS WAS DONE BY WILHELM REICH.
CONCLUSION:	WILHELM REICH HAS COMMITTED A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Since criminal offenses are subjected to punishment, WR has to be punished; this according to abstract, formal, legal, logical procedure.

Still, everyone involved in these procedures knew well that Wilhelm Reich had committed no crime, that he was no criminal, that jailing him would be an extreme injustice, that the case should be dismissed. The true "criminals" were those who had instigated the assault upon the discovery of the life energy and had conspired to kill it and its discoverer by fraudulent

presentation to the Court. And, finally, WR had done a great service to the nation, to civil rights and principles of science by his resistance to organized evil.

The law procedure was obviously entangled in confusion. It was stuck in abstract, factless, unconcrete, mechanistic, legalistic thinking.

(p. 58)

All seemed logical and just by way of abstract formal procedure. All was so inescapably unjust in the face of the living, factual reality. Wilhelm Reich is just as little a criminal as half an ox can pull a carriage. And whoever is no criminal, whoever is innocent, has done his duty as a citizen in defying unlawful orders, should not be jailed. This is the functional conclusion from living life.

Where was the limitation of the truthfulness of abstract logics in the case: WILHELM REICH versus THE HIG?

The limitation lay in the omission of the FACTUAL background and true factual nature of the legal case; in the mechanistic, illogical, rigid separation of the facts of the civil complaint 1056, from the motives of the Discoverer not to appear in court; in the elimination of the factual motivating substance of the legal conflict at the trial by the lower court. The logical error rested fully on the failure to apply the legal abstraction in the concrete reality of living facts and indivisible processes; shortly, the legal procedure failed to be functional-factual in addition to being procedural.

> "If procedure is so designed that it kills truth and fact, then procedure, and not factual truth, must yield to revision.
> "If law is practiced in such a manner that quite obviously to everyone, the guilty one goes free and the innocent and decent one faces imprisonment, then the law practice must be changed as quickly and as radically as possible.
> "These are the ABC's of justice, obvious a priori."
> (Appeal Brief for WR, 5160, p. 49)

(p.59) Can it be that this FUNCTIONAL LOGIC is the searched-for new kind of thinking that may guide us along in the present chaos? We shall have to apply functional logic to actual social reality in order to tell. And thus we have reached the very substance of our test case:

Is a political mass murderer not a murderer to be routed from human society forever only because he is formally,"legally""posing" as a "statesman"?

Is a "diplomat," acting as a spy, not a traitor only because he is formally a "diplomat"?

Is a man a judge because he wears a black robe? Or because he knows right from wrong?

The chain of such factual arguments is endless. Does anyone really expect to guide the world to better conditions of living if touching hot potatoes of truth is further eschewed?

Does not, seen at close range, good breeding, "Bostonian" reluctance to "hurt feelings," or plain "pass-the-buck" philosophy contribute its share to commitments of mass murder? It certainly does.

It is true: Orders must be obeyed. But, we must add and never forget: Orders must themselves be lawful. Never forget this, lest we go down in history as traitors to mankind. Corrupt thinking has nearly succeeded in destroying our civil liberties; our natural rights; our hopes; the fruits of our toil; the cleanliness of our lives; the right to be bona fide wrong; the mercy toward bona fide error; trust among friends, between parents and children or lovers.

Are orders issued on principles of untruth, based on opinions only, not on facts, or distortion of facts according to expediency; falsification of history in the service of principled lie; eradication of integrity as a basic foundation of social law — are these "laws" LAWFUL laws? It is on the principle of unprincipled, arbitrary, unlawful orders that all tyranny rests.

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MY CONCLUSION IN THE APPEAL BRIEF
TO THE APPELLATE COURT

"We must set the principles of truthful conduct against the continued practices of pettifogging deceit in the service of evil and treason.

"We must reiterate the basic principles of decent conduct against deliberate misrepresentation and outright fraud perpetrated on Courts of Justice.

"We must adhere to and never let go of the principle which declares all judgments and orders null and void which were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation of facts. (See Excerpts of Hearing, November 4, 1955, R. 504-527 and Petitioners' Ex. 5, R. 85-104, 336, 'Atoms for Peace vs. the Hig.')

"The case should be dismissed and reopened again to procedures which will guarantee the absence of such deceit."

ORDERS HAVE TO BE LAWFUL ORDERS, BASED ON TRUTH AND NOT LIE, ON FACT AND NOT OPINION.

Orders have to be lawful to be obeyed, lest the judicial doors be widely open to intrusion of social evil.

This principle is now put to the test of jurisdictional decision within the framework of the American Constitution before the Supreme Court of the U.S.A.

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RELIEF SOUGHT

The Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

The decision of the Court of Appeals should be reversed.

Adequate judicial steps in legislation should be taken to prevent such dangerous entanglement of decent hard-working citizens by irrational administrative practices and unlawful orders.

Respectfully submitted,

by WILHELM REICH, M.D.
Counsel for Discovery of the
Cosmic Life Energy

Pro se

THE WILHELM REICH FOUNDATION

MICHAEL SILVERT, M.D.
Orgonomic Physician

Pro se

Washington
Jan. 10, 1957

(p. 1a)

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the First Circuit

Opinion of the Court
December 11, 1956

WOODBURY, Circuit Judge. The United States, on February 10, 1954, filed a complaint under §302(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 52 Stat. 1043, 21 U.S.C §332(a), in the United States District Court for the District of Maine asking for an injunction restraining the Wilhelm Reich Foundation, a Maine corporation, and Wilhelm Reich and Ilse Ollendorff, individuals residing in Rangeley, Maine, from violating §301(a) and (k) of the above Act by either introducing, or causing the introduction into interstate commerce, or, while being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce doing anything resulting in the misbranding of, certain devices known as "orgone energy accumulators,"* which it was alleged were adulterated within the meaning of §501(c) of the Act and misbranded within the meaning of §502(a) thereof. Service of the complaint and summons was duly made on the defendants on the same day that the complaint was filed.

* In their commonest form these are box-like structures in which the patient sits for treatment. It is asserted by the Government that these devices were being falsely held out to the public at large by the defendants as at least beneficial in the treatment of a great number of human ills ranging from cancer to the common cold.

(p. 2a)

The defendants entered no appearances and filed no answers. Indeed, in a letter to the judge of the court below dated February 25, 1954, the defendant, Dr. Wilhelm Reich, indicated unmistakably that he, at least, had no intention of filing either an appearance or an answer. Dr. Reich wrote to the court in part:

> "My factual position in the case as well as the world of science of today does not permit me to enter the case against the Food and Drug Administration, since such action would, in my mind, imply admission of the authority of this special branch of the government to pass judgment on primordial, pre-atomic, cosmic orgone energy."

On the day after this letter was written requests for admissions were propounded by the United States and served on each of the defendants. These requests were ignored, and on March 19, 1954, upon request of the United States, the default of each defendant was entered by the clerk of the court below. On the same day the United States moved for default judgment, its motion was granted, and the court immediately entered a decree of injunction as prayed for in the complaint. By the terms of this injunction the named defendants, and "each and all of their officers, agents, servants, employees, * * * and all persons in active concert or participation with them or any of them" were "perpetually enjoined and restrained" from indulging in the practices set out in detail in the complaint. Furthermore all orgone energy accumulators out on a rental basis or otherwise owned or controlled by the defendants were ordered recalled to the defendants' place of business in Rangeley, Maine, and there either destroyed or dismantled

(p. 3a)

for salvage under the supervision of employees of the Food and Drug Administration, and in addition all printed labels and order blanks for orgone energy accumulators, and certain listed descriptive literature pertaining thereto, were ordered destroyed.

Certified copies of the decree of injunction were served on the named defendants on March 22, 1954, and at the same time copies were either served or mailed to several other persons in the Rangeley area who were either employees of or contractors for the defendants in the manufacture and distribution of the devices. At the same time copies of the decree were also mailed to a number of duly licensed physicians in the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia area, most of whom specialized in psychiatry, who were known to have used orgone energy accumulators in the treatment of their patients. Included in this group was the appellant herein, Dr. Michael Silvert.

On March 30, 1954, the defendant Ilse Ollendorff as clerk of the corporate defendant sent a telegram to the United States Attorney for the District of Maine stating:

> "The Wilhelm Reich Foundation is far advanced in preparing full compliance with injunction of March 19, 1954 Stop An exact account of measures taken and still in progress will be sent to your office for your information."

No further account of measures taken to comply with the injunction was ever sent to the District Attorney, nor does it appear that in fact any such measures ever were undertaken.

Next, on May 5, 1954, the doctors in the New York-Philadelphia area referred to above, including as we have

(p. 4a)

already noted the appellant Dr. Michael Silvert, applied to the court below for leave to intervene. Their application was denied on November 17, 1954, in accordance with an opinion of the court below of that date recorded in 17 F.R.D. 96 (1954). This court affirmed on that opinion sub nom Baker v. United States, 221 F. 2d 957 (1955).

We turn now to the case before us which was initiated by the United States Attorney for the District of Maine on July 15, 1955, when, acting under §302(b) of the Act, he filed in the court below an information charging the Wilhelm Reich Foundation, Dr. Wilhelm Reich and Dr. Michael Silvert with failing and refusing to obey the injunction of March 19, 1954, and asking for an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged in criminal contempt for their misbehavior. The defendants appeared and filed motions to dismiss, which were denied; the United States moved to amend, its motion was allowed, and the defendants again moved to dismiss and their motions were again denied. They also filed several other motions, all of which were denied, and do not require description or discussion. It will suffice to say that the defendants were given full opportunity for hearing on every occasion.

Eventually, on May 3, 1956, the defendants, in accordance with their request, were put to trial by jury on their pleas of not guilty. They were found guilty by the jury and thereafter sentenced by the court, the corporation to a fine and the individuals to terms of imprisonment. These appeals are from the respective judgments of sentence.

The defendants did not contend below and do not urge here that the injunction of March 19, 1954, had in fact

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been obeyed. On the contrary, they admitted at the trial that no attempt had been made to comply with its terms. Their contention is that the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction. The individual appellants say that they, both individually and acting through the corporate defendant, of which Dr. Reich was the moving and guiding spirit, were engaged in basic scientific research

which no agency of the Government had jurisdiction to interfere with or control, and that furthermore and more specifically, the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction for the reason that it had been procured by fraud and deception practiced upon the court by officers and agents of the Food and Drug Administration. In addition Dr. Silvert contends that he is not bound by the injunction because he was not a defendant in the original suit in which it was issued and had not been served with process therein.

None of these contentions have any merit.

We turn first to Dr. Silvert's separate contention. It has been settled law for a long time that one who knowingly aids, abets, assists, or acts in active concert with, a person who has been enjoined in violating an injunction subjects himself to civil as well as criminal proceedings for contempt even though he was not named or served with process in the suit in which the injunction was issued or even served with a copy of the injunction. In Re Lennon, 166 U.S. 548, 554 (1897); Alemite Mfg. Corp. v. Staff, 42 F. 2d 832 (C.A. 2, 1930) and cases cited. See also Rule 65(d) F.R. Civ. P. The question then is whether Dr. Silvert had actual knowledge of the injunction of March 19, 1954, issued against the Wilhelm Reich Foundation, and Dr.

(p. 6a)

Wilhelm Reich and Ilse Ollendorff personally. There can be no doubt that he did. He was mailed a copy of that injunction when it was issued, he admitted at the trial that he read the injunction when he received it, and moreover he was one of those who moved to intervene in the suit in which it was issued. Thus it is abundantly clear that he knew of its existence and knew its terms.

The appellants' first jurisdictional contention does not deserve much comment or discussion. Its refutation is obvious from its mere statement. Of course the United States Government has power to forbid and power to take appropriate steps to prevent the transportation in interstate commerce of devices of alleged therapeutic value if they are adulterated or misbranded.

The appellants' second jurisdictional contention deserves only slightly more extended consideration. There can be no doubt whatever that Congress in §302(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act gave the District Court jurisdiction over the subject matter of the original suit. Nor can there be any doubt that the District Court obtained personal jurisdiction over the defendants in that suit by legal service of process upon them in Maine. This jurisdiction, once obtained, certainly would not be terminated by any fraud practiced upon the court by the successful litigant. On the contrary, the Court's jurisdiction would necessarily have to continue in order to permit the court to entertain an application by the victims of a successful litigant's fraud to vacate the injunction through the remedies and procedures for relief outlined in detail in Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co., 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

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And the remedies and procedures available to a defrauded litigant certainly do not include refusal to obey an injunction. It is too well settled to require a lengthy citation of cases that an injunction, temporary or permanent, must be obeyed as long as it is in force and effect: Howat v. Kansas, 258 U.S. 181 (1922); United States v. United Mine Workers of America, 330 U.S. 258, 289, et seq. (1947) and cases cited. Nor is this rule a mere technical quirk of procedure, for as the Supreme Court pointed out in Gompers v. Bucks Stove & Range Co., 221 U.S. 418, 450 (1911):

> "If a party can make himself a judge of the validity of orders which have been issued, and by his own act of disobedience set them aside, then are the courts impotent, and what the Constitution now fittingly calls

the 'judicial power of the United States' would be a mere mockery."

See also the remarks made by Mr. Justice Frankfurter at the bottom of page 311 and the top of page 312 of his concurring opinion in the United Mine Workers case, supra.

It follows that the court below did not err in refusing to permit the defendants at their trial for contempt to show in their defense that officers and agents of the Food and Drug Administration had procured the injunction of March 19, 1954, by fraud perpetrated upon the court.

Although the court's refusal to permit the defendants to show fraud in procuring the injunction is the only error asserted by them to have occurred at their trial, we have nevertheless, because the defendants were not represented by counsel in the court below and only partially on appeal, examined the record with particular care. We find

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ample evidence that Dr. Reich and the Wilhelm Reich Foundation deliberately refused to obey the injunction and that Dr. Silvert aided and abetted them in flouting it. Nor do we find any erroneous rulings of law. Indeed, it is evident from the record that throughout the trial the presiding judge solicitously protected the appellants' rights and gave them full opportunity to present every defense available to them under the law.

Judgment will be entered affirming the judgments of the District Court.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For The First Circuit

JUDGMENT

December 11, 1956

This cause came on to be heard on the record on appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, and was argued by Wilhelm Reich, pro se, and Michael Silvert, pro se, and by counsel for The Wilhelm Reich Foundation, appellant, and for appellee.

Upon consideration whereof, It is now here ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows: The judgments of the District Court are affirmed.

By the Court:

/s/ ROGER A. STINCHFIELD

Clerk.

(cc. Messrs. Haydon and Maguire, and Messrs. Reich and Silvert.)

(For judgments of District Court, see R. 534-539)

(p. 10a)

EXCERPTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION

Article III, Section 2:

"1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, or subjects.

"2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

"3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed."

(p. 11a)

Article III, Section 3:

"1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

"2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

BACKGROUND AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF WILHELM REICH

(From the Orgone Energy Bulletin, Vol. V, Nos. 3-4, 1953, burned on Court order August, 1956.)

Wilhelm Reich's basic scientific discoveries include the following: Orgasm theory and technique of Character-Analysis (1923-34); Respiratory block and muscular armor (1928-34); Sex-economic self-regulation of primary natural drives in their distinction from secondary, perverted drives (1928-34); The role of irrationalism and human sex-economy in the origin of dictatorship of all political denominations (1930-34); The orgasm reflex (1934); The bio-electrical nature of sexuality and anxiety (1935-36); Orgone energy vesicles, BIONS, (1936-39); Origin of the cancer cell from bionously disintegrated animal tissue, and the organization of protozoa from bionously disintegrated moss and grass (1936-39); T-bacilli in sarcoma (1937); Discovery of the bio-energy (Orgone Energy) in SAPA Bions (1939), in the atmosphere (1940); Invention of the Orgone Energy Accumulator (1940); and the Orgone Energy Field Meter (1944); Experimental Orgone Therapy of

the Cancer Biopathy (1940-45); Experimental investigation of primary biogenesis (Experiment XX, 1945);

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Method of Orgonomic Functionalism (1945); Emotional Plague of man as a disease of the bio-energetic equilibrium (1947); Orgonometric equations (1949-50); Hypothesis of cosmic superimposition of two orgone energy streams at the basis of hurricanes and galaxy formation (1951); Anti-nuclear radiation effects of Orgone Energy (The Oranur Experiment, First Report, 1947-51).

Wilhelm Reich was born on March 24, 1897, in Imperial Austria, as the son of a well-to-do farmer. His mother language was German. Until 1938, Wilhelm Reich (hereafter, WR) was an Austrian (Viennese citizen). He had no religious education. He adheres to no religious creed and to no political party.

WR's early education (1903-07) was as a private student. He passed his examinations at an Austro-German public school. He attended a German high school between 1907 and 1915, preparing for natural sciences, and graduated in 1915 with "Stimmeneinhelligkeit". His best subjects were German, Latin and Natural Science.

WR's interest in biology and natural science was created early by the life on the farm, close to agriculture, cattle-breeding, etc., in which he took part every summer and during the harvest. Between his 8th and 12th years, he had his own collection and breeding laboratory of butterflies, insects, plants, etc., under the guidance of a private teacher. The natural life functions, including the sexual function, were familiar to him as far back as he can remember. That may well have determined his later strong inclination, as a bio-psychiatrist, toward the biological

(p. 13a)

foundation of the emotional life of man, and also his bio-physical discoveries in the fields of Medicine and Biology, as well as Education.

After the death of his father, in 1914, WR, at the age of 17, directed the farm work quite on his own, without interrupting his studies, until the war disaster put an end to this work and destroyed all property in 1915. He was in the Austrian Army from 1915 to 1918, a lieutenant from 1916 to 1918.

WR entered the Medical School of the University of Vienna in 1918, earning his living and paying his way through school by tutoring fellow students in premedical subjects. War veterans were permitted to complete the 6-year course in 4 years. WR passed the 18 Rigorosa in 18 medical subjects except one easily, and in all the premedical subjects received "excellent" ("ausgezeichnet"). He was graduated and obtained the M.D. degree in July, 1922, from the University of Vienna.

During his last year of medical school, WR took postgraduate work in Internal Medicine at the University Clinics of Ortner and Chvostek at University Hospital, Vienna. He continued his postgraduate education in Neuro-Psychiatry for 2 years (1922-24) at the Neurological and Psychiatric University Clinic under Professor Wagner-Jauregg, and worked one year in the disturbed wards under Paul Schilder. His postgraduate study also included attendance at polyclinical work in hypnosis and suggestive therapy at the same University Clinic and special courses and lectures in biology at the University of Vienna. Also, while still in medical school, in October 1920, WR attained membership in the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society, then under Professor Sigmund Freud.

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WR began psychoanalytic and psychiatric private practice in 1922. By 1933, the demands of work in orgone energy research required the termination of private practice.

WR was First Clinical Assistant at Freud's Psychoanalytic Polyclinic in Vienna (under the directorship of Dr. Edward Hitschmann) from its foundation in 1922 until 1928; Vice-Director of the Polyclinic, 1928-1930, and Director of the Seminar for Psychoanalytic Therapy at the same institution, 1924-1930. As a member of the faculty of the Psychoanalytic Institute in Vienna, 1924-1930, WR gave lectures on clinical subjects and biopsychiatric theory. He did research in the social causation of the neurosis at the Polyclinic from 1924, and at mental hygiene consultation centers in various districts in Vienna (Sozialistische Gesellschaft fuer Sexualberatung und Sexualforschung), centers which he founded and led from 1928 through 1930. He continued his mental hygiene work in Berlin, 1930-33, as lecturer at the Psychoanalytic Clinic and at the Worker's College, and as head physician in mental hygiene centers of various cultural organizations in Berlin and other German cities.

Between 1934-39, WR lectured and did research in orgone biophysics at the Psychological Institute of the University of Oslo, Norway.

The Orgone Energy Laboratory was transferred by WR to Forest Hills, New York, WR coming to the U.S.A. on a non-quota Professor visa, in August, 1939. He was Associate Professor of Medical Psychology at the New School for Social Research, New York, 1939-41, giving lectures on orgone biophysics.

(p. 15a)

The Orgone Institute was founded by WR in 1942 in New York, and in the same year 280 acres of land were acquired in Maine and called "Orgonon", the future home of Orgonomy, the Science of the Life Energy. The Wilhelm Reich Foundation was founded in Maine, 1949, by students and friends, to preserve the Archives of WR and to secure the future of WR's discovery of the Cosmic Orgone Energy.

GLOSSARY

A new scientific discipline must employ new terms if old ones are inapplicable. Orgonomy introduced the following terms:

ANORGONIA. The condition of diminished or lacking orgonity (q.v.).

ARMOR. See character armor, muscular armor.

BIONS. Energy vesicles representing transitional stages between non-living and living substance. They constantly form in nature by a process of disintegration of inorganic and organic matter, which process it has been possible to reproduce experimentally. They are charged with orgone energy (q.v.), i.e., Life Energy and may develop into protozoa and bacteria.

CHARACTER. An individual's typical structure, his stereotype manner of acting and reacting. The orgonomic concept of character is functional and biological, and not a static, psychological or moralistic concept.

(p. 16a)

CHARACTER-ANALYSIS. Originally a modification of the customary psychoanalytic technique of symptom analysis, by the inclusion of the character and character resistance into the therapeutic process. However, the discovery of the muscular armor necessitated the development of a new technique, namely vegetotherapy. The later discovery of organismic orgone energy ("bioenergy") and the concentration of atmospheric orgone energy with an

orgone energy accumulator necessitated the further development of character-analytic vegetotherapy into an inclusive, biophysical orgone therapy. (See physical and psychiatric orgone therapy.)

CHARACTER ARMOR. The sum total of typical character attitudes, which an individual develops as a blocking against his emotional excitations, resulting in rigidity of the body, lack of emotional contact, "deadness." Functionally identical with the muscular armor. (q.v.)

CHARACTER, GENITAL. The un-neurotic character structure, which does not suffer from sexual stasis and, therefore, is capable of natural self-regulation on the basis of orgastic potency.

CHARACTER, NEUROTIC. The character which, due to chronic bioenergetic stasis operates according to the principle of compulisve moral regulation.

(p. 17a)

EMOTIONAL PLAGUE. The neurotic character in destructive action on the social scene.

MUSCULAR ARMOR. The sum total of the muscular attitudes (chronic muscular spasms) which an individual develops as a block against the break-through of emotions and organ sensations, in particular anxiety, rage, and sexual excitation.

ORGASM. The unitary involuntary convulsion of the total organism at the acme of the genital embrace. This reflex, because of its involuntary character and the prevailing orgasm anxiety, is blocked in most humans of civilizations which suppress infantile and adolescent genitality.

ORGASTIC IMPOTENCE. The absence of orgastic potency. It is the most important characteristic of the average human of today, and--by damming up biological (orgone) energy in the organism--provides the source of energy for all kinds of biopathic symptoms and social irrationalism.

ORGASTIC POTENCY. Essentially, the capacity for complete surrender to the involuntary convulsion of the organism and complete discharge of the excitation at the acme of the genital embrace. It is always lacking in neurotic individuals. It presupposes the presence or establishment of the genital character, i.e., absence of a pathological character armor and muscular armor. Orgastic potency is usually not distinguished from erective and ejaculative potency, both of which are only prerequisites of orgastic potency.

(p. 18a)

ORGONE ENERGY. Primordial Cosmic Energy; universally present and demonstrable visually, thermically, electroscopically and by means of Geiger-Mueller counters. In the living organism: Bio-energy, Life Energy. Discovered by Wilhelm Reich between 1936 and 1940.

ORANUR denotes orgone energy in a state of excitation induced by nuclear energy. (DOR denotes Deadly OR energy.)

ORGONE THERAPY

Physical Orgone Therapy: Application of physical orgone energy concentrated in an orgone energy accumulator to increase the natural bio-energetic

resistance of the organism against disease.

Psychiatric Orgone Therapy: Mobilization of the orgone energy in the organism, i.e., the liberation of biophysical emotions from muscular and character armorings with the goal of establishing, if possible, orgastic potency.

ORGONITY. The condition of containing orgone energy; the quantity of orgone energy contained.

ORGONOMETRY. Quantitative orgonomic research.

ORGONOMIC ("ENERGETIC") FUNCTIONALISM. The functional thought technique which guides clinical and experimental orgone research. The guiding principle is that of the identity of variations in their common functioning principle (CFP).

(p. 19a)

This thought technique grew in the course of the study of human character formation and led to the discovery of the functional organismic and cosmic orgone energy, thereby proving itself to be the correct mirroring of both living and non-living basic natural processes.

ORGONOMY. The natural science of the cosmic orgone energy.

ORGONOTIC. Qualities concerning the orgonity of a system or a condition.

SEX-ECONOMY. The body of knowledge within Orgonomy which deals with the economy of the biological (orgone) energy in the organism, with its energy household.

STASIS. The damming-up of Life Energy in the organism, thus the source of energy for biopathy and irrationalism.

STASIS ANXIETY. The anxiety caused by the stasis of sexual energy in the center of the organism when its peripheral orgastic discharge is inhibited.

STASIS NEUROSIS. All somatic disturbances which are the immediate result of the stasis of sexual energy, with stasis anxiety at its core.

WORK DEMOCRACY. The functioning of the natural and intrinsically rational work relationships between human beings. The concept of work democracy represents the

(p. 20a)

established reality (not the ideology) of these relationships which, though usually distorted because of prevailing armoring and irrational political ideologies, are nevertheless at the basis of all social achievement.

TESTIMONY OF PETER MILLS
(R. 348-354)

(All emphasis by WR)

PETER MILLS, a witness, called by and on behalf of the defendants, first being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Direct Examination by Dr. Reich:

Dr. Reich: Here is the first Exhibit, Mr. Mills. This was taken from the records about your activities in connection with what you did for us. Mr. Mills, what is this?

Mr. Mills: This is a table of events from the records. What is your question, Doctor?

The Court: I presume, Mr. Mills, that all he means is this: To the best of your knowledge, is this a fair representation of your activities.

Dr. Reich: This is an abstract of our association?

Mr. Mills: I don't know.

Dr. Reich: Would you please inspect it?

Mr. Mills: I am presented, Your Honor, with an eight-page list of items and dates and I am in no position to verify or deny.

The Court: Do you have any reason to challenge any of it from your memory?

(p. 21a)

Mr. Mills: No, I have no reason to challenge it but I haven't any reason to confirm it either, Your Honor, as they are listed. I could state, generally, that I would try to be responsive to any questions that the examiner asks.

The Court: They have a right to show the transactions. If we have to go through the books and take item by item, and you use the charts and books, I think you should check that this noontime and let us see if it is a fair and accurate representation. He asked you if that is a fair representation of your activities in relation to the corporation.

Mr. Mills: Well, I am looking at the photograph, and it bears my signature, which I recognize as a statement, as a Notary Public, on August 11, 1947. I believe that was the first contact that I had with Dr. Reich. Dr. Reich called at my office to have a Notary take a statement and I notarized that statement and I affixed my name on it.

Dr. Reich: There are dozens of them?

Mr. Mills: There was one other occasion.

The Court: I am going to ask you to hand that list to Mr. Mills and I am going to ask you during the recess to check, so far as you can, whether that is a fair representation of your activities.

(Recess 12:20-2:05)

MR. MILLS resumes the stand:

Dr. Reich: Mr. Mills, did you look through the material?

Mr. Mills: I did.

Dr. Reich: Is it authentic material in connection with your connection with Orgone Institute and the Wilhelm Reich Foundation?

(p. 22a)

Mr. Mills: I did not get the first few words?

Dr. Reich: Is this material legal material which you have handled in your function as a counsel for the Foundation, for the Orgone Institute, and for many of its employees and directors?

Mr. Mills: It is not.

The Court: Let me ask you this: Is that list a fair representation of activities in which you were engaged in relation to the corporation or some of its subsidiaries?

Mr. Mills: It is not, Your Honor.

Dr. Reich: Mr. Mills, have you been the counsel of the Corporation of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation? Did you incorporate the papers and sign all documents?

Mr. Mills: Part of your question I would say in the affirmative. I was at one time counsel for the Corporation, and I was the attorney at the time it was incorporated.

Dr. Reich: Did you act as counsel for the Corporation?

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Dr. Reich: That was in 1949?

Mr. Mills: I think 1950 or 1951.

Dr. Reich: The Wilhelm Reich Foundation was incorporated by you as a lawyer in 1949. Isn't that true?

Mr. Mills: I was the attorney at the time of the incorporation.

Dr. Reich: You partook in the meetings of the physicians who constituted the board of trustees of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation?

Mr. Mills: Some of them.

Dr. Reich: But you were our counsellor, our attorney?

(p. 23a)

Mr. Mills: On some matters.

Dr. Reich: Yes, on basic matters, some of our legal matters, from 1949 to 1952?

Mr. Mills: I believe that that is correct.

Dr. Reich: That is about three years?

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Dr. Reich: The documents which pertain to this service, that you rendered, are in there?

Mr. Mills: I couldn't say all of them are in there, but certainly many of them are.

Dr. Reich: Would you permit that I submit this material as evidence?

The Court: The question is: Does he agree that this material, which he identifies, substantially or partially, represents his transactions. Will you agree that that be put in evidence?

Mr. Mills: I would not agree to agree or disagree. I would not from my review of it.

Dr. Reich: My question was, do these documents pertain to your service as our counsel?

Mr. Mills: There is a great deal more in these documents that I have no knowledge of.

Dr. Reich: Would you agree to eliminate those which do not pertain to your service as counsel?

Mr. Mills: I would agree that many of these are. There are corporation papers here. There are many other things which certainly appear to be authentic.

Dr. Reich: For instance, one or two examples—one document there appears to be a notarization?

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Dr. Reich: Another notarization is a very important, crucial document pertaining to what we called Vacor Phenomenon. Do you remember that?

Mr. Mills: I do.

Dr. Reich: You do?

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Dr. Reich: The fact that I want to establish here is only one. You were for three years—for more than three years—a good friend of ours and a counselor?

Mr. Mills: That's correct. I was professionally, but not intimately.

Dr. Reich: There was some private contact?

Mr. Mills: Yes, a cup of coffee.

The Court: With cream and sugar in it?

Dr. Reich: That's right.

Dr. Reich: Now, Mr. Mills, the problem which is before us here, in this legal case—I think the Court will permit me, as a human being, to ask one central question which pertains to the Injunction since you are the counsel for the opponent.

Mr. Mills: Are you asking me a question or testifying?

Dr. Reich: I am leading up to my question. My question is now why you changed from our counsel to be the counsel for the opponents?

Dr. Reich: This problem, Your Honor, I submit to you to be admitted in Court.

The Court: Well, what is your question?

Dr. Reich: My question is, under the circumstances, what reasons, or what facts induced Mr. Mills after being our counsel for three years, and I regarded him as a good friend, to be our opponent's counsel, and the one to
(p.25a) prosecute me and Dr. Silvert as criminals?

The Court: That is a fair question if there is anything.

Mr. Mills: The question is, what prompted me?

Dr. Reich: What made you change your mind?

Mr. Mills: I have never changed my mind. I am not conscious of changing changing my mind.

The Court: Wait a minute. The original question was what prompted you to change sides.

Mr. Mills: I never changed sides. I first made my connections, I believe, with you on August 29, 1952. I never advised you on matters concerning the Pure Food and Drug Administration. I did not read the law with respect to the Pure Food and Drug Administration. I did not know it had any application in this business. You did not advise me.

Dr. Reich: In 1952 you stopped being our counsel, and then in 1954—I think it is 1953, because we have information that the complaint was here in court for a long time, and you were the attorney for the opponent in 1952. Do you remember that in 1952 to put it correctly and legally, that you were present at a meeting with the Pure Food and Drug Administration * * *?

Mr. Mills: I do not.

The Court: Let him finish the question.

Dr. Reich: You don't know?

Mr. Mills: That's right.

Dr. Reich: You do not remember the meeting where the physicians were there in my study, in the Observatory?

Mr. Mills: The only recollection I have with reference to the Pure Food and Drug Administration, in your connection,

(p. 26a)

is one afternoon we were on the premises, you and I, and you said to me "spies--The Pure Food and Drug Administration * * *"

Dr. Reich: I do not remember that, but do not interrogate me. I will ask you questions. You will have plenty of time to interrogate me later. I am sorry, but that was out of step. Are you convinced that I am trying to get out the truth here?

Mr. Mills: I presume so.

Dr. Reich: Will you agree with me also that it is the job and the task and the obligation of everyone to get out the truth?

Mr. Mills: I certainly do.

Dr. Reich: You will certainly agree that the function of the District Attorney is not to prosecute by all means and to convict, but to find the truth? I will appreciate it if you will help to find the truth.

Mr. Mills: I certainly agree with you. I will try to help you.

The Court: You are getting argumentative. You have shown he was your counsel for three years. You can argue the rest of it when you argue your case, but I do not think you ought to pursue it any further.

(p. 27a)

THE FRAUD AND THE CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS*

(Legal Summary)

The information charging the petitioners with contempt was filed by their former attorney who is now the United States Attorney for the District of Maine (R. 348, et seq., and Appeal Brief for WR, pp. 7r-43r, Appendix to Brief). It was charged that Reich and the Foundation failed to comply with the injunction (R. 470, et seq.).

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*The injunction should not have been granted. The order was entirely void. Although it was called to the attention of the Court of Appeals, it overlooked the overwhelming weight of judicial authority to the effect that a person charged with contempt may always show in his defense that an order is void. (Ex parte Rowland (1882) 104 US 604, 26 L ed 861; Ex parte Fisk (1884) 113 US 713, 28 L. ed 1117, 5 S Ct 724; Re Ayers (1887) 123 US 443, 31 L ed 216, 8 S Ct 164; Re Sawyer (1888) 124 US 200, 31 L ed 402, 8 S Ct 482; Ex parte Buskirk (1896, CA 4th) 72 F 14; Ex parte Robinson (1906, CA 9th) 144 F 835; Lewis v. Peck (1907, CA 7th Ill) 154 F 273, cert den 207 US 593, 52 L ed 355, 28 S Ct 258; Brougham v. Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. (1913, CA 2d NY) 205 F. 857; Abbott v. Eastern Massachusetts Street R. Co. (1927, CA 1st Mass) 19 F 2d 463; Beauchamp v. United States (1935, CA 9th Cal) 76 F 2d 663; Russell v. United States (1936, CA 8th Minn) 86 F 2d 389; Graham v. United States (1938, CA 9th Cal) 99 F 2d 746; Western Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Gotfried (1943, CA 9th Cal) 136 F 2d 98; United States v. DeParcq (1947, CA 7th Ill) 164 F 2d 124; Pueblo Trading Co. v. El Camino Irrig. Dist. (1948, CA 9th Cal) 169 F 2d 212, cert den 335 US 911, 93 L ed 444, 69 S Ct 482; United States ex rel. White v. Walsh (1949, CA 7th Ill) 174 F 2d 49; Evans v. Pack (1878, CC Mich) 2 Flipp 267, F Cas No. 4566; United States v. Debs (1894, CC ILL) 64 F 724; Foot v. Buchanan (1902, CC Miss) 113 F 156; American Lighting Co. v. Public Service Corp. (1904, CC NY) 134 F 129; United States v. Atchison, T. & S. F. R. Co. (1905, CC Mo) 142 F 176; Brotherhood of R. & S. S. Clerks v. Texas & N. O. R. Co. (1928, DC Tex) 24 F 2d 426, mod on reh 25 F 2d 876, affd (CA5th) 33 F 2d 13, which is affd 281 US 548, 74 L ed 1034, 50 S Ct 427). (Citations from Reply Brief for The Wilhelm Reich Foundation by Counsel Charles Haydon, pp. 4-5.)

(p. 28a)

Immediately, the Foundation and WR moved to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction (R. 463-464). Then, on October 10, 1955 motions were made and argued on behalf of all of the petitioners to dismiss the information and vacate the decree of injunction for suppression and falsification of evidence (R. 468, 484).

In order further to demonstrate the fraud and suppression which appellants prove permeated the entire case from its inception, on November 4, 1955, Wilhelm Reich argued his motion to show "illegal misrepresentation in Court of pertinent facts" (R. 500). The motion was denied on that day, despite the argument of Reich that he sought to proceed "with enumeration of the misrepresentations of pertinent facts" (R. 513). He was prevented from so doing by the Court. At that time none of the appellants were represented by counsel (R. 504 and Petitioners' Exs. 4 and 5, R. 1-104, 336).

Thereafter on November 17, 1955, the appellant Reich sought to inspect material subpoenaed from the Food & Drug Administration, including reports on actual experiments, but that motion was denied as well (R. 530).

No testimony was permitted to be taken and no hearings were held on any of the motions, which were all denied.

Again, at the trial itself, the Court prevented the development of such evidence of fraud by the petitioners when it ruled at virtually the outset of the trial:

(p. 29a)

"I am not interested in anything that took place prior to the issuance of the injunction." (R. 121)

The rulings of the Court below deprived the petitioners of the opportunity to show that the entire decree was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy, and that they were thus convicted without due process of law.

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"Books that Touch Life"

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DO NOT DISTURB: The Emotional Plague in Education, by Jerome Eden
This monograph expresses the rational anger of a Functional Educator who, for several years in both public & private schools, was "shot at" from ambush by pestilential people who were not motivated by a sincere desire to educate children, but who desired to crush any real work in that direction.
Mimeographed: 8½ x 11", with Cover...28pp, $1.00

SUFFER THE CHILDREN: Fascism vs. Freedom in Education, by J. Eden
A book for anyone interested in the development of happy, healthy, democratic children: based upon the author's teaching experiences in public and private schools, from the "Blackboard Jungle" of New York City to the "better" schools of suburban communities. It deals vividly and trenchantly with the prevailing sexual misery of children and adolescents which is at the roots of present-day juvenile delinquency.
Hard cover, clothbound: 168pp., $3.00

OUR PLANET IS IN TROUBLE: The Fight of Wilhelm Reich, M.D. for Life on Earth...Dr. Reich made crucial medical, sociological, and cosmic discoveries which threaten the existence of commercial interests now thriving on human misery and ignorance. The Red Facists, directed from Moscow, succeeded in stopping Dr. Reich's vital research. His books were burned and banned in August, 1956 in the USA, and Dr. Reich died in a federal penitentiary in 1957. This volume contains Public Court Documents: The Injunction banning Dr. Reich's books & research, his "Response", and his "Writ of Certiorari" to the U.S. Supreme Court. 60pp, Mimeographed...$2.00

MEMOIR OF F.A. MESMER (1799) 68pp, limited hand-set & printed edition $2.00...

MAXIMS ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM, by F.A. Mesmer, Clothbound, 78pp, $3.00

Translated by Jerome Eden, these books are the first English translations of Dr. Mesmer's original Principles and Procedures respectively. Dr. Mesmer's original work, as contained in these two books, demonstrates once again how the Emotional Plague kills by silence, defamation, or distortion, the vital findings of a pioneer scientist.

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NJLP:JJM August 24, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following book review of "Science Versus Crime", by Henry Morton Robinson, was prepared in this unit:

Reviewing a historical background of man's dealing with criminals and what has been considered evidence in criminal cases, the author cites interesting cases which show the gradual world wide progress made in scientific crime detection. In a general discussion of crime is noted that "today there is no single source or volume from which the slightly apocalyptic vision of the new police science may be derived". Throughout the book, the author commends the Bureau under the Director's guidance, the material concerning the Bureau, its facilities, activities being handled in an efficacious manner.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Though the subject matter of the text covered, scientifically scrutinized, may be found faulty and the author over zealous upon occasion, the lay reader will find it an intense informative recital of cases exemplifying methods in scientific crime detection.

DEC 2 - 1935

Chapters are devoted to the fields of Fingerprinting, Firearms Identification, Inks, Questioned Documents and Handwriting, Photography, Toxicology, Blood Tests, Wood Experts and the Hauptmann case, Dust, Moulage, Safe Cracking, Dissemination of Police Alarms, Science of obtaining confessions from 1200 B. C. to the Lie Detector, and finally in a chapter entitled "Social Indictment", is observed that our American Police Agencies have not availed themselves of the methods developed by science for the detection and apprehension of criminals. Poor personnel is deplored, resulting in the "ghastly police tipstavery" which was shown in "the opening chapter of the Lindbergh case".

"Science versus Crime" affords the Special Agent not only a pleasant review of subjects with which he should be thoroughly conversant, but, also brings to mind the vast possibilities of application of scientific methods to crime detection and criminal apprehension, through the author's many case examples.

Respectfully,

Edward Scheidt.

DE LA CRYPTOGRAPHIE, published by Payot and C, Paris, 1918, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .L 27.

This book was not written as a complete exposition of cryptography, but on the other hand it is considered generally as criterion. It does describe the principal systems, gives a brief statement with reference to the history of the subject and includes various frequency tables which would be useful in the work of the laboratory in some cases. These frequency tables are arranged for the French language, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. The book is written in French and has not been read by the writer.

62-46855-1X

INDEXED

COURS de CRYPTOGRAPHIE, published by Berger-Levrault, Editeurs, Nancy-Paris-Strasbourg, 1925, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .G 53.

This is a technical discussion of advanced transposition and substitution ciphers. The dictionary systems are also discussed. This is probably a very valuable book but because it is written in French the writer is unable to utilize it.

62-46855-1X1

INDEXED

FORMULAE for the Solution of GEOMETRICAL TRANSPOSITION CIPHERS, by Captain Lenox R. Lohr, C.E., U.S.A., and William F. Friedman, published by Riverbank Laboratories, Geneva, Illinois, 1918, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .L 83.

This is another text book apparently in a mail order school which existed in 1918. This particular pamphlet is devoted entirely to geometrical transposition cipher systems and a means of deciphering them, which was developed in the Riverbank Laboratories.

62-46855-182

INDEXED

THE AMERICAN BLACK CHAMBER - by Herbert O. Yardley - published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

This is a narrative history of the development of State Department and Military Intelligence code cryptographic bureaus. In only a partial way are methods of deciphering codes referred to. Some of the most famous war ciphers are given.

62-46855-1X3

INDEXED

7

MICRO-CHEMISTRY OF POISONS - By THEODORE G. WORMLEY, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology - University of Pennsylvania - 1885 - Library of Congress RA 1211 .W9.

This is a standard work on Toxicology with an appendix giving detailed methods of the microscopic examination of blood. This is out of date but an authority and reference work.

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62-46855-1X4

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
30 OCT 16 1964

LEGAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY - Ralph W. Webster,
W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia.

This is a technical reference work on all phases of legal medicine even to the legal procedure and similar matters. The chapters on the identification of the living and the dead, diagnosis of causes of death and the statement of the effects of various causes of death are exhaustive and very valuable. There is a very good chapter giving the technical details of almost all of the recognized tests of blood stains. There is also a very good exposition of medical examinations in sexual offenses. The examination of stains is given preferred treatment.

The above constitutes the first portion of the book and the remainder is entirely devoted to Toxicology, being an authority on all phases of this subject.

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62-46855-1X5

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
30 OCT 15 1964

BLOOD-STAINS - by Major W. D. Sutherland (Great Britain's Indian Medical Service) 1907 - Library of Congress RA 1061.S8.

This is a manual giving the technical details of the various methods of testing blood stains, including chemical tests, spectroscopic, microscopic and serological. Agglutination and precipitin tests are fully covered. There is also given in this connection a short statement of the history of the subject. There are included in the volume various references to particular cases and a bibliography. The plates or microscopic photographs are good.

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62-46855-1X6

INDEXED

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30 OCT

CIPHER STORIES PUZZLE BOOK - by Kenneth S. Cooper - published by Lewis Copeland Company, New York, Library of Congress Class GV1507, Book .C5C6.

This gives a number of cipher cross word puzzles for children.

62-46855-1X7

INDEXED

THE APPLICABILITY TO MEDICO-LEGAL PRACTICE IN INDIA OF THE BIOCHEMICAL TESTS FOR THE ORIGIN OF BLOOD-STAINS - By Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Sutherland, Medical Department of the Government of India - Scientific Memoirs No. 39, published by the Indian Government at Calcutta, 1910. Library of Congress RA 1061 .S85.

This is a short history of the examination of blood stains and a description of the writer's experience in the examination of blood stains of apes and his experiments with the use of the precipitin test, giving technical data as to the method applied and results obtained. Descriptions of various criminal cases are given.

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INDEXED

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30 OCT 15 1964

CODED LIMERICKS - by S. B. Dickson - published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1925, Library of Congress Class PN6231, Book .L5D5.

This is a series of limericks written in cipher to be decoded by the readers, together with illustrations of the methods of deciphering the limericks. The Gold-Bug by Edgar Allan Poe is also printed.

62 - 46855-1X9

INDEXED

ZIFFERN UND ZIFFERNSYSTEME DER KULTURVOLKER IN ALTER UND NEUER ZEIT - von - Dr. Eugen Loffler - published by Leipzig und Berlin Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1912, Library of Congress Class QA141, Book .L7.

This is a description of the various technical symbols used in different countries by scientific workers and mathematicians.

62 - 46855-1X10

INDEXED

ZIFFERN UND ZIFFERNSYSTEME II. TEIL DIE ZAHLZEICHEN IM MITTELALTER UND IN DER NEUZEIT - von - DR. EUGEN LOFFLER - published by Leipzig und Berlin Verlag und Druck von B. G. Teubner, Library of Congress Class QA141, Book .L7, 1919.

This is a description of the various technical symbols used in different countries by scientific workers and mathematicians.

62-46855-1X11

INDEXED

BLOOD IMMUNITY AND RELATIONSHIP - By George H. F. Nuttall, Lecturer in Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Cambridge. Library of Congress QP 91.N88.

This gives the description and results of what are considered authoritative tests made in an exhaustive manner in the pathological laboratory of the University of Cambridge about 1902. The data included in the book are used as a reference and considered authoritative by analysts today. A great many different kinds of substances are used in making the test and this is also true of the number of animals included. It is a good reference book to have in the library.

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62-46855-1X12

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
80 OCT 15 1964

THE RIDDERHAND (Semi-Shorthand) - published by Corneil Ridderhof, Times Building, New York, Library of Congress Class Z56, Book .R54.

This is a system of shorthand or as the authors say semi-shorthand which consists of omitting letters in words and writing certain lines which represent sounds.

NOT RECORDED
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INDEXED

Journal of the Anthropological Institute - On Human Hair as a Race Character - by Dr. Pruner Bey - Library of Congress Class GNw, Book .A3.

Page 71 of the volume of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, published by Trubner and Company in 1877, appears the article on human hair by Dr. Pruner-Bey. This article shows the results of the microscopical examination of hair for the purpose of investigating the possibility of determining race in hairs alone. The conclusion of the writer was that race could be told from an examination of the transverse section, and variation in shape, running from one extreme end represented by the negroes to the other end represented by the Japanese and similar races, the Arians occupying intermediate space.

The article is accompanied with prints and measurement data which is valuable, although this is an early writing on the subject.

62-46855-1X14

INDEXED

Animal Micrology - by Michael F. Guyer, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin President (1916-18) - published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.

This book is not of full length, therefore not as detailed as it should be. It refers more particularly to the preparation of organic material. On the other hand it refers to methods of preparing and examining microscope specimens, making it valuable.

62-46855-1X15

INDEXED

Text-Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology - by John E. W. MacFall - published by E. & S. Livingstone, Edinburgh, Library of Congress Class RA 1051, Book .B8.

This is a rather short and concise text book, particularly, as it concerns forensic medicine in Great Britain. I think it is intended more or less as a handbook for practicing physicians who are called upon to handle medico-legal cases and also, perhaps, for the medico-legal practitioners. It is not sufficiently detailed for use as a reference book in the laboratory.

62 - 46855-1X16

INDEXED

Legal Medicine and Toxicology - by P. L. Emerson, A.B., M.D. (Harvard) - published by D. Appleton and Company, New York and London, Library of Congress Class RA 1051, Book EG.

This is a standard work on legal medicine published in 1909. It was a good reference book for legal medicine and toxicology at the time it was published. It is now slightly out of date. In the back of the book is a compilation of the laws of the various states on legal medicine.

RECORDED 62-46855-1X17

INDEXED

FINGER PRINTS, SECRET SERVICE, CRIME DETECTION - by T. G. Cooke - published by the Finger Print Publishing Association, Chicago. HV 6074.C6

This book is a very vividly illustrated advertisement of the Institute of Applied Sciences which I understand to be associated with the Finger Print Publishing Association and which I also understand to be a correspondence course in fingerprinting, filing methods and similar work around a police identification division. Various cases are referred to and there are brief statements concerning fingerprint, Bertillon, and modus operandi systems.

INDEXED

G-46855-IX18

INK - by Charles Ainsworth Mitchell - published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London - Library of Congress TP 946, Book .M65.

This is a short outline of the manner in which inks are made, the history of their development, and their characteristics. The author states that he has attempted to be free from technicalities and refers to his text book called "Inks and Their Manufacture" for reference purposes. This is a book which should be in the library of the Division. This is Mitchell's real subject and this book is more up to date than the older text book.

62-46855-1X19

INDEXED

LIGHT FASTNESS OF LITHOGRAPHIC INK PIGMENTS - by William D. Appel and Robert F. Reed, Bureau of Standards - Research Paper No. 100 - 1929, Library of Congress Class NE 2860, Book, .A 6.

This contains the results of the large number of tests on lithographic ink pigments in order to obtain characteristics of value, mostly to the trade. This might be of use in a case involving lithographic ink, particularly, concerning the age of the document. It is a reference pamphlet and only the index is necessary in our library.

62 - 46855-1X20

INDEXED

COLOR AND ITS DISTRIBUTION IN PRINTING - by E. C. Andrews - published by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago - Library of Congress Class Z 258, Book .A 72.

This is a technical discussion of the use of inks in printing, particularly, color printing. It is specifically designed for the printing trade and is of no value in our work.

62-46855-1X21

INDEXED

INKS, THEIR COMPOSITION AND MANUFACTURE - by Charles Ainsworth Mitchell - published by Charles Griffin & Company, London - Library of Congress Class TP 946, Book .M 68.

This a text book on the composition, history of development, and methods of testing inks of all kinds. It has the details of methods of examination and is a good reference book even though it is out of date. It should be in the Division's library.

62-46855-1X22

INDEXED

HAIR AND WOOL together with AN ESSAY UPON THE RAISING AND BREEDING OF SHEEP - by Peter A. Browne, L.L.D. - published by J. H. Jones, Printer, Philadelphia - Library of Congress Chapter QL942, Shelf .B89, Copy 2.

This was written in 1853 and concerns nothing except hair which the author calls pile because he desires to describe both hair and wool. This book describes the results of a large number of examinations of hair, wool, fur, and similar coverings of animals. In so doing there are given a large amount of data such as the dimensions and other characteristics of the particular varieties of animals. There are drawings of the microscopic appearances to illustrate the data in the test. Considerable amount of the examination was devoted to measuring the strength and elasticity of hairs of different animals. Notwithstanding its age and the stressing of strength, there are considerable data in this book of value which might be referred to by calling for the book from the Library of Congress. This is a contribution to the Library of Congress of the Smithsonian Institute.

62-46855-1X23

INDEXED

HAIRS OF THE MAMMALIA - by Peter A. Browne LL.D. and Montroville W. Dickerson, M.D. - published by J. H. Jones, Printer, Philadelphia - Library of Congress Chapter QL942, Shelf .B88.

This pamphlet was printed in 1848 and is one of the earliest studies of hair and hair-like appendages of animals. This particular writing of these authors classifies the coverings according to whether they are hard or scaly, or are real hair or wool. There is quite a description on the Armadillo. This is not particularly very useful but might be referred to.

62-46855-1X24

INDEXED

A System of Legal Medicine - by Allan McLane Hamilton M.D. and Lawrence Godkin - published by E. B. Treat in 1894 - Library of Congress Class RA 1051, Book .H24.

This is an exhaustive work on legal medicine which is, of course, out of date. It is merely a compilation of articles written by separate individuals which adds to the length and does not increase the interrelation of the various subjects. There is an article on hairs and fibres by James F. Babcock, on page 187, which is very brief, but is accompanied by drawings. Other than this article I do not feel that it will be necessary to consult this volume very often.

62-46855-1X25

INDEXED

*SOME PERSONS UNKNOWN - by Henry T. F. *Rhodes - published by John Murray, London. HV 8073 .R55

This is intended for popular reading. The author reviews the history of the use of science in crime detection work. He refers to the absence of any methods of this kind and the situation concerning poisoning from the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries when it was considered a proper political method to poison opponents.

He refers to examination of dust, how in a great many cases, which were cited, the microscopic examination has resulted in evidence which helped to prove the identity of the criminal.

The author then refers to fingerprints, to photography, to the ultra-violet light, to forgeries in which he discusses the use of the microscope and the chemical examination of the ink, to tampering with the mails, that is, to detect the opening of registered mail, to the examination of blood, to the psychology of the criminals, to bombs, and to the appearance of an expert witness in Court. At the end of the book is included the bibliography.

This book was published in England in 1931 and I do not consider it anything but a graphic description of some features of scientific investigation for the public.

INDEXED

62-46855-1X26

THE EXPERT - by Oscar C. Mueller - published by Saturday Night Publishing Company, Los Angeles. Class, Law, Copy 2.

In this book, which was published in 1929, Mr. Mueller, who was a lawyer in Los Angeles and at one time president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, discusses the subject of opinion evidence and methods of controlling the use of experts through state laws. Evidently, this book was for the purpose of urging the matter of changes in some jurisdictions.

The author discusses the alienist, the realtor, crime in general, miscellaneous experts, and has one chapter devoted to amusing incidents of experts, another referring to the compensation of experts. The California law as of the time the book was written was given.

62-41855-1127

INDEXED

LYING AND ITS DETECTION - By John A. Larson, University of Chicago Press, Library of Congress, No. HV 80.78.L3.

This a review of literature relating to deception from a psychological standpoint. An attempt is made to classify various kinds of deception and descriptions are given of the methods used by law enforcement officers to compel prisoners or witnesses to answer questions truthfully. Of course, the book then concerns itself with the use of the so-called lie-detector machine, that is the instrument promoted by Leonarde Keeler of Northwestern for recording blood pressure, respiration, and electrolytic changes in the body simultaneously during the questioning. This is one of the best arguments for the device that I have seen and a large number of cases in which the instrument was used are described.

62-46855-1X28

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
30 OCT 15 1964

RECENT ADVANCES IN FORENSIC MEDICINE - By Sidney Smith and John Glaister, Jr. - Publisher, P. Blackiston Son, Co., Inc.,Philadelphia.

The effect of injuries with firearms from projectiles is discussed and suggestions are given for the diagnosis from these effects of the manner of causing the injury, particularly the distance of the firearm from the body. This is illustrated by the same illustrations as appear in other writings on this subject, particularly those of the head of the laboratory of Mexico City.

There is a good exposition of the subject of Ballistics, including the examination of cartridges and cases as well as of the projectiles. There are given several tables showing the weight and kind of powder, the number of grooves and direction of bullets and data of many small arms. Not all of these used in the United States are shown. There are tables also of gun shot. Photographs of the various powders and a good statement of this phase of ballistics are given.

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A chapter is devoted to the examination of hairs and is accompanied by photographs of human hairs and those of some animals.

With reference to blood stains, serological tests only are discussed. The technique of the precipitin test is given. There is discussed the precipitin test as applied to other substances than blood such as bone fragments, flesh and seminal fluid. Blood-grouping and agglutination tests are reviewed in a thorough way.

The determination of carbon monoxide in blood and the use of the spectroscope in medico-legal work are reviewed. These are followed by two chapters giving general statements on the use of ultra-violet light and a method of estimating the amount of alcohol in the blood. This is one of the best of the recently published books.

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A MANUAL OF SIGNALS, by Bt. Brig. Genl. Albert J. Myer, published by D. Van Nostrand, New York, 1868, Library of Congress Chapter UG 580, Shelf .M 9, Copyright 1868.

This is apparently a text book of the signal school in its day. It is well out of date and of little value at the present time, although, it does discuss cryptographs and might include some individual system which would be valuable upon occasion.

62 - 46855 - 1130

INDEXED

PAMPHLET by DR. FRITZ SCHIFF entitled DIE TECHNIK der BLUTGRUPPENUNTER-SUCHUNG fur KLINIKER und GERICHTSARZTE, Library of Congress Class RB 145, Book S 35 - written in German.

It, however, contains a statement of a method of applied agglutination tests to dried blood. It contains several microscopic photographs showing the reactions and it gives technical details of making the tests.

It was printed in 1932.

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NOT RECORDED 62-46855-1X31

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COPIES DESTROYED
80 OCT 15 1964

SCIENTIFIC MURDER INVESTIGATION - by Luke S. May - published by the Institute of Scientific Criminology (which appears to be owned by Mr. May) - Library of Congress HV 8073 .M3.

In this volume, which is a little pamphlet, Mr. May relates his principle of building up the evidence in a murder case. He furnishes a chart similar to a routing chart of a business organization in which the victim is in a block on one side, the cause of death in a block on the other side, and lines run from these to various other blocks, all of which in the end combine in going to the Prosecuting Attorney and the Court.

The outline used is based more upon a theoretical division of the evidence into the Res Gestae, Dying Declarations, Suspicious statements, and so forth, than it is to the steps to be taken by the investigator. On the other hand, Mr. May claims that these subjects represent the essential elements which the detective must remember in his inquiry and he does include statements that corpus delecti and such essential elements must be proven.

I feel that he is in error in using these headings as elements which exist in every case. He follows the outline strictly in the remainder of his pamphlet in stating what the investigator should do, and some parts of this, such as the examination of the scene of the crime, are valuable.

Because of his particular theories regarding these so-called elements, I do not think this writing is worth very much. It appears also to be a sort of advertisement for his school.

62-46855-1X32

INDEXED

MECHANICAL INK MARKS - by Webster Adam Melcher, Handwriting Expert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In this pamphlet the author describes his studies of mechanical ink makrs as distinguished from those made by the human hand. This author had in 1912 referred to a method of the examination of handwriting by examining the edges of the lines. In this writing in 1914 he carries this same method further to include the examination of marks made by mechanical objects. His descriptions of his method induce the writer to be skeptical because he claims to depend on characteristics which none of the other experts in this field assign, the prominence given by Melcher. He goes on and shows how these methods are applied to stamping, typewriting, duplicating machines, and marks.

Mr. Melcher concludes from his studies that there is not the same fixity of relations in serration numbers that exist in handwriting. By this he means that in handwriting, according to his earlier writings, he is able to identify two different specimens because of the similarity of the number of serrations on the edge of the lines caused by the vibration of the human body. Apparently a similar vibration mark was not observed in any of the mechanically produced lines.

There is some value in this pamphlet because Mr. Melcher did, to some extent, examine mechanical writings produced by various processes and, therefore, ascertained some characteristics of the lines.

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INDEXED

CRIME DETECTION - by F. Dalton O'Sullivan - published by the O'Sullivan Publishing House, Chicago - Library of Congress Class HV 7921, Book .07.

This book, which was published in 1928, is apparently a grouping of individual leaflets on articles prepared by O'Sullivan and sold as a mail order correspondence course. I do not consider it necessary to relate the many subjects which are covered by these short monographs as they refer to everything under the sun which in any way pertains to police or detection work and, yet, succeed very well in being of the type of instruction which went out at the time the reading of the message to Garcia was abandoned.

I consider it a waste of time to read this book.

NOT RECORDED 62-46855-1X34

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SCIENCE AND THE CRIMINAL - by Charles Ainsworth Mitchell - published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, LTD, London. HV 8073 .M6.

This book was published in 1911 and is another of Mitchell's familiar volumes in which he simply relates ways in which science has been used in criminal cases. Mr. Mitchell writes in a popular vein and his writings are evidently intended for popular consumption, although, they are not in any sense lurid.

In the beginning of his book he refers to the history of the development of scientific methods starting with England, referring to the difficulty of apprehending fugitives and the development of handbills and other means of aiding in this apprehension. In this connection, he refers to blood hounds and French police dogs.

In the third chapter entitled "Personal Identification", Mr. Mitchell deals with the fallibility of eye witness testimony. In the next chapter he deals with the systems of identification, including photography, the Bertillon system and the fingerprint system.

In the next chapter he deals with handwriting, the effect of heredity, illness, and similar conditions. In the next chapter he deals with forged documents, refers to the use of the microscope, to photographic methods, to the examination of typewritten documents and to charred fragments.

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Chapter eight is devoted to ink and he reviews early methods of telling the age of ink by the color. This method of judging age by the presence of blue dye has to some extent been exploded by recent experiments of Dr. Waters at the Bureau of Standards. Following this, Mr. Mitchell refers to two notable trials and then passes to sympathetic inks. In the next chapter he again relates certain forgery trials and in the following chapter refers to the identification of blood and hairs. Chapter thirteen relates early poisoning trials and the remainder of the book is devoted to trials, except for a chapter on the adulteration of food.

SECRET MESSAGES by Paul B. Thomas, published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York and London, 1928, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .T 46.

This discussion is in a very simple language designed for children of different methods of preparing ciphers and of solving them. It is easy reading and very instructive but is not a good reference book.

62-46855-1X36

INDEXED

QUESTIONED INK MARKS - by Webster A. Melcher -
Library of Congress, HV 8076 .M5.

In this pamphlet Melcher, who is a handwriting expert, relates his investigations of methods for determining the age of ink. He shows how tests may be made with the microscope by chemical reagents and by the color method. This was written in December, 1911, and, in my opinion, is far surpassed by other writings on the subject of ink.

There is a second chapter to the pamphlet dealing with what the author calls human dynamograms, which outlines the method of identifying handwriting by microscopic examination of the edge of a line. He claims that because of the vibration of the human body, the edges of all lines written by each individual are serrated. These may be counted and, since they are uniform in each writing of an individual, may be used in comparison with suspected writings to reach a conclusive determination whether they were written by the same individual.

I consider this writing of no value.

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CRIME AND ITS DETECTION - by William Teignmouth Shore, 2 Volumes - published by the Gresham Publishing Company, London - Class Law - Library of Congress.

In Volume 1 the author includes various articles of the Assistant Commissioner of the City of London Police and other individuals which combine to introduce the volume, give a history of the London Police, the C.I.D. or Scotland Yard, the Provincial Detective Forces, Dock Detectives, and the Constable. There are articles by C. Ainsworth Mitchell of the various so-called scientific aids which are merely descriptive. Sydney A. Smith, well known in legal medicine circles, includes an article called "The Pathologist and the Detective" which refers to subjects of legal medicine such as the cause of death, types of wounds, and the estimation of the range of firearms by these wounds. Dr. Leonard A. Parry has as article on Medical and Surgical Evidence in which he describes several cases. W. Teignmouth Shore's articles include his introduction, one on Direct Evidence which is supposed to include guides as to the way of taking evidence so that that which is not true may be eliminated, an article called the Identification of the Living which describes various visual means of identification, pointing out the danger of such methods, and an article called the Motor Age which concerns changes brought about in police activities by automobiles and describes police telephone boxes and the flying squad. There is an article on Circumstantial Evidence by H. Fletcher Moulton, a lawyer; one on Photography by the Chief Constable of Worcester; one on Plans and Sketches by the Chief Constable

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of Worcester; one on Firearms by Robert Churchill; another article by Mitchell on Identification After Death by teeth, tattoo marks, laundry marks, and similar clues. There are also included in this volume an article by an ex-superintendent of Constabulary in regard to Police Dogs and one called The Detective at Work by Alfred Crutchett, Ex-Chief Detective Inspector, Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard. He refers to the investigation of a murder case and, although, his article is general, it is good reading for investigators.

The second volume is also a compilation edited by Shore, of various articles. This book, however, is devoted entirely to the descriptions of individual cases which are narrated in detail. In these narratives the methods of detection are given. While, as a usual thing, I think such stories as these should be classed as stories because they are prepared after the case is over and edited very carefully no doubt, yet, I think it extremely valuable for investigators to read such stories. If nothing else is accomplished, a very good idea of the difference in crimes and the originality displayed by criminals may be obtained.

DAS HAUPTHAAR UND SEINE BILDUNGSSTATTE BEI DEN RASSEN DES MENSCHEN - von - Gustav Fritsch - published in Berlin, 1912. Library of Congress Class GN193, Book .F7.

This was procured for the purpose of ascertaining if the pictures of microscope specimens of hairs concerning cross sections and similar characteristics would be of assistance in the work of the laboratory. It is believed that this may well be so at some future time but there are other volumes which also contain similar photographs. It is desired to procure one of the atlases which undertake to illustrate the characteristics of different hairs of different races.

INDEXED

62-46855-1139

HUMAN HAIR AND PRIMATE PATTERNING - by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., Curator, Division of Mammals, U. S. National Museum - published by Smithsonian Institution, December 19, 1931, Library of Congress, Q11 .S7.

A copy of this pamphlet should be purchased for the laboratory. It describes some characteristics of hair which would be of value.

NOT RECORDED
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62-46855-1X40

INK MANUFACTURE - by - Sigmund Lehner - published by Scott, Greenwood & Son, London - Library of Congress Class TP 946, Book .L 53.

This is a translation of the German book which apparently was originally written in 1902, revised and enlarged by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, this volume being dated 1926. It is a handbook and while it is not as long or complete as some other volumes, it is a valuable reference book which I think should be in possession of the laboratory.

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CHEMISTRY AND MANUFACTURE OF WRITING AND PRINTING INKS - by William B. Gamble - published at New York - Library of Congress Class Z45, Book .I53.

This is a pamphlet giving a list of the references in the New York Public Library on the subject. This is a particularly valuable volume because it is undoubtedly the most complete list of writings on ink which is available. A copy of this should be secured for the laboratory.

INDEXED

62-46855-1X42

FORTY CENTURIES OF INK - by David H. Carvalho - published by The Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, Library of Congress Class TP 947, Book .C 33.

This is a review of all the information available regarding ink, (including its history and the color of ink) possessed by the author in 1904. While, no doubt, out of date, this is a good reference book for some of the technical data included by the author. For this purpose it should be in the laboratory.

62-46855-1X43

INDEXED

INKS--THEIR COMPOSITION, MANUFACTURE, AND METHODS OF TESTING, No. 95, Circular of the Bureau of Standards, June 1920 - published by Government Printing Office, Washington, Library of Congress Class QC 100, Book .U 555.

This is a pamphlet giving very brief statements concerning the history, manufacture, composition, and testing of various inks. A copy should be procured from the Superintendent of Documents for the laboratory.

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62-46855-11X44

TECHNIK der HAAR-und WOLLEUNTERSUCHUNG - von - Dr. Dr. h. c. Carl Kronacher und Dr. Georg Lodemann - published by Urban & Schwarzenberg, Berlin. Library of Congress Class QL942, Book .K7.

This is a technical explanation of how to go about examining hair under the microscope and preparing specimens. As it is entirely in German it is of no value to the writer, but it appears to discuss the various characteristics through which a race or kind of animal from which a hair came may be identified. It has a great deal of technical data which would be valuable.

62-46855-1X45

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THE CRYPTOGRAM BOOK - by Prosper Buranelli, F. Gregory Hartswick, and Margaret Petherbridge - published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1928, Library of Congress Class Z 104, Book .B94.

This treats of cryptograms from the popular standpoint and prints a number for the readers to decipher. It has in the back statements of various frequency tables which would be useful upon occasion.

62-46855-1X46

INDEXED

INK AND QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS - by Albert S. Osborn - Rochester, New York, 1908.

This pamphlet comprises technical instructions as to how to test ink on questioned documents, particularly, to determine the age of the documents from the change of color in the ink. This is done by means of the tintometer and a comparison microscope. This book should be in the Division's laboratory, although it is the same material as mostly covered in the later volume on questioned documents.

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62-46855-1X47

Review.

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME.

By Harry Elmer Barnes. New York.

George H. Doran Company, 1926.

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contention that scientific "truths" are nothing more than folklore and part of an international plot among scientists always to interpret the workings of mechanical contrivances in the same way, the author will certainly arouse the ire of all truly scientific men, than whom there are none more distrustful of "facts" as discovered and propounded by brother scientists. They insist on "being shown" not by one investigator and his complacent lieutenants, but by the independent checking up of a score of others who take a fiendish delight in showing up inaccuracies and fallacies, should such exist. Exception will also be taken to the author's vigorously stated belief that a great many scientific discoveries and truths are the adventitious outcome of "fiddling" with machines, weights, measures, glass tubes, and so forth. No one could deny that many valuable and in some cases epoch-making discoveries were stumbled upon almost accidentally. This does not in any way diminish their significance; many apples fell before the particular one that impressed Newton, but no one previously had attached significance to the phenomenon or taken the trouble to inquire further. It would be foolish to infer that all scientific discoveries were mere happenings. The failure to find an explanation and cure for cancer and tuberculosis are cited by the author as instances of the barrenness of frontal attacks on problems. He evidently does not nourish the hope, as others do, that out of the stupendous amount of research done on these problems, a solution will come and by design, not by accident.

There are three excellent chapters on the lure of machines, the kingdom of machines, and the industrial revolution. The thought running through the first two is strongly reminiscent of Butler's *Erewhorn* (referred to at length) and Kapek's *R. U. R.* What the author has to say here leads naturally and logically to his contention that in reality the industrial revolution has not much more than started—is a thing of the future and not of the past. The chapter on dissolution points out that already, and with little realization on our part, some of our supposedly firmly rooted institutions are disintegrating under the insidious influence of the "machine".

For the scientists who, earnestly or with tongue in cheek, attempt to keep peace between science and religion, the author has nothing but scorn. The only thing to do is to relegate religion to Sunday and let it go at that, since a real reconciliation would have to be so general, so philosophical that in it both science and religion would disappear.

One might go on at great length, alternately admiring and "picking holes", or trying to, in this thoroughly readable and thought-compelling book, but this is not justifiable now. We may not be convinced that "in all the affairs of men, science included, the wind bloweth

[illegible] - 1X48

where it listeth", and in fact the author himself may not be as convinced as he leads us to believe he is. That a great many true things are said, and said well, is sufficient to warrant one in commending the book to all who are not afraid to have their beliefs closely analyzed and sharply challenged.

A. T. MATHERS.

Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg, Canada.

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME. By Harry Elmer Barnes. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1926. 382 p.

This book is a careful study of the history of methods used in an effort to suppress crime. After a preliminary chapter on crime in the light of modern social and medical science, the author presents successively the steps in the development of criminal codes and penal institutions from the original 1676 code, the Quaker codes prevailing from 1682 to 1718, and the establishment of the Puritan code in 1718, through the developments in Pennsylvania and New York prison systems, to the present time. He discusses with the cool objectivity of the trained historian the origins and development of prison labor, of trial by jury, and of contemporary prison administration.

The book has three striking features. In the first place, it gives a lot of information that will be new to many people. It is interesting, for example, to realize that until William Penn introduced it in Pennsylvania, imprisonment was not regarded as punishment. Imprisonment was resorted to for the purpose of detention until punishment could be inflicted, but it had evidently not occurred to people to regard confined loafing as painful enough to constitute punishment. Once instituted, imprisonment became more and more prevalent as a punishment in itself, with various modifications such as the introduction of prison labor, which was first made as a result of the activity of American Quakers and other prison reformers. In 1822, however, one Sidney Smith advocated in the *Edinborough Review* that prisoners should be given as monotonous, irksome, and dull a task as possible without opportunity to see the results, with no share in the profits, and "no work but what was tedious". "This genial idea", said Mr. Barnes, "triumphed over the program of the prison reformers and was followed by the orgy of the experiment with the treadwheel and crank . . . so that prison labor in England was set back for half a century by the meddling of those practical and sober souls who had God's ear in the matter of penal administration."

A second notable point about Professor Barnes' book is his frank exposition of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. In addition

to a survey of the inadequate methods and measures of most prisons at the present time, Mr. Barnes devotes an entire chapter to exposing the faults of the jury system with such penetrating shafts as this: "But even if we had the most accurate testimony, by witnesses of the highest intelligence and undisputed veracity, its value and significance would be practically lost upon the illiterate, inattentive, and distracted jury. Hence the outcome is essentially this: a body of individuals of average or less than average ability who could not tell the truth if they wanted to, who usually have little of the truth to tell, who are not allowed to tell even all of that, and who are frequently instructed to fabricate voluminously and unblushingly, present this largely worthless, wholly worthless, or worse than worthless information to twelve men who are for the most part unconscious of what is being divulged to them, and would be incapable of an intelligent interpretation of the information if they heard it." (Page 313.) Professor Barnes says that he would be quite willing to defend the thesis that, in so far as certainty and accuracy are concerned, the modern jury trial is not a whit superior to the ordeal or trial by battle.

He gives a long list of cases in which justice was sacrificed in the interests of "pinhead jurisprudence" of the sort in which convictions were set aside for such reasons as a misprint or a misspelled word in the indictment.

Most interesting of all to the psychiatrist and to those interested in the advance of the ideas implicit in the mental-hygiene movement is Professor Barnes' frank avowal of the psychiatrist's position with reference to the treatment of the criminal. It is difficult, he says, to find a better example of the inability of the average citizen to learn by experience than is to be observed in "the contemporary hysteria concerning the increase of crime and the accompanying attack upon scientific criminology and penology. . . . The modern criminologist is even more alarmed at the increase of crime than the lawyer and business man, for he knows so much better than they how unnecessary it is and how far we are from having enough social intelligence to introduce an adequate method of dealing with the menace." (Page 637.) Professor Barnes puts into one paragraph a statement of the position of modern psychiatry better than it could be expounded in a whole pamphlet: "The new criminology will delegate the study and treatment of the criminal to a permanent group of experts under the leadership of trained and enlightened psychiatrists. Such a group will not be concerned primarily with the mere legal guilt of the person accused. Guilt of criminal action will be regarded only as a symptom of initial significance. Accusation and guilt will be viewed chiefly as means of bringing a criminal

personality into the custody of scientists. The important question will be the menace of the individual to society and the possibility of so treating him as to eliminate that menace. If it is found that his personality is such as to make it permanent and serious, he will be segregated for life, whether he has committed a multiple murder or stolen a bag of peanuts. On the other hand, many a person who has committed a murder will be committed to a sanitarium for treatment, with the expectancy of his ultimate release to a life of freedom if his motivating compulsive disorder is of the type which promises recovery under treatment." (Page 323.)

Professor Barnes takes the position that it is now as scientifically absurd to talk of capital punishment or any other "punishment" for criminals as it is to discuss punishing tuberculous patients or paretics. This, he indicates, does not mean that the principle of painless extermination might not be used even far beyond the scope of the present death penalty.

Professor Barnes' book is highly critical, but his criticisms are constructive. He proposes a program. He thinks provision should be made for thorough and accurate criminal statistics; for the application of the principles of eugenics; for the improvement of the educational system to include an understanding of the necessity for obedience to law, manual and vocational education for every able-bodied citizen, and efficient methods for the aiding of backward children; for personal hygiene and proper housing and recurrent compulsory examination of children; and for the elimination of slum conditions, of the exhibition of crimes in the moving pictures, and of lurid accounts in newspapers. All these have to do with crime prevention.

For more adequate provision for the apprehension and conviction of the criminal, he suggests that the police system be taken out of politics and made an expert profession and that the energies of the police be reserved, so far as possible, for the discovery and apprehension of the more serious types of criminals rather than the suppression of crap games and petting parties. He advocates a reconstruction of the jury system and far-reaching changes in court procedure, particularly with relation to the rules of evidence. Insanity cases should be taken out of the hands of ordinary juries; criminals should be given the advantage of mental examinations and the results put before the judge.

With reference to the reformation of the criminal, Professor Barnes thinks that the most important thing is a change in public attitude so that we will regard penal institutions as places for such treatment of the criminal as will return him to society determined and equipped

to lead a law-abiding existence or else for detaining him permanently. He advocates the separation of first offenders and veteran convicts. Those convicted of petty offenses should, as far as possible, be kept out of penal institutions, and handled through fines, probation, psychiatric clinics, and social guidance unless there are evidences of potential seriousness. He advocates the administration of institutions by non-political and trained experts, comparable to staffs of physicians and nurses in the best hospitals, with provision for social reëducation, self-government, and labor wages from which the cost of maintenance, reimbursement indemnity, and support for the prisoners' dependents should be deducted. The teaching of a trade to the prisoners he thinks exceedingly important, and to aid in their establishment after discharge from the prison there should be an efficient parole and follow-up system in the hands of experts instead of the present situation characterized by careless indifference, politics, and inquisitorial supervision.

Mr. Barnes says all the things that the progressive psychiatrists, sociologists, and educators would want him to say, and he says them with a background of historical evidence marshaled after the fashion of the historical scholar that he is. As an effective instrument in the education of any one who wants the facts impartially presented, this book is unsurpassed.

KARL A. MENNINGER.

Kansas Society for Mental Hygiene.

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION. By Paul Popenoe. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1926. 196 p.

In spite of the title of this book, the publishers state on its outside cover that it is "a sane and simple interpretation of the known facts of human reproduction for the non-technical reader". The book certainly deals less with problems than with facts. It consists of 196 small pages, divided into twenty-one chapters. Each subject is considered very briefly and consequently incompletely. The book presents in the main what is generally accepted as true regarding the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system. On the whole the material is as clearly presented as brevity and the absence of illustrations would permit. The best chapter is the one on the determination of the sex of offspring. This rather technical subject is made very clear.

In a number of cases the author has given space to relatively unimportant facts or to theories not generally accepted. In a book of this size, intended for laymen, it might have been better to use the space for the more important or more fully accepted facts. The

author's idea of what to include in so small a book will not coincide with that of a good many clinicians. For example, he gives an entire chapter to spermatoxins, and another chapter to artificial insemination, of which the greater part is devoted to the subject of insemination when the husband is sterile. In the chapter on menstruation he gives more than three pages to a discussion of the improbability of the moon or the tides being the cause of the twenty-eight-day cycle, about three pages to mid-menstrual crises, and a full paragraph to the excretion of a poison in the various fluids of the menstruating woman. In the same chapter he states that "the tendency in colleges and other institutions where large numbers of girls are under the care of a physical instructor (especially if the latter is an unmarried woman) is now not even to excuse a girl from exercise, unless she reports symptoms of discomfort". Although such may exist, we do not personally know of any college where exercise is permitted that would not be approved by competent gynecologists. The statements made by many of the colleges that gymnasium appointments must be kept by all those who are not ill should not be interpreted as meaning that the full exercise program will also be required. Carefully selected exercise or else complete rest in a favorable recumbent posture are the substitutes for more general activity. We believe the author would find the college point of view on the whole even more conservative than his own.

Among the problems well discussed is that of sterility. Many of those matters, however, that are recognized as problems from the biological, sociological, or other points of view are either not stated or no theories regarding their solution are offered. In general the author stops at stating the facts from which problems arise. For example, sex antagonism is discussed in a limited way from the point of view of its causes and purpose, but is dismissed as a biological phenomenon which has persisted because of its utility to the race.

The non-technical reader, for whom the book is intended, will be surprised (and pleased or not, as the case may be) at certain of the author's definite assertions. For example, he states that "if there is no striking difference in the *kind* of mentality women possess, there is a noteworthy difference in the *amount of it*". This is in the first chapter, entitled *Male and Female.* In the chapter entitled *The Weaker Sex,* he states that the male is "born with a constitutional handicap which he cannot, by any possible method, eliminate". If the reader takes these statements at their face value, as universally accepted, undebatable facts, and makes use of them in conversation, he will be likely to find himself in the center of a storm of argument. Anticipating this probable difficulty on the part of his readers, the

LES CHIFFRES SECRETS, published at Librairie Charpentier et Fasquelle, Paris, 1901, Library of Congress Class Z 103, Book .B 36.

This apparently contains a statement of the history of cryptography, was written by a military officer, principally from the military standpoint, and includes a number of examples from the archives, apparently of the French Military establishment. It is out of date. It is written in French.

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NJLP:MCL October 5, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The attached book review has been prepared for your attention.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

[redacted] L - 46855-2

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DEC 2 - 1935

BOOK REVIEW OF WARDEN LEWIS E. LAWES' "CELL 202 - SING SING"

Four men through roundabout and wholly different paths found themselves ultimately in a cell in Sing Sing - not at the same time but successively. As one man came out another entered. The process took almost 100 years. Each man lived in a wholly different cycle of social, political and religious conditions, yet all lead toward the same end. Warden Lawes invites four men, respectable and recognized in their communities to meet him in his office on the afternoon on June 28, 1933. They are the heirs of the four men who scratched the following epitaphs into the stone of Cell 202 - Sing Sing:

1826
ABNER WILDE
Rebel
1846

1846
EDMUND ROLPHE
Cynic
1866

1866
ARNOLD BRANDT
Skeptic
1886

1886
STEPHEN YERKES
Marionette
1911

Through these four prisoners Lawes takes the reader over the ways that "America had traveled, pushing and stampeding, toward unexpected, unchartered goals. Each life, starting hopefully in vigor and promise, had broken upon its peculiar reef, the victim not alone of its own digression but of tides that finally engulf it. Obscure as he was, each of those four prisoners reflected in his life's story the humors of his epoch: the hopes and disillusionments, programs and creeds, the strength and weaknesses that periodically brought prosperity and privation to adolescent America. They paid the price for the passion, the creed, the extravagances and follies that, contemporaneously, filled the hearts and minds of their fellows."

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The names are more than a record. On the granite is cut the philosophies of those men and the motivating force that lead each of them to that cell.

ABNER WILDE - A REBEL

Abner Wilde was fronti r born. Orphaned by marauding Indians he enlisted and served under Perry on Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Contrasting the turmoil of life as he saw it on the frontier with the possibilities in New York with his mother's people, Wilde goes to his uncle, George Todd, and becomes one of his household consisting of three sons, Edward, Robert, Terry and a daughter Jane. After peace was signed which was received with mixed reaction among the people, as the war had been profitable to numerous profiteers, he becomes a clerk in the Todd Shipping Company; depression sets in, his uncle dies, he is separated from his sweetheart Jane when he is shanghaied, becomes a world traveler, and sailor; witnesses an attempted pirating and a battle on a slave ship which ultimately brings about the death of Edward Todd and the supposed death of Captain Burgess, who married Jane after having had Wilde shanghaied. Family fortunes are lost and recouped but Wilde kills Captain Burgess, who unexpectedly returns after having been given up as dead, when he attempts to persecute Jane and Wilde.

For this killing, Wilde was sentenced to 20 years in prison. He began his imprisonment at Newgate and the principle keeper, upon his entrace, expressed the prison philosophy at that time in the following statement:

"I'm the keeper. I have my sworn duty. Men of all conditions are forced into prison, as all the rivers run into the sea. That's what a wise man said. And it's true. They send me these men without reason or purpose. The good turn bad. The bad stay bad. I wish they could live here with me and watch hope fade into despair."

Conditions are further described in this quotation:

"The law in those early days of the nation were stern but slow of motion. It had no vigor and no sense of direction. It concerned itself with liberty and life and yet within a few yards of the cradle of its fostered beginning it was developing a notorious center of crime and viciousness" - the reference being made to New York.

At this time began the perverted theory of penology, that the sole cure of crime lies within prison walls.

There is described the merciless beatings and forms of punishment prevalent in that day which is brought out in the vivid picture of prison life as lived by Abner Wilde. Wilde is removed to Sing Sing which was supposedly the last word in the penology of the early 19th century but the whippings and punishment of the convicts continues. It was after a whipping that Wilde began to chisel into the stone in his cell wall with the intention of carving his name and his record in stone, while the prison administration carved its record in human flesh. Because of the turbulent spirit Wilde thought that the word Rebel best portrayed his life and Sing Sing.

It was some years before his release that he finds that his wife Jane's faith had never been broken in him, that she had died of a broken heart and that his family was waiting for him in the new West. This prompted him to begin scratching the line through the word Rebel, feeling as he did, that he had been wrong in thinking that that portrayed his spirit. After Wilde's release he is reunited with those nearest to him and begins life anew in the new West.

EDMUND ROLPHE - CYNIC

In the epidemic of 1822 Edmund Rolphe loses his mother. His father Emory Rolphe, a steamboat captain, leaves his son Edmund and daughter Jenny in the care of Uncle Henry, a free negro. By the year 1827 Captain Rolphe has amassed considerable wealth, but through the efforts of one Jonathan Peck and Bob the Wheeler he invests in worthless securities. There follows the panic of this period and everything is lost. In this same year Captain Rolphe rescues Elizabeth and Joshua Peck from a river disaster and takes them into his home despite the fact that he discovers that their father swindled him. The captain dies shortly thereafter in another riverboat explosion. Edmund now comes under the influence of ambitious Daniel Kerrian whose dreams of fortune fade with another panic. Bob the Wheeler, thief and racketeer of his day, is finally killed by Edmund to prevent Bob's unscrupulous enterprises from coming between Edmund and his wife Elizabeth. For this he is sent to Sing Sing broken because of his belief that Elizabeth is more vitally concerned in Evangelistic movements and the freeing of slaves in the Abolitionist movement than in his own plight.

Throughout this portion of the book is described the New York of that time, dirty streets, class distinction, tragic individual portraits, the big fire, and "the chaotic industrial age spawning slums and attending crime". In Sing Sing Rolphe becomes what is known as the ideal prisoner and as the man without a friend. Five years pass. Rolphe scrutinized the word REBEL scratched into the stone and decided that for him, who had no hope for betterment or for life there

remains only virulence contempt and cynicism.

Through Rolphe's prison life is depicted the reaction to progress in prison reform which set in as a result of political pressure brought to bear by hirers of prison labor. Prison life becomes one series of harsh treatment and terror and Rolphe realizing the futility of everything in Sing Sing which "hammers down the human emotions and fashions nothing but hate" was convinced that the word CYNIC should best describe him.

In one of the prison revolts Rolphe is injured, loses his mind and his only mental drive is to finish his carving in the granite. The prison director becomes interested and through the records finds Elizabeth, Rolphe's wife, and persuades her to come to Rolphe in prison. He recognises her but a moment and she leaves him unreconciled. On the day he was to be released after serving 20 years he is found dead in his cell, having died despaired of men, his record in stone - CYNIC.

ARNOLD BRANDT - SKEPTIC

In 1857, Arnold Brandt, a criminal lawyer, defends a murderer and saves him from the gallows with an oration, typical of the lawyers of the time, pointing out that the prisoner, Jim Reynolds was a product of the imperfect social order which was a cymbol of America's failure towards its masses and a victim of economical slavery. Brandt becomes famous through his ability to play on the emotion and obtain light sentences and acquittals. He goes West on a vacation with the pioneer Patrick O'Dogherty and sees the possibilities of frontier development. After a distinguished service in the Civil War, Arnold Brandt returns to the practice of law. Pat O'Dogherty made wealthy by a gold strike and land sale has left a fortune in bonds with him for safekeeping for Patrick's son. Brandt is offered a directorship in a railroad if he invests $100,000 which could be accomplished if he used Patrick's bonds. He is subjected to the ruthless urge of power and wealth and thinks he will allow nothing, including the law, to stand in his way. Jim Reynolds in the interim has been released from prison and through the influence of Brandt's wife has become an Evangelist. The presence of Reynolds caused Brandt to go into a frenzy as momentarily Reynolds personified a freedom of guilt which he himself could not obtain. In this frenzy Brandt kills Reynolds. The reason for his deed was not clear to Brandt himself but, after meditation, he looked forward to his term of imprisonment hoping to clear himself of the oppression of his mind.

The Sing Sing of his time was under the control of an autocrat whose rule was sustained by brute force by fear and suppression. Men like him had made Sing Sing a byword among decent people, having transformed and developed the prison into a "sewer of unholy passions and human filth". Reading the carving in the stone in his cell he felt that "each man yields to a peculiar and intimate pull that dragged him over the borderline of normality. Each man's life was his own". Like those two who had left their records, the REBEL, who had found life whole, the CYNIC whom it had overwhelmed. In Brandt's mind the men and women of Sing Sing were not really prisoners of society. Actually, they were held in bondage by the very power that had steered them from life.

Years pass, gradual changes are made through many administrations, Reform is begun and prison conditions bettered but economic pressure and politics brought to bear on penologists of the time found little progress actually being made. For sometime Brandt had thought that he would carve the word Courage into the stone but soon he began to doubt and became a SKEPTIC. Realizing his own skepticism he began carving the word SKEPTIC. There follows a description of the lives of the prisoners, their treatment and mental reactions until Pat O'Dogherty the son of the old Pat for whom Brandt had been keeping the bonds comes to prison himself. He tells young Pat what he has done and finds that he has cleared his conscience and has freed himself of his old skepticism finding renewed faith in life. He says, "I am free. Free to live and love. Cells, bars, walls - I do not feel them. There is no man more free. I see it all so clearly now. My fetters were not physical. At first it was the soul's desire for power - power that costs. I paid too dearly for it, a price that left me frustrated. I gave my soul for it". He begins to scratch through the word SKEPTIC.

Brandt is released from prison at the termination of his 20 years is reunited with his family and begins efforts of restitution and to obtain Patrick's release from Sing Sing.

STEPHEN YERKES - MARIONETTE

Stephen Yerkes came from a family who for many years had served with distinction in the United States Army. He set out with everything in his favor, but the panic of 1873 drove his father to suicide and his family into bankruptcy. He sets out to recoup the family fortune and to marry the girl who scorned his poverty. Through his employer, the girl's father, he becomes implicated in criminal activities. His criminal activity recounts that period in American

economic development when there was much criminal activity on the stock market during which time famous fortunes, such as the Vanderbilt's, were built up. Yerkes becomes powerful as a financier and the head of a famous thieves organization. His sentence to Sing Sing is the result of killing another thief in an effort to protect his wife from the knowledge that her father and husband were not the respectable financiers she thought them, but high class thieves.

Going to Sing Sing Yerkes finds the prison system of the state had been forced through legislative action in Albany to abandon contract labor. In 1886 an aroused public conscience, or possibly the insistence of free labor, demanded the abolition of contract labor. The events of prison life were brought out through Yerkes' life and experiences at Sing Sing. There is described the building of the death house at Sing Sing, which is to inaugurate the electric chair for the death penalty. After 14 years Yerkes makes his escape, being driven by the thought of seeing his son and wife. Returning to New York he finds that his son does not know of his existence and that his wife has married Howard Ayres, who was greatly responsible for Yerkes' misfortunes. This so stuns him that he voluntarily returns to Sing Sing to finish serving his sentence.

Yerkes begins his carving in the stone and decides upon - MARIONETTE, his philosophy being that brains mean nothing. We are no better than the meanest of new prisoners. All are puppets. "Marionettes, dancing to the strings of their own weaving". 1911- after 25 years Stephen Yerkes is released from prison. His thoughts are full of vengeance for the manner in which life has treated him. Returning to some of his old friends and while conniving to bring the downfall of Howard Ayres, a yegg knowing of Yerkes' story and of his son, threatens to let the boy know everything about his father, whereupon Yerkes kills him. For this crime he was electrocuted.

EPILOGUE

This portion of the book consists of a letter to Warden Lawes by Judge Edmund Rolphe, the heir of the ex-convict, writing for the four men mentioned in the prologue, and the answer to the Judge by the Warden, in which Warden Lawes expresses the opinion that "the best we can hope for is to provide the setting that will inspire a spiritual renaissance. When that is achieved physical torment can assume purifying proportions". He says further, "The permanence of our institutions depends upon the degree of individual responsibility toward public peace and security. There is no

universal panacea. Simpler legal codes will help. Simpler habits of thought and living. A more even distribution of opportunity to achieve contentment, but above all, our educational, social and economic agencies must be reorganized with the view to strengthening our moral fiber as individuals and as a nation".

In reading this lengthy book one cannot help being impressed by the enormous amount of research that must have gone into its production. The vividness of each character is emphatic, the life stories cover a wide range of human drama and the four episodes of the book appear not only to comprise one powerful unity but to illuminate the temper of the times as well as the change and development of American penology.

BEST COPY
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B. M. SUTTLER

Mr. Nichols

M. A. Jones

Book Review, "The Road to Serfdom"
by Friedrich A. Hayek

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given serial.
6/23/45 16.75

The above-entitled book has been reviewed in this section by Agent Suttler.

This is one of the most important and far-reaching books of our time. It is a condemnation of socialism and national planning. It is a warning to well-intentioned planners and socialists who, during the past 50 years, have consciously or unconsciously led England and America away from the type of planning advocated by Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton to the type of planning advocated by Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. No words are wasted in this book. The author packs every page with meat and the book must be read in its entirety to be fully appreciated. It is a difficult book to review as the reviewer is tempted to quote endlessly in an effort to portray the picture Mr. Hayek has presented in its true light.

62-46855-2X

Austrian born, the author has lived in England since 1931, when he became Professor of Economic Science at the University of London. In 1938 he became an English citizen. His life in Austria before moving to England leads Mr. Hayek to say in his introduction, "The following pages are the product of an experience as near as possible to twice living through the same period — or at least twice watching a very similar evolution of ideas." And further on in speaking of Germany he states, "Although one does not like to be reminded, it is not so many years since the socialist policy of that country was generally held up by progressives as an example to be imitated".....and...."a generation before the last war German thought and German practice influenced ideals and policy in England and, to some extent, in the United States."

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"The supreme tragedy is still not seen that in Germany it was largely people of good will, men who were admired and held up as models in the democratic countries, who prepared the way for, if they did not actually create, the forces which now stand for everything they detest. Yet our chance of averting a similar fate depends on our facing the danger and on our being prepared to revise even our most cherished hopes and ambitions if they should prove to be the source of the danger. There are few signs yet that we have the intellectual courage to admit to ourselves that we may have been wrong."

Mr. Hayek hits the very keynote of his argument when he [illegible] Few are ready to recognize that the rise of fascism and nazism [illegible] not a reaction against the socialist trends of the preceding [illegible] but a necessary outcome of those tendencies. This is a truth [illegible] most people were unwilling to see even when the similarities [illegible] many of the repellent features of the internal regimes in

Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glenn
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Trotter
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 5 1959

communist Russia and National Socialist Germany were widely recognized. As a result, many who think themselves infinitely superior to the aberrations of nazism, and sincerely hate all its manifestations, work at the same time for ideals whose realization would lead straight to the abhorred tyranny."

The author states that the socialism which we all refer to today is not a party matter, nor does it affect our problem that some groups may want less socialism than others. The important point is that, if we take the people whose views influence developments, they are now in the democracies in some measure all socialists; that scarcely any body doubts that we must continue to move toward socialism, and most people are merely trying to deflect the movement in the interest of a particular class or group. "It is because nearly everybody wants it that we are moving in this direction."

Mr. Hayek indicates that if the people whose convictions now give the move toward socialism an irresistible momentum began to see what only a few yet apprehend, they would recoil in horror and abandon the quest which for half a century has engaged so many people of good will.

In his first chapter entitled "The Abandoned Road," the author refers to the road of progress which civilization has made and goes on to mention that when the course of civilization takes an unexpected turn -- when, instead of the continuous progress which we have come to expect, we find ourselves threatened by evils associated by us with past ages of barbarism -- we naturally blame everybody but ourselves.

"We are ready to accept almost any explanation of the present crisis of our civilization except one: that the present state of the world may be the result of genuine error on our own part and that the pursuit of some of our most cherished ideals has apparently produced results utterly different from those which we expected.

"We still believe that until recently we were governed by what are vaguely called nineteenth-century ideas or the principle of laissez faire. Compared with some other countries, and from the point of view of those impatient to speed up the change, there may be some justification for such belief. But although until 1931 England and America had followed only slowly on the path on which others had led, even by then they had moved so far that only those whose memory goes back to the years before the last war know what a liberal world has been like." And the author then takes a sentence from the Macmillan Report, "England finally took the headlong plunge and, in the short space of the inglorious years 1931-39, transformed its economic system beyond recognition.

Only since industrial freedom opened the path to the free use of new knowledge has science made the great strides which in the last hundred and fifty years have changed the face of the world

Hayek points out, and adds that by the beginning of the 20th century the workingman in the Western world had reached a degree of material comfort, security, and personal independence which a hundred years before had seemed scarcely possible. "With the success grew ambition -- and man had every right to be ambitious. What had been an inspiring promise seemed no longer enough, the rate of progress far too slow.....it was no longer a question of adding to or improving the existing machinery but of completely scraping and replacing it."

In sizing up the reason for the change in civilization during the past half century Mr. Hayek states for over 200 years English ideas had been spreading Eastward. The rule of freedom which had been achieved in England seemed destined to spread throughout the world. But about 1870 the reign of these ideas had reached its easternost expansion and from then onward it began to retreat and England lost her intellectual leadership in the political and social sphere and became an importer of ideas. Then for the next 60 years Germany became the centre from which ideas destined to govern the world in the 20th century spread east and west. He says, "Whether it was Hegel or Marx, List or Schmoller, Sombart or Mannheim, whether it was socialism in its more radical form or merely "organization" or "planning" of a less radical kind, German ideas were everywhere readily imported and German institutions imitated"-----He goes on to show how socialism flourished in Germany and German thoughts exercised a powerful intellectual influence on the whole world and built up a "Western civilization meaning West of the Rhine; that the people the West continued to import German ideas and were even induced to believe that their own former convictions had merely been rationalizations of selfish interests, that free trade was a doctrine invented to further British interests, and that political ideals of England and America were hopelessly outmoded and a thing to be ashamed of.

In Chapter 2 the author discusses what he terms "The Great Utopia" and warns that it is rarely remembered now that socialism in its beginning was frankly authoritarian. The French writers who laid the foundation of modern socialism had no doubt that their ideas could be put into practice only by a strong dictatorial government. To them socialism meant an attempt to "terminate the revolution" by a deliberate reorganization of society on hierarchical lines by the imposition of a coercive "spiritual power."

Where freedom was concerned the founders of socialism made no bones about their intentions and they regarded freedom of thought as the root of all the evil of 19th century society and the pioneer of modern planners, St. Simon, even predicted that those who did not operate his proposed planning boards would be "treated as cattle."

The author states that "nobody saw more clearly than De Tocqueville that democracy as an essentially individualist institution stood in an irreconcilable conflict with socialism."

De Tocqueville stated, "Democracy extends the sphere of individual freedom, socialism restricts it. Democracy attaches all possible value to each man; socialism makes each man a mere agent, a mere number. Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word: 'equality.' But note the difference: 'while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude.'" These words were spoken in the year 1848.

Continuing, Mr. Hayek states, "To allay these suspicions and to harness to its cart the strongest of all political motives -- the craving for freedom -- socialism began increasingly to make use of the promise of a 'new freedom'.....the subtle change in meaning to which the word, freedom, was subjected in order that this argument should sound plausible is important.....the demand for the new freedom was thus only another name for the old demand for an equal distribution of wealth....there can be no doubt that the promise of greater freedom has become one of the most effective weapons of socialist propaganda and that the belief that socialism would bring freedom is genuine and sincere. But this would only heighten the tragedy if it should prove that what was promised to us as the road to freedom was in fact the high road to servitude.

"Unquestionably the promise of more freedom was responsible for luring more and more liberals along the socialist road, for binding them to the conflict which exists between the basic principles of socialism and liberalism, and for often enabling socialists to usurp the very name of the old party of freedom. Socialism was embraced by the greater part of the intelligentsia as the apparent heir of the liberal tradition: therefore, it is not surprising that to them the idea of socialism leading to the opposite of liberty should appear inconceivable.

"Even communists must have been somewhat shaken by such testimonies as that of Max Eastman Lenin's old friend, who found himself compelled to admit that 'instead of being better, Stalinism is worse than fascism, more ruthless, barbarious, unjust, immoral, antidemocratic, unredeemed by any hope or scruple,' and that it is better described as super fascist; and when we find the same author recognizing that 'Stalinism is socialism, in the sense of being an inevitable although unforeseen political accompaniment of the nationalization and collectivization which he had relied upon as part of his plan for erecting a classless society,' his conclusion clearly achieves wider significance."

The author in his effort to show the close connection between Marxism, fascism and national socilaism quotes a British

writer by the name of F. A. Voigt who after many years of possible observation of developments in Europe as a foreign correspondent concluded that "Marxism has led to fascism and national socialism, because, in all essentials, it is fascism and national socialism."

Mr. Hayek quotes Walter Lipman at length to show that the generation to which we belong is now learning from experience what happens when men retreat from freedom to a coercive organization of their affairs, and in attempting to promise themselves a more abundant life they do in fact renounce it and as the organized direction increases, the variety of ends must give way to uniformity. "That is the nemesis of the planned society and the authoritarian principle in human affairs."

The author states that Peter Drucker, a German writer, expressed the same conclusion as Walter Lippman and F. A. Voigt when he stated, "The complete collapse of the belief in the attainability of freedom and equality through Marxism has forced Russia to travel the same road toward a totalitarian, purely negative, non-economic society of unfreedom and inequality which Germany has been following. Not that communism and fascism are essentially the same. Fascism is the stage reached after communism has proved an illusion, and it has proved as much an illusion in Stalinist Russia as in pre-Hitler Germany."

Continuing, the author states that everyone who has watched the growth of these movements in Italy or in Germany has been impressed by the number of leading men, from Mussolini downward and not excluding Laval and Quisling, who began as socialists and ended as fascists and Nazis. He states that "many a university teacher during the 1930's has seen English and American students return from the Continent uncertain whether they were communists or Nazis and certain only that they hated Western liberal civilization.

"While to many who have watched the transition from socialism to fascism at close quarters the connection between the two systems has been increasingly obvious, in the democracies and majority of people still believe that socialism and freedom can be combined. There can be no doubt that most socialists here still believe profoundly in the liberal ideal of freedom and that they would recoil if they became convinced that the realization of their program would mean the destruction of freedom."

In Chapter 3 the author discusses "Individualism and Collectivism" and states that the successful use of competition as the principle of social organization precludes certain types of coercive interference with economic life, but it admits of others which sometimes may very considerably assist its work and even requires certain kinds of government action. It is necessary in the first instance that the parties in the market should be free to sell and buy at any price at which they can find a partner to the transaction

and that anybody should be free to produce, sell and buy anything that may be produced or sold at all. And it is essential that the entry into the different trades should be open to all on equal terms and that the law should not tolerate any attempts by individuals or groups to restrict this entry by open or concealed force. Any attempt to control prices or quantities of particular commodities deprives competition of its power of bringing about an effective coordination of individual efforts, because price changes then cease to register all the relevant changes in circumstances and no longer provide a reliable guide for the individual's actions.

By destroying competition in industry after industry, this policy puts the consumer at the mercy of the joint monopolist action of capitalists and workers in the best organized industries, according to the author. And he further states that such independent planning by industrial monopolies would, in fact, produce effects opposite to those at which the argument for planning aims. "Once this stage is reached, the only alternative to a return to competition is the control of the monopolies by the state -- a control which, if it is to be made effective, must become progressively more complete and more detailed. It is this stage we are rapidly approaching.

"The idea of complete centralization of the direction of economic activity still appalls most people, not only because of the stupendous difficulty of the task, but even more because of the horror inspired by the idea of everything being directed from a single center.

"It is of the utmost importance to the argument of this book for the reader to keep in mind that the planning against which all our criticism is directed is solely the planning against competition -- the planning which is to be substituted for competition. This is the more important, as we cannot, within the scope of this book, enter into a discussion of the very necessary planning which is required to make competition as effective and beneficial as possible. But as in current usage 'planning' has become almost synonymous with the former kind of planning, it will sometimes be inevitable for the sake of brevity to refer to it simply as planning, even though this means leaving to our opponents a very good word meriting a better fate."

In Chapter 4 the author discusses the inevitability of planning and states that it is a revealing fact that few planners are content to say that central planning is desirable. Most of them affirm that we can no longer choose but are compelled by circumstances beyond our control to substitute planning for competition, and the author describes this attitude as being a fallacy as he feels the tendency toward monopolies and planning is not the result of any objective facts beyond our control but the product of opinions for-

tered and propagated for half a century until they have come to dominate all our policy.

He states that the most comprehensive study of these facts undertaken in recent times is that made by the Temporary National Economic Committee on the Concentration of Economic Power and indicates that the final report of this committee arrives at the conclusion that the view according to which the greater efficiency of large-scale production is the cause of the disappearance of competition finds scant support in any evidence which the committee had been able to find. The committee also found that monopoly is frequently the product of factors other than the lower costs of greater size and that it is attained through collusive agreement and promoted by public policies.

Mr. Hayek feels that an investigation of conditions in England would lead to the same results found by the T.N.E.C. and feels that his conclusion is strongly supported by the historical order, in which the decline of competition and the growth of monopolies manifested themselves in different countries. He indicates that this system first appeared during the last third of the 19th century in the United States and Germany. "In the latter country especially, which came to be regarded as the model country typifying the necessary evolution of capitalism, the growth of cartels and syndicates has since 1878 been systematically fostered by deliberate policy. Not only the instrument of protection but direct inducements and ultimately compulsion were used by the governments to further the creation of monopolies for the regulation of prices and sales."

The author states that in Germany with the help of the state the first great experiment in scientific planning and conscious organization of industry led to the creation of giant monopolies and that it became commonplace to use the phrase of "Germany where all the social and political forces of modern civilization have reached their most advanced form."

The second theory on the growth of monopolies set forth by the auther is the contention not that modern technique destroys competition but that, on the contrary, it will be impossible to make use of many of the new technological possibilities unless protection against competition is granted, that is, a monopoly is conferred. But Mr. Hayek feels that if a new technique for satisfying our wants is really better, it ought to be able to stand up against all competition.

Continuing further he states that "while it is true, of course, that inventions have given us tremendous power, it is absurd to suggest that we must use this power to destroy our most precious inheritance: liberty.....while there can thus be little

doubt that the movement toward planning is the result of deliberate action and that there are no external necessities which force us to it, it is worth inquiring why so large a proportion of the technical experts should be found in the front rank of the planners..... it is the frustration of his ambitions in his own field which makes the specialist revolt against the existing order.

"It will be foolish to deny that the instances of planned or semiplanned societies which we know do furnish illustrations in point, good things which the people of these countries owe entirely to planning. The magnificent motor roads in Germany and Italy are an instance often quoted, even though they do not represent a kind of planning not equally possible in a liberal society. But it is equally foolish to quote such instances of technical excellence in particular fields as evidence of the general superiority of planning. It would be more correct to say that such extreme technical excellence out of line with general conditions is evidence of a misdirection of resources.....whether it was not a case where the planners decided in favor of 'guns' instead of 'butter' is another matter. But by our standards there is little ground for enthusiasm."

The movement for planning, according to the author, owes its present strength largely to the fact that while planning is in the main still an ambition, it unites almost all the single-minded idealists, all the men and women who have devoted their lives to a single task. "The hopes they place in planning, however, are the result not of a comprehensive view of society but rather of a very limited view and often the result of a great exaggeration of the importance of the ends they place foremost.....from the saintly and single-minded idealist to the fanatic is often but a step.

In Chapter 3 Mr. Hayek discusses "Planning and Democracy" and in speaking of planners he draws the logical conclusion that it is impossible for any man to survey more than a limited field, to be aware of the urgency of more than a limited number of needs and whether his interests center around his own physical needs, or whether he takes a warm interest in the welfare of every human being he knows, the ends about which he can be concerned will always be only an infinitesimal fraction of the needs of all men. "This," he states, "is the fundamental fact on which the whole philosophy of individualism is based. It does not assume, as is often asserted, that man is egoistic or selfish or ought to be. It merely starts from the indisputable fact that the limits of our powers of imagination make it impossible to include in our scale of values more than a sector of the needs of the whole society."

He rather agrees with Professor Laski who stated, "It is common ground that the present parliamentary machine is quite unsuited to pass rapidly a great body of complicated legislation. The National Government, indeed, has in substance admitted this by

implementing its economy and tariff measures not by detailed debate in the House of Commons but by a wholesale system of delegated legislation." Mr. Hayek feels it is important clearly to see the causes of this admitted ineffectiveness of parliaments when it comes to a detailed administration of the economic affairs of a nation. And he protests strongly that "a democratic assembly voting and amending a comprehensive economic plan clause by clause, as it deliberates on an ordinary bill, makes nonsense.

"The delegation of particular technical tasks to separate bodies, while a regular feature, is yet only the first step in the process whereby a democracy which embarks on planning progressively relinquishes its powers.....many separate plans do not make a planned whole — in fact, as the planners ought to be the first to admit, they may be worse than no plan. But the democratic legislature will long hesitate to relinquish the decisions on really vital issues, and so long as it does so it makes it impossible for anyone else to provide the comprehensive plan.....the belief is becoming more and more widespread that, if things are to get done, the responsible authorities must be freed from the fetters of democratic procedure.....the cry for an economic dictator is a characteristic stage in the movement toward planning."

The author states that in Germany, even before Hitler came into power, the movement had already progressed much further. And he feels it is important to remember that for sometime before 1933 Germany had reached a stage in which it had, in effect, had to be governed dictatorially. He states that Hitler did not have to destroy democracy; he merely took advantage of the decay of democracy and at the critical moment obtained the support of many to whom, though they detested Hitler, he yet seemed the only man strong enough to get things done.

"It is now often said that democracy will not tolerate 'capitalism.' If 'capitalism' means here a competitive system based on free disposal over private property, it is far more important to realize that only within this system is democracy possible. When it becomes dominated by a collectivist creed, democracy will inevitably destroy itself.

"The clash between planning and democracy arises simply from the fact that the latter is an obstacle to the suppression of freedom which the direction of economic activity requires.....the fashionable concentration on democracy as the main value threatened is not without danger. It is largely responsible for the misleading and unfounded belief that, so long as the ultimate source of power is the will of the majority, the power cannot be arbitrary. The false assurance which many people derive from this belief is an important cause of the general unawareness of the dangers which we face.

"There is no justification for the belief that, so long as power is conferred by democratic procedure, it cannot be arbitrary; the contrast suggested by this statement is altogether false: it is not the source but the limitation of power which prevents it from being arbitrary. Democratic control may prevent power from becoming arbitrary, but it does not do so by its mere existence."

In Chapter 6 the author discusses "Planning and the Rule of Law." He points out the general distinction between the Rule of Law and arbitrary government stating that under the first the government confines itself to fixing rules determing the conditions under which the available resources may be used and leaving to the individuals the decision for what ends they are to be used. Under the second the government directs the use of the means of production to particular ends. He states that by giving the government unlimited powers, the most arbitrary rule can be made legal; and in this way a democracy may set up the most complete despotism imaginable.

"How even a formal recognition of individual rights, or of the equal rights of minorities, loses all significance in a state which embarks on a complete control of economic life, has been amply demonstrated by the experience of the various Central European countries."

In Chapter 7 "Economic Control and Totalitarianism" is discussed and the author starts off this chapter by stating that most planners who have seriously considered the practical aspects of their task have little doubt that a directed economy must be run on more or less dictatorial lines. He discussed the value of paying for services rendered in money rather than rewards of various types, as an individual who is paid in money has the opportunity to choose his purchases and control his economic life where an individual paid in rewards of various kinds would mean that the recipient no longer would be allowed to choose and that whoever fixed the reward determined not only its size but also the particular form in which it should be enjoyed.

"The question raised by economic planning is, therefore, not merely whether we shall be able to satisfy what we regard as our more or less important needs in the way we prefer. It is whether it shall be we who decide what is more, and what is less, important for us, or whether this is to be decided by the planner.....and whoever controls all economic activity controls the means for all our ends and must therefore decide which are to be satisfied and which not. This is really the crux of the matter. Economic control is not merely control of a sector of human life which can be separated from the rest; it is the control of the means for all our ends..... our freedom of choice in a competitive society rests on the fact that, if one person refuses to satisfy our wishes, we can turn to another. But if we face a monopolist we are at his mercy.

Mr. Hayek feels that people in general hate to face the real facts that there is an economic problem of any kind; that in their wishful belief there is really no longer an economic problem people have been confirmed by irresponsible talk about "potential plenty" -- which, if it were a fact, would indeed mean that there is no economic problem which makes the choice inevitable. He then states, "The reader may take it that whoever talks about potential plenty is either dishonest or does not know what he is talking about.

"Even a good many economists with socialist views who have seriously studied the problems of central planning are now content to hope that a planned society will equal the efficiency of a competitive system.....the passion for the collective satisfaction of our needs with which our socialists have so well prepared the way for totalitarianism, and which wants us to take our pleasures as well as our necessities at the appointed time and in the prescribed form, is, of course, partly intended as a means of political education..... the economic freedom which is the prerequisite of any other freedom cannot be the freedom from economic care which the socialists promise us and which can be obtained only by relieving the individual at the same time of the necessity and of the power of choice; it must be the freedom of our economic activity which, with the right of choice, inevitably also carries the risk and the responsibility of the right."

Chapter 8 entitled "Who, Whom?" is a discussion of the merits of competition and the author feels that although competition and justice may have little else in common that it is as much a commendation of competition as of justice that both are blind and that both are no respecter of persons. He feels that the fact that the opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich does not make it less true that in such a society the poor are much more free than a person commanding much greater material comfort in a different type of society. He states that it is only because we have forgotten what unfreedom means that we often overlook the patent fact that in every real sense a badly paid unskilled worker in this country has more freedom to shape his life than many a small entrepreneur in Germany or a much better paid engineer or manager in Russia.

Mr. Hayek feels that what our generation has forgotten is that the system of private property is the most important guaranty of freedom, not only for those who own property, but scarcely less for those who do not. "And who will deny," he says, "that a world in which the wealthy are powerful is still a better world than one in which only the already powerful can acquire wealth?"

An interesting part of this chapter is the following: "It is pathetic, yet at the same time encouraging, to find as prominent an old communist as Max Eastman rediscovering the truth." Then the author quotes Max Eastman in the following statement: "It seems

obvious to me now -- though I have been slow, I must say, in coming to the conclusion -- that the institution of private property is one of the main things that have given man that limited amount of free and equalness that Marx hoped to render infinite by abolishing this institution. Strangely enough Marx was the first to see this. He is the one who informed us, looking backwards, that the evolution of private capitalism with its free market had been a precondition for the evolution of all our democratic freedoms. It never occurred to him, looking forward, that if this was so, these other freedoms might disappear with the abolition of the free market."

The author goes on to relate that the nightmare of English 19th-century political thinkers, the state in which "no avenue to wealth and honor would exist save through the government," would be realized in a completeness which they never imagined -- though familiar enough in some countries which have since passed to totalitarianism. And he states that it was Lenin himself who introduced to Russia the famous phrase, "who, whom?" during the early years of Soviet rule the byword in which the people summed up the universal problem of a socialist society. Who plans whom, who directs and dominates whom, who assigns to other people their station in life, and who is to have his due allotted by others?

"Security and Freedom" is the heading for Chapter 9 in which the author states that the planning for security which has such an insidious effect on liberty is that for security of a different kind. It is planning designed to protect individuals or groups against diminutions of their income.....against losses imposing severe hardships having no moral justification yet inseparable from the competitive system.

The author says that in any system which for the distribution of men between the different trades and occupations relies on their own choice it is necessary that the remuneration in these trades should correspond to their usefulness to the other members of society, even if this should stand in no relation to subjective merit ....."we all know the tragic plight of the highly trained man whose hard-learned skill has suddenly lost its value because of some invention which greatly benefits the rest of society. The history of the last hundred years is full of instances of this kind, some of them affecting hundreds of thousands of people at a time.

He feels that anyone suffering such a great diminution of his income and bitter disappointment of all his hopes through no fault of his own, and despite hard work and exceptional skill, undoubtedly offends our sense of justice, and that demands of those who suffer in this way, for state interference on their behalf, are certain to receive popular sympathy and support. Thus governments have not only approved of such demands not merely to protect the people so threatened but to secure to them the continued receipt of their former income and to shelter them from the vicissitudes of the market.

The author feels very strongly about the expression, "stabilization of particular prices," and states there has never been a worse and more cruel exploitation of one class by another than that of the weaker or less fortunate members of a group of producers by the well established which has been made possible by the regulation of competition, and few catchwords have done so much harm as the ideal of a "stabilization" or particular prices or wages, which, while securing the income of some makes the position of the rest more and more precarious.

"The general endeavor to achieve security by restrictive measures, tolerated or supported by the state, has in the course of time produced a progressive transformation of society -- a transformation in which, as in so many other ways, Germany has led and the other countries have followed."

Continuing to protest against the idea of the government offering security to particular classes, the author states that there can be no question that adequate security against severe privation, and the reduction of the avoidable causes of misdirected effort and consequent disappointment, will have to be one of the main goals of policy. But if these endeavors are to be successful and are not to destroy individual freedom, security must be provided outside the market and competition be left to function unobstructed.

In Chapter 10 Mr. Hayek explains "Why the Worst Get on Top" in a totalitarian system. He states there are three main reasons why such a numerous and strong group with fairly homogeneous views is not likely to be formed by the best but rather by the worst elements of any society.

In the first instance, the author relates it is probably true that, in general, the higher the education and intelligence of the individuals become, the more their views and tastes are differentiated and the less likely they are to agree on a particular hierarchy of values. It is a corollary of this that if we wish to find a high degree of uniformity and similarity of outlook, we have to descend to the regions of lower moral and intellectual standards where the more primitive and common instincts and tastes prevail.

Mr. Hayek's second reason of explanation is that a dictator cannot solely rely on those whose uncomplicated and primitive instincts happen to be very similar as their number would scarcely give ~~him~~ sufficient weight to their endeavors. He must obtain the support of all the docile and gullible who have no strong convictions of their own but are prepared to accept a ready-made system of values if it is only drummed into their ears sufficiently, loudly and frequently.

The third and a very important aspect of why the worst elements rather than the best elements of society get on top in a totalitarian government is in connection with the deliberate effort of the skillful demagogue to weld together a closely coherent and homogeneous body of supporters and it seems to be almost a law of human nature according to Mr. Hayek's way of thinking that it is easier for people to agree on a negative program -- on the hatred of an enemy, on the envy of those better off -- than on any positive task. Therefore, the enemy -- in Germany it was the Jew -- is selected and this, he feels, is an indispensable requisite in the armory of a totalitarian leader.

In furthering his argument on why the worst get on top in a totalitarian form of government the author states that those in authority must cast out of their system or early training any virtuous or human thoughts. They must be ruthless and ready to sacrifice all for the sake of the state. From the collectivist standpoint intolerance and brutal suppression of dissent, the complete disregard of the life and happiness of the individual, are essential and unavoidable consequences of this basic premise. "When German philosophers again and again represent the striving for personal happiness as itself immoral and only the fulfilment of an imposed duty as praiseworthy, they are perfectly sincere, however difficult this may be to understand for those who have been brought up in a different tradition.

"But where a few specific ends dominate the whole of society, it is inevitable that occasionally cruelty may become a duty; that acts which revolt all our feeling, such as the shooting of hostages or the killing of the old or sick, would be treated as mere matters of expediency; that the compulsory uprooting and transportation of hundreds of thousands should become an instrument of policy approved by almost everybody except the victims; or that suggestions like that of a 'conscription of women for breeding purposes' can be seriously contemplated. There is always in the eyes of the collectivist a greater goal which these acts serve and which to him justifies them because the pursuit of the common end of society can know no limits in any rights or values of any individual."

To be a useful assistant in the running of a totalitarian state, it is not enough that a man should be prepared to accept specious justification of vile deeds; he must himself be prepared actively to break every moral rule he has ever known.....and must be completely unprincipled and literally capable of everything."

Chapter 11 entitled "The End of Truth" informs the reader that if a totalitarian system is to function efficiently it is not enough that everybody should be forced to work for the same ends. It is essential that the people should come to regard them as their

own ends; that the process of creating a myth is a justifiable act and the truth is practically unknown in the totalitarian government. The author states that the word, truth itself, ceases to have its old meaning; that it describes no longer something to be found with the individual conscience as the sole arbiter of whether in any particular instance the evidence warrants a belief, it becomes something to be laid down by authority, something which has to be believed in the interest of the unity of the organized effort and which may have to be altered as the exigencies of this organized effort require it.

In Chapter 12 the author discusses the socialist roots of Nazism and goes into some detail discussing the various notorious socialists of history. He states it is a common mistake to regard national socialism as a mere revolt against reason; that the doctrines of national socialism are the culmination of a long evolution of thought, a process in which thinkers who have had great influence far beyond the confines of Germany have taken part. The war hysteria of 1914 which, because of the German defeat was never fully cured, is the beginning of the modern development which produced national socialism.

"By 1918," the author relates, "the union between socialism and ruthless power politics had become complete." And Professor Johann Plenge, a great advocate of Marx, stated, "It is high time to recognize the fact that socialism must be power policy.....just from the point of view of socialism, which is organization, is not an absolute right of self-determination of the peoples the right of individualistic economic anarchy? Are we willing to grant complete self-determination to the individual in economic life?.....

The author relates that the ideals which Professor Plenge expressed were especially popular among certain circles of German scientists and engineers who, precisely as is now so loudly demanded by their English and American counterparts, clamored for the centrally planned organization of all aspects of life.

Chapter 13 discusses "The Totalitarians in Our Midst." Mr. Hayek states that the very magnitude of the outrages committed by the totalitarian government has rather strengthened the assurance that "it cannot happen here." He warns, "But let us not forget that 15 years ago the possibility of such a thing happening in Germany would have appeared just as fantastic.....it is not the present Germany but the Germany of 20 or 30 years ago to which conditions in the democracies show an ever-increasing resemblance.

"How far in the last 20 years England has traveled on the German path is brought home to one with extraordinary vividness if one now reads some of the more serious discussions of the differences

between British and German views on political and moral issues which appeared in England during the last war.

"No description in general terms can give an adequate idea of the similarity of much of current English political literature to the works which destroyed the belief in Western civilization in Germany and created the state of mind in which Nazism could become successful.....as was also true in Germany, most of the works which are preparing the way for a totalitarian course in the democracies are the product of sincere idealists and often of men of considerable intellectual distinction."

The author then cites examples of particular individuals, whose writings he feels are having a great deal of influence toward preparing the road of totalitarianism in England and America. He mentions particularly Professor E. H. Carr and his books on the "Twenty Years' Crisis" and the "Conditions of Peace." He states that Professor Carr condescendingly pities the well-meaning people, especially the people in English-speaking countries who, steeped in the 19th-century tradition, persist in regarding war as senseless and devoid of purpose.

Mr. Hayek states that the servility of the scientists to the powers-that-be appeared early in Germany hand in hand with the great development of state-organized science, which today is the subject of so much eulogy abroad.

The author seeks out another individual named C. H. Waddington whose book entitled "The Scientific Attitude" combines claims for greater political power for the scientist and advocates ardently wholesale planning. Dr. Waddington makes the claim that the scientist is qualified to run a totalitarian society on the basis that science can pass ethical judgment on human behavior.

Chapter 14 entitled "Material Conditions and Ideal Ends" is a very interesting chapter of this important book. The author states that our generation likes to flatter itself, that it attaches less weight to economic consideration than did its parents or grandparents. "The 'End of Economic Man' bids fair to become one of the governing myths of our age. Theorists," states the author, "have in the past blamed competition as the cause of destruction of stocks or raw materials or the suppression of inventions, though they are precisely the sort of thing which could not happen under competition and which are made possible only by monopoly and usually by government-aided monopoly.....the frequent use that is made of the occasional destruction of wheat, coffee, and so forth, as an argument against competition is a good illustration of the intellectual dishonesty of much of this argument, since a little reflection will show that in a competitive market no owner of such stocks can gain by their destruction."

Mr. Hayek feels that our generation is less willing to listen to economic considerations because this generation is impatient and intolerant of all restraints on their immediate ambitions and unwilling to bow to economic necessities. He feels that a continued refusal to submit to anything we cannot understand must lead to the destruction of our civilization.

He makes an excellent point when he states, "In his anxiety to escape the irksome restraints which he now feels, man does not realize that the new authoritarian restraints which will have to be deliberately imposed in their stead will be even more painful."

Mr. Hayek feels that those who argue that we have to an astounding degree learned to master the forces of nature and that we must learn to master the forces of society in the same manner, fail to realize that to master the forces of society in this way is not only the path to totalitarianism but is also the path to the destruction of our civilization and a certain way to block future progress.

The author states that one of the dominant features of the immediate postwar situation will be that special needs of war have drawn hundreds of thousands of men and women into specialized jobs where they were enabled to earn relatively high wages during the time of war and they will have to be employed after the war in a lower-wage scale or if the trade unions successfully resist any lowering of the wages of a particular group, there will be only two alternatives open: either coercion will have to be used, that is, certain individuals will have to be selected for compulsory transfer to other and relatively less well paid positions or those who can no longer be employed at the relatively high wages must be allowed to remain unemployed until they are willing to accept work at lower wages. The point he makes is that if we are determined not to allow unemployment at any price, and are not willing to use coercion, we shall be driven to all sorts of desperate expedients, none of which can bring any lasting relief.

"There is little doubt that after the war wisdom in the management of our economic affairs will be even more important than before and the fate of our civilization will ultimately depend on how we solve the economic problems we shall then face.....the one thing modern democracy will not bear without cracking is the necessity of a substantial lowering of the standards of living in peacetime or even prolonged stationariness of its economic conditions."

He feels that the virtues which are less esteemed and practiced in this generation, such as independence, self-reliance, and the willingness to bear risks, the readiness to back one's own conviction against a majority, and the willingness to voluntary cooperation with one's neighbors, are essentially those on which the

working of an individualist society works, and that collectivism has nothing to put in their place.

In speaking of the leftists the author states that the Left intellectuals have so long worshiped foreign gods that they seem to have become almost incapable of seeing any good in the characteristic English institutions and traditions and he decries the trend of current political discussion and propaganda. He states that if we are to convince Germany of our democratic sincerity we can never hope to accomplish such a goal by continually allowing ourselves concessions to their system of thought. He states, "We shall not persuade them by following them half the way which leads to totalitarianism."

Mr. Hayek feels that the Germans have learned from experience that neither good intentions nor efficiency of organization can preserve decency in a system in which personal freedom and individual responsibility are destroyed and that the Germans and Italians who have learned this lesson desire above all else protection against the monster state.

In Chapter 15 the author discusses "The Prospects of International Order." He wonders how many people in England would be prepared to submit to the decision of an international authority regardless of the fact that it might be democratically constituted and whether they would be very happy over the fact that such an authority would decree that the development of the Spanish iron industry would have precedence over similar development in South Wales, et cetera?

Mr. Hayek feels fairly certain that in any planned international system the wealthier and therefore the most powerful nations would to a very much greater degree than in a free economy become the object of hatred and envy of the poorer ones.

The author states that there are no doubt many people who honestly believe that if they were allowed to handle the job they would be able to settle all problems between various countries justly and impartially. "What these dangerous idealists do not see is that where the assumption of a moral responsibility involves that one's moral views should by force be made to prevail over those dominant in other communities, the assumption of such responsibility may place one in a position in which it becomes impossible to act morally.....and international authority can be very just and contribute enormously to economic prosperity if it merely keeps order and creates conditions in which the people can develop their own life; but it is impossible to be just or to let people live their own life if the central authority doles out raw materials and

allocates markets, if every spontaneous effort has to be 'approved' and nothing can be done without the sanction of the central authority."

If anything is evident, it should be that, while nations might abide by formal rules on which they have agreed, they will never submit to the direction which international economic planning involves.....there can be no international law without a power to enforce it.

Mr. Hayek drives his points home when he states that nowhere has democracy ever worked well without a great measure of local self-government, providing a school of political training for the people at large as much as for their future leaders.

His summation is that an international authority which effectively limits the powers of the state over the individual will be one of the best safeguards of peace, and that neither an omnipotent superstate nor a loose association of "free nations" but a community of nations of free men must be our goal.

The author feels also that we must aim at preventing future wars as much as possible but we must not believe that we can at one stroke create a permanent organization which will make all war in any part of the world entirely impossible. "If we can reduce the risk of friction likely to lead to war, this is probably all we can reasonably hope to achieve."

In his final chapter entitled "Conclusion," (Chapter 16), Mr. Hayek states that the purpose of this book has not been to sketch a detailed program of a desirable future order of society but he fails to give any summarized statement as to the purpose of the book. He merely states that if we are to build a better world we must have the courage to make a new start and divest ourselves of the obstacles which human folly has placed in our path. We should never forget that it is we, the 20th century, and not they, of the 19th century, who have made a mess of things and our guiding principle should be that a policy of freedom for the individual is the only truly progressive policy and that it remains as true today as it was in the 19th century.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
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CC-287

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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JBL:ECR

August 14, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

BOOK REVIEW - "I AM A SPY"

Some time ago I read the book entitled "I Am A Spy" by "E.7", a British publication which was brought back from England by Mr. Clegg, for the purpose of determining any information or details of interest in conjunction with our espionage investigations.

This book is the personal account of "E.7", who claims to have operated as a professional spy for a number of years, chiefly for the British, but also for the Japanese. His narrative is interwoven with melodramatic and romantic episodes surrounding his female confederate of quasi-Oriental origin. The author extols at length the results of his confederate's work and credits her with a high degree of ability, at the same time confessing innocence of her detailed methods of operations.

So far as revealing any new or different techniques employed by espionage agents, with which we have not already become acquainted through our investigations, this volume is of no material value. Confidential contacts within governmental departments are mentioned, through whom copies of confidential documents are secured, and the establishment of microphone surveillances to cover conferences in foreign embassies. The remainder of the author's work in espionage relates to the evasion of apprehension by the authorities, his success being attributed to the development of circumstances in his favor rather than to any outstanding cunning on his part.

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It is not believed that this book reveals any information of value in connection with our espionage investigations.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Respectfully,

J. B. Little

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&
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 6, 1951

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

On August 4, 1951, a note was received from the Director to get and review two books, if we did not have them in the library. The books were:

1. "Sabotage - How To Guard Against It" by Harry D. Farren, published by Nat. Foremen's Institute.

2. "Time To Understand" by E. R. Posnack, publisher, Greenberg, 1950.

The 56 page book, "Sabotage - How To Guard Against It" by H. D. Farren, has been in the Bureau's Library for 10 years. The author deals with sabotage in World War One; Black Tom, et al., and explosions in the year 1940, the Hercules Powder Company, et al., and says this book serves as a warning to American workers to prevent loss of life, bloodshed and disaster such as was suffered in 1916-18.

He starts out by relating the details of Hercules Powder Company explosions at Kenvil, New Jersey, on 9-12-40.

He then cites on page 7 the Black Tom explosions of 1916.

On page 9 he gives full credit to the daring and vigilance of "government operatives" of the Department of Justice for preventing greater loss by unearthing even greater plots than Black Tom during World War I period. He then sets forth details of some of the plots, using names of persons involved, companies and places scheduled for demolition by saboteurs. He refers to a Department of Justice Agent called only the "Baron" and reports the part he played in thwarting Dr. Frederick W. Bischoff and his group at Newark, N. J. He relates the DuPont Powder Works explosion by Bischoff. He then relates highlights of some of the major explosions in the year 1940. (P. 19-21)

After citing these fires and explosions during September and October 1940 the author says: "Can there be any doubt in the minds of any of us that we are at war with the saboteur?" (P. 21)

Martin Dies is quoted on page 23 as saying that 300,000 persons were engaged in subversive activities in America and 5000 saboteurs were working in auto factories in New York.

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The Director is quoted at length on pages 24 and 25.

The FBI's breaking of the Dr. Ignatz Greibl case is cited on page 29. The FBI's plant protection program is mentioned on pages 30 - 33.

Pages 33 - 39 are devoted to discussions of what had happened in England and France in the sabotage field.

The von Rintelen case of World War I is cited on pages 40 - 41 and the rest of the book is devoted to what America should do to prevent sabotage of our plants, food and labor. The author discusses hiring of personnel, fire equipment, arson and employee's responsibilities.

* * * * * * * * * *

The book, "Time To Understand" by Emanuel R. Posnack, was not in the Bureau's Library, but a copy has been obtained and reviewed.

The book is divided into five main parts, e.g., (1) Communism and Its Reputation, (2) Marxism in the Twentieth Century, (3) Retarded Free Enterprise and the Twin Technologies, (4) Bridging the Gap between East and West, (5) Where Today's Capitalism and Restrictive Society Fail. An appendix has been added entitled, "A Pictorial Study of the Money System."

The book is a summation of the misconceptions and inconsistencies of Communism from both the Marxian theories and the way it is practiced in Russia.

There are no references to the FBI in the book, nor does it deal with Communism in the United States, but more on an international scale with emphasis on the economic fallacies of the Communist Doctrine of Russia today.

In his preface the author states:

> "One of the greatest obstacles to the development of intelligent social consciousness in the masses is the insufficiency of books designed to give the man of average education a basic understanding of the economic

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and social aspects of society -- to provide him with a measuring rod for evaluating the changing spectrum of human affairs...I have tried to treat the subject matter concisely, presenting both the theoretical and practical aspects of today's dominant economic creeds. The method employed follows a threefold course -- explanation, criticism and comparison with liberal free-enterprise proposals. To provide an encompassing view of society, the book offers a critical analysis of both Communism and the prevailing system of restrictive capitalism. It traces the causes of poverty and scarcities in our own economic order to specific barriers, which could readily be removed by our technologically advanced capitalistic world, if the initiative and will to do so were not lacking..."

Excerpts from the author's introduction keynote adequately the context of the book.

"Communism is spreading throughout our fissionable planet--despite the opposition of most of the world's nations.

"To stem the tide, billions of dollars are being spent and valuable manpower is being unproductively used in armies of occupation. And every known diplomatic expedient is being employed in anti-Soviet maneuvers -- with the concomitant counter-maneuvers, breaches of treaties and counter-breaches, encouragement of civil strife, and betrayal of oppressed groups. The very foundation of the United Nations, the only organized force for world peace, is being knowingly undermined in the frantic attempt to repel the advance of Communism.

"In the light of such extraordinary efforts, it is startling to note that practically nothing is being done to explain to the general public why it is believed that Communism will not work...

"The average American's fear of Communism is rooted in ignorance. And this applies to all cultural levels. Indeed, college heads are heard to warn their students to be wary of the 'Reds'...

"We have a valid case against the creed of Communism. But today's tensioned atmosphere is conducive to its spread. Ideas are contagious, and they can multiply rapidly.

"Shouting, the waving of big sticks, and the incanting of slogans cannot repel the advance of communistic ideas. But counter-ideas can -- if the public is armed with these counter-weapons..."

Much of the data in the book is a re-hash of tenets of Communism which are of no value to the FBI such as shown in Chapter 2 when Mr. Posnack sets forth the "proposals of Communism" and Socialism.

Typical of the trend of this book are these passages taken from the chapter on the "Refutation of Communism."

"Instead of abolishing competition -- as Communists would do -- society should encourage it to the fullest extent..." (P. 19)

"The Communist charge that the competitive system is inherently inefficient loses its surface plausibility when examined in the penetrating light of human experience..." (P. 19)

"The politico-economic system of today's Russia is not true Communism. The productive wealth of the nation is not distributed according to the needs of the individual citizen, but rather according to the needs of the state -- according to the worker's contribution to production. Higher wages are paid for more labor, better work, greater skill. The incentive system is employed just as under capitalism..." (P. 24)

"Under ideal Communism (as distinguished from the present allegedly temporary Soviet system) the state, being without competition in its own realm, would have no need to seek new ideas or inventions for the purpose of attracting customers for its goods, or for gaining a competitive advantage over anyone in its own sphere..." (P. 30)

On page 48 an instance of proof that Russia has its own brand of Communism is shown by the author.

"Hence, in an allegedly communistic society where the selected method of wealth distribution is to pay wages according to the nature of services rendered or according to the need for services, the capital needs of the state could be supplied from the surplus wealth of its people only by offering a reward for the use of this wealth -- which reward must be in the form of interest. And that is why Russia today is paying interest on its bonds and

on its citizens' bank deposits. It is in the expectation of this reward that labor is spurred on to greater efforts -- toward the storing up of excess labor in the form of surplus wealth for use as capital. And where labor has the right to employ its excess produce in the form of income-producing capital, there can be no Communism..." (P. 48)

BASIC CONCEPTS AND ETHICS (CHAPTER 6)

"Every proposal of Communism is based on the conception of the supremacy of society over the individual..." (P. 55)

"To establish an ethical justification for their position, Communists have resorted to Darwin's theory of evolution as proof that man is not born into this world with natural rights..." (P. 55)

"Darwin's theory is thus used by Communists as a scientific and ethical prop in support of their proposition that man has no natural rights. But how can it be reconciled with their other proposition of the supremacy of the state?..." (P. 56)

"Indeed, many political philosophers and economists adopt Darwinism as the very creed of individualism..." (P. 56)

MORAL VALUES AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

"Inherent in today's great ideological controversy are the different values which Communism places upon the ethical standards of two 'classes' of society -- the 'owning class' and the 'working class.' It is the assumption that there are different moralities for these two alleged classes that is primarily the basis for the Marxist idea of an 'irrepressible class struggle.'" (P. 60)

"There are three basic personal qualities which, together with the primary driving force of self-interest, determine all human behavior -- and the dynamics of society. They are the qualities of humaneness, integrity, and competence. The last is used in the broad sense to include mental and physical capacity and ability and their concomitants of creativeness, curiosity and initiative..." (P. 62)

"The quality of humaneness is dampened by the dogmatic subordination of the individual to the state and his relegation to the role of a mere social unit of a super-organism..." (P. 63)

"The quality of integrity also suffers a process of disintegration under the strict surveillance to which Communist citizens are necessarily subjected..." (P. 63)

> "Because communistic society, by its very nature, suppresses the qualities of humaneness, integrity, and competence of the individual man, it offers very little hope of an improved total society. But outside the area of Communism the horizon of the modern world does reveal opportunities for general betterment" (P. 63)

A NEW SPECIES OF MAN:

> "Give man the means to mingle with his fellow inhabitants of our planet, and he will develop more understanding -- and humaneness. Give him the means to scan the far reaches of the earth, to see and hear its people, and he will learn the truth -- and develop greater integrity. Give him the means to learn from others, and he will develop increased competence." (P. 64)

The author sets forth on pages 69, 70 and 71 "Facts Showing Russian Trend Toward Capitalism," and modern socialism's trend toward Communism.

In Chapter 9 the author discusses "Capitalism Today" to show that our own system which allows a favored few to control concentrations of wealth has caused vast regions of poverty, a dearth of living space, food and work. (P. 77)

On page 113 the author says today society is attempting to solve the troubles of the world by power politics, negotiation, and legislation in an atmosphere in which power politics are provocative and negotiations on critical issues are useless.

An outline of the U. S. trend toward socialism is set out on pages 116-118.

In his next to the last chapter "Perspective," pages 123-166, the author discusses the economic theories of supply and demand for the peoples of the earth.

His last chapter, # 15, is titled "Summation" which are his ideas of 20th Century Man, the economic troubles of today and tomorrow. He says "Mankind is trapped...Millions of humans...are waiting for orders.. to destroy civilization." (P. 168)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/3/49

FROM : EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BOOKS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

The Executives Conference on 10/3/49, those present being Messrs. Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, Harbo, Mohr, Carlson, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen and Clegg, considered a suggestion made by NA Counselor Ronald Phillips, based upon a recommendation made on the floor at the NA Associates' Retraining School, that book reviews of law enforcement books on a national scale be included in the National Academy bulletin which is sent to all Associates. It was argued that this would provide the Associates an opportunity to decide whether they desired to purchase newly-published books on law enforcement.

The Conference unanimously recommended that, when it was deemed advisable and appropriate to provide a book review, the book review be included in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin primarily. Objections to widespread or frequent book reviews were voiced since favorable reviews are subsequently quoted by the publishers and authors for the purpose of implementing the sale of such books, and thus it was believed that these book reviews should be on a very selective basis as occasions would demand or suggest.

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INDEXED - 29

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17 OCT 19 1949

cc-Mr. Mohr
Mr. Clegg

EX- 8

ADDENDUM: Whenever books believed of interest to the police come to the attention of the Bureau, short notices about them will be run in the Law Enforcement Bulletin.
MAJ:hcw
10/13/49

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Are Government Workers Free to Do as They Choose?

ALL HONORABLE MEN, by David Karp (Knopf; $3.95) is worth reading because it offers a somewhat different slant on the perennial quarrel between liberalism and conservatism. It is focused on the issue of whether persons like Government workers and teachers are free to think, speak and make friends as they choose.

This novel also is commendable because it is adroitly planned and filled with suspense. Mr. Karp, author of "One," a terrifying picture of a future totalitarian state, is a skillful writer.

Despite these praiseworthy qualities, however, the novel, like so many that uphold the liberal position against both communism and reaction, is not plausible. Most of its characters are stuffed examples of one shape of opinion or another.

The story concerns a Dr. Burney, a famous anti-Communist liberal, who has directed a great foundation. He is offered the executive direction of a new organization, the Institute of American Studies, which is designed, so he is told, to uphold the conservative position on a high intellectual level. He accepts, only to find that the sponsors are a bunch of educated, anti-septic Ku Kluxers or Silver Shirts.

Dr. Burney comes to grief over an investigation of the qualifications of a Dr. Ness, an economist, proposed for the faculty—a former Government official whose associations takes on a red tinge. Ness, a timid, naive liberal, who is not a Communist has always meant well.

Although the Institute is a private enterprise, the case takes on all the aura of a congressional investigation. Dr. Ness' daughter turns out to be a Communist. When the papers get hold of the issue, the applicant's future career is in the balance. What happens to him is one of several alternatives which might be guessed.

For one thing, a man of Burney's reputation and background never would have joined such an outfit without knowing more about its backers, his employers. For another, the Institute, a private corporation, could not have wielded the influence attributed to it. Then, too, the characters talk more like editorials stating the liberal or conservative view than human beings. You also get the impression that all conservatives are bigots, without reasonable or rational minds.

In spite of these flaws, "All Honorable Men" is an absorbing story.

ENCLOSURE

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 28, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
(New)

Miss Butler talked with SA Frank W. Waikart, Records and Communications Division, January 27, 1959, concerning the possibility of opening a main file on the subject "Book Reviews."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memorandum be referred to SA Waikart for instituting the opening of main file on "Book Reviews" then to be placed in such newly opened file.

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2. That Central Research Section be advised of the file number.

20 JAN 30 1959

AMB:nji
(5)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Waikart, Room 7204
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

57 FEB 5 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

G.R.-10

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: March 21, 1956

FROM : M. A. JONES

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "ALL HONORABLE MEN"
by David Karp
BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum summarizes the captioned book which was copyrighted in 1956. Author Karp also wrote "One," in 1953, and "The Day of the Monkey," in 1955, and is free-lance radio and television writer. No references in Bufiles. Bufile #121-38722 reflects Alfred A. Knopf, believed identical with publisher, member of several Communist fronts, and this company reportedly has published number of books written by persons whose loyalty has been questioned.

"All Honorable Men," a suspenseful novel, one more of a long line of literary efforts concerning loyalty investigations. The hero of the story is Dr. Milo Dexter Burney, famous anti-Communist liberal, educator, assiduous after-dinner-speaker, head of Rutledge Foundation for Social Sciences, who joins four wealthy individuals in a project "dedicated to honest, decent conservatism." This project is to ultimately establish an institute for post-graduate training and research and work to be called the Institute for American Studies. Almost immediately Dr. Burney discovers one member of the group, J. J. Van Ord, a retired Brigadier General, is particularly ruthless concerning the past political affiliations of candidates for the faculty of the Institute.

The entire story revolves around the case of economist, Dr. Joseph Selig Ness, whose candidacy is questioned on the basis of charges against him contained in a letter to the FBI, a copy of which Van Ord has obtained in some unexplained way. In opposition to the other members of the Board, Dr. Burney decides to defend Ness in the matter of these unevaluated charges. An investigation is begun which reveals Dr. Ness's daughter had participated in a Communist-infiltrated group. In addition, the investigation reveals that Ethel Glucker, sister of one of Burney's assistants, is a Communist and a lecturer for the Young Communist League; the farmhouse of Oliver Candell, another of Burney's assistants, is wiretapped; and Candell's past political affiliations are revealed. Ultimately, news of the charges against Ness break in the papers and finally Ness commits suicide. Burney resigns from the Institute and joins Ness's lawyer in a citizens' Committee for Justice which proposes to give the Institute "the kind of public exposure they've been demanding for others"

ENCLOSURE

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MAR 28 1956

CRIME REC.

and show the world "how poisonous and dangerously vicious such thinking and thinkers are."

The FBI is mentioned frequently throughout the book. Since the entire story concerns the investigation of the charges against Ness contained in the letter to the FBI there are numerous references in this connection. These frequent references and the context in which they are used could be construed as a subtle attack upon the Nation's security system. Two of the more salient references are:

On pages 88 and 89, for example, Van Ord admits his possession of this document is illegal but insists that his informant is a person of high personal loyalty to the United States and tells Burney, "If you will not accept this statement as an official report despite the fact that it comes from FBI files--well, I'd like to say that you do not display a proper respect for one of our great Federal safeguards when you imply that it would accept malicious rubbish into its files."

After the first leak to the newspapers, Dr. Burney, in an argument with Van Ord, asks him if he is ready to explain publicly "by what means you came into possession of the FBI letter concerning Dr. Ness?" Taking a completely different attitude, Van Ord replies, "You're using a misnomer when you call Miss Ryan's letter an 'FBI letter.' It has nothing to do with the FBI. It is merely a copy of a letter written by a private citizen, to the FBI. It in no way represents an official document of the FBI. I don't think it is improper for us to be in possession of it..." (page 183)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols March 21, 1956

The book "All Honorable Men," by David Karp, was released recently by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, New York.

AUTHOR, DAVID KARP

David Karp, born in New York City NY in 1922, was educated at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Social Science degree in 1948, having been delayed by three years' service with the Army in the Pacific. His writing career began in 1948. In that year he won the Ward Medal in English composition at C.C.N.Y. and the Ohio State Award for writing the best radio program on social and personal problems, and went to work as a continuity writer on New York City's station WNYC. Now a free-lance radio and television writer, he lives with his wife and son on Long Island.

Mr. Karp's first novel, "One," published in 1953, was a Book-of-the-Month Club choice. Two years later his second novel, "The Day of the Monkey," was published. (Book Jacket)

A check of the "Readers Guide to Periodic Literature" reflects that stories by Karp have appeared in the magazines, Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post.

Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with the author.

A check of Bufiles re Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., publisher of "All Honorable Men," indicates numerous references in security cases. Bufile #121-38722 reflects that one Alfred A. Knopf, believed identical with this publisher, has been a member of several Communist fronts, and this company reportedly has published a number of books written by persons whose loyalty has been questioned.

THE BOOK

The book, "All Honorable Men," described as a suspenseful novel, is one more addition to the long line of literary efforts concerning loyalty investigations.

The story concerns Dr. Milo Dexter Burney, a famous anti-Communist liberal, educator, assiduous after-dinner speaker, and head of the Rutledge Foundation for the Social Sciences, an 18-million dollar fund for the advancement of man's study of man. A group of wealthy individuals invite Dr. Burney to join them in a project dedicated to honest, decent conservatism. Indicating that they have become concerned over the drift of this country toward socialism, they describe their intended project as a means to drown socialism in a new

conservatism, promoted and propounded by the brightest, the finest, the clearest and most vigorous minds of our country and ultimately to establish an Institute for post-graduate training and research and work to be called the Institute for American Studies. The purpose of this institute would be to provide selected candidates with an opportunity to study, describe, and propound the philosophic bases of enlightened conservatism. The Institute would be conducted on the highest levels of intellectual endeavor and would draw its pupils from the United States, Canada, England, and Australia.

Despite warnings that he will find himself mixed up in something which may prove distasteful to him, Dr. Burney decides to accept the offer to head the Institute. The project gets under way with Dr. Burney and the four persons who proposed the project constituting the Board of Governors which will also operate as a Final Selection and Review Committee on applicants and instructors. These four persons are: Vincent Locke, an immensely wealthy manufacturer of candy and sugar products; his wife, Edna Sutton Locke, a New York socialite; Macy Sutton, young Broadway playwright and half-nephew of Edna Sutton Locke; and Brigadier General J. J. Van Ord, chairman of the board of Locke Products and formerly on the staff of General Patton.

Almost immediately differences of opinion crop up. Dr. Burney discovers his office help is being required to sign a loyalty oath, apparently adapted from forms used by defense plants that have to meet security regulations of the armed forces, and puts a stop to it. At a Board of Governors meeting Van Ord takes exception to a proposed faculty member, a famous political scientist who, in his vigorous defense of Negro rights, once supported Paul Robeson. Burney decides not to make an issue over this teacher's name. Dr. Burney finds Van Ord is particularly ruthless concerning a candidate's past political affiliations. Burney states in his diary that Van Ord "is armed with a sheaf of lists of un-American organizations compiled from all sorts of sources. He keeps it to himself, as if the lists were secret. During a recess I tried to look at the lists, but Van Ord would not surrender them. Short of demanding them from him, I could not think of any way of seeing them. But I will vigorously fight if the only barrier to the acceptance of a candidate is a chance affiliation with one of Van Ord's malodorous organizations."

Three weeks after the first meeting of the Board of Governors, one of the candidates for selection to the Institute, Joseph Selig Ness, an economist, calls on Dr. Burney and states he wishes to withdraw his name from the panel. In explanation, Ness states that he was in Federal service, first with the OPA and later the Department of Agriculture, and

that after he left Government service he learned that some unknown individual had made some charges against him, which charges he had been advised would probably wind up in the "FBI's raw files of unevaluated data." Burney advised Ness that while they desired to employ only men who had shown a complete devotion to the ideals of their profession, they were willing to accept men who had honestly made mistakes in their past political affiliations and now honestly declared their mistakes, adding that the Institute did not have access to FBI files, unevaluated or not. Burney stated that Ness's interview had been favorably received by the entire Board and suggested if he let matters ride he would be offered a contract which he would be free to accept or reject.

At a Board meeting two days later, Van Ord reveals that he has new information concerning a candidate already accepted which forces him to the decision that his acceptance should be set aside. Macy Sutton and Van Ord get into an argument which ends in Van Ord stating he has information "from completely reliable sources" concerning economist, Dr. Joseph Selig Ness. This report described Ness as a one-time member of the Watson Group in Washington, D. C., an organization to discuss creative writing which, although it professed to be unaffiliated with any national writers' organization, received literature from the League of American Writers, an organization listed as a front organization. After the reading of the report, Dr. Burney, who felt the report was merely spitefulness on the part of someone whom Ness had sharply criticized, is surprised by the reaction of others. Van Ord states a man with such serious charges against him is unfit to teach at the Institute and begins a formal motion, which Dr. Burney rules out of order. Burney reiterates his conviction that any candidate charged with certain political affiliations, or the prior expression of certain sentiments, must be given a chance to explain his reasons and his present attitude. A two-week adjournment for the Christmas holidays is the result.

Ness again requests Dr. Burney to withdraw his name, but Burney, satisfied in his own mind that there is nothing to the charges, tells Ness he should fight. When Ness agrees, Dr. Burney tells his two assistants, Oliver Candell and Irving Glucker, of his decision to defend Ness. Glucker who was opposed to Dr. Burney's move to the Institute from the beginning tries, without success, to dissuade Burney. At the next meeting of the Board of Governors, Van Ord receives the authorization of the Board to assign a private detective agency to investigate the charges against Ness and it is agreed that Ness will be called before the Board in three weeks.

The weekend before the scheduled Ness hearing, Dr. Burney accompanies Oliver Candell to his farm in Connecticut. Ness and Victor Vircassian, a lawyer notable for his defense of American Communists and fellow travelers, appear at the farm. Vircassian produces

a sheaf of folded papers which he states were left in Ness's mailbox that morning. These papers prove to be photostats of the investigator's reports on Ness; however, in addition to data concerning Ness's participation in the Watson group, the report indicates that Ness's daughter, Sylvia Ness Wells, had been a member of a so-called "social, cultural" group which was reportedly Communist infiltrated, and further, that Sylvia had had an abortion performed five years prior to her marriage. Vircassian asks Dr. Burney what he will do when these are presented at the hearing and Burney says they constitute new charges and that he will close down the hearings to give Ness an opportunity to produce material in defense of these new charges.

Dr. Burney and Candell agree that Irving must have made this material available to Ness. Irving admits supplying Ness with the photostats and his only explanation is that he felt Ness should have them.

At the scheduled hearing, Ness reads a statement in reply to charges that he was a member of the Watson group. When Van Ord attempts to question Ness concerning the additional charges, Burney decrees that Ness is to have three weeks to prepare his answer. Subsequently, Van Ord and Vincent Locke call Macy Sutton to a private meeting where they intimate there may be some question of Dr. Burney's loyalty. They also reveal that Irving Glucker was the person who furnished Ness with photostats of the reports and that Glucker's sister, Ethel Glucker Saxman, was a lecturer for the Young Communist League and leader of the group attended by Sylvia Wells.

Under pressure from Vircassian, Sylvia admits that everything in the report concerning her is true. Thereafter, Vircassian talks with Irving who admits his sister is a Communist and reveals that approximately eight years previously Dr. Ness had addressed the group at his sister's house. Irving doesn't think Ness knew any of the group were members of the Young Communist League. Meanwhile, Dr. Burney and Candell discover that Candell's farm has been wire tapped.

A news item hints at trouble in the Institute and when Burney asks Van Ord if he is responsible for the leak, Van Ord suggests Burney look to his own personal staff, naming Irving Glucker as a possibility. Burney reiterates his belief that the Ness matter should be kept confidential and backs it up by threatening to assist Ness in the prosecution of a libel, slander and defamation of character suit against Van Ord, the other members of the Board, and the Institute, in the event the matter is not kept confidential.

Irving finally confesses all to Dr. Burney, including his interview with Vircassian. Dr. Burney talks with Vircassian and suggests that perhaps he can persuade the Board to drop the Ness hearing and merely reject his name for "lack of professional competence." Vircassian, while he believes in Ness's innocence, feels they don't stand a chance in view of Sylvia's implication and therefore agrees. Once too

cowardly to fight, Ness now refuses to give up and Vircassian is finally forced to tell him the truth about his daughter. Meanwhile, Burney sounds out the members of the Board concerning dropping the hearing. Van Ord reveals his investigators have turned up evidence that Oliver Candell had once been a member of the American Labor Party and a member of several Communist front organizations between 1934 and 1939. Burney tells Van Ord he already knew that, and later advises Candell to go back to the Rutledge Foundation.

The Board subsequently refuses to drop the hearing on Ness and votes to make the findings public. Vircassian returns to Ness who has recovered from the blow of learning about his daughter and tells Vircassian he has been offered a teaching job in a small college. Vircassian tells Ness of the Board's refusal,,advises him not to appear at the hearing, and further suggests that he leave the country since after this he will not have any future.

Two days before the scheduled hearing, the "New York Journal American" carries a copyrighted story concerning the investigation being made by the Institute. The following morning, Ness's body is found hanging from a rope noose in the Ness's cellar.

On Monday morning following Ness's suicide, Van Ord calls an emergency meeting of the Board. Dr. Burney accuses them of being responsible for Ness's death and Van Ord suggests no motion is needed to accept Burney's resignation. Locke believes Burney should be fired outright, but the others agree firing Burney will give the Institute a "black eye." They agree to accept Burney's resignation, but he refuses to resign except on the condition that Oliver Candell's name not be brought into any further statements since he has already resigned and so far has not been mentioned.

Meanwhile, Candell, refused reinstatement at the Rutledge Foundation because they have received a report of his past political activities, has retreated to his farm in Connecticut where he receives a call from Victor Vircassian. Angered by the "dirty deal" accorded Ness and his resultant suicide, Vircassian has organized a citizens' Committee for Justice which he invites Candell to join. Candell refuses and later is very much surprised when Dr. Burney says he is going to join Vircassian. The hastily formed Committee for Justice has come in for much criticism because of some of the people who have joined and Vircassian is about to give it up when Dr. Burney and Irving Glucker appear.

Burney suggests junking the Committee as it is and starting a new Committee to be comprised of more acceptable personages, which will "Give Locke and Van Ord and Sutton the kind of public exposure they've been demanding for others." Burney says, "Let's strip these swine down to their proper size and color and hold them up for inspection. Let's really go at these men so as to show the whole wide world

how poisonous and dangerously vicious such thinking and thinkers are. These men haven't had a fight on their hands before. I propose we give them a fight they won't forget, that we show up that Institute for American Studies as the garbage heap it really is."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned frequently throughout the book. References of an innocuous nature appear on pages 37, 42, 68 and 130.

The entire story revolves around the case of economist Joseph Ness, whose candidacy for acceptance to the Institute is questioned on the basis of charges against him contained in a letter to the FBI, a copy of which Van Ord has obtained in some unexplained way. The frequent references to this FBI report and the context in which they are used could be construed as a subtle attack upon the Nation's security system. The most outstanding references are set forth below:

On pages 87 and 88, Dr. Burney questions Van Ord concerning the alleged FBI report. When Van Ord refuses to reveal how he got the report, Dr. Burney suggests calling the FBI to find out if it is an official report. Van Ord hastily replies "This material was given to us by an individual of deeply loyal feelings. It would compromise both this individual and ourselves if we should involve the FBI." In further explanation Van Ord states, "Our possession of this document is illegal. That we have the good of our country at heart is something else again. The courts often take narrow views in such cases, although I have absolutely no shame for what I have done and my informant is a person of high personal loyalty to the United States and everything it stands for. If you will not accept this statement as an official report despite the fact that it comes from FBI files--well, I'd like to say that you do not display a proper respect for one of our great Federal safeguards when you imply that it would accept malicious rubbish into its files."

The report of the detective agency hired to investigate the charges against Ness (page 103) reveals that the letter sent to the Department of Justice in 1947 concerning Ness's participation in the Watson group was executed by Kitty Ryan, a known alcoholic and hysteric. The report offers the opinion that Miss Ryan had written the letter of accusation because an affair she and Ness had been having was coming to an end.

After the first leak to the newspapers, Dr. Burney, in an argument with Van Ord, asks if Van Ord is ready to explain publicly "by what means you came into possession of the FBI letter concerning Dr. Ness?" Van Ord replies, "You're using a misnomer when you call Miss Ryan's letter an 'FBI letter.' It has nothing to do with the

FBI. It is merely a copy of a letter, written by a private citizen, to the FBI. It in no way represents an official document of the FBI. I don't think it is improper for us to be in possession of it. I think it was you yourself who pointed out that the letter is not an official document." (page 183)

Other references in connection with the letter concerning the charges against Ness appear on pages 44, 45, 54, 57, 58, 90, 91, 136, 154, 167, and 274.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE

FROM : M. A. JONES

DATE: January 15, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"ACQUITTED OF MURDER"
BY WILLIAM SEAGLE

U.S.

SYNOPSIS:

Director sent brief review of above book clipped from Sunday Star, 1/11/59, and said: "It might be well for us to review this book. H." Memo to you of 1/12/59, advised book had been purchased and was being reviewed in Crime Records Section. O BOOK REVIEWS

The Director is mentioned at the bottom of page 251 and top of page 252 when the author says: The police and prosecuting officials of the national capital have not suffered in silence when the courts have struck particularly mortal blows at criminal law enforcement. 'From. J. Edgar Hoover to Assistant United States attorneys who have been deprived of their sleep, they have been vocal enough. Perhaps the most outspoken of all have been Police Chief Robert V. Murray and United States Attorney Oliver Gasch."

On page 251 the author states the Mallory case has probably created the most convenient loophole of all time for hard-pressed criminals. He then refers to a survey in the Washington Star on 1/12/58 which allegedly reported that the police and prosecutors were in a race with the clock, since the slightest delay in arraignment might ruin a case against a suspect. "Assistant United States Attorneys were being frequently awakened in the middle of the night by the metropolitan police or by FBI Agents, when they had a prisoner who had confessed at night, were not sure whether they should wait until the following morning before arraigning him."

In his introduction author says the fear of convicting the innocent has had an overwhelming influence in shaping every system of criminal justice which attaches importance to protection of the individual; that popular sentiment has been that it is better for ten guilty persons to escape than for one innocent person to suffer. "It must be admitted that the ten-to-one school has never been lacking in horrible examples of miscarriages of justice to support its point of view. On page 5 the author states that one of the most awful examples of the ten-to-one school was

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cc - Book Review File, Room 4237 (2 copies)
cc - Miss Gandy

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the case of Albert Anastasia,"Lord High Executioner" of Murder, Inc. He was allegedly tried for murder in 1921, convicted, sentenced to die and the New York Court of Appeals awarded him a new trial on a technicality and when the state was ready to try him again it was found that all key witnesses had been murdered. "Police debited Anastasia with personally killing thirty-one men and with ordering the execution of another thirty-two." (Page 5) "In American courts, the procedural dice have always been loaded in favor of the person accused of crime. The administration of the criminal law has deliberately been made inefficient, a subject on which I have dwelt at length in my book, Law: The Science of Inefficiency. A person accused of crime at once becomes the darling of the law and enjoys all the advantages which it can possibly bestow on him." (Page 6)

On page 9 the author states: "Apart from the courts themselves the whole machinery of criminal justice is designed to facilitate the escape of persons accused of crime. To be sure, the resources which modern science has made available to the police in the detection of crime are formidable, but they have been negated to a great extent by the greater procedural resources of the defense, and the lack of organization in the machinery of prosecution."

Author takes a slap at district attorneys elected to office who are more interested in getting a conviction than making it stick and says the misconduct of district attorneys is one of the most frequent of the causes for reversing criminal convictions. (Page 10) Author says on page 11 he has selected case histories to prove his allegations against the American courts favoring criminals accused and convicted of crimes rather than theoretical discussion. "All cases selected have involved murders, and the murderers, although found guilty by juries, escaped all punishment except for relatively brief periods of incarceration which they had to endure while their fates were being decided." (Page 11)' He then cites in great detail seven cases covering 180 pages between the years 1806 and 1931 which are of no value to this memo.

In his last chapter titled "Post-Mortem" he cites statistics on reversals in murder cases in California from 1850 - 1926; Texas from 1900 - 1927 and 1924 - 1944 the latter showing 37 percent reversals out of 1438 appeals in murder cases. (Page 196) He goes into the Illinois Crime Survey of 1929 and the Missouri Crime Survey of 1926 to show the high percentage of reversals in murder cases. The author says the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri achieved undoubted leadership in quashing defective murder and rape cases towards the turn of the century when they found indictments to be fatally defective because of typograpical and misspelled words and allowed a rapist to go free because the word "the" had been ommitted in the phrase "against the peace and dignity of the state." (Page 199)

He discusses the continually increasing number of reversals based on unlawful arrests, unlawful searches and seizures, confession, delay in arraignments, wiretapping, etc. (Page 203-204) He criticizes the U. S. Supreme Court on pages 206 and 207 for the judge-made doctrines which have facilitated the escape of the guilty and not supported by the Constitution. He ridicules the Court's interpretation of wire-tapping laws as "the fruit of the poisonous tree." (Page 208-209) He discusses the Mallory case, page 212, and shows its far reaching and devastating effect upon law enforcement.

Author says the penitentiaries have become veritable habeas corpus mills as a result of Supreme Court pronouncements on constitutional rights; that the leading law school is no longer Harvard but Joliet Prison and Alcatraz. He says 3000 legal documents a years are sent forth from Alcatraz; that 400 inmates have typewriters; and prisoners are allowed to keep a maximum of eight books in their cells. (Page 220) Author cites case of "Treetop" Turner, a tall Negro who confessed to killing 2 men in a robbery. He was tried and convicted of murder 5 separate times and each time the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the trial court over a period of 12 years 1945-1957 at which time Turner's case was nolle-prosed and today he is a free man. (Page 222-229)

Author blasts District of Columbia as the Number One haven for criminals in the U. S. He blasts the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the reversible decisions they have made in favor of criminals admittedly guilty, but merely because of a technicality of no real bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused. (Page 233-256)

Author cites interesting statistics on criminals freed because of insanity at time of crime, page 240; mentions celebrated Monte Durham case as well as the Dallas Williams case known in Washington as "The Bad Man of Swampoodle." He said Williams record showed 100 arrests, 11 convictions for crimes of violence and after he shot a man in both legs he was tried 5 times but they failed to convict him and in 1957 he was let loose upon the community once more. (Page 242)

Author says most celebrated case of application of the new constitutional doctrines is the case of Judith Coplon, arrested by the FBI. After her trial and conviction the U. S. Court of Appeals declared "her guilt is plain," but they reversed her conviction because she had been unlawfully arrested without a warrant and her wires were tapped. She was again tried and convicted and the higher court again reversed it and she walked out of court a free woman. (Page 243-244)

Author says Mallory decision is the greatest obstacle to successful police work in the District in cases of murder, rape and robbery. (Page 245)

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - J. E. Johnson
1 - J. A. Jackson
2 - orig & copy
1 - Yellow file copy

February 4, 1959

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS, CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK, CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Discreetly obtain one copy "Seven Shares in a Gold Mine," by Margaret Larkin; Simon and Schuster: $3.95. Forward to Central Research by return mail.

1 copy of book received 2/6/59
Reviewed by SA J.E. McHale, Jr. CRS.
Book placed in Bureau Library.
AWB

NOTE:

Book being obtained at request of SA J. A. Jackson; author subject of Security Index. Book scheduled for release 2/4/59.

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(7)

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FEB 4 1959
COMM-FBI

EX-101 62-46855-6

FEB 5 1959

REC- 65

FEB 10 1959

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: January 26, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Bosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "HERBLOCK'S SPECIAL FOR TODAY," BOOK BY HERBERT BLOCK

The above-captioned book, written by the well-known cartoonist for the "Washington Post and Times-Herald," contains some 430 cartoons by Herblock as well as some 30,000 words of explanatory text. The book deals with virtually all phases of public life, with cartoons and text on such items as secrecy of Government files, foreign policy, politics, civil rights, Government operations, etc.

Herblock attacks Congressional investigative committees, such as the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. (HCUA) He also is critical of the FBI. His comments are a rehash of well-known canards about the Bureau, such as that the Bureau is not as closely scrutinized by Congress as other agencies; that it relies on confidential informants; that the Director has harsh ideas regarding the handling of juveniles; that the Bureau joined with the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in attacking Cyrus Eaton, etc.

These key points are made by Herblock:

(1) The FBI has not been given the same careful scrutiny as other agencies in the Government.

Herblock mentions that in a column written in July, 1957, Drew Pearson cited some examples of cases in which he said the FBI and the Director received more credit than they deserved, adding that no newspaperman, including himself, had published the complete truth in these cases. (This undoubtedly refers to a Pearson column published on July 10, 1957, in which Pearson erroneously claimed that the Bureau hogged the credit in the Nazi Saboteur, Elizabeth Bentley, Greenlease and Brinks cases). (94-8-350-881) 62-46855-7

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Herblock then adds: "Certainly this bureau has not been given the same careful scrutiny as others in government. And J. Edgar Hoover, particularly when he is delivering pronouncements on debatable subjects,

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could benefit from the kind of critical appraisal that is given such other public servants as, say, the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court."

(2) The Director is a good policeman, but when he leaves that role he is unreliable.

The author says the Director strongly defended the Government's security program and "implied that anyone who criticized this program or disapproved of complete reliance on anonymous informers must be either a Communist or Communist dupe."

Herblock then says: "Mr. Hoover has performed some good work in his capacity as a policeman; but when he tried to get away with that kind of talk he got himself caught, as you might say, flat-footed. Happily, there were at least a few newspapers which said so, in editorials that did not support him in the manner to which he had become accustomed. This was a healthy reaction from members of a free press who should not have any sacred cows - or sacred bulls."

(3) The Director advocates harsh treatment of juvenile offenders.

It is mentioned that the Director issued a statement in 1958 demanding tougher methods for handling juvenile delinquents and attacking a "distorted notion of justice" which, according to the Director, had "even permeated our court system." (Introduction to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, April, 1958). Herblock then states that Monsignor John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, criticized the Director's position, asserting that Mr. Hoover had contributed to police work but this did not entitle him to the position of an oracle in dealing with juvenile delinquency. (File 94-37133 reflects that O'Grady in a letter to the editor of the Washington Star on April 9, 1958 did make such a statement).

(4) The Director likewise is "not exactly our greatest authority on constitutional law, on what can properly be shown on movies and TV, on how to cope with Communism, or on a number of other subjects on which he has spoken in oracular fashion."

Herblock speaks of Cyrus Eaton, saying that Mr. Hoover and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in the spring of 1958 "joined in doing some televiewing-with-alarm." He characterizes Eaton as "a plain-spoken and unintimidated man" who at the age of 75 "was in no mood to learn any other kind of Americanism." After Eaton's interview on the Mike Wallace show, the Director declined equal time, but the House Committee, "which had not even been mentioned in the broadcast," demanded and received broadcast time. u

Mention is then made that the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities threatened to serve Eaton with a subpoena. "Both the committee and Mr. Hoover explained that they had nothing against free speech, mind you. The committee only wanted to make inquiries, and Mr. Hoover merely deplored 'inaccuracies in the exercise of free speech.'" (Director's quotation taken from introduction of Law Enforcement Bulletin, July, 1958). However, public reaction was adverse, and the HCUA dropped the entire matter. u

Herblock then goes on to quote from the Director's speech before the American Legion (September, 1957), in which Mr. Hoover criticized "certain organizations" which thwart the concepts of security, claim to be anti-communist but actually launch attacks against Congressional legislation designed to curb communism. Such comments of the Director, Herblock says, betray Mr. Hoover's "imprecise speech exercises," in that he doesn't identify these "organizations." However, according to Herblock, the Director let the "cat out of the bag" a few sentences later when he talks about "The recent campaign to throw open the files of the FBI is a case in point." u

Herblock states: "At this point - or at this case in point - the cat was out of the bag on all four pussy feet, and we discovered the kind of dangerous subversives who were the objects of Mr. Hoover's creeping McCarthyism. First and foremost on anybody's list of 'organizations' which would 'throw open the files of the FBI,' as Mr. Hoover misrepresented the matter, would have to be that familiar group of desperadoes, the Supreme Court of the United States. And Mr. Hoover's tirade was brought on by their 7-1 decision which upheld the rights of people being prosecuted to see government material necessary for their defense - as, for example, the various conflicting statements of an informant like Harvey Matusow." u

These comments then follow on the Director and the Supreme Court: "As one who believes that all government actions are subject to questioning and comment, I don't hold that federal court decisions are always right or above criticism. There are some I'd quarrel with. But in a choice, I'd certainly take the considered deliberations of the Supreme Court in preference to the statements of a policeman so carried away by his own power and his own press releases that he has taken to impugning the integrity and patriotism of all who disagree with him." u

Herblock makes this biting sarcasm:

"A more forthright crack at the Court appeared in a mid-1958 report of testimony by Mr. Hoover before a Congressional committee. He said, 'The Supreme Court must come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all the forces for good in protecting society.' (Page 174 of Director's Testimony before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 16, 1958, reflects that Mr. Hoover actually said: "But the courts themselves must also eventually come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all forces for good in protecting society.") u

"This was pretty big of our most publicized bureau chief. He might have said simply that the U. S. Supreme Court must go. But he was forbearing, though firm. He allowed the members of the nation's highest tribunal a chance to give themselves up and to 'join all the forces for good.' u

"Who knows to what heights men like Earl Warren and Hugo Black might have risen had they but obeyed and grasped the opportunity for redemption? They might have traded in their black robes for white hats, to show they were forces-for-good guys instead of forces-for-bad guys. They might even have become Junior G-men. But they remained steeped in their iniquities, steeped in the law, steeped in the old idea that the rights of American citizens are even more important than the barkings of cops and committees. u

"Actually, the law that has been operating against the Eastlands, the Jenners, the Walters and the Hoovers is one which has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and which appears not in legal books but in economic ones. That is the law of diminishing returns." u

(5) Building up a myth of communist strength inside the United States. u

Herblock severely criticizes the FBI for trying to create a myth of communist strength inside the United States, when actually there is none - a "basic law" that "the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them." u

These are Herblock's final comments:

"With all their combined efforts, they have not been able to keep the country's fears of internal 'subversion' whipped up to the fever pitch of the McCarthy era. The Russian gains on world scientific, economic and political fronts have brought a sobering realization of the real dangers which confront us. And the Suspect-Thy-Neighbor groups have been up against the additional handicap that the strength of the Communists in the U. S., which was never large at any time, has dwindled to near zero. u

"In their efforts to overcome the law of diminishing returns, Mr. Walter and Mr. Hoover have tried to proclaim a kind of basic law of their own invention - that the fewer the Communists and the less their influence, the more imminent the danger from them. u

"If it were a fact that our internal peril is now as great as ever, that would hardly seem much of a testimonial to these men, who have supposedly been eliminating the dire threat that we're all going to turn red some morning. But in the face of clear and present dangers to their personal prestige, they could hardly be expected to worry about little matters of logic. u

"The business of hunting Americans guilty of no crimes and of finding 'subversion' in such things as free speech and freedom of assembly is not yet played out. But the chases aren't what they used to be. u

"The pursuers are still willing, but the audience is getting tired. And, worst of all, the pursued aren't all co-operating in quite the old way. It takes at least two to make a chase. Somebody has to run away, or maybe drop dead when you point at him. But people aren't dropping the way they used to - or falling for all the old charges. As for running, the Supreme Court just sits there, handing down judicial opinions. People like Cyrus Eaton sit there handing out personal opinions; and instead of fleeing when a pursuer comes roaring up, they just stand and spit in his eye. u

"Perhaps Mr. Hoover has detected something in the air. Lately I've been reading lots of newspaper stories about an FBI list of Ten Most Wanted Men. This sounds like an echo of the old Public Enemy days when Mr. Hoover built his reputation by catching criminals, and by upholding the laws instead of trying to dictate them. u

"Jenner has bowed out. And if the business of pursuing law-abiding citizens keeps dropping off, I don't know what people like Eastland and Walter are going to do for action. Some time when they come up for new appropriations, Congress could suggest that they go chase themselves." u

The text is accompanied by several cartoons (which have previously been published), all of a derogatory nature to the Bureau and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. u

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"
BY GUY L. ROBERTS
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS

Dr. Guy L. Roberts gives minister's viewpoint on delinquency in captioned book. Has written book to express belief that church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. He states that the church should be first source of help to individual and family. It is in an excellent position to counter fear and hate, common with problem children, with faith and love. Dr. Roberts believes that "problem young people" are basically religious, but their religious lives are functionally weak. A more realistic and creative type of Christian education is needed. This will combat philosophy of "self-expression" and "empty freedom" which rules out the claims of "self-sacrifice" and "self-control." By neglect, we have made the modern family what the Marxists by social planning have made it. Failures in community living produce delinquency. The relative failure of the probation system is due to failure to establish adequate counseling relationships. Church is in position to make available consecrated men and women properly equipped for this task. However, a key factor in any planned approach to delinquency problem is adequate counseling service in schools. Dr. Roberts holds more hope for future as churches are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities. Dr. Roberts does not refer to Director or FBI. No information in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts, a Methodist minister.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

REC- 58 62-46855-8
EX-135
MAR 10 1959

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66 MAR 12 1959

1 - Section tickler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - 62-46855 - Original

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

AUTHOR GIVES MINISTER'S VIEWPOINT ON DELINQUENCY

"How the Church Can Help Where Delinquency Begins," by Guy L. Roberts is essentially a minister's viewpoint regarding problem children. Dr. Roberts has specialized in psychology and counseling. He earned his Ph. D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh and pursued other graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Glasgow (Scotland). He attended the Seminary of Boston University and studied at Southern Illinois University and the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Roberts is currently the minister of the First Methodist Church, Clarkston, Washington.

Nothing in Bureau files identifiable with Dr. Roberts. The Director and FBI are not referred to in this book. The author uses various other authorities and statistics based in case studies to support position. (Book jacket)

CHURCH HAS VITAL ROLE TO PERFORM

This book was written to express the belief that the church has a vital role to perform with problem children and their families. While a growing number of religious leaders know this fact, the general public and vast majority of church members do not. Dr. Roberts discusses the various bases of juvenile delinquency from the various so-called authoritative sources. Dr. Roberts notes that the pattern in the course of juvenile delinquency differs from case to case but in all cases "love" is inadequately expressed. A primary function of the church is to make (Christian) love applicable to the individual and the family. It should be the first source of help. (pp. 7, 35)

ALL CHILDREN ARE POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS

According to Dr. Roberts, many children have problems that may become too difficult for them to solve. Thus, all children may become problem children or delinquents because of the stress of these insolvable problems. One child in a family of several children can become a delinquent because no two children in a family have the exact environment or problems. Many seemingly unimportant environmental factors such as comic books may "trigger" the immediate pattern of delinquent response. However, with most problem children, fear and hate have won over faith and love. Of course, the parent should step in to assist potential delinquents with their difficult problems, but the church is in excellent position to step in and re-create around problem children patterns of wholesome social relationships based on understanding, faith, and love. Dr. Roberts described "love" as meaning discipline and firmness, as well as tenderness. (pp. 31, 40, 42-43, 144)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

SHALLOW-ROOTING OF CHRISTIAN IDEAS

Among Dr. Roberts' conclusions is a statement "These problem young people of ours--of our churches, our communities, our homes--are basically religious." However, religious lives of delinquents may be idealistically strong though functionally weak. We need to provide a more realistic and creative type of Christian education. Right ideas have been accepted uncritically but concepts and convictions were shallow-rooted and the deeper emotional drives, such as resentment and aggressive feelings, left largely unaffected. (pp. 73, 74)

SELF-EXPRESSIONS AND EMPTY FREEDOM

Dr. Roberts quotes a source stating that we are doing by neglect much of what the Marxists have done by social planning. In this connection, the modern family makes three fundamental mistakes. "First it sees a marriage as mere contract, second, it understands marriage as a private affair, and third, it adopts a philosophy of self-expression and empty freedom which rules out the claims of self-sacrifice and self-control." He states that the church has the only adequate philosophy of family life to counter this weakness and has access to the family as no other agency has. Countering this deficiency in family life will aid the prevention of delinquency. Dr. Roberts indicated that he does not mean to say that the frightened and irresponsible parent can delegate the authority to the church, "but his church is the one supporting agency that can work with him every step of the way from the birth of the child to its maturity..." Problem children must suffer the consequences of the church's failure to live up to their potentialities. (pp. 75, 76, 92, 96)

ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN THERAPY

The counseling function of ministers and the role of the church in therapy are questioned by professional and lay workers in religious and social services. In some instances where resentment and anxiety are not too deep or alienation not too complete, the problem child may be able to adjust to other persons in the church atmosphere of fellowship and love. However, many children are beyond this and need the help of a trained counselor. Dr. Roberts claims that the church today has recognized this need and is training its ministers to be counselors. He does not believe technical training is enough as counseling is more an art than a science, the art of establishing a relationship.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP
WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS"

Based on a study of 200 delinquent boys and girls in Texas, the book set forth the following conclusions relating to the delinquents and their homes:

"(1) In about 75 per cent of the homes of the respondents, parents have shown some attempts at attending church.

(2) There is a definite lack of interest on the part of the parents toward active participation within the organization of the church.

(3) There is a noticeable lack of religious literature in the homes of the respondents--found in only one-third of the homes.

(4) There is little religious training in the homes, but a great desire on the part of many of the respondents for such training.

(5) Churches have had some contact with over three-fourths of the respondents; two-thirds of the respondents claim church membership and slightly over three-fourths of them claim regular or occasional attendance at Sunday school and church, particularly in early childhood.

. . . . . .

(II) Positive attitudes toward the Church, the Bible, and Jesus, and positive beliefs in the existence of God seem to indicate a tacit acceptance of the values of God, the Bible, Jesus, and the Church."
(p. 72, 73)

On this premise, Dr. Roberts feels that the problem youth are basically religious. Thus, the church has a solid entree to aid the problem youth and their families.

PROBATION HAS BEEN ONLY RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL

In the past, probation has been only relatively successful. The relative failure of the probation system is basically a failure in establishing an adequate counseling relationship. The Church is making available to the courts the consecrated men and women best equipped to establish this relationship. Certainly, a key factor in this program is an adequate counseling service that begins in the schools. Two centuries of scientific progress, industrial development and social changes have brought so many changes in social functions under the

control of secular agencies that the role of the church and its influence have greatly lessened in modern life. The trend in changing; the churches of the community are finding and accepting a primary responsibility in alerting the community to its responsibilities.

Delinquency is failure in community living. The prevention and cause of delinquency (and mental illness) reside in the community. (pp. 144, 147-150)

SAC, Philadelphia

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler

March 4, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46455) 1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

"THE U. S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG" BOOK REVIEWS

The New York Times, Monday, March 2, 1959, issue (page C-25) carried the following information:

> **"The U. S. Got Red China All Wrong -- as seen by an old China hand -- Shows why & how Mao Tse-tung won the hearts & minds of the Chinese. Refutes every point in U. S. policy of nonrecognition. Points out the reality & feasibility of the Golden Triangle of China, Russia and U. S. Original & thought-provoking. $1 post-paid. P. O. Box 7354, Phila. 1, Pa."**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section.

1 copy of above book received in CRS. 3/23/59. Routed to SAC D. Brennan CRS. AMB.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book appears to support propaganda re Communist China. It is felt the book should be reviewed in view of the propaganda nature.

62-46455-1

NOT RECORDED
136 MAR 20 1959

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 31
MAR 4 - 1959
COMM-FBI

FBI MAR 19 1959

AMB:aml (6)

53 MAR 23 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-76293-X

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 24, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
62-46855

Reference is made to the Memorandum to All Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, entitled "Book Review Control by Publications Desk, Central Research Section." Referenced memorandum set forth current procedures to be followed in connection with book reviews conducted at the Seat of Government. It is vital that all personnel handling book reviews in the respective divisions be aware of the procedures set forth in the referenced memorandum.

For additional information in this matter, a copy* of all book reviews should be placed in Bufile 62-46855.

Interested personnel in the respective divisions should also be aware that the Publications Desk is now listed on the yellow FBI Telephone Directory under the caption "Classified," and inquiry concerning book review matters should be directed to this Desk.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to all Division heads for appropriate handling.

* Or original

AMB:aml
(12)

62-46855-9

REC-55

23 MAR 12 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Holland
1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Tamm
1-Mr. McGuire
1-Mr. Trotter

66 MAR 17 1959

The Eden Press
P.O. Box Number 95
Mount Vernon, New York
"Books That Touch Life"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MAR 2 1959

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept with my best wishes the enclosed copy of my newly published book, SUFFER THE CHILDREN.

It is my fervent hope that this book will serve to throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

Most sincerely yours,

Jerome Eden

JE:de
Enclosure

REC- 28 62-46855-10

ENCLOSURE

23 MAR 17 1959

53 MAR 19 1959

EXP. PROC.

MAR 6 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/11/59

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED
"SUFFER THE CHILDREN"
BY JEROME EDEN

BACKGROUND:

By letter to the Director dated March 2, 1959, attached, Mr. Jerome Eden, of the Eden Press, Mount Vernon, New York, transmitted a copy of his newly published book entitled as captioned. In his note Mr. Eden expressed the hope that his book will throw more light upon the menace that threatens freedom-loving peoples everywhere. It is noted that the bibliography of this book lists "Masters of Deceit," on page 152 as Item 19.

In the acknowledgement to his book, Mr. Eden mentioned, among other things, that all he knows about the biological, life-energy of the living organism, of its functional identity with the sexual energy in man, he is indebted either directly or indirectly to the work of Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The preface to the book indicates that Eden is an educator and a member of a civilization which has reached a perilously critical stage in its development. Eden has been deeply concerned over local, national and planetary events of recent years. He states that it is his conviction that what is happening has its roots in the personal relations between the individual man and woman, parent and child, child and teacher; further, that it is man who perverts the warm streaming love of the child into a cold, dirty "act" of pornography.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect that Dr. Wilhelm Reich founded The Orgone Institute at Rangeley, Maine, in 1942 to commercialize his theory of cancer treatment through control of biological energy. Reich was subject of an Internal Security investigation (Bufile 100-14601) and we have a voluminous file on his foundation (Bufile 105-11461). In 1954 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) secured an injunction against Reich and his associates for their quack methods of curing cancer and other serious diseases. In October, 1957, our files indicated at that time, that Reich was serving a prison sentence for contempt of court for violation of this injunction.

Enclosures (2)
WHS:apa
(3)

REC- 28 62-96855-

23 MAR 17 1959

53 MAR 19 1959

CRIME REC.

M. A. JONES to DELOACH MEMO

Since November, 1955, Reich and members of his staff bombarded the Bureau with complaints of perjury, fraud and other irregularities in handling of the FDA and court action against them. As a matter of policy, the Bureau has not been acknowledging communications from Reich and his associates. According to Mr. Eden's book, Reich died on November 3, 1957.

Further, files reflect that we received letters from Mr. Jerome Eden dated 5-31-58, pertaining to the work of Dr. Reich, and another letter dated 10-13-58, wherein he forwarded to the Bureau's attention a pamphlet dealing with psychopolitical warfare. Neither of these two communications was acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That instant letter from Mr. Eden and his book not be acknowledged by the Director.

3/12

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 18, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "THE PROFESSOR AND THE COMMISSIONS"
by BERNARD SCHWARTZ;
BOOK REVIEWS
Bufile 62-46855

Reference is made to the memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated 2-9-59, captioned "Dr. Bernard Schwartz, Former Chief Counsel of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight." Referenced memorandum indicated that a book by Schwartz was to be published 2-17-59. Schwartz, it will be recalled, recently received wide publicity which stemmed from charges he made alleging that undue influence was being exerted by Government officials on matters pending before Federal regulatory commissions.

A copy of the captioned book has been received by the Central Research Section and is enclosed. The book warrants review to determine whether it contains information of an investigative nature of interest to the Bureau as well as for any information of general interest to the Director or other Bureau officials.

Book reviews, it will be recalled, are currently handled in accordance with instructions contained in the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors dated 1-21-59, captioned "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed book be forwarded to the Investigative Division for review.

REC- 69 62-46855-12

MAR 12 1959

Enclosure

AMB:aml
(6)

1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Main file on Schwartz

52 MAR 19 1959

Memo to Rosen 3/11/59
(Book reviewed. Filed in Bureau Library)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-104539

CENTRAL RESEARCH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 10, 1959

FROM : F. A. Frohbose

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "THE PROFESSOR AND THE COMMISSIONS"
by BERNARD SCHWARTZ;
BOOK REVIEWS
Bufile 62-46855

Book filed in Bureau Library Amds

This is to advise that the above book written by Dr. Bernard Schwartz, former chief counsel, House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight has been reviewed. In the book Schwartz details the experiences of his relatively brief career investigating the six Federal regulatory commissions. There is nothing new in the book that has not been disclosed by public hearings of the subcommittee and in newspaper accounts of the hearings, nor is the FBI mentioned.

Schwartz cites the historical and legislative background of the six regulatory commissions, the problems and obstacles he faced in conducting his inquiries and his observations relative to his ouster as chief counsel of the subcommittee.

Schwartz recounts the alleged illegal influences exerted by Thurman A. Whiteside, Miami attorney, on Richard A. Mack who was a commissioner for the Federal Communications Commission. His allegations related to the activities of Mack and Whiteside in connection with the granting of a TV license for Miami Channel 10 to Public Service Television, a firm which Whiteside represented. Our investigation of the Mack-Whiteside matter resulted in the indictment of these individuals on 9/25/58, for conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C. This matter is awaiting trial.

Schwartz also restates allegations of improper influence by Sherman Adams on behalf of Bernard Goldfine in connection with the Federal Trade Commission and Securities Exchange Commission matters involving Goldfine.

Schwartz also recommends the transfer of the judicial powers now vested in regulatory commissions to the ordinary Federal courts to eliminate the existing evils in the regulatory commissions.

It appears from a review of the book that Schwartz considers Congressman Oren Harris the main villain in placing obstacles

CC-1-A. M. Butler
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Main File on Schwartz

REC- 69 62-46855-13

MAR 12 1959

RMM:eam
(8)

66 MAR 20 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CENTRAL RESEARCH

in his path in conducting an objective and searching investigation of the regulatory commissions. It is noted that the recent press indicated that Congressman Harris was quoted as stating that Schwartz' book merely reconfirmed his opinion that the greatest mistake the subcommittee made was employing Schwartz in the first instance.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the "Book Review Control by Publications Desk - Central Research Section."

ENCL. TO BU (62-46855) (1)

FROM PH (105-4394)

62-46855-14

ENCLOSURE

THE U. S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG



As Seen By An OLD CHINA HAND



1959

Copyright 1959

by HSIEH ITZEN

First printing 2000 copies

Guire Printing Co. 13 Bordentown, N. J.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

To

Date 3/20/59

[X] Director

FILE # BU 62-46855
PH 105-4394

Att. Central Research Section

Title "THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG;" BOOK REVIEWS

[ ] SAC
[ ] ASAC
[ ] Supv.
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno
[ ] Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Reassign to	[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Open Case
	[ ] Search & return	[ ] Expedite
[ ] Send Serials	[ ] Recharge serials	[ ] Correct
	[ ] Prepare tickler	[ ] Call me
[ ] Submit report by	[ ] Return serials	[ ] See me
	[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Type
[ ] Submit new charge-out	[ ] Bring file	[ ] File
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Delinquent	

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

EX 105
REC 53
62-46855-14
NOT RECORDED
11 MAR 31 1959

Re your letter, 3/4/59.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of captioned booklet

ENCLOSURE
1 ENCL

CENTRAL RESEARCH

SAC C. E. HENNRICH

Office Philadelphia

57 APR 3 1959

REC- 25 62 - 46855 - 15

March 30, 1959

EX-135

Mr. Del Christy
Suite 543
Washington Trust Building
Washington, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Christy:

I am indeed sorry that I was unable to see Mrs. Christy and you during your recent visit to FBI Headquarters.

Special Agent C. Benjamin Fulton, with whom you talked, has advised me of your favorable comments regarding the FBI and my administration of its activities, and I am very grateful. In addition, I have seen the volume, "Story Telling Time," which you left. Your interest and concern for the welfare of the American youth are most encouraging. While I would like to comply with your request, as a matter of policy I must refrain from making any comments on the volume along the lines you suggested. I know you can understand my position in this regard. The volume is being returned to you under separate cover.

MAILED 29
MAR 31 1959
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Jones (USC MATERIAL)
Volume, "Story Telling Time" left at Bureau by Mr. Christy

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 3/24/59. CBF:cag

CBF:cag
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
T. Sullivan
Room
Ingram

62 APR 8 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 24, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: MR. AND MRS. DEL CHRISTY
ADVERTISING CONSULTANT
SUITE 543
WASHINGTON TRUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

The above-captioned individuals were interviewed by SA C. Benjamin Fulton upon referral from the Director's Office on March 23, 1959. Mr. Christy advised that he is an advertising consultant in Washington, Pennsylvania and that he has written a series of stories slanted for children to be read to children by their parents. He stated he had spent several years completing the series which was illustrated by Yolanda Lengyel.

The complete volume is entitled "Story Telling Time." Mr. Christy explained that it was his hope that he would be able to see the Director briefly just to say hello and leave the series of stories with him so that Mr. Hoover could review the stories. He informed that he and Mrs. Christy would be in Washington, D. C., for a few days, and it is their hope that the Director may have a moment to see them. It was explained to the Christys that the Director was not in and that no encouragement could be given them regarding a meet with Mr. Hoover due to the extremely heavy schedule and the great number of urgent matters confronting him. In addition, it was pointed out to Mr. Christy that due to the great number of similar requests he received and in view of his position as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been necessary for Mr. Hoover to adopt a policy of declining to comment, offer opinions or suggestions regarding such articles.

They desired to leave the volume and requested that it be brought to the Director's attention. It is noted that Mr. and Mrs. Christy appeared to be very personable, high type individuals and their admiration of the Director and the FBI was sincere. While in Washington, D. C., they are stopping at the South Gate Motel in Arlington, Virginia.

REC-25 62-46855-15

EX-135

Bufiles do not reflect any information identifiable with the Christys or with the artist Yolanda Lengyel. A cursory review of the stories indicate they are fairly well written; however, they are in the first person and depict in some respect the childhood life of Mr. Christy. The series is self serving and quite obviously fictious to a great extent. The volume is attached for information. 1959

Enclosure

(Continued next page)

CBF:cag (3)

Book Reviews

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

In view of the Director's heavy schedule, it is believed he should not take time to see the Christys. If you agree, Christy will be contacted by SA Fulton, the Director's regrets will be expressed and the brochure of stories will be returned to him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Director not take time from his busy schedule to grant the Christys request for an interview.

(2) That the brochure of stories be returned to Mr. Christy and the Director's regrets expressed.

ADDENDUM:

An attempt was made to contact Mr. Christy at the South Gate Motel on 3-25 without success. He was reached on the afternoon of 3-26 and advised of the Director's inability to meet with him for a few minutes. The Director's regrets were expressed. Mr. Christy had hoped that Mr. Hoover would be able to comment on his volume of stories for children. He stated it would be appreciated if the volume could be mailed to him at his home address inasmuch as he would not be coming back downtown to Washington. He was informed that this would be done. It is noted the Christy's were planning to do further traveling before returning to their home at Washington, Pennsylvania/ CBF:sl

Director, FBI (105-76293) 3/23/59

SAC, Philadelphia (105-4394)

"THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG" CHINESE PUBLICATION
IS - CH

Re New York letter to Director, 2/20/59 captioned "UNSUB; Post Office Box 7354, Philadelphia, Pa.; IS - CH;" Bureau letter to Philadelphia, 3/4/59, captioned "THE U.S. GOT RED CHINA ALL WRONG;" BOOK REVIEWS," Bureau file 62-46855, and Bureau letter to Newark, 3/17/59 captioned as above.

Re New York letter requested identity of individuals offering captioned publication for sale at Post Office Box 7354, Philadelphia.

On 2/26/59 Mrs. MARY LOU RICITTO, Clerk, U. S. Postal Inspectors Office, Philadelphia, advised SA EDWARD A. SMITH that Post Office Box 7354 was rented out on 2/12/59 by YEE C. ZIA, author, in care of JAMES WALLACE, 1541 South 8th Street, Philadelphia. His references were given as AL AXELROD, 921 East Chelten Avenue, and JACK LONDON, 2439 Kensington Avenue.

Examination of the cross-reference telephone directories reflected that WALLACE and both references are in the florist business in Philadelphia.

On 3/2/59 a spot check of the Wallace Flower Shop, 1541 South 8th Street, by SA EDWARD A. SMITH failed to reflect any Chinese individuals working therein.

The files of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., and the Philadelphia Police Department were checked on 3/3/59 by IC JOHN F. GUNDERMANN on YEE C. ZIA with negative results.

On 3/2/59 the records of INS, Philadelphia, were checked by SE E. DAVIS POTTER but no record for ZIA could be located.

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
175 MAR 26 1959

2 - Bureau (105-76293)
1 - Newark (Info.)
1 - New York (105-34425) (Info)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 105-4394
1 - 105-10381 (LEECHEN HSIEH)

50 MAR 30 1959

EA[illegible] (6)

105-76293-5

Information contained in this booklet about the author reflected that he was born and raised in China, educated in an American missionary college in Shanghai, and worked for the Chiang Kai-Shek Government for a few years during the Sino-Japanese War. The article reflected that he had traveled extensively in China, Southeast Asia, and Europe as a journalist and writer and has resided in the United States for the past 18 years.

Examination of the Philadelphia files reflected that ZIA may be identical with HSIEH ITZEN and the same individual referred to in report of SA LAWRENCE L. WHELDON at Philadelphia dated 10/24/42 captioned "LE-CHEN HSIEH, was: Yee Chen Hsieh, C. Y. Zia, Yee Chen; INTERNAL SECURITY - X." Analysis of this file reflects background information on subject similar to that furnished in captioned booklet. Chinese Translator ROBERT YOUNG of the Philadelphia Office advised that based upon similarity of names, it is very likely that HSIEH ITZEN is identical with LE-CHEN HSIEH.

Philadelphia files contained no information on the Quire Printing Company or (PNU) QUIRE.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter, the Central Research Section was forwarded a copy of "The U. S. Got Red China All Wrong."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 6, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

In The Case of the Sleeping People, Dr. Dale Alford is portrayed as a patriot who selflessly stepped forward to champion the cause of segregation at a time when he believed the Federal Government was illegally forcing racial integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, schools. He describes Little Rock as the battleground where democracy is pitted against dictatorship of the Federal judiciary. Among causative factors contributing to the integration crises, the authors name "Warren-dominated" Supreme Court, which is charged with being influenced by foreign social-economic philosophy and by an "international conspiracy" which seeks to divide the South and destroy our country from within. Neither the FBI nor our investigation of the Hays-Alford election is discussed. The Director is mentioned only in connection with Masters of Deceit, from which quotations are cited by Dr. Alford. (pp. 78, 117)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.

2. That the enclosed copy of The Case of the Sleeping People be returned to the Bureau Library when this memorandum has served its purpose.

REC. 77 62-46855-16

Enclosure

WEO:ela (9)

CENTRAL RESEARCH

1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (attn: McGowan)
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - W. E. O'Neill
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-105195 (Dale Alford)

52 APR 30 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

The Critical Congressman Writes

When Congressman Dale Alford (D-Arkansas) delivered his vitriolic attack on the FBI and the Department of Justice from the floor of the House of Representatives on February 11, 1959, he mentioned a book which he and his wife had written about the "occupation" of Little Rock by Federal troops and about how the present Attorney General had set himself and his Department against the constitutional rights of free Americans. Mrs. Alford delivered a copy of the book to the Bureau on March 20, and it has been reviewed in the Central Research Section pursuant to the request of Mr. DeLoach. (Memo Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated 3/24/59)

Segregation-A Patriotic Cause

The Case of the Sleeping People, by Dale and L'Moore Alford, 142 pp., is an apology for the stand taken by Dr. Dale Alford during the Little Rock school integration crisis of 1957 and during his successful campaign for Congress in 1958. As an outspoken segregationist member of the Little Rock School Board, Alford opposed the majority of the board in its short-lived effort to integrate local high schools. After a special election in September, 1958, indicated Little Rock voters' support for school segregation by a 3-to-1 margin, Alford stepped forward to declare himself a write-in candidate for the congressional seat which had been occupied by "moderate" Brooks Hays for 18 years. Alford's successful eight-day whirlwind campaign was based solely on the school segregation issue. His victory over the "moderates" is portrayed in The Case of the Sleeping People as vindication of the Alford theme-namely, that the fight to maintain segregation in the South is a patriotic cause, one which pits the concept of popular democracy against the dictatorship of the Federal judiciary.

Democracy vs. Judicial Oligarchy

In developing their theme, the Alfords point to the use of Federal troops and the action of the Justice Department in implementing Supreme Court decisions as illegal and unconstitutional Federal interferences with States' rights. As causative factors behind the judicial decisions and the

organized efforts to bring about integration in the public schools, Alford's campaign speeches charge that the "Warren-dominated" Supreme Court was influenced in its school-desegregation decisions by foreign social-economist Gunnar Myrdal and that the mass agitation for immediate integration results from an "international conspiracy" which seeks to divide the South and to destroy the Nation from within. There is no specific development of the Alford theory that an international conspiracy is responsible for race agitation in Arkansas or any other place, but he brings communism into the picture by quoting directly from the Director's book, Masters of Deceit. (The Case of the Sleeping People, p. 78)

References to Masters of Deceit

The impact of Masters of Deceit on the Alfords is apparent throughout their book. For example, when describing the moment of decision in which her physician husband elected to abandon his medical practice in order to run for Congress, Mrs. Alford wrote as follows: "Pointing to the book, Masters of Deceit, by J. Edgar Hoover, he (Dr. Alford) said, 'Remember that our enemies and their dupes and the skeptics will do everything they can think of to stop our solving this mystery and bringing out the TRUTH.' " (ibid., p. 92) The book contains several additional references to Masters of Deceit, and quotations from it were credited in the acknowledgments. One reference to Masters of Deceit which appeared in Dr. Alford's televised speech just prior to the Little Rock election on the integration issue in September, 1958, is quoted as follows: "This is no longer a so-called Southern problem, so my appeal is to all America to wake up before the 'Masters of Deceit' succeed in placing the 'Trojan horse of Communism' in our midst through the guise of integration." (p. 72) Other direct quotations are used to illustrate the need for education in democracy in order to overcome communism. (pp. 78, 117) It is noted that Dr. Alford, in one of his speeches, used a direct quotation from Masters of Deceit without reference to its source. (p. 117) This is a portion of the same quotation regarding the need for education in democracy, referred to above, which was properly credited in the text on page 78. The FBI is not discussed at any place in the text, and there is no mention of the FBI investigation to determine whether election laws were violated in the Alford campaign last fall. There is, however, indication that there was congressional controversy over the seating of Alford as the Democratic Representative from the Fifth District of Arkansas.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW-THE CASE OF THE SLEEPING PEOPLE
BY DR. DALE ALFORD, CONGRESSMAN FROM ARKANSAS,
AND HIS WIFE, L'MOORE ALFORD

Evaluation

The Case of the Sleeping People succeeds only in making the point that the Alfords look upon the integration problem in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the crucial issue which will decide the future of States' rights in America and that Dale Alford has come forward at great personal sacrifice to act as a patriotic spokesman against the impending threat of Federal dictatorship. There have been more penetrative and persuasive writings which treat the integration problem. In this book, the reasoning underlying the Alfords' stand has been only superficially exposed.

1 - Yellow

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - J. S. Johnson
2 - Orig & copy

SAC, New York

April 27, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"FOR THE SKEPTIC"
COMPILED BY LYLE H. MUNSON
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

The April 24, 1959, issue (page 13) of the New York Journal-American carried information that captioned book is to be published May 1, 1959. The book will be available through The Bookmailer, Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, for $3.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book, when available, and immediately forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

AMB:lmm
(6)

NOTE:

On newspaper clipping concerning captioned book, the Director noted: "We should take a look at this book. H."

REC-32 62-46855-17

11 APR 28 1959

MAILED 5
APR 27 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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Mr. DeLoach 3-26-59

M. A. Jones

"THE UNDERWORLD OF SEX"
BY HUBERT J. BADEAUX

SYNOPSIS: O Reviews

Captioned book forwarded to Mr. DeLoach anonymously. Book unbound, privately printed, distributed through Herald Press, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. It is identified as advance edition for restricted circulation only, and as "A Documented Account of Organized Sexual Degeneracy." Printed in 1959. Book opens with quotation in preface from Director's speech before American Legion National Convention 9-19-57, which pertains to peddlers of obscene pictures and writings which have flooded the nation, and need for an aroused public to stop flow of obscene literature, as well as necessity for longer sentences and heavier fines against purveyors. Preface ends by repeating part of quotation relative to aroused public being necessary, and Badeaux adds people must also not countenance any attempts to prevent it from being aroused. In Chapter 18, Badeaux reproduces some letters pertaining to his investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, into organized degeneracy when he was a sergeant on police force. On Page 271 there is a letter from Senator Allen J. Ellender to president, Greater Gentilly Civic Council, Inc., New Orleans, to effect Ellender referring council's request for Federal assistance to FBI. On Page 273 a letter from Director to Senator Ellender dated 2-21-58 is reproduced advising our New Orleans Office developed information that activities of certain members of nudist camp were being investigated by New Orleans Police Department, and State District Attorney's office in New Orleans, and U. S. Postal Inspectors. Director's letter stated Ellender's letter being forwarded to Chief Postal Inspector. On Page 272 Badeaux states that police investigation into activities of nudist camp referred to by Director was nothing more than an attempt by New Orleans Police Department to hide existence of international degeneracy ring. He adds he furnished FBI in New Orleans clear evidence of international degeneracy and perhaps it was forwarded to Director and perhaps not. He says, "At any rate, a short time after Mr. Hoover wrote the letter to Senator Ellender, the Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the FBI announced his retirement." Badeaux states that contrary to what Mr. Hoover said, State District Attorney's office in New Orleans conducted no investigation.

Despite Badeaux's claim that State District Attorney's office had not entered investigation, our New Orleans Office advised by airtel 8-5-58 last

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
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chief investigator for State District Attorney's office had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux. As a result of information developed that members of nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere have transported wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," New Orleans Office advised by airtel 10-15-58 that White Slave Traffic Act case had been opened. This investigation still pending (31-86928) although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux devoted part of book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC, who assigned Badeaux to investigate organized degeneracy in 1956, when Banister was Assistant Superintendent of New Orleans Police Department. He indicates he only trusted Banister because of corruption in New Orleans Police Department and when Banister was dismissed "after it was charged that Banister, a high-ranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place," Badeaux's investigation bogged down and this was the first in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked investigation of organized degeneracy. Primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, who was the primary subject in Bureau White Slave Traffic Act investigation. On 12-22-58 Stewart pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mail and was sentenced to 18 months in custody of Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in Crime Research Section since 7-30-58 as research matter in connection with our sex offender file.

Badeaux's book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a far-reaching ring of sexual degenerates which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp in Louisiana. Badeaux was sergeant on police force New Orleans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegedly thwarted his efforts to uncover organized sexual degeneracy because some of higher-ups in community were involved. He castigates Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison who allegedly purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation, although his political success was based on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to New Orleans Superintendent of Police Provosty A. Dayries as inept and bungling, and tells of administration which constantly threw obstacles in the path of the organized sexual degeneracy investigation.

The book spares little in its description of the sexual orgies and there are reproduced photographs, letters, sex orgy club applications, etc., which in themselves make Badeaux's book an obscene publication.

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Bufiles reflect Badeaux, as Agent in Charge of Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Police Department, was in charge of Communist Party investigations in that city, and has testified before committees on communism. He has also testified that National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a Communist Party pawn, and is an outspoken segregationist. Chapter by chapter summary of book attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That this book be discussed informally with postal authorities by the Liaison Section relative to its apparent obscenity and transmittal through the mails.

(2) If approved, our New Orleans Office will be instructed to contact Badeaux and set him straight regarding our SAC's transfer from New Orleans and the fact that this matter was reported to the Bureau by our New Orleans Office and appropriate attention is being given to it.

DETAILS

BACKGROUND

"The Underworld of Sex," by Hubert J. Badeaux, was forwarded to Mr. DeLoach anonymously. The book is unbound and is privately printed, distributed through the Herald Press, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. It is identified as an advance edition, for restricted circulation only. It is further identified as "A Documented Account of Organized Sexual Degeneracy." It was printed in 1959.

GENERAL OUTLINE AND OBSERVATIONS

The book opens with a quotation in the preface from the Director's speech before the National Convention of the American Legion on September 19, 1957, which pertains to the peddlers of obscene pictures and writings which have flooded this nation, and the need for an aroused public to stop the flow of obscene literature, as well as the necessity for longer sentences and heavier fines against the purveyors of such material. The preface ends by repeating a part of the quotation relative to an aroused public being necessary, and Badeaux adds that the people must also not countenance any attempts to prevent it from being aroused.

This book has two main themes, one pertaining to corruption in the New Orleans Police Department and city government and the other to a far-reaching ring of sexual degenerates, which has its roots in nudist colonies, primarily the Three Lakes Nudist Camp. Badeaux was a sergeant on the police force in New Orleans and resigned in 1958 after public officials allegedly thwarted his efforts to uncover organized sexual degeneracy, because some of the higher-ups in the community were involved. He castigates primarily Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, who allegedly purposely overlooked the sexual degeneracy situation even though his political success was based on a "clean government" campaign. Badeaux refers to the Superintendent of Police, Provosty A. Dayries, as inept and bungling, and told of the administration who constantly threw obstacles in the path of the organized sexual degeneracy investigation.

Badeaux's investigation primarily involved the Three Lakes Nudist Camp, which he claims is the center of sexual degeneracy in the New Orleans area. He further believes that the international nudist movement is nothing but a cover-up for unspeakable sexual activities between its members, sometimes reaching nationwide proportions through "wife-swapping parties." The primary target of Badeaux's investigation into nudism and its allied degenerate activities is one Louis Stewart, and he is the primary subject in an investigation opened by the Bureau under the White Slave Traffic Act classification in October, 1958. This investigation by the Bureau is still pending

although numerous U. S. Attorneys declined prosecution. On December 22, 1958, Stewart pleaded guilty in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, to two counts of sending obscene matter through the mail, and was sentenced to 18 months in the custody of the Attorney General on each count to run concurrently. This investigation was handled by postal authorities. This matter has been followed in the Crime Research Section since July 30, 1958, as a research matter in connection with our sex offender file, because of the alleged degeneracy involving interstate travel on a national basis for immoral purposes.

REFERENCES OF INTEREST TO FBI

In Chapter 19, Badeaux reproduces some letters pertaining to his investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a sergeant on the police force into organized degeneracy. On Page 271 a letter appears from Senator Allen J. Ellender to the president of the Greater Gentilly Civic Council, Inc., of New Orleans, to the effect that he is referring its request for Federal assistance to the FBI. On Page 273, a letter from the Director to Senator Ellender dated 2-21-58, is reproduced, advising that our New Orleans Office developed information that the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp were being investigated by the New Orleans Police Department, the State District Attorney's Office in New Orleans, and the U. S. Postal Inspectors in New Orleans. The Director's letter informed Senator Ellender that a copy of his letter and its enclosures were forwarded to the Chief Postal Inspector.

On Page 272, Badeaux writes that the investigation into the activities of certain members of the Three Lakes Nudist Camp referred to by Mr. Hoover was nothing more than an attempt by the New Orleans Police Department to hide the existence of the international degeneracy ring. He adds he furnished the FBI in New Orleans with clear evidence of the international degeneracy ring and that perhaps it was forwarded to Mr. Hoover and perhaps it was not. He then says, "At any rate, a short time after Mr. Hoover wrote the letter to Senator Ellender, the Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the FBI announced his retirement." Badeaux also stated that contrary to what Mr. Hoover stated, the State District Attorney's office in New Orleans conducted no investigation.

Despite Badeaux's claim that the State District Attorney's office had not entered the investigation, our New Orleans Office advised by airtel dated 8-5-58 that the chief investigator for the State District Attorney's office, John J. Grosch, had injected himself into the investigation and was being assisted by Sgt. Badeaux.

As a result of information being developed that members of the nudist movement in New Orleans and elsewhere had transported their wives interstate for "wife-swapping parties," the New Orleans Office advised by airtel dated 10-15-58 that a White Slave Traffic Act case had been opened. This investigation is still pending (Bufile 31-86928), although numerous U. S. Attorneys have declined prosecution.

Badeaux also devoted part of his book to Guy Banister, former FBI SAC. He stated that he was assigned to investigate organized degeneracy in 1956 by Banister, who was then Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. He indicates that he only trusted Banister, and Chapter 2 states Banister was dismissed from the New Orleans Police Department "after it was charged that Banister, a high-ranking police official, had capriciously drawn his revolver in a public place." Badeaux indicates Banister's dismissal was the first blow in a series of unfortunate incidents which blocked his investigation of organized degeneracy.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS

PREFACE

After quoting the Director regarding obscene literature, Badeaux stated that for two years while an employee of the New Orleans Police Department he investigated organized sexual degeneracy. His conclusion was that organized nudism is a menace to the moral structure of America and that nudism has deceived many into forwarding a nefarious aim which is to reduce human beings to the status of beasts. Badeaux remarked, however, that a week after linking the nudist movement to widespread sexual degeneracy he became the target of such abuse and harassment from official sources that he was compelled ultimately to resign from the police department. His evidence was suppressed, newspapers maintained an editorial silence, clergymen pretended not to know what the furor was about, and a huge gambling probe was undertaken to outshine his investigation. He claims that sexual degeneracy was being practiced by some of the nicer element in the seclusion of their nice homes, which is the reason why his investigation became bogged down.

PROLOGUE

This deals with the election of deLesseps S. Morrison as mayor of New Orleans on a clean government campaign, and the fact that actually the city government did nothing to clean up the city. It also attacks Provosty A.

Dayries, who "came to the Department sufficiently bereft of knowledge and qualifications in police work to insure his complete dependence on someone else in making decisions." Dayries is described as a tool for Mayor Morrison.

CHAPTER 1

Badeaux discusses how his investigation got under way in 1956 at the direction of Mr. Guy Banister, then Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department. The investigation was to cover sexual degeneracy, sexual misbehavior, sex crimes and pornography in general to determine whether there was any pattern or organization. He stated that just as the investigation began to uncover what they were seeking, Banister was dismissed from the police department.

CHAPTER 2

Badeaux refers briefly to the dismissal of Banister from the police department and states that the police department information office gave out misleading data to the press concerning the charge of the pistol-drawing incident in a public place. He states this misleading data reflected unfavorably on Banister. He states that Banister insisted that he continue his investigation, but that officialdom constantly thwarted his efforts.

CHAPTER 3

In this chapter Badeaux continues the discussion of how his efforts were thwarted by high officials and how he finally presented some of his evidence before a grand jury. He stated that the grand jury went out of office before he could make any complete and substantial case.

CHAPTER 4

Badeaux here deals with his efforts to place an undercover agent in a nudist colony and his final decision to use his brother, Don Badeaux, as this agent, when others of low moral character were too eager to infiltrate the nudist movement. He remarks, however, that his brother was completely taken in by the nudists at the Three Lakes group and did not consider them to be immoral persons.

CHAPTER 5

Badeaux takes up further the fact that his brother is hoodwinked by the nudists and states that while his investigation revealed that one Louis

Stewart was the ringleader in sexual orgies, his brother actually defended Stewart as being an upright individual. Badeaux manages to obtain possession of a large collection of pornography which belonged to Stewart.

CHAPTER 6

This chapter continues with the fact that Badeaux's brother refuses to believe Stewart is an immoral person, and Badeaux's efforts to obtain pornographic material which was in Stewart's possession.

CHAPTER 7

This chapter deals with the philosophy of nudism and its international aspects as well as its efforts to cloak its immorality through a connection with religion.

CHAPTER 8

Badeaux attempts to identify nudism as a subtle facet of Marxian revolutionary tactics. He points out that Christian religion and its concomitant, the sacredness of family life, are repugnant to the communists, and that nudism is the most effective onslaught yet devised against the married state and family life. He points out that nudist propaganda is nearly as effective as communist propaganda.

CHAPTER 9

This chapter deals with how nudists attempt to inject religion into their cult in an effort to make their activities righteous, and further goes into the philosophy of the nudist movement and the beauty and sanctity of the human body.

CHAPTER 10

This pertains to the record of Louis Stewart as an outstanding example of the exaggerated claims of nudists to propriety. Badeaux states that in 1939
, as a young boy, Stewart was convicted of the crime of robbery in Virginia, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years. In 1940 he received a conditional pardon contingent upon his being removed to the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. In October, 1941, he was released from penal custody by a conditional pardon from Virginia's governor. The chapter also contains reproductions of

applicationsfrom persons recruited into nudism by Stewart. The remainder of the chapter deals with the bizarre and disgusting activities of some of the nudists invarious sexual orgies.

CHAPTER 11

This chapter pertains to the arrest of Stewart by Badeaux and the revealing of his true immorality to the brother, Don Badeaux, who until this revelation had protected Stewart.

CHAPTER 12

This chapter is a reproduction of some of the evidence which Badeaux obtained and while he states that much of it is too revolting to be reproduced, that which he uses is extermely disgusting, reflecting the letters written back and forth between wife-swappers, showing sexual adherence as well as masochistic orgies. He reproduces some photographs of nudes and seminudes, as well as former applications filled out by persons for entry into the basest kind of sex clubs.

CHAPTER 13

This chapter deals with pornography, which is used by the nudists to stimulate themselves and to induce others to join the movement. This chapter shows they have complete contempt for God, religion, and normal sexual relationships.

CHAPTER 13
(Badeaux has two Chapter 13's, obviously an error)

This chapter deals with some of the disgusting activities of the degenerates, and Badeaux quotes them in their descriptions of some of their experiences. He also reproduces applications for entry into sexual degeneracy rings or clubs.

CHAPTER 15

This chapter contains further correspondence between wife-swappers and their immoral sexual activities.

CHAPTER 16

This deals further with the efforts of the officials to suppress the evidence Badeaux had obtained.

CHAPTER 17

Chapter 17 deals with the fact that some allegedly unscrupulous authorities tried to suppress Badeaux's activities by revealing that his brother was a member of the nudist camp, and takes up an arrest by Badeaux and other officers in Okaloosa County, Florida.

CHAPTER 18

This chapter deals further with Badeaux's alleged troubles with his superiors, who attempted to suppress his information, and the fact that Police Superintendent Dayries became highly incensed because of all of the publicity which went to Badeaux as a result of the breaking up of the sex ring. Badeaux resigned from the Department.

CHAPTER 19

Chapter 19, as set forth before, deals with the fact that Badeaux did receive recognition from some quarters, and reproduces some letters pertaining to his activities. As set forth previously, one of these is a letter from the Director to the Greater Gentilly Civic Council.

CHAPTER 20

Chapter 20 deals further with Badeaux's resignation and the fact that he was called before the grand jury to testify, but he doesn't go into what his testimony involved. Chapter 20 pertains to a write-up of the results of the investigation.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE HUBERT J. BADEAUX

Bufiles reflect that as Agent in Charge of the Division of Intelligence Affairs, New Orleans Police Department, Badeaux was in charge of Communist Party investigations in that city. On March 9, 1957, he testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, State of Louisiana, and stated he had thousands of documents to back up the charge of the Communist Party's infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); that communist leaders stated the Communist Party pledged to resolutely defend the NAACP. He stated the Communist Party was active in Louisiana and there was some activity in Baton Rouge. He testified the communists would infiltrate the Catholic church. He suggested the formation of a statewide "red-hunting group, to supplement the FBI, probably as part of the state police." (62-103863)

The May 7, 1957, edition of the New Orleans, Louisiana, Item, reported that in addressing a meeting held by the Jackson Citizens' Council and the American Legion, Badeaux claimed that the NAACP was one of the first pawns of the communists. (62-101087-21-A) On April 6, 1956, Badeaux testified before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States at New Orleans, relative to papers and personal affects belonging to Hunter Pitts O'Dell, which were seized by the New Orleans Police Department. (62-88217-1901) On May 6, 1957, Badeaux reportedly appeared before the Jackson (Mississippi) Citizens' Council and discussed tactics of communist subversion. (105-34237-33) On May 10, 1957, Badeaux wrote the Director thanking him for sending him a Uniform Crime Reports bulletin in response to his request of April 13, 1957, and for the Bureau's arranging to send future issues of the report to him. He is not now on the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin mailing list. (33-1-19811)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: April 2, 1959

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (94-2)

Subject: "THE FBI STORY"
PUBLICITY

Book Reviews

Attached hereto is an article which appeared in the Rome daily newspaper "LA VOCE REPUBBLICANO" on 3/12/59. The article, which is captioned "The Story of the FBI," is a book review of Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story."

Although the review does not appear to be too well written, comments about the Bureau and the book are favorable.

Also attached for the Bureau's information is a free translation of the article.

Enclosures (6)

AAC:mpd (4)

cc to Rome

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ENCLOSURE

23 APR 10 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
62-102693

MR. TOLSON

March 12, 1959

C. D. DELOACH

"REDEDICATION TO FREEDOM"
BOOK BY BENJAMIN GINZBURG

Irving Ferman has given me an advance copy of captioned book. He states there is criticism of the Director and the Bureau in this book. The book is copyrighted "1959, published by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated."

ACTION: O Book Reviews

It is suggested Mr. Sullivan's section, the Central Research Section, review this book for matters of interest pertaining to the FBI. The book should be returned to my office after review.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

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Mr. A. H. Belmont March 26, 1959

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

o Book Reviews

"REDEDICATION TO FREEDOM"
By Benjamin Ginzburg
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It strongly attacks all loyalty-security programs, includes numerous critical references to the Bureau and the Director, and parallels views of Cook's article in "The Nation" in October, 1958. Ginzburg claims that public has now been conditioned to accept continued existence of "antilibertarian institutions" (congressional investigating committees, prosecution of individuals for their political views, and loyalty-security programs). He deplores expansion of loyalty-security programs and claims that rights of communists cannot be abridged without undermining rights of all citizens. Alleges that spurious communist menace was created by Dies Committee in 1930's as part of Dies' efforts to discredit the New Deal. Postwar revelations of communist espionage lent further credence to the myth of the menace of communism. When loyalty program of Truman Administration was promulgated, the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. Ginzburg argues that loyalty-security programs are not effective in keeping spies out of Government, and he calls for their immediate and complete elimination and for a return to the Bill of Rights. Ginzburg born 2-15-98 in Russia and holds degrees from Columbia and Harvard. From 1955 to 1957 employed as research director for Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. Investigations of Ginzburg by Bureau in 1942, 1951, and 1955 developed information that he is considered a "progressive," a "left winger," and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist. Declared "eligible on loyalty" by Civil Service Commission in 1951. Ginzburg announced as one of contributors to October, 1958, issue of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) publication "Rights" which was to have dealt exclusively with FBI but which was not published.

100-419026

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information. The book is enclosed for return to Inspector DeLoach in accordance with his request.

Enclosure

62-46855

JFC:aml
(8)
APR 15 1959

1-Section tickler
1-J. F. Condon
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Miss Butler
~~1-77-14552~~
1-62-46855

DETAILS

By memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated March 12, 1959, Inspector DeLoach advised that Irving Ferman had furnished an advance copy of Ginzburg's book and recommended that it be reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The "Antilibertarian Institutions"

Ginzburg's book, published by Simon and Schuster, is an expanded version of an article by him which appeared in the July 6, 1954, issue of "The Reporter" and which was previously reviewed (121-32694-22). Ginzburg concedes that there has been an improvement in civil liberties since the death of Senator Joseph McCarthy. He claims, however, that the American public has been conditioned to accept the continued existence of the "antilibertarian institutions" which have developed in the past 20 years "in the name of fighting the menace of Communism." These are identified as the "public pillorying" of the "holders of unorthodox opinions" by congressional investigating committees, the prosecution of individuals for their political beliefs rather than overt acts, and a "vast network" of loyalty-security programs which "punish" individuals for their "unorthodox ideological sympathies and associations." Since these institutions will not disappear voluntarily, positive action must be taken to "shake them off." (pp. 1-19)

Freedom Is Indivisible

Ginzburg deplores the "expanding universe" of loyalty-security programs which now are applied not only to Federal employees but members of the Armed Forces, employees of private industry working on classified contracts, seamen and longshoremen, and individuals applying for passports and Government pensions. He claims that these programs are directed against not only communists but suspected communists, genuine or suspected former communists, members of present or former organizations in which communists are known or suspected to have been active, and all persons suspected of supporting causes championed by Communist Party, USA, "or any other suspect organization." He argues that, since freedom is indivisible, the rights and liberties of communists cannot be abridged without undermining the rights and liberties of all citizens. (pp. 20-58)

Spurious Menace

Ginzburg claims that a spurious communist menace was created during the 1930's by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as part of Congressman Dies' efforts to discredit the New Deal. In 1941, a "Dies-inspired" rider was attached

to the Department of Justice Appropriation Bill which ordered the FBI to investigate Government employees who were members of subversive groups or who advocated the overthrow of the Government. In complying with this provision, described as "the greatest and most fateful step" in promoting the myth of the communist menace, the Executive Branch included membership in communist front groups as one of the criteria for determining fitness for Government employment. This led to the acceptance of the principle of guilt by association. Ginzburg concedes that those responsible for administrating the loyalty-security programs are sincere in their beliefs regarding the gravity of the communist menace but claims that, after 20 years of "emotional warfare" against communism, it has become impossible for them to make an objective appraisal of this threat. (pp. 59-101)

Spy Scare

Ginzburg then claims that the spurious communist menace was afforded a "powerful impetus" by the revelations of communist espionage activity after World War II. He claims that, since Dies had by then retired from the scene, the views of the FBI and other intelligence agencies prevailed. He charges that the FBI "enthusiastically accepted" the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley because it provided a "retroactive justification" of the Bureau's previous investigations of subversive activity. At the same time, he alleges, the Bureau admitted (in a letter to the White House dated 2-1-46) that it would be practically impossible to prove her charges. As a result of hearings "inspired and provoked" by the FBI, the House Civil Service Subcommittee established the principle that persons of "questioned loyalty" should be excluded from Government service and that all doubts should be resolved in favor of the Government. When this was followed by the Executive Order of President Truman establishing the loyalty program, the reality of the communist menace was, in effect, established by law. (pp. 102-124)

Loyalty-Security Programs Ineffective

As a result of the Cold War and the fusion of the communist menace with the traditional hatred of spies, the idea of protecting the country from communist espionage has developed to the point where it has become an "absolute value," which takes precedence over all other social interests, many of which are of equal or greater importance. Ginzburg claims that the loyalty program has not only failed to uncover any spies but did not prevent the Government employment of Judith Coplon and Joseph Petersen (who passed classified information to Dutch officials). Claiming that all loyalty-security programs will become inoperative in a period of all-out war because of the delays involved in obtaining clearance, he argues that they are a "luxury" which the Nation can afford only in peacetime. (pp. 125-138)

The book concludes with a brief review of the unfavorable public reaction to the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798 and the Palmer Raids which followed World War II. In the latter connection, the Director is described as the link between the

old Bureau of Investigation and the present FBI. These examples are cited in support of the author's call for the American public to overcome its "moral and intellectual lethargy" and take immediate steps to "dismantle all the antilibertarian machinery that we have erected to combat the mythical Communist menace in the United States and go back to the Bill of Rights." (pp. 139-165)

Other Charges

In addition to the above attacks on the Bureau, Ginzburg also charges that:

By tapping telephones, conducting "promiscuous" surveillances, and compiling "dossiers," the FBI has become "a law unto itself." (pp. 42-45)

The Bureau "launched a shameless and illegal lobbying drive" to reverse the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Jencks case. (pp. 49-50)

The FBI, although unable to corroborate the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, treated it as a confirmed fact. (p. 52)

The FBI is likely to succumb to the temptation to "fabricate" evidence. (p. 57)

The Director, in spite of the decrease in Party membership, insists that the communist menace is greater than ever and characterizes those who are fighting for civil liberties as "dupes of the Communist conspiracy." (p. 63)

The case against Judith Coplon was dismissed because the FBI had tapped her telephone and had arrested her without a warrant. (p. 103)

The FBI was able to "usurp the function of policy making on loyalty-security," and the Truman loyalty program should have been named the J. Edgar Hoover loyalty program because the Director was "primarily responsible for bringing it about." (p. 106)

The FBI "lobbied" for an expansion of its functions and powers under the loyalty program. (pp. 113-117)

Although Secretary of State Dulles was investigated by the Bureau, "who clears the FBI"? (p. 135)

The Director, in a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General Donovan dated October 18, 1924, admitted that the Department of Justice had no right to investigate the activities of communists after World War I. (p. 160)

Miscellaneous Criticism

Ginzburg is also highly critical of the use of confidential informants; the "abuses" in the trials of Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs, and the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950. He lauds Cyrus Eaton's criticism of the FBI over a national television network; describes Fred J. Cook as an "experienced and disinterested newspaperman"; and relies heavily on Max Lowenthal's book as the source for his comments on the Palmer Raids.

Observations

Ginzburg's book shows a complete lack of any awareness of the menace of communism. Reinhold Niebuhr, who wrote the introduction, felt it necessary to point out that, in his opinion, "the Communist conspiracy was more dangerous than the author assumes." Ginzburg's complete naivete on this question is best illustrated by his claim that the extensive communist infiltration into practically every aspect of American life during the 1930's actually "served the cause of democracy."

In view of the announcement that Ginzburg would be one of the contributors to the special issue of the ECLC publication "Rights" on the FBI, it is interesting to note that the views expressed in his book, "Rededication to Freedom," closely parallel the underlying theme of the article by Fred J. Cook in the October 18, 1958, issue of "The Nation." (pp. VIII, 82-83)

The Author

Ginzburg was born February 15, 1898, in Russia and resides in Arlington, Virginia. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1919 and received his Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1926. Outside of the periods 1948-1951, when he operated a radio station in Norwalk, Connecticut, and from 1955-1957 when he was research director of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, he has been employed in various capacities as a writer. Applicant-type investigations of Ginzburg were conducted in 1942 and 1955 in connection with his Federal employment. He was investigated under the Loyalty Program in 1951 and declared "eligible on loyalty" by

the Civil Service Commission. These investigations disclosed that Ginzburg is regarded as a "progressive," a "left winger," and an evolutionary, as opposed to a revolutionary, Marxist but one who is not disloyal to the United States. A summary of the information available on Ginzburg was furnished to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by letter dated October 6, 1955. In July, 1958, he submitted a statement urging the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to reject proposed legislation which would authorize the Secretary of State to refuse passports to communists. Ginzburg was listed in the September, 1958, issue of "Rights," official publication of the ECLC as one of the contributors to the October, 1958, issue of that publication which would be devoted exclusively to the FBI. This issue has not been published as yet. (77-14552; 100-419026; 121 32694; 100-384660-450)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 27, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REQUEST BY DIRECTOR FOR REVIEW OF BOOK "FOR THE SKEPTIC," BY LYLE H. MUNSON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Review

Reference is made to the enclosed newspaper clipping from the New York Journal American dated April 24, 1959, concerning a book entitled "For the Skeptic," which is to be published soon. The Director noted: "We should take a look at this book." As the enclosed clipping indicates, the book is to be published May 1, 1959, and will be available through a New York City book firm. The New York office is being instructed to obtain the book immediately on publication and to send it to the Central Research Section for review.

This matter will be closely followed and upon receipt of the book a review of it will be prepared.

1 copy book received 4/30/59 AMB

Book fwd. Bureau Library, AMB.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure

CDB:lmm
(5)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. Brennan

1 newspaper clipping detached & filed in 118-3509. Carried as sub A dated 4/24/59 5/14/59

REC- 10 62-46855-18

MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

3 ENCLOSURE

1 DO-7 with Dirs notation

2 clippings

MAY 12 1959

67 MAY 15 1959

62-46855

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

bn

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. DeLoach ( )
Mr. McGuire ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ( )
Mr. Holloman ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

FILE

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

We should take a look at this book.

Let to New York 4/27/59 AMB/lmm

memo Sullivan to Belmont 4/27/59 CDB/lmm

ENCLOSURE

REC- 10 62-46855-18

10 MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

'FOR THE SKEPTIC'

Book Pinpoints Red Scheme

Any notion that Communist leaders or their followers in this country sincerely desire peaceful co-existence with the West is blasted in a unique new book, to be published May 1.

Entitled "For the Skeptic," it consists entirely of extracts from records of Congressional committees, assembled in their past probes of now-infamous Red conspiracies in the United States.

Yet the book is as timely as tomorrow in its warning to all Americans.

COMPLETE DOMINATION

While invaluable both as a reference work and as fascinating, real-life cloak-and-dagger reading, its major importance is that the warning message and supporting proof are contained in the same official words.

That damning, inescapable message—made without running outside comment—is that communism always has and always will seek the complete subjugation of every other political system in the world.

Compiler of the extracted committee reports and key testimony is Lyle H. Munson, 41, former Government intelligence agent with both the Office of Strategic Services and the Central Intelligence Agency.

In an introduction to his new, 200-page book, which is subtitled "Selected Reading on Communist Activity in the United States of America," Munson declares the material it contains is the distillation of 100 hearings.

FIRST SUCH BOOK

He says that in the course of reading some 22,000 pages of testimony, he became convinced of the need for a single book containing highlights of the most notorious Red activities previously exposed in this country.

"I was constantly reminded, he adds, **"that the FBI is precluded by law from publishing such reports, the Executive Branch generally has refrained from doing so, and the Judiciary has shunned doing so."**

Material is presented on little-known or forgotton key points of all the notorious cases, ranging from recruitment for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War to the recent Hollywood spy ring exposed by double-agent Harris Morros.

The sum total of the testi-

New York Journal-American * Fri., Apr. 24, 1959-13

62-46855-18
1A ENCLOSURE 62-46855

mony, documents and findings cited serves to underscore for today, tomorrow and until communism is wiped out the declaration of Whittaker Chambers before a House subcommittee in 1948.

"Every Communist in the U. S.," he said as quoted in "For the Skeptic," is either an actual or a potential spy or saboteur and a permanent enemy of this system of government."

The Munson book, which contains an index of more than 400 names and organizations mentioned in the text, may be obtained by sending $3 to The Bookmailer Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N. Y.

You'll enjoy the hilarious adventures of Blondie, Jiggs and Maggie, Beetle Bailey and many others . . . in the 2 BIG SECTIONS of color comics with Sunday's Journal-American.

2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 28, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
[redacted]
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: Book Reviews
IN EVERY WAR BUT ONE
by Eugene Kinkead
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, discusses tactics used by Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is summarization of lengthy Army study on communist indoctrination of U. S. Army prisoners of war in Korea. In chapter entitled "Espionage for the Enemy," Kinkead indicates that some 75 repatriated prisoners of war had been "recruited to act as spies and had returned from prison with definite missions as enemy agents in the United States." Investigation conducted by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence into this matter has completely debunked this allegation. Army has only one case with adequately substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. FBI mentioned on pages 57, 64, and 81 in a nonderogatory fashion.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

REC- 91 62-46855-19

16 MAY 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

LLW:aml
(7)

1 - Section tickler
1 - L.L. Whalen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - M.A. Jones
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - H.L. Edwards

MAY 7 1959

Book is Expansion of Article Written in 1957

This book is an expanded version of an article entitled "The Study of Something New in History," written by Eugene Kinkead in The New Yorker for October 26, 1957. It represents a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and is actually a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean War. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information regarding Kinkead, an editor of The New Yorker. They do, however, indicate past difficulties with The New Yorker in that it has been somewhat irresponsible and unreliable with regard to references concerning the Director and the FBI. (94-3-4-230-80)

Army Study of Repatriated American Prisoners of War

In Every War But One reflects the analysis of a detailed study by the U.S. Army of almost four thousand case histories of American soldiers taken captive in the Korean conflict who were returned to us. The study began in the Summer of 1950 and ended on July 29, 1955. Its broad aims were to evaluate both the communist treatment of Army prisoners, and the various problems that this treatment raised, including its military, medical, psychiatric, propaganda, and legal effects. In addition, the study noted the possible hazard to national security posed by American soldiers who had undergone prolonged ideological pressure at the hands of the communists and had been since discharged from the service.

Korean War Unique

According to the author, the Korean War was unique in that it was the only war in which the United States has fought that American prisoners of war have posed a grave problem. The survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) 38% died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars including the Revolution.

Well-Planned Communist Program

As a result of its study, the Army has concluded that the techniques of indoctrination, interrogation, and manipulation of the flow of prisoners' mail, "were part of a well-planned communist program which had three aims. First, the program sought to disseminate propaganda favorable to communism and unfavorable to the West across the world, particularly in the critical areas of Asia and Africa.

Second, it sought to control prisoners with a minimum of difficulty and a minimum use of guards. Third, it sought the outright conversion of American prisoners to communism--or, failing that, at least their acquiescence to the possible rightness of the communist position. The Army believes that this program succeeded in achieving its first two aims. Propaganda was made and was successfully disseminated; prisoners were controlled with a minimum of effort. The Army feels reasonably doubtful about their achievement in the third aim." (In Every War But One, pp. 123, 124)

Some 75 Espionage Agents Recruited by Communists

Kinkead, who assembled the material in this book in an interview pattern, credited Captain Bert Cumby, who was in charge of a special interrogation team in the Army's Far East Command with stating,

> "'In the Far East intelligence section, during reprocessing, we were naturally very much on the lookout for such espionage agents among American returnees. Actually, some seventy-five did turn up on initial and subsequent screening, either in the Orient or on the high seas before getting back to port in the United States. They were well prepared, we found for their assignments. They had codes and fairly explicit instructions as to how to reach and recognize their future contacts--equipment that revealed how substantial was the planning that had gone into this project and how protracted the aims the Communists had in mind for these men. For example, they were instructed to make their initial contact, in most cases, only after six or seven years had passed after their return to the United States.'" (In Every War But One, pp. 77, 78)

According to Cumby,

> "'The enemy had not only re-educated this entire group of captives to come back and spy of their own free will against their country, but this re-education was so successful that it stuck--except in the few cases of those who confessed. Fortunately for us, their confessions implicated the others. We should, I think, be careful neither to overestimate nor to underestimate this. We knew it was a possibility to begin with; and we were completely prepared for the possibility. Provision has been made, of course, for these men to be carefully watched in the future. Actually, the majority probably do not realize that they are known Communist agents.'" (In Every War But One, pp. 78, 79)

Later in the book, Cumby reportedly stated,

> "'Keeping track of known, and also of potential, enemy agents is, of course, a two-fold task... When they remain in the service, it's fairly easy. Once they leave it, the problem increases somewhat. We certainly can't and we don't want to, keep every potentially disloyal civilian returnee under observation for the next ten years. But the whereabouts of some of them have to be known so that they can be watched. It's a matter, of course, that has been considered by the top-level security people in the Army and definite plans have been made on how to deal with the problem.'" (In Every War But One, p. 188)

Army Investigation Into Espionage Allegations

As a result of these allegations of espionage, an investigation was conducted into this matter by Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) and the following information in essence was brought to the attention of the Attorney General on March 13, 1959.

Allegations of espionage on the part of former prisoners of war in Korea by Kinkead were credited by the author to Captain Bert Cumby, an Army officer stationed in West Germany. ACSI, at the request of the Under Secretary of the Army, looked into this matter in detail and prepared a summary of the background of those prisoners who allegedly had a communist mission in the United States. ACSI has completely debunked this allegation since the information came from a source who proved to be unreliable and who was unable to substantiate his allegation in any part. The original source of the information is Preston E. Richie, a former Korean prisoner of war, who had a record of collaborating with the communists while imprisoned. He has now been discharged from the Army and is being considered for investigation by the Bureau. Army interrogations and investigations have also failed to substantiate the allegation.

With the exception of one case, the Army has no substantiated or documented information concerning former prisoners of war who admitted accepting communist espionage missions. There have been instances in which allegations were made that certain repatriated prisoners of war were "suspected" or "believed" to have accepted communist espionage missions, but those allegations were never adequately substantiated.

On February 27, 1959, the Secretary of the Army received a request from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, over the signature of Frances E. Walter, Chairman, for detailed information concerning this allegation that appeared in Kinkead's book. In addition, this allegation was debated on the Dave Garroway show March 16, 1959, by the author Kinkead and Brigadier General S. L. Marshall, Retired, who represents a Detroit newspaper. (100-400646-5604, 5609, 5613, 5611; 100-405410)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "In Every War But One"

References to FBI

Page	Quote
57	"'Copies of any information on the men collected by other governmental agencies, such as the F.B.I. were acquired.'"
64	"A summary of the file on each of the men who had been discharged was sent to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the area in which the man lived, for the simple reason that all prisoners had been exposed to Communist propaganda. Two hundred and ten of the dischargees' summaries contained material that, in the opinion of the Army, might give the F.B.I. reason to investigate those particular men more thoroughly as possible security risks, or might cause the Department of Justice to examine the cases for possible criminal action against the men as civilians...."
64	"...Two hundred and fifteen cases (as compared to the 210 referred to the F.B.I.) were selected as deserving further study..."
81	"One of them, Cumby told me, was the most scurrilous he has ever seen. It came from the vice-president of an oil company who stated in unprintable language that he was going to see that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an inquiry into the motives of every officer who took part in the trial on the government side, including the court members...."

Facts

The Army furnished us in excess of 300 counterintelligence files on returned prisoners of war whom the Army classified as security risks. We, in turn, reviewed these files to determine if we should open security investigations and also whether the cases should be referred to the Department for an opinion as to whether treason investigations were desired. Our standards for instituting security investigations of such returned prisoners of war were outlined in SAC Letter 53-15 and in practically every instance a security investigation was conducted. Also, in practically every instance the Department declined to authorize the institution of a treason investigation. A full treason investigation was conducted on each of the 21 prisoners of war who elected to remain in Korea. (100-400646)

The Batchelor case was handled entirely by the Army. Nothing can be identified with the unknown vice president of an oil company.



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SUITE FIVE FORTY THREE • • • WASHINGTON UNION TRUST BUILDING

April 27, 1959

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Book Reviews

Just a line to acknowledge with "thanks" your letter of March 30th, which I found upon my return from New York City today.

I am very pleased you are in accord with my sentiments and I appreciate fully, "Policy" refrains you from making comments.

Your good wishes, sir, as well as those of your Special Agent, C. Benjamin Fulton, more than compensate for our special trip to Washington.

I am happy to report that my literary agent is most optimistic about finding a publisher for "Story Telling Time".

REC-4 62-46855-20

When same is published I plan to send both of you autographed copies.

In the event it is a success, I want you to know that it was "You", sir, who indirectly planted the seeds for

EX-135

APR 30 1959

BA 5-4020

62 MAY 7 1959

"BUSINESS PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED AND WRITTEN TO MAKE PASSERS ... BUYERS"



SUITE FIVE FORTY THREE • • • WASHINGTON UNION TRUST BUILDING

the inspiration of my literary efforts to do something for the youth of America.

Thus, I say again "Thanks" and my fervent prayer is that I may one day thank "You" in person.

Cordially,

Del Christy

DC- gm

BA 5-4020

"BUSINESS PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED AND WRITTEN TO MAKE PASSERS... BUYERS"

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 27, 1959

Title of Book "THE SEVENTH DAY"

Author Hans Hellmut Kirst

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☒ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑ EWOR
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☑
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division	REC	
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

62-46855-21

MAY 29 1959

Central Research Section

Nature of Book: New York Times book review attached.

1 ENCLOSURE

57 JUN 5 1959

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

IN Western Germany, where business and industry prosper and politicians plan for when the grand old Chancellor retires, numerous citizens brood about a divided Germany and about Germany's probable role as the number one target for nuclear bombardment, if and when the sword of Damocles under which we all live falls. Among them no one, surely, broods more furiously than Hans Hellmut Kirst, author of "The Seventh Day,"* a powerful propaganda novel that eloquently champions a neutralist philosophy and pleads for peace.



Hans Hellmut Kirst

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Kirst's fundamental position to feel terrified by his book. As long as men of might threaten each other while juggling H-bombs, books like these are certain to terrify. The special quality of Mr. Kirst's book is that, although it is not distinguished as fiction, it is sardonically amusing as well as appalling.

Hans Hellmut Kirst, who served for twelve years as a professional soldier in the German Army, is one of the ablest and most popular novelists in post-war Germany. His best-known work is a trilogy about the adventures of a humorously cynical soldier called Gunner Asch, in which German militarism is mercilessly ridiculed. That series was so popular in Germany that some people believe it contributed greatly to a general lack of enthusiasm for the Federal Republic's new army.

If "The Seventh Day" should be as popular, many Germans may feel that all is lost indeed, that some inept and well-meaning idiot is certain to start the first pebble rolling that will bring with it an avalanche of atomic bombs.

A Curious Chronicle

This is a curious novel written in a curious form. At least half of it consists of transcripts of radio broadcasts, public speeches, military reports and minutes of cabinet and NATO meetings that chronicle six days of multiplying disaster—from a rising in Poland and fighting between the forces of the two Germanies to Soviet intervention and general atomic war. By the seventh day no one is left alive, at least in Central Europe, to listen to communiqués.

The other half concerns the destinies of more than a dozen strategically located characters. These colorful and neatly silhouetted people move by so rapidly that following their affairs is somewhat breath-taking. Mr. Kirst hasn't tried to characterize them in depth, but he has certainly made them representative of many walks of life and has involved them in a huge variety of pitiful and dreadful circumstances.

"The Seventh Day" combines the bitter anger of a prophet denouncing the sins and follies of Nineveh and Babylon with the despairing pessimism of utter hopelessness. Nothing can be done, Mr. Kirst seems to say. Men of goodwill are helpless. The momentum of the cold war is too great. Statesmen, governments and peoples are too committed to prepared positions. Any small incident can launch a train of events that will destroy us all.

Dashes of Cheer Added

Such resigned gloom does not make for exactly cheerful reading. Nevertheless a certain amount of cheerfulness keeps breaking into "The Seventh Day." Mr. Kirst is fond of many of his characters. He writes about them with humor as well as with pity. And in his quotations from the jargon of government officialdom, he writes with just enough parody to be satirically entertaining while at the same time always sounding authentic. Nevertheless, expert as his statements by broadcasters, generals and politicians may be, they do grow tiresome. There are too many of them.

"The Seventh Day" in its general account of the outbreak and spread of the third world war is coldly realistic and thoroughly believable. That it should be believable is perhaps its most terrible comment on our unhappy age. But "The Seventh Day" is not just a book of general warning; it is a peculiarly German book. Mr. Kirst is parcicularly distressed by the mere existence of two German states, and the very idea of their rival existence seems more outrageous to him than it may to American readers. And he suggests more than once that the Federal Republic of Western Germany is almost as completely dominated by the United States as is East Germany by the Soviet Union.

This idea, of course, seems preposterous from our side of the Atlantic Ocean. If neither German government truly represents the German people, Mr. Kirst suggests, a third government uncontaminated by foreign influence might be able to do so. But with the grim realism that controls his entire book, he does not allow his advocates of a third all-German government to accomplish anything. They, too, are helpless in the track of the avalanche.

The other novels about the third world war that I have read seemed to me like rather dreadful science fiction. "The Seventh Day" may not be notable as fiction, but most of it is so convincing that it doesn't seem like fiction at all.

*THE SEVENTH DAY. By Hans Hellmut Kirst. 424 pages. Doubleday. $4.95.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5-27-59
p. 37 M.

62-46955-21 ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 4, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "FOR THE SKEPTIC"
EDITED BY LYLE H. MUNSON
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rogers
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The Director sent a brief review of above book clipped from New York Journal-American, April 24, 1959, on which he had noted "We should take a look at this book. H." Memorandum to you of April 27, 1959, advised book had been ordered through New York Office. Book has been received and is reviewed herein.

Book placed in Bureau Library. SMB.

SYNOPSIS:

Book is compilation of extracts of testimony, chiefly concerning Soviet espionage in the United States given by witnesses before Senate and House committees investigating subversion. Editor Munson, anticommunist. References to Director and FBI give over-all favorable impression seen as antidote to smear campaign. Book should reawaken Americans to menace of communism at home and to fraud inherent in Soviet Union's phrase "peaceful co-existence." Serious weakness precluding recommendation of book is inclusion of testimony of Larry E. Karley, discredited former FBI Agent.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 13 1959

1. For the information of the Director.

2. For referral to Espionage Section which may wish to examine testimony relating to espionage appearing in this book. Book has been forwarded to Bureau Library.

MAY 13 1959

CRP:mji
(8)
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - C. D. Peck

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

DETAILS:

Extracts of Testimony

For the Skeptic is a compilation of extracts of testimony given by numerous witnesses before the House and Senate committees investigating subversion. Testimony included touches upon the major espionage cases from the Amerasia case to the Rosenberg case. In 188 pages the editor has distilled much of the most disquieting testimony ever given on Soviet espionage activity and targets in the United States, and the assistance given to espionage by the American communists.

b6
b7C
Referral/Consult

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director was referred to in connection with the Amerasia case. Munson presented excerpts of testimony which stressed the FBI's diligent efforts in this case and the odds against which the Bureau was forced to proceed. A portion of the late Secretary of Defense Forrestal's personal papers under date of May 28, 1945, were quoted including the comments of his then advisor Major Correa. Correa "said that the FBI thought that unless speedy action were taken important evidence would be dissipated, lost or destroyed." Forrestal's remarks continued: "I asked Captain Vardaman to see to it that the President was informed in this matter and then I called Mr. Edgar Hoover (sic) and suggested that he advise Mr. Tom Clark and have him also see that the President is in full information of all the facts in the matter as well as their implications." (page 33)

There were numerous references to the FBI in this book. These selections were such as to create an over-all favorable impression of this Bureau.

The book is seen to be timely with reference to the smear campaign. One of the most persistent and malicious lies of the smear campaigners is the charge that the FBI deliberately manufactured the menace of subversion in this country. The excerpts in this book, on the other hand, give convincing reality to the communist menace.

The FBI is given due credit in such passages as that appearing in connection with the Rosenberg case where it is noted: "On February 3, 1950, on the basis of information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, British authorities arrested Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs..." The total impression created by this book is that of a timely antidote for the poison of the current smear campaign.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "For the Skeptic"
Edited by Lyle H. Munson, Book Review

A Serious Weakness: Inclusion of Testimony by Lawrence Kerley

This book is seen to possess this significant weakness: pages 35 to 60 are devoted to excerpts of the testimony of discredited former Special Agent Larry Ernest Kerley. The testimony in question was given by Kerley before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on a bill to amend the immigration act of October 16, 1918, and related to his appearances before this body on September 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 1949.

You will recall the difficulties that the Bureau has had with Kerley. Unable to adjust to the work of an Agent, Kerley resigned on October 1, 1945, at which time he received an adjective rating of only "Fair." Kerley violated his oath of office signed September 17, 1941 to protect the confidential character of information learned by him during his Bureau employment by disclosing and furnishing after he resigned data concerning four Russian espionage cases to Howard Rushmore, a reporter for the New York Journal-American, who published same. After resigning, Kerley retained possession of copies of Bureau bulletins, investigative reports, and Bureau notes. Other disclosures he made after his resignation concerning Bureau investigative techniques impaired the Bureau's investigative work. After a long delay by the Department in considering Kerley's prosecution, same was ultimately declined, with the result, it might be added, that Kerley has continued to plague the Bureau with his allegations (e.g. to George Sokolsky in 1956) that the Bureau has persecuted him.

The most recent reference to Kerley in his Personnel File is a letter to Mr. Kimball Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission dated September 24, 1957, concerning Charles Gurchot, U.S. Civil Service Commission, in which it was necessary to correct an impression given by Kerley in his testimony of September 15, 1949, before the Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary Committee. The testimony in question, which appears on pages 51 and 52 of the book, For the Skeptic, stated that Gurchot was a contact of Soviet Vice Consul Gregori Kheifets and was turned over to Gregori Kheifets,

- 2 -

who succeeded Kheifets in May, 1944. It is apparent from the testimony that Kerley had been an FBI employee and the inference might be drawn that his information was derived from his service with the Bureau. It was necessary to advise the Civil Service Commission in our letter of September 26, 1957, that our files disclosed no information that Gurchot was turned over to Kasparov by Kheifets and no information that Gurchot was in contact with Kasparov. It is highly unfortunate that this book is now published with this erroneous information repeated on its pages. (67-106599)

CONCLUSIONS:

For the Skeptic sounds a timely warning to Americans to keep alert to the living danger of communism in this country and to the deadly fraud being practiced by the Soviet Union in using the propaganda phrase "peaceful co-existence." Favorable references to the FBI scattered throughout the testimony promise considerable potential in countering the smear campaign.

It is extremely unfortunate, however, that Kerley's testimony is included. In the reviewer's opinion, this fact precludes recommending this book.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855 Form 5-103

The "Memorandum To All Bureau Officials and Supervisors" dated January 21, 1959, initiated a book review control by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. This program is being closely followed to make it as efficient as possible. Current experience indicates that the mechanics involved in referring information regarding potential books for review to the various sections or divisions at the Seat of Government can be streamlined through the implementation of a form. The enclosed form is recommended as an effective means for expediting and cutting down on dictation and paper work of this kind.

B-110

In this connection, Central Research Section will continue to recommend for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau which have not been reviewed or considered for review. Books relating to communism generally, Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like, which may be of interest to a particular section or division, will continue to be referred to the interested sections or divisions to determine whether the particular book should be obtained and reviewed.

In a little over three months, a total of twenty-six books have been routed through the Bureau for consideration as to review. These books have covered categories including the Mafia, segregation, Central Intelligence Agency and national security, proposed legal advisors for indigent defendants, prisoners of war, international communism, civil rights, corruption in city government, juvenile delinquency, sabotage, guilt by association, criminal law enforcement, and Federal committees.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed, suggested form be submitted to the Forms Desk, Training and Inspection Division, for approval.

Enclosure

AMB:aml (12)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 9

5-103 assigned to form & noted in Div. 5 Form Book.

62-46855 5/12/59

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Forms Desk, Rm. 5226
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Tamm
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. McGuire
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach

MAY 28 1959

66-3482

53 JUN 1 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5-103 (5-11-59)

TITLE OF BOOK _____

AUTHOR XXX

BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627		
☐ Espionage, Room 2714		
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509		
☐ Liaison, Room 7641		
☐ Name Check, Room 6125, I.B.		
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527		
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250		
☐ IDENTIFICATION DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ TRAINING & INSPECTION DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ LABORATORY DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		
☐ CRIME RECORDS DIVISION		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____		

← Ballot folder →

NATURE OF BOOK:

62-46855-22
ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED FORM

5-103 (5-11-59)

Title of Book _____

Author _____

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book:

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-22 File 66-3482 2-

PRINTED 5-103

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 26, 1959

Title of Book "PROTRACTED CONFLICT, A Challenging Study of Communist Strategy"

Author Robert Strausz-Hupe, William R. Kintner, James Dougherty, Alvin J. Cottrell

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

copy of book placed in Bureau Library.

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☒ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book:

Central Research

62-46855-23

REC-64

NOT RECORDED
10 MAY 29 1959

57 JUN 5 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 29, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

BOOK REVIEWS

W. C. Sullivan

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a focal point of information on matters pertaining to book reviews to be conducted at the Seat of Government (SOG). Through the establishment of this desk, it is now possible to immediately determine the status of any book review which either has been done or is being done at the Bureau as well as books which have not as yet been reviewed. The main function of this desk is to keep aware of newly published books and to route the information to the appropriate section or division at the SOG for determination as to whether a book review is warranted. In the past six months twenty books have been reviewed at the SOG. The Book Review Control Desk maintains tickler copies of these reviews for sixty days and maintains a card index concerning the books for a period of one year. Since the desk was established, it has received and resolved approximately forty inquiries concerning book reviews. The work procedure has been streamlined to eliminate unnecessary paper work, and the desk was established to function without any increase in personnel. Thus, the cost to the Bureau has been insignificant while the value of the desk as a focal point of evaluation and control has been proven by the number of inquiries it has resolved. No present changes are contemplated in the operation of the desk.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Control Desk continue to operate as a function of the Central Research Section in its presently established form.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler

CDB:bam (6)

62-46855-24

REC- 92

~~100-351546~~ 1793

EX-

10 JUL 30 1959

60 AUG 6 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

DETAILS:

Purpose:

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate the functions of the Book Review Control Desk in the Central Research Section.

Origin:

In December, 1958, Inspector John F. Malone recommended that a central control and repository for book reviews at the SOG be created by placing such responsibility with the already established Publications Desk in the Central Research Section. Inspector Malone's recommendation was approved and the Book Review Control Desk was established in January, 1959. (100-352546-1755)

Responsibility:

The new desk was to have responsibility for (1) recommendations, in general, and evaluation of requests concerning what book should be purchased and reviewed at the SOG and which division or section should prepare the reviews; and (2) maintenance of a properly indexed record of the pending and completed reviews, assignments, and an approximate period of time.

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors was distributed advising of the establishment of the desk, its purpose, and its proposed method of functioning.

Control:

(1) A main control file (62-46855) on the subject "Book Reviews" was opened in accordance with approval of a recommendation made in a memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated January 28, 1959. The original or a copy of all memoranda on book reviews is routed to this file.

(2) A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review was created and is currently maintained by the Book Review Control Desk. The card maintained on each book includes the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review of the book; identity of the section and division to which the review was assigned; and the date the review was completed.

(3) In the memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors on January 21, 1959, instructions were set forth that a tickler copy of all book reviews should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in the proper maintenance of an index system on book reviews. Once each month the main control file on book reviews is checked to assure that everyone preparing book reviews is complying with these instructions.

Policy of Reviews:

The Book Review Control Desk recommends for review books critical of the Director or the Bureau; books relating to communism generally; books concerning Bureau investigations, crime, law enforcement, and the like. Other books are reviewed upon the specific request of the Director or other Bureau officials. When the subject matter is general, the Central Research Section does the review. Where the subject matter indicates that a specific section or division would be interested because of related work interest, the book is routed for a decision as to whether a review should be done as well as for assignment of the review. The person responsible for the functioning of the Book Review Control Desk reviews daily publications and other periodicals to be alert for newly published books so that they may be brought to the attention of the appropriate section or division.

Streamlining Procedure Adopted:

The routing of books for review or for recommendation as to assignment for review to another section or division by the Book Review Control Desk initially involved dictation and paper work which it has been possible to simplify. A form was devised and approved through which the dictation and paper work have been eliminated during the course of routing books or information concerning books to other sections or divisions by the Book Review Control Desk.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

Over-all Value:

The over-all value of the function of the Book Review Control Desk stems from its role as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the SOG. Whereas formerly there was duplication of effort, such as in two reviews being conducted by different section at the SOG, and there was often time wasted through the efforts required to ascertain whether anyone else at the SOG was doing or had done a review that was contemplated, today it is immediately possible to: (1) determine if anyone already has done or is doing a review of a specific book; (2) obtain a copy of a review recently done; and (3) avoid duplication of reviews by various sections.

The value of the desk in this regard is shown by the fact that in six months approximately forty inquiries have been made of the desk by other sections or divisions at the SOG to resolve questions concerning book reviews.

Reviews Conducted:

In the 6-month period of its operation, the Book Review Control Desk has considered for review approximately 51 books which from one source or another came to the attention of the Bureau. Of these, 20 have been reviewed either by the Central Research Section or other sections to which routed. Seventeen were determined not worth reviewing and the remaining fourteen were routed to other sections for a decision as to whether a review was warranted and were rejected on the basis of the decision of other sections.

The reviews which were done are broken down as follows:

Domestic Intelligence Division - 10
(Central Research Section - 8
Internal Security Section - 2)

Investigative Division - 4

Crime Records Division - 6

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: EVALUATION OF BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK

Cost of Operation:

The establishment of the Book Review Control Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's budget. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. The streamlining procedure used to facilitate routing eliminates the paper work of the new function, and the over-all value of the desk as a focal point of information has been established through the number of inquiries resolved by the desk.

Contemplated Action:

The process of maintaining tickler copies of reviews for review index cards for reference raised the question of the desirable length of time to maintain such records. Based on practical experience, it appears most advisable to maintain the tickler copies of reviews in accordance with standard Bureau instructions; that is, for a period of sixty days. Thereafter, inquiries concerning the reviews can be resolved either from the review index cards maintained or through the main control file. The review index cards have proven invaluable for reference purposes, and it appears most desirable to maintain them for one year in view of the numerous inquiries which can be resolved through them and without reference to files.

Future Action:

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures which may be introduced in connection with the function of this desk. At present, it appears no changes are necessary as the desk is functioning smoothly. In six months another status report on the operation of the desk will be submitted.

June 26, 1959

Mr. Walter C. Shaw, Sr.
Chairman of the Board
C. C. Murphy Company
531 Fifth Avenue
McKeesport, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Shaw:

The book "The Age of Treason" by Dr. R. Swinburne Clymer, was received June 22, 1959. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Shaw who has shown a great deal of interest in the Director's speeches and articles by reprinting some of them. This book deals with numerous controversial subjects and the letter is purposely perfunctory in the event Shaw may be desirious of obtaining the Director's endorsement of it.

DCJ:jnb
(5)

62-46855-
D
7 JUL 1959

7 JUL 2 1959

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-62-46855
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-J. J. O'Connor

SAC, Los Angeles

June 18, 1959

Director, FBI (~~25-330571~~)

NATION OF ISLAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI

The 6/28/59 issue of the Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch carried an advertisement by the Eastside Temple Book Store, 3208 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California, on the book: "The Holy Qur-An."

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of referenced book and immediately forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book requested by J. J. O'Connor, Internal Security Section, on 6/17/59.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 25 1959

DATE
JUN 3 1959

MAL:aml
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

5-303 (5-11-59)

Title of Book "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

Author Louise Pettibone Smith

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☑ Internal Security, Room 1509/O'Connor	☐	☑
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☑ Subversive Control, Room 1250/	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

62- 46855-
NOT RECORDED
23 JUN 19 1959

Nature of Book: "25 years in the life of the foreign born in the U.S.A." See 100-7046-2892. Book placed in the Bureau Library.

23 JUN 23 1959

62-46855-

Mr. A. H. Belmont June 11, 1959

W. C. Sullivan

"SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Reader's Digest

Synopsis

Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of Reader's Digest gave speech on Soviet blueprint for world domination before Executives' Club of Chicago, May 8, 1959. Stated that the Free World has refused to understand the nature of communism and the American business community is particularly lax in this respect. Communists inflexibly committed to permanent revolution and to goal of world-wide communist society. Agreements entered into by Kremlin, even if kept, are not binding upon rest of communist apparatus throughout world. Soviet leaders are afraid of an all-out war with the Western powers but do not desire all-out peace. Delusion that we have been at peace is carefully nurtured by communists in order to reduce our vigilance. Communists use technique of compelling Western world to center all its attention on the crisis of the hour, such as Berlin today, thus diverting its mind from the larger pattern. While Free World must keep its military strength at peak, it must also use economic, political, and psychological methods to meet the communist challenge. Mr. Lyons does not refer to the Director or the FBI. Speech supplied by SAC R. D. Auerbach.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 1 1959

LLW:cla
(6)
1 - Section tickler
1 - L. L. Whalen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - 62-46855

57 JUN 15

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW

LYONS SPEAKS ON SOVIET PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST

On May 8, 1959, Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of the Reader's Digest, gave a talk concerning the Soviet formula for world domination before The Executives' Club of Chicago, Illinois. This speech was made available to the Bureau by SAC R. D. Auerbach through the medium of the Executives' Club News, dated May 15, 1959, a copy of which is enclosed. The Executives' Club of Chicago is a group of over three thousand businessmen who frequently sponsor prominent speakers at luncheon meetings of the club. Among those who have appeared as guest speakers at the forums are Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States; Stuart Symington, U. S. Senator from Missouri; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Harold R. Medina, Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals; and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor. (94-1-12563-29)

The Director and the FBI are not mentioned in Lyons' speech.

FREE WORLD REFUSES TO UNDERSTAND NATURE OF COMMUNISM

Lyons emphasized that the great majority of the free peoples of the world have refused to understand the real nature of the communist challenge, and the American business community has been particularly vulnerable on this score. In this connection, he pointed to financier Cyrus Eaton as one of the foremost preachers of appeasement of communism today. Lyons referred to the pressure applied by financial and business interests for diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia in the thirties, the aid of thousands of foreign technicians (many of them Americans) for Stalin's first five-year plan, and the cordial reception universally given by American businessmen to Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Premier, on his recent visit to the United States.

KREMLIN PLAYS DUAL ROLE

In speaking of negotiations with the Soviets, Lyons said that for the communists, negotiation is not and never can be a road to genuine accommodation--that they are inflexibly committed to permanent revolution with one communist world as its goal. The Kremlin plays a dual role--that of heading a conventional government, and at the same time as the spearhead of a world revolutionary movement. Agreements entered into by Moscow in its role as a government, even

if they were kept, are not binding upon its world-wide apparatus of communist parties, fellow travelers, and para-military formations. Lyons believes that the Western Governments must stand firm in the present talks over the Berlin crisis and give absolutely no concessions to the Soviets, or the independence of West Berlin will be "chiseled away."

SOVIETS AFRAID OF ALL-OUT WAR

According to Lyons, the Soviet leaders are ruthless but are not suicidal maniacs and actually fear a real war even more than the Western powers. They have to reckon with the possibility of rebellion in the satellites and they can not count the allegiance of their own subjects as a certainty especially if the conflict took an unfavorable turn. He decried the assumption by three-week tourists to Russia that the Russian people are fervently behind the regime and stated that the Iron Curtain isn't there to keep us out but to keep the Russians in. After 42 years of absolute power, the Soviet dictatorship still doesn't risk the slightest freedom of speech and press and must continue to seal its frontiers against outside news and ideas by jamming and censorship and medieval punishments.

PEACE PROPOSALS A MANEUVER BY SOVIETS

While the Kremlin does not desire to unleash an all-out war, neither does it want all-out peace. The ultimate objectives of world communism call for class struggle, civil wars where they can be fomented, constant world tension and chaos. Lyons says that the delusion that we have been, and are now, at peace, is carefully nurtured by the communists in order to reduce our vigilance and disarm us psychologically. He describes this maneuver as a "species of revolutionary jiu-jitsu that enabled the communist world, even when it was small and weak, to throw the vastly larger and stronger non-Soviet world."

DEADLY TECHNIQUE

One of the most deadly of communist techniques has been to compel the Western powers to center all their attention on the crisis of the hour, diverting their minds from the larger pattern. Today, it is Berlin, but there is also communist infiltration into the Middle East, the Red Chinese build-up against Formosa, and systematic communist penetration into all the newly independent and politically immature African countries, in India and Indonesia, and in places as far apart as the Southern Pacific and the Caribbean area.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "SEEING THROUGH THE RED"
SPEECH BY EUGENE LYONS
REVIEW

FREE WORLD'S GOAL

Lyons asserts that while it is only common sense to maintain our military vitality at peak strength that is not enough to win the battle against the communists. Communism scored its greatest triumphs in the years when the Free World held overwhelming military superiority. Its advantage lies on other levels--in its superior grasp of the total historic pictures, its zeal and consistency, and its unswerving drive to a definite goal. The Free World's goal should be just as definite, as clearly formulated, as openly proclaimed--"namely to roll back and defeat communism, liberating the victims and freeing the rest of mankind from the incubus of the Red nightmare." We must use economic, political, and psychological methods to meet the communist challenge. Lyons concludes by saying,

> "We can intensify the tides of mutiny in the Red slave-states. We can exploit every Soviet vulnerability, expose communist crimes and cruelties, puncture communist lies and indict communist imperialism. We can mobilize the forces of morality and decency on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains and turn man's inherent hunger for freedom and individual dignity into weapons for liberation." (Executives' Club News, May 22, 1959, p. 8)

of fundamental policies, to the articulation of shared interests, and to the investigation of the conditions for securing such policies and interests. The task, in its preliminary aspects, is one of stock-taking, of ascertaining and assessing with as much explicitness and specificity as possible, by utilizing all the insights and operational techniques offered by the contemporary social sciences, the policies actually sought and effectively applied by different decision-makers in their external interactions. From such stock-taking might emerge a map, as it were, of the configurations of public order that in fact presently obtain on a transnational scale. In its fullness, the task involved has been aptly described:

> (1) to develop a jurisprudence, a comprehensive theory and appropriate methods of inquiry, which will assist the peoples of the world to distinguish public orders based on human dignity and public orders based either on a law which denies human dignity or a denial of law itself for the simple supremacy of naked force; and (2) to invent and recommend the authority structures and functions (principles and procedures) necessary to a world public order that harmonizes with the growing aspirations of the overwhelming numbers of the peoples of the globe and is in accord with the proclaimed values of human dignity enunciated by the moral leaders of mankind.[18]

This is the more precise statement of the challenging opportunity thrust upon scholars of international law. It is hoped that with or without further harassment, Mr. Jenks may turn his very considerable powers to the fuller exploitation of this opportunity.

FLORENTINO P. FELICIANO†

MASTERS OF DECEIT. By J. Edgar Hoover. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1958. Pp. 374. $5.00.

WORKS such as the collage, African primitivist statuary, the canvasses of Jackson Pollack, and the finger painting of talented monkeys have revived debate recently over the classic problem of æsthetics—what is Art? Philosophers have noted that there are at least three analytical perspectives from which one can approach this question—the intention of the artist, the intrinsic merits of the work, and the subjective reaction of the viewer—and that one's judgment about a controversial work usually will depend upon one's vantage point. Although this seems a singularly inapposite opening for a review of J. Edgar Hoover's best-selling volume on communism, I find these exceedingly helpful terms in which to consider *Masters of Deceit*.

Hoover deals with five topics. He describes the personalities and doctrines of international communism from the days of Marx and Engels to the present,

18. McDougal & Lasswell, *The Identification and Appraisal of Diverse Systems of Public Order*, 53 AM. J. INT'L L. 1, 28 (1959).

†Research Associate and Lecturer, Yale Law School.

The Yale Law Journal, April, 1959.

62-46855-
ENCLOSURE

a description which includes a sketch of early American communists. He discusses communism's appeal to certain Americans and why most of these people have broken with the theory or the party. The contemporary American Communist Party is portrayed in its "open" activities and, in a separate section, in its underground operations. Finally, Hoover offers a refutation of the "false religion" of communism and presents a brief program for insuring that Americans "stay free."

The Author's Intention

Why, in 1958, did Hoover choose to write this book, and at its specific level? In his foreword, the author tells us that, since 1919 (when he made his initial "extensive and penetrating study" of the communist movement), he has been a close observer of communist ideas and activities. Now, he felt, it was vital to give the American public, without "sensationalism," the "basic, everyday facts of communism," presented "in almost primer form." Since Hoover describes Communist Party literature in the United States as "written in a simple style and slanted to the average reader," *Masters of Deceit* may be taken as an attempt to fight fire with fire.

His intention explains a good deal about the tone and flow of the volume. For example, the narrative of "day-to-day" life in the American Communist Party features passages such as the following:

> Eleanor is washing the dishes. Her husband, Henry, has just gone to work. The two children are scurrying around the house, ready to leave for school.
>
> Suddenly, there is a knock at the door. It is Ruth, who lives across the street. Ruth is chairman of the East Side Communist Club. Her husband, Robert, is state secretary of the Communist Party and a full-time paid functionary.
>
> "Starting the day out just right," smiles Ruth. "The kitchen is all cleaned up. You can come and help us."[1]

Portraits of the personalities who shaped the communist tradition are in the same genre. Here, for example, is Hoover on Marx:

> He was an intelligent child, but temperamental. At school his marks were superior, and his capacity for work, a trait that was to continue all through his life, tremendous. But he did not make friends easily, perhaps because of self-pride. He made arrogant remarks and wrote satirical verse. He was a "smart" young man, but already vain, bitter, and rebellious.
>
> Strangely, his heart held an inner love for a home-town girl, Jenny von Westphalen. . . . She was beautiful, charming, and of a socially high rank, much higher than that of the Marx family. She, too, was desperately in love, but she feared to tell her parents. What would they think—the daughter of Privy Councillor Ludwig von Westphalen marrying Karl Marx?[2]

1. P. 147.
2. P. 14.

Those who might wonder whether Marxist-Leninist theory lends itself to "primer" form will find this author equal to the challenge. Marx, he explains, "joined two very old ideas:"

> (1) That everything in the universe, whether a blade of grass, a human being, or society itself, is constantly changing and at the same time is in conflict. This is called *dialectics*. (2) That God doesn't exist and the world is composed of "living" matter. Hence, man is walking dust, without spark or image of his divine Creator. This idea is called *materialism;* hence, *dialectical materialism.*[3]

Whether Hoover struggled through draft after draft to produce these simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people, or whether they tripped effortlessly from his pen, we cannot know. We do know that he eschewed the services of a polished ghost writer; that he set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive æsthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audience for which the author has written his book.

The Work's Intrinsic Merits

When primers are written about politics, however, literary quality is only one issue involved. More fundamental is the question whether the popularization has escaped the dangers of oversimplification. The author has not been altogether successful in this regard. For example, he outlines the theories of Marx and Engels but does not explain why these doctrines held so much appeal for the European radical through whom they entered the Western intellectual tradition. Hoover seems to imply that the emergence of communism was the result of a conspiracy. When he describes the coming of the Soviet Revolution, his focus is upon the small band of men who seized power in a mammoth state. Conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, and the like. In describing events after 1919, he makes no mention of conflicts or modifications between the doctrines of Lenin and those of Marx, or between Stalin and Marx, or of socialists and Stalinists. It is as though Marxism were a single intellectual stream, without deviation or internal disagreement among those who embrace it.

Where these simplifications can lead is shown in several of Hoover's comments about current matters. Because he does not consider the nature of the revolutionary situation, he can make much of the point that at times the American Communist Party has had as many members as there were Bolsheviks when they seized power. And there is a table showing how few Communist Party members there were in relation to the total population of such countries as Albania and Hungary when they came under communist sway.

3. P. 18.

At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present and, on the other, the capacities of the communists when national populations are alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society. Again, Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past decades have resulted solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Some readers will feel that an adequate treatment would have to apportion responsibility among Russian expansion, the example of Soviet industrial and military progress (however brutally achieved), the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, the failings and frequent missteps of opposition among Western powers, and similar factors with which communist doctrine has interacted. In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline.

Since Hoover has access to what probably are the best archives in the non-Soviet world on the American Communist Party, as it exists above and below ground, many readers will look to these sections as the most promising in any book authored by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And certain discussions of these topics—for example, Hoover's account of how a typical "Committee to Save John Doe" is manipulated by communist activists, and of how an opportunistic labor leader in the Midwest is brought into collaboration with the Party—are quite interesting. At one point, in telling about persons who are "concealed communists" passing themselves off as liberals, Hoover describes (but does not name) several persons whose identity will be immediately apparent to anyone familiar with the *causes célèbres* of recent years—for instance, "the editor-in-chief of a conservative book-publishing house,"[4] and "the program director of a television station in a large Southern city."[5] Assuming, as I do, that Hoover's information is accurate, this unequivocal identification is an intriguing footnote to those episodes.

Yet, even in these pages, the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent. For example, he quotes the estimates "of communist leaders themselves" that for every Communist Party member in the United States, "ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the Party's work."[6] This assertion, which Hoover has quoted often at FBI appropriation hearings before Congress in the past decade, raises two substantial issues. First of all, its numerical basis was nothing but myth in 1958 when Hoover chose to give the figures new currency in this book. Whatever may have been the fact when Earl Browder made the obviously self-serving ten-for-one boast, such "popular front" days have disappeared

4. P. 87.
5. P. 88.
6. P. 5.

since, at the very latest, the Korean War period, and probably since 1948. That Hoover did not see the need to discard or revise this estimate is disquieting. Second, Hoover's assumption accepts the *communist* definition of allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene. In point of fact, fellow travelers have shown a steady disposition to treat the communists like disease carriers whenever world events disclose the true nature of communism—during the Soviet purge trials, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the rape of Czechoslovakia, the Korean aggression, the Hungarian repression, and the like. At each point, and at every moment of deep crisis in United States-Soviet relations, the temporary nature of the American fellow traveler's adhesion to communism has been demonstrated, as with Henry Wallace's full repudiation of the communists in 1950 over Korea. Of course, popular-front movements serve to widen communist influence and to muddy the lines between liberalism, progressivism, and communism. But it is a mistake to talk as though ten or seven or even two fellow travelers per party member are simply glass-eyed zombies, under complete control on all issues and at all times, as Hoover implies. This picture simply tortures reality and even conflicts with Hoover's own description of how frequently people break from the "communist spell."

Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, *Masters of Deceit* is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover's approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matters as a law-enforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, *Masters of Deceit* is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent "primer" on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's *What We Must Know About Communism*,[7] Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality.

The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

This viewer has already provided decidedly subjective reactions, of course, but there is still another judgment about this book which should be offered as a personal response. The volume tells us much about the author himself, a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility. *Masters of Deceit* is the first of Hoover's books to deal with a subject other than criminal detection. Its pages provide an important contrast with the picture of the FBI director that tends to emerge from his statements at appropriation time or from his testimony before congressional committees on matters relating to communist-control legislation. In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at the least, as a "tough-on-communism" figure whose

7. Published by W. W. Norton & Co., 1958.

efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs. While there have already been some indications of Hoover's more circumspect qualities,[8] *Masters of Deceit* serves as an opportunity for him to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, and similar topics in full blown fashion. The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume. For example, Hoover emphatically states that opposition to anticommunist measures is part of everyone's right to free speech and does not create any imputation of communist inclination; that there is a clear line between socialists, who are democrats, and communists, who are not; that most Americans who stumbled into the Communist Party did so out of such motives as a desire for reform, rebellion in the face of discrimination against their minority groups, or similar reasons which deserve sympathetic understanding; and that society should help, not attack, former communists if America is to benefit by attracting back to our values those talented and useful people who have succumbed to the "communist spell." While deploring the way in which intellectuals have been lured into the Communist Party in the past, Hoover underscores the fact that the future of America's resistance to communism lies with the "free world's intellectuals," since it is they who must convince men of the superiority of liberal values.

In his chapter on communism and minorities, Hoover pens a strong endorsement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and denounces those who try to assert that the NAACP is "communist controlled" or "communist inclined." In his chapter on Jewish groups, he denounces the canard that Jews have a peculiar susceptibility to communism. Because numerous Communist Party leaders claim a Jewish origin, Hoover notes, "does not . . . make them Jews, any more than William Z. Foster's Catholic background and Earl Browder's Protestant background give them standing in any present-day Catholic and Protestant communities in the United States."[9] In one passage which is worth quoting in detail, Hoover warns against Know-Nothing anticommunism:

> [W]e must be absolutely certain that our fight is waged with full regard for the historic liberties of this great nation. *This is the fundamental premise of any attack against communism.*
>
> Too often I have seen cases where loyal and patriotic but misguided Americans have thought they were "fighting communism" by slapping the label of "Red" or "communist" on anybody who happened to be different from them or to have ideas with which they did not agree.
>
> Smears, character assassination, and the scattering of irresponsible charges have no place in this nation. They create division, suspicion, and

8. Hoover, *Breaking the Communist Spell*, Am. Mercury, March 1954, pp. 57-61; Hoover, *The Role of the F.B.I. in the Federal Employee Security Program*, 49 Nw. U.L. Rev. 333 (1954); Hoover, *Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement: The Role of the F.B.I.*, 37 Iowa L. Rev. 175 (1952).

9. P. 255.

> distrust among loyal Americans—just what the communists want—and hinder rather than aid the fight against communism.
>
> Another thing. Time after time in this book I have mentioned that honest dissent should not be confused with disloyalty. A man has a right to think as he wishes: that's the strength of our form of government. Without free thought our society would decay.[10]

Other points which deserve notation in this regard are his discussion of the role of the FBI in disproving false charges levelled in the loyalty program, and his warnings against the dangers both of a national police force and of an FBI with evaluative powers. In his concluding section, Hoover warns that a negative attitude toward the communist issue is highly dangerous; democrats, he affirms, must be for something positive. In stressing such matters as social welfare and protection of individual dignity as the things we must be for, and must progress toward, he has closed on a note which many liberals can endorse.

It should be carefully noted, of course, that Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion which would bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians and his democratic credo has a few aspects, such as his stress upon religion as *the* foundation of democracy, to the exclusion of humanist or social-democratic bases, which will discomfit some readers. Nevertheless, the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition.

Viewed from this third perspective, *Masters of Deceit* should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and *Masters of Deceit* reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencies of the nation—Congress and the President. If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate

10. P. 312.

Hoover's positions, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

In short, *Masters of Deceit* is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed.

ALAN F. WESTIN†

†Assistant Professor of Government, Cornell University.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - G. W. Gunn

DATE: July 23, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
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Belmont
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DeLoach
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W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS

O Book Reviews

There follows a review of the book written by Jules Dubois of the "Chicago Tribune" under the title "Fidel Castro: Rebel - Liberator or Dictator?" This book was published by Bobbs-Merrill and was issued in April, 1959.

In substance, the book outlines the background and career of Castro and traces the origin, progress, and ultimate success of his revolutionary July 26 Movement which overthrew the Batista dictatorship in January. While factual in many respects -- the book quotes at length from various speeches and articles of Castro as well as from other documentary material -- Dubois betrays a definite pro-Castro bias throughout. He has apparently relied almost entirely on Castro supporters for his material and has accepted statements of Castro and his followers at face value with little or no effort to critically evaluate them. In part, this uncritical approach may stem from fact that book was obviously written and edited on crash basis in order to capitalize on sudden public interest in Castro. But Dubois clearly indicates he considers Castro to be an heroic figure, and he has consistently minimized the procommunist flavor of the Castro regime and lightly dismissed other failings of the new Cuban government.

It is not surprising that Dubois would write favorably regarding Castro since latter has given him privileged treatment in form of exclusive interviews and following overthrow of Batista, designated Dubois as his personal emissary to Cuban newspaper publishers to discuss resumption of free press. Less understandable is the author's evident rancor against the U.S. State Department and Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith who are criticized at every turn for alleged approval of Batista dictatorship and lack of concern for Cuban people. In spite of Castro's prolonged delay in holding elections, Dubois terms him a "sincere idealist" who is devoted to constitutional and democratic government. According to the author, the Cuban Prime Minister is not unfriendly to the U.S. despite all evidence to the contrary. Regarding the widely criticized executions of Batista officials, including military officers, which

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occured following Castro's success, Dubois claims only that revolutionary justice is always one-sided and the Cuba of Castro was no exception."

As regards communist infiltration and influence in the Castro Government, the book concedes the "leftist" nature of many of Castro's top advisors but insists the communists will not be able to capture Castro, although the basis for this optimism is not clear. In response to charges that Raul Castro and "Che" Guevara, two of the principal figures in the new regime, are procommunist and anti-U.S., Dubois quotes these individuals as denying communist membership as though that settled the issue. No denial is made of their anti-U.S. attitudes.

There follows several examples which illustrate the author's willingness to overlook inconvenient facts in his appraisal of Castro:

1. In discussing Castro's background, Dubois reports that Castro proved himself a skillful politician even in his student days at the University of Havana. According to the book, Castro "wangled" communist support for his candidacy as vice president of the student body, but, once elected, began a militant campaign against them.

Comment: Aside from portraying Castro as a blatant opportunist, this passage is not supported by best information available to Bureau.

[redacted]

whose identity should be protected, has advised that Castro accepted and worked with communists at University although it was not proven that he was actual Party member himself.

2. Dubois characterizes Colonel Alberto Bayo, Castro's military advisor and instructor in the pre-revolution days, as an "anticommunist, anti-Franco fighter for freedom."

Referral/Consult
b7D

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "FIDEL CASTRO"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN
BY JULES DUBOIS

b7D
Referral/Consult

Comment: Bufiles reflect that Bayo, who served with Republican forces during Spanish Civil War, has been a professional revolutionary for many years. In April, 1959, State Department ruled that he was ineligible to receive a visa to enter U.S. in view of his "widespread" involvement in revolutionary activities.

3. Book reports that during 1955 Castro appointed Juan Manuel Marquez to head his underground movement in Miami and in 1956 designated Marquez as second in command of July 26 Movement.

Comment: During March, 1956, confidential source abroad [redacted] advised that Marquez had long history of revolutionary activity in Cuba and was reported as a communist during 1933.

[redacted]

5. In writing of the arrival of Castro's conquerors in Havana on New Year's Day, Dubois described the courteous, respectful and sober actions of the soldiers.

Comment: When Fidel Castro visited the U.S. in April, 1959, he brought his handpicked entourage. Our State Department was shocked at the actions of Castro's group, noted that they ground lighted cigar butts into plush carpets, drank liquor continually, were exceedingly vulgar and were the poorest representatives of a foreign country to ever visit the U.S.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Mr. DeLoach July 15, 1959

M. A. Jones

"MASTERS OF DECEIT," BOOK REVIEW
IN "THE YALE LAW JOURNAL" APRIL, 1959,
BY ALAN F. WESTIN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
OF GOVERNMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

SYNOPSIS: Book Reviews

Above-captioned law review contains extensive review of "Masters of Deceit" by Alan F. Westin, Assistant Professor of Government, Cornell University. Review contains some harsh critical comments, but also speaks favorably of book. Chief criticism of "Masters of Deceit" is that its style is "simple" and that in some instances political theories and facts are oversimplified. Westin talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," adding that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description. In regard to communist theory, Westin feels Director has stressed the conspiratorial aspect of communism too much, overlooking such historical facts as war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. Likewise Westin comments that "Masters of Deceit" gives the impression that the advances of communism have resulted solely from spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels other factors, such as Soviet industrial and military progress, should have been stressed. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline." Westin more favorably impressed with sections dealing with communist underground, yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent." Westin critical of Director's use of estimates of Party leaders that for every Party member in the United States, ten others are ready, willing and able to [redacted]e Party's work. Based on its intrinsic merits, Westin feels that "Masters of [redacted]" though oversimplifying many issues, is a useful contribution for the high [redacted]dent and adult primer-reader. Feels, however, that "Masters of Deceit" [redacted] as distinctly inferior in quality to the Overstreet book, "What We [redacted] Communism."

[redacted] sets forth some personal reactions, saying the book provides an importa[redacted]t with the picture of the FBI Director which tends to emerge from his state[redacted] to Congressional committees on appropriations or matters relati ng to communist-control legislation. "In those moments, Hoover emerges

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Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

as a man of the political right, or, at the least, as a 'tough-on-communism' figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." The image presented by "Masters of Deceit" is, however, of a "man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Westin approves of many positions taken by Mr. Hoover in the book such as warning against the dangers of national police, and an FBI with evaluative powers; the right of free speech; etc. "...the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition." Westin summarizes his position in final two paragraphs of review stating "we could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

Bufiles reflect Westin born [redacted] graduated from University of Florida with A. B. Degree (1948) an LL. B. Degree, Harvard Law School (1951). [redacted] Westin author of article in "The Nation" (1952) on wire-tapping, which was critical of Bureau. In November, 1953, and May, 1955, Westin contacted Bureau and each time given an "in absence" reply. In July, 1955, Director commented concerning Westin "He still writes like a communist, possibly a sleeper" and "under no circumstances should we be lulled into having any dealings with Westin." In September, 1958, Westin requested data of Bureau for use in book on wire-tapping, request refused.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

DETAILS:

The above-captioned law review contains a rather extensive review of "Masters of Deceit."

After a brief introduction in which Westin sketches the main topics which "Masters of Deceit" covers, he analyzes the book under the following headings:

The Author's Intention

Westin makes mention of Mr. Hoover's comment that "Masters of Deceit" was written "in almost primer form." In fact, he is critical of the simplicity of the style. He talks about "simple sentences, filled with simple thoughts for simple people," and adds that the Director set himself to write a primer and that no literary critic is likely to question this self-description: "Sophisticates who no longer find McGuffey's sentence structure as challenging as they did in earlier years will not derive aesthetic satisfaction from these pages. They, however, do not compose the audience for which the author has written his book."

The Work's Intrinsic Merits

More important than literary style, however, are the dangers that popularization may result in oversimplicity. Westin is critical in this regard, saying, for example, that Mr. Hoover has oversimplified communist theory and the historical factors surrounding the events of 1917-1919. According to Westin, conspiracy is stressed to the exclusion of historical ripeness, war exhaustion, the ineffectiveness of the Kerensky government, etc. No mention, he says, is made of conflicts or modifications of Marxism as preached by Marx and later by Lenin and Stalin.

These "simplifications," Westin points out, affect Mr. Hoover's comments about current matters. Since the Director "does not consider the nature of the revolutionary situation," his statements concerning the small number of communists in a country in relation to the total population in regard to the seizure of state power, are not fully valid. "At least some readers will wonder whether this presentation adequately distinguishes between, on the one hand, the capacity of communist parties to seize power when social disintegration has occurred or when Soviet troops are present, and, on the other, the capacities of the communists when national populations are alert to communist tactics and the social systems are basically healthy. Obviously, the existence of one situation rather than the other has significant implications for the choice of communist control policies in a democratic society."

Again, according to Westin, Mr. Hoover gives the impression that the advances of communism in the past have resulted solely from the spread of a cancerous doctrine. Westin feels the factors such as the example of Soviet industrial and military progress, the appeal of the Soviet egalitarian myth among nonwhite peoples, should have been mentioned. "In short, Hoover's doctrinal discussion prepares readers more for debate along the Potomac than for the ideological clash which is actually raging beyond our shoreline."

Westin is more favorably impressed with the sections of "Masters of Deceit" dealing with the communist underground. Yet, even here, "the unidimensional quality of the accounts and the arguable assumptions which Hoover drops will doubtless invite dissent." He is critical of the Director's use of estimates of party leaders that for every party member in the United States, ten others are ready, willing, and able to do the party's work. Westin says the numerical basis of this statement in 1958 was "nothing but myth," since these statistics obviously come from the "popular front days." Also, he says, by using the statement Mr. Hoover "accepts the communist definition of allies, a remarkably unsafe technique and one which ignores the meaning of such alliances on the American scene." In Westin's thinking, fellow travelers are often highly unreliable and hence the Director's comments are unrealistic.

Westin comments:

> "Viewed according to its intrinsic merits, then, "Masters of Deceit" is a study in equilibrium. For each issue that is simplified by Hoover's approach, a corresponding issue is raised by the simplification and left

unanswered. Since any work which stirs the high school student and the adult primer-reader to thought about politics is a useful contribution, Hoover's text is welcome. To the extent that it is treated as Truth rather than Opinion, however, or that Hoover's special expertise in dealing with national security matters as a law-enforcement officer is taken to equip him for political analysis, 'Masters of Deceit' is a misleading volume. Certainly, in comparison with another recent 'primer' on the communist problem, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's 'What We Must Know About Communism,' Hoover's book must be rated as distinctly inferior in quality."

The Subjective Reaction of the Reader

Under this heading Westin sets forth some personal reactions. "Masters of Deceit," he says, tells much about Mr. Hoover, "a matter of importance in light of his national responsibility." The book provides an important contrast with the picture of the FBI Director which tends to emerge from his statements to congressional committees on appropriations or matters relating to communist-control legislation. "In those moments, Hoover emerges as a man of the political right, or, at least, as a 'tough-on-communism' figure whose efforts are directed at thwarting those civil libertarians who call for restraints on the internal-security programs." "Masters of Deceit," however, gives him an opportunity to enunciate his ideas about democracy, civil liberty, communism, etc. "The effect is to present an image of a man who is much closer to the American center, perhaps even the liberal center, than most liberals assume." Among positions taken by Mr. Hoover which Westin views favorably are: that to oppose anticommunist measures is part of the right of free speech and does not create an imputation of communist inclination; that society should help, not attack, former communists; that the intellectuals of the free world have a responsibility in combating communism; warnings against the dangers of a national police and an FBI with evaluative powers; protection of the dignity of the human being.

Although, in Westin's opinion, Mr. Hoover does not always apply his principles in a fashion to bring unanimous applause from civil libertarians, "the dominant picture which this book projects is that of a balanced and fair-minded man, one who may see more shadows in the land than others can always find but, withal, a man who mostly sees human beings and their human condition."

The final two paragraphs are quoted in full as they give Westin's summary of Mr. Hoover as viewed through "Masters of Deceit":

"Viewed from this third perspective, 'Masters of Deceit' should be a generally reassuring book for many who have been troubled about J. Edgar Hoover's ideology. Since he was not placed in office as a literary spokesman, we need not feel discomfited if his prose leaves much to be desired. Since he was not installed as our national political theorist, or as political historian of the American Communist Party, we can look to more trained and judicious writers for our volumes on these matters. Hoover holds office as chief of the nation's investigative bureau, and 'Masters of Deceit' reveals a police officer with a high sense of fidelity to democratic ideals, one who will stand comparison with police officials in any foreign country or American state. In our society, he operates under standards set not by his own fiat but by the majority-will agencies of the nation -- Congress and the President. If he at times influences these standards by what he urges upon the Congress or the President, he does so with the specialist's zeal, much as the soldier urges maximum weapons and the scientist maximum research expenditures. The wise policy for those critics who admit the necessity for some security measures (as for some weapons and some research) would seem to be opposition to Hoover's overextensions. At least, it seems to this writer that defenders of free speech sometimes appear to be angered that Hoover speaks his mind at all, rather than that he advocates particular measures. And his critics do not always take care to separate Hoover's positins, as he enunciates them, from those of the McCarthyites who rush to praise Hoover but do not take his counsels of moderation.

"In short, 'Masters of Deceit' is most useful in showing how closely Hoover embodies the virtues and the vices of political man in our semipopulist democracy. He stops thinking at a point where the leaders and the led in our time have also struck a position of repose. We could have had far worse in an FBI Director and, given our society as it is rather than as the poets would have it, we may have done well indeed."

Jones to DeLoach
Re: "Masters of Deceit"

DATA RE ALAN F. WESTIN

Bufiles reflect that Westin was born [redacted]
He graduated from the University of Florida receiving an A.B. Degree in 1948 and received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1951. In [redacted] b6 b7C being noted that Westin was the author of an article in the 2/23/52 issue of "The Nation" on the subject of wire-tapping, which article was critical of the Bureau's policy and said the Bureau should not engage in this practice until congressional action recognized it. In November, 1953, and May, 1955, Westin contacted the Bureau and each time was given an "in-absence" reply. In July, 1955, the Director commented concerning Westin "he still writes like a communist - possibly a sleeper" and "under no circumstances should we be lulled into having any dealings with Westin." In September, 1958, Westin requested the Director to furnish information to him for use in a book on wire-tapping. Mr. Hoover by letter dated 9/5/58 declined. (100-401397)

A copy of Westin's review is attached.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 31, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: CUBA: ISLAND OF PARADOX
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RUBY HART PHILLIPS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Cuba: Island of Paradox by Ruby Hart Phillips is personal history of Cuba by correspondent for The New York Times. It covers revolution of 1933-34, career of former dictator Batista, and successful revolt led by Fidel Castro. Author cites United States diplomatic blundering for rise of anti-American sentiments in Latin America and flatly contradicts Herbert L. Matthews of The New York Times who has attempted to whitewash communist influence in Castro regime. Author declares whether future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor.

Cuban Correspondent

Ruby Hart Phillips, the dean of foreign correspondents in Cuba, has just written a book which recognizes the real and urgent communist threat to Cuba. (Cuba: Island of Paradox, McDowell, Obolensky, New York, 1959) Mrs. Phillips is an old hand on the Cuban scene, having spent some 28 years there. She had been an assistant to her husband who was The New York Times correspondent in Cuba. Upon her husband's death in 1937, she became his successor. She wrote Cuban Sideshow in 1935 which dealt with the revolution of 1933-34. As early as 1945, Mrs. Phillips wrote articles for publication which stressed that the Soviet bid for influence in Latin America had made Cuba one of the focal points of communist propaganda in the Western Hemisphere. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosure
AWG:aml
(8)

Book forwarded To Bureau Library. Amb.

REC- 84 62-46855-25

23 AUG 11 1959

1-Section tickler
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1-Mr. Cotter
1-Mr. Ferris
1-Miss Butler

SENT DIRECTOR 7-31-59

CENTRAL RESEARCH

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox

Eyewitness Report

This book is a personal history of Cuba seen through the eyes of a foreign correspondent. It deals with three eras of recent Cuban history: the 1933-34 revolt which toppled Gerardo Machado's dictatorship; the career of Cuba's "strongman," Fulgencio Batista; and the successful revolt led by Fidel Castro.

As a personal chronicle of events and episodes in those critical years of Cuban history, the book is absorbing reading. But, the events and episodes are told simply as isolated items and there is too little of the correlation, explanation, interpretation, and editing which could have made for a more cohesive, meaningful picture. Despite this drawback, the book succeeds in scoring some telling points.

Diplomatic Blundering

Mrs. Phillips writes bluntly that rising anti-American sentiment in Latin America is "the harvest being reaped from years of vacillating, hesitant and cowardly policy by the United States government." She says that our objective should be "to weld the Western Hemisphere into a solid bloc through common interests--commercial and political--and the creation of an awareness in Latin America of the need for mutual defence." In her view, the United States is confronted with a problem of survival in the face of a Soviet military conspiracy to gain control of the world by force. She attributes much of the anti-American sentiment in Latin America to the failure of the United States to support and encourage the establishment and maintenance of democracy in those Latin-American nations "where people are striving for participation in their national affairs." (pp. 418-419)

The book is a sharp indictment of United States diplomacy. Mrs. Phillips attacks the "policy... in sending political appointees to Latin America as diplomatic representatives," describing it as "one of the great hindrances to friendly relations with these countries." She is equally upset by the professional diplomat who is too often concerned only with furthering his own career. Mrs. Phillips observes, "He is afraid to express an opinion or take a definite stand on any question in which the United States State Department needs guidance. Unfortunately, his career does not depend upon positive results. Instead, it requires that he make no mistakes; this, in turn, requires that he make no important decisions. 'If I do nothing, I can do nothing wrong!'" (p. 422)

Mrs. Phillips touches a particularly vulnerable spot when she declares, "One of the major reasons for the blunders of the United States Department of State in Latin America--as in the rest of the world--is the lack of accurate information upon which to base its policy...If trouble is brewing he (the ambassador) should know it and know the reasons behind it. The surprise so often expressed by our State Department reflects the incompetence of our representatives in foreign countries." (pp. 422-423)

Sharp Disagreement

Turning to Fidel Castro and his expressed lack of concern about communist influence in Cuba, Mrs. Phillips observes, "What Castro does not realize is that in a small country, determined and dedicated Communists can get control of a surprising number of posts in key positions, thus exerting a disproportionate influence in national affairs. Furthermore, propaganda directed to the uneducated masses is more effective than in the United States and Great Britain, where the educational level makes it difficult for the Communists to win followers by stereotyped arguments." (p. 417)

Perhaps, the most significant contribution this book makes to the current scene is its flat contradiction of another New York Times staffer, Herbert L. Matthews. It will be recalled that in a front-page article in The New York Times of July 16, 1959, Matthews, in effect, attempted a whitewash of the red-tinged Castro regime. The contradiction between these two New York Times correspondents is evident from these samples:

Matthews	Phillips
"This is not a Communist revolution in any sense of the word and there are no Communists in positions of control..." (The New York Times, 7/16/59, p. 1)	"...There is no doubt that the Communists wield tremendous influence in the Castro government and in the labor unions. Their methods of placing men in key posts are extremely effective." (p. 417)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Cuba: Island of Paradox

Decisive Factor

Recognizing that communism is a very real threat in Cuba and in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, Mrs. Phillips concludes her book with this sobering thought:

> "Whether the future of Cuba and of all Latin America shall be decided from Moscow and not by the countries of this hemisphere themselves is a question in which the United States can and should be the decisive factor." (p. 425)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

DEMB

5-102-(5-11-59)

Title of Book "THE FROZEN REVOLUTION"

Author Frank Gibney

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
XXX Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
XXX Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

See attached routing slip.

FILE

Central Research Section

REC- 80 62-46855-26

NOT RECORDED
12 AUG 14 1959

Nature of Book: "A devastating study of Communism's greatest failure: POLAND." The New York Times announcement attached.

ENCLOSURE

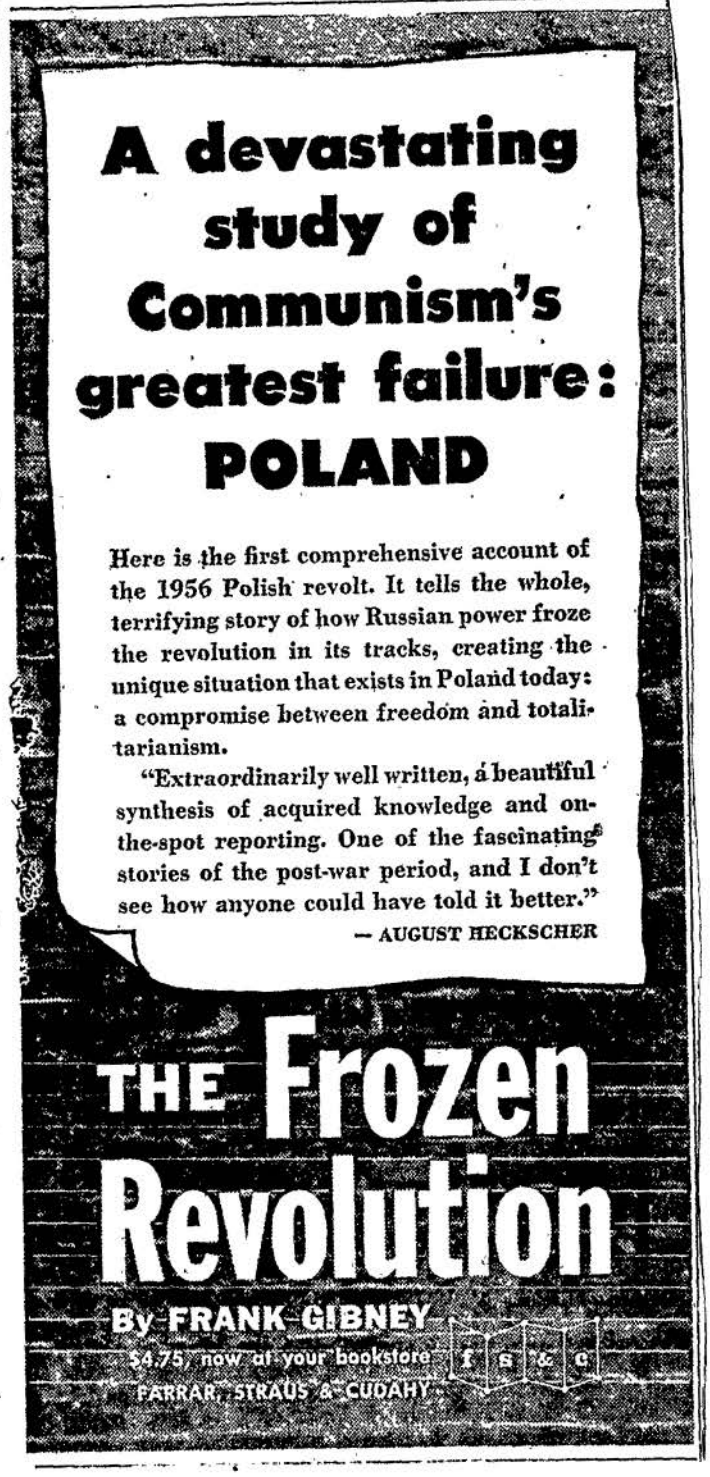
113

62 AUG 20 1959

62-46855

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy



The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times C-27
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 8-12-59

62-41165-26

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 7, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "THE ALTERNATE CASE"
BOOK BY JOSEPH F. DINNEEN,
REPORTER ON "BOSTON GLOBE"
AND FREE-LANCE WRITER
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

Book Reviews

You instructed that we review, as rapidly as possible, captioned book in order that it may be returned to Miriam Ottenberg of the "Evening Star." Book written in first person and although fictional, book is definitely take-off on Brinks case. Narrator goes by name of Jimmy Preston, a crime reporter.

Story deals with activities of two confidence men, Michaels and Kendall. These two and a third ex-con attempt to "shake down" executive by posing as policemen and surprising him in compromising situation with waitress. Man identifies himself as one Farman and persuades con artists to meet him at restaurant next day. Confronting pseudo-detectives at restaurant, he tells them he knows they are not police officers, that he is an auditor at the Denton Transfer Company, that he is carrying a gun and they will listen to his proposition. He persuades men to consider robbing Denton Transfer Company. The three men agree and later contact Tommy Morgan, a leading racketeer in the city. Agreement is reached to stage robbery, but Michaels wants no part of gun play and is counted out. The gang has Chester Harvey contact the auditor known as Farman and map out plans for robbery. Farman's reason for wanting robbery staged is to teach home office a lesson regarding security and protective measures. Subsequently, gang secures equipment to rob Denton Transfer Company.

Meanwhile, Michaels, "cut out" of Denton job, is contacted by ex-con Willie Wiseman, who has cased hotel in view of robbing payroll. Hotel is robbed and immediately thereafter the Denton Transfer Company is robbed. Denton robbery follows same pattern as incidents surrounding Brinks case. After robbery, gang is counting the loot and a radio commentator reports that auditors have ascertained that the gang obtained $1,200,000. The gang has just counted a total of $764,328 and immediately feel that Farman, the auditor, must have embezzled "... four hundred grand for himself."

53 AUG 24 1959

REC- 92 62-46855-27

10 AUG 21 1959

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
EZT:sfc/grj
(8)

SENT DIRECTOR 8-1-59

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855-

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Police dragnet goes out and numerous criminals are picked up for questioning. Billy Kendall, who participated in Denton Transfer robbery, walks into police station with alibi and convinces Deputy McGarrity that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the holdup. Kendall mentions having seen Wiseman and another man shortly before Denton robbery and McGarrity, believing the Denton job to be an inside one, asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on possibility that he can identify one of the employees as the man he said he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at Denton building, Kendall is introduced to an auditor named Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the man that he and Michaels tried to "shake down" in hotel room.

FBI enters case since some of loot is Federal funds. Local officials believe Denton robbery staged by same gang which pulled the Styvesant robbery a few years prior. One of the Styvesant holdup men, identified by witnesses, is serving prison sentence and because he has not been "taken care of," he requests to talk to two detectives. Morgan, Kendall and others involved in Denton robbery begin to "sweat" as it appears that individuals involved in Styvesant robbery will be hauled in again and Michaels, a former member of another mob, will probably be questioned and he knows about original plan to rob Denton's. Stabile and Bastone mob is prime suspect and Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to dismantle truck used in robbery and plant pieces near Stabile farm.

FBI Agents keeping Stabile and Bastone mob under surveillance and as Federal Statute of Limitations about to run out, U. S. Attorney makes presentment to Grand Jury. Based on rulings of Coplon and Gubechev case regarding wire taps FBI case is destroyed, but FBI decides to continue investigation. Michaels and two other hoods hold up gambling joint, and Morgan hires professional killer who kills one of trio and wounds Michaels. Michaels and Irving Cross decide to leave town.

They are later arrested in Pennsylvania for possession of firearms and while in jail, FBI Agents talk to Michaels. Agents tell Michaels they know he was in on the Denton job, offer him protection and suggest he may collect a part of the reward money. Meanwhile, Kendall approaches Jimmy Preston, narrator

of the story, inasmuch as he is also interested in reward money and the State Statute of Limitations is about to run out. Subsequently, at trial, defense attorney decides that if he is unable to break Michaels' story, he will call Kendall to the stand. Michaels has been tutored and trained for the court room appearance, and when defense attorney is about ready to call Kendall to the stand, Morgan and Harvey turn Kendall's estranged wife against him and defense attorney, although doubting guilt of his clients, is afraid to call Kendall to the stand because he fears Kendall's wife will destroy his testimony.

Numerous references to FBI throughout the book, but pages 190 and 191 contain paragraphs which infer that FBI does all the cooperating, most detectives are envious and jealous of FBI Agents and the old-timers would enjoy making a fool of an FBI Agent. Reader who is familiar with Brinks case may doubt whether FBI arrested right men in Brinks case. Book contains page wherein local SAC accepts police officers' judgment, and Kendall who was really in on the robbery stays "....at large, free and unmolested."

Dinneen also author of "Anatomy of Crime" which was fictional take-off on Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to Bureau. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Letter from Boston Office dated 2-21-56, reflects Dinneen spoke at Communion Breakfast two days prior and praised FBI for work on Brinks case. Dinneen, in his speech, stated that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. This book, "The Alternate Case," makes it appear that Dinneen may still hold this belief. In reference to Dinneen's speech, Director noted "I want none of his praise! H." (62-100848)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Reporter On Boston Globe

You instructed that we review the book entitled "The Alternate Case," written by Joseph F. Dinneen. The book was sent over to us by Miriam Ottenberg of the "Evening Star." As you recall, Miss Ottenberg stated that this book was a take-off on the Brinks case and intimated that the FBI had schooled and tutored certain witnesses. Set forth below is a brief review of the book.

- Summary

GENERAL STORY:

Miss Ottenberg was correct when she stated that the book is a take-off on the Brinks case.

Dinneen writes the novel as seen through his eyes, i. e. the story is told in the first person and the narrator goes by the name Jimmy Preston, a crime reporter on a Bay City newspaper. Although a fictional work, the author builds his story around the Brinks robbery using the case as a nucleus.

The novel centers around the activities of 2 confidence men by the names of Chester H. ("Honey") Michaels and Billy Kendall, both ex-convicts. At the beginning of the story Michaels and Kendall, with the assistance of one Russ Germain, also an ex-convict, are getting ready to set up a "Shake down" episode by using a waitress Rose Moline as bait. Rose works in a restaurant and has "set up" a man to meet her after work. Michaels, Kendall and Germain precede Rose and the man to a hotel where they wait in a room adjoining the room where Rose will lead the man. At a predetermined signal, the 3 ex-cons, posing as police officers, barge into the room and confront the man and Rose in bed. Germain acting as a police Lieutenant orders Rose to get dressed as he is going to take her down to "headquarters."

The man on the bed is led to believe that if he can raise six thousand dollars, he will be let off the "hook." The man gives the con artists his name (which later turns out to be the name of a man already deceased) and tells them that he will meet them at a particular restaurant the following day. Arriving at the restaurant, the man confronts the three psuedo-policemen with the fact that he has checked out their names at the police department that morning and found that no such individuals were on the force. He also confronts them with the fact that as an auditor with the Denton Transfer Company, he is

allowed to carry a weapon which he then displays and advises the three that either they will listen to his proposition or he will put them in jail, and if they get any ideas, he will use the gun right there without fear of being embarrassed or ruined by the previous night's incident.

Explaining to the men that he knows how they can rob the Denton Transfer Company, one of the men confronts him with the possibility that perhaps he wants it robbed to cover up a misappropriation of funds. The auditor will not admit to anything; however, he convinces the three men that the home office needs to be taught a lesson regarding protection of the offices on the Eastern Seaboard. An agreement is finally reached, and the auditor goes his way while the 3 con men go theirs.

After thinking the matter over, the three men decide that this "operation" is too large for them to handle and so they present the plan to Tommy Morgan, controller of all the rackets in the Metropolitan District. Morgan has "... to have a part one way or another in every big-score holdup...." Morgan decides that Germain, Kendall and Michaels will be in on the "job," but Michaels decides that he wants no part of the "heist" inasmuch as he was once involved as a suspect in a killing, and he is afraid to carry a loaded gun. Morgan decides that since Michaels was originally interested in clipping the auditor for six thousand dollars, he pays Michaels six thousand and tells him he is "out" on the Denton Transfer Company job.

The next step is to line up a full crew for the robbery, and to have Chester Harvey, "... crisp and businesslike... ex-convict..." contact the auditor and discuss the various aspects of the robbery and study the layout of the building. Subsequently, the gang members steal a truck; go out of the city to buy guards' uniforms; rehearse the entire operation in an old barn; make timed runs between different points in the city and building to be robbed; purchase some Halloween masks; and secure the rubber-heel soft soled type shoes.

Prior to the robbery of the Denton Transfer Company, Michaels, who has been "cut out" of the Denton job runs into a couple of ex-convicts, one of which is Willie Wiseman, who have "cased" a Bay City hotel in view of stealing the payroll amounting to about forty-five thousand dollars. The 3 men carry out the hotel robbery. The gang lined up to rob the Transfer Company decides that it had better make its move immediately, as "The cops will be busy with this one (the hotel robbery)." On January 19, 1950, the Denton robbery is staged, and the story of the actual robbery follows

much the same pattern as the incidents surrounding the Brinks theft, i. e. the men move in dressed as guards, they wear the Halloween masks; they tie up the tellers in the vault; stuff the money into laundry bags; and disappear into the night.

While the gang is counting the loot which comes to a total of $764, 328., a news commentator reports over the radio that "A battery of auditors... report that the total amount of money taken by masked bandits... is one million, two hundred thousand dollars." Russ Germain, one of the gang members states, "You mean the guy (referring to the auditor that they had tried to "shake down" in the hotel room) gave us a fast shuffle and took out four hundred grand for himself?"

As different members of the gang are picked up for questioning, Billy Kendall who has acted as an informant for the local police in the past, decides to save the police the trouble of picking him up and presents himself at Deputy McGarrity's office on the morning of January 20. Kendall has the alibi of having been at a movie and leads McGarrity to believe that he (Kendall) had nothing to do with the hold-up. At the same time, Kendall casually mentions the fact that he has recently seen Willie Wiseman about town with another man a few weeks before Christmas; and there had been a rumor among the underworld that "Denton's was ready to go." McGarrity has reached the conclusion that the Denton hold-up was either "... an inside job with outside help or an outside job with inside control." He has reached this conclusion because: "1. Of the four men wearing glasses in the counting cage, the Number One gunman had taken the glasses of the only key man who could give a quick estimate of the amount of money stolen. He was all but blind without them. 2. The gunmen knew enough to take the bill of lading on the last shipment to prolong the confusion. It followed that he must have had inside information." McGarrity asks Kendall to accompany him to the Denton building on the possibility that he may be able to identify the man that he had seen with Wiseman. Arriving at the Denton company, Kendall is introduced to a Floyd Robbins whom Kendall recognizes as the auditor that they previously had tried to shake down, and whom he knows by the name Farman. Kendall flips through the company's identification book on the pretense of identifying the man he had seen with Wiseman. As he flips through it, he runs across a photograph of a man named Donald Farman with the notation "Died September 21, 1949." Farman is the name that was given by Robbins, the auditor in the "shake-down" attempt.

The FBI enters the case inasmuch as some of the loot included "... Federal funds..." By this time, the Denton robbery had reminded some

of the police officials of the Styvesant robbery in which one of the masked bandits sneezed during the robbery and blew off his mask. This bandit was later picked out of a police line-up by witnesses and goes by the name of Anthony Stabile. He is serving 12 to 15 years and has refused to "sing". However, he has started "...to burn..." because his friends have spent no money, politically, to have his sentence reduced, thus making him eligible for parole. Two detectives are sent to talk to Stabile but no information is given out concerning the subject discussed. All of the gang begins to "sweat" as the members of the Stabile mob are likely to be hauled in again, and among the members is "Honey" Michaels who knows about the original plan to rob Denton's. Inasmuch as the Stabile mob has been picked as a hot suspect, Morgan, Kendall and Harvey decide to cut up the truck used in the robbery and plant the pieces of it near Stabile's farm. This is done, and "...within an hour (after the pieces are discovered) state detectives and FBI Agents were crawling all over the place."

As the story continues, FBI Agents are keeping their eyes on all members of the Stabile and Bastone mob. Finally, the Statute of Limitations is about to run out, and six weeks before the expiration date, the United States Attorney makes a presentment to the Grand Jury. A large part of the FBI's case is made up of wire-tap and tape-recorded testimony of conversations between "Honey" Michaels and another hoodlum, and in these conversations they have been referring to "the big heist" which is actually the hotel robbery, but could apply just as well to the Denton job. However, the decisions "...by a New York Federal judge--ruling on the cases of Judith Coplon and Valentine Gubechev--who held that the FBI had no right to tap phones or record testimony..." destroys the FBI's case. Although the Statute of Limitations has run, the FBI decides to carry on the investigation. Although this is a reflection on the Bay City Police Department, their attitude is "They're (the FBI) asking for it...let them have it."

As time goes by the FBI continues to keep the members of the Bastone and Stabile mob under surveillance. "Honey" Michaels and two other hoods, running out of money, decide to stick up 6 gambling joints. Morgan decides to hire "Burp-gun McGuirk," a psychotic killer, a former paratrooper and expert professional assassin with a machine gun. McGuirk kills one of the robbery trio and wounds "Honey" Michaels. McGuirk is later apprehended but is aided in an escape from jail by Irving Cross, who is an expert locksmith. Michaels is afraid of being killed by the mob, Irving Cross becomes "hot" because of his reputation of being good at opening locks and so Michaels and Cross decide to "disappear." By this time, from all outward indications, Michaels is wanted

again for questioning in connection with the Denton Transfer robbery. While Michaels and Cross are driving through Pennsylvania, they are stopped by a motorcycle patrolman for possession and transportation of firearms which they recently stole from a sporting-goods store. They are held in a small town jail and soon FBI Agents arrive to talk to Michaels. The Agents advise Michaels that they know he was in Denton's on the night of the robbery and advise him that one way or another they are going to take him back. The Agents offer Michaels protection and he decides that "... F. B. I. guys are on the level. When they say they'll protect him, they'll do it."

The FBI builds the case around Michaels' willingness to talk and as time goes by Michaels is trained and tutored in what to say, what to do and how to handle himself on the witness stand. Michaels names different members of the Stabile and Bastone mobs and goes along with the FBI plan. Michaels is also interested in the state attorney general's announcement that any one who came forward with information concerning the Denton robbery would be given immunity and a share of the reward. What Michaels did not realize is that the state attorney general who made this statement is not presently in office and the present incumbent is not obligated by any promises by his predecessors.

Meanwhile Kendall has approached Jimmy Preston with information on the robbery because the State Statute of Limitations has about run out and he is also interested in the reward money. Prior to this, Preston knows that Kendall was definitely in on the robbery, but he cannot get any information out of Kendall.

At the trial, Michaels appears as a completely different person on the witness stand. He is polished, intelligent a "... gentleman and unfortunately a criminal." The attorney for the defendants decides that if he cannot break Michaels' story, he will call Kendall to the stand. However, Morgan and Harvey--knowing that Kendall is out to collect part of the reward--go out to see Kendall's wife who has been living in poverty. Supplying her with plenty of money and clothes, they persuade her to show up at the courtroom in order that if Kendall should be called to the stand, she could "blast" him off the stand. By this time she has a deep hatred for her husband who has practically turned his back on her, and she is intent on destroying his testimony. It is decided to keep Kendall off the witness stand all together, and out of the original gang which staged the robbery, only 3 are brought

to trial with the Stabile and Bastone mob, and this is because they have belonged to many different gangs.

SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO FBI:

Although there are numerous references to the FBI throughout the book, it is noted that on pages 190 and 191, the following references appear:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation tries its best to cooperate with state, metropolitan, city and town police departments, but more often than not this cooperation is a one-way street; the F. B. I. does the cooperating and receives little of it in return. Detectives of all ranks are inclined to be jealous and envious of F. B. I. Agents. They are better-trained and educated. They are paid more money and they have expense accounts. The Bureau has been doing an excellent job in breaking down this prejudice by accepting patrolmen and police officers from cities and towns throughout the country for special training in the Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. It is an effective but slow process (about twelve hundred of them were then so trained and more have been added since), but it has hardly reached the case-hardened old-timers, veterans of the forces, usually executives by reason of seniority--the old dogs who cannot be taught new tricks. One of these would delight in tripping up an F. B. I. man to beat him to the arrest."

The author continues by saying that the FBI will not always confide in all local police officers, regarding an arrest, because it "...knows the character of policemen in some precincts and divisions. Crime reporters shudder at what might happen if they were so warned..."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

To the reader who is familiar with the background of the Brinks case, this book is liable to raise some questions of doubt as to whether the Brinks case was really "solved;" i. e. did the FBI arrest the right men. As can be seen from the above, and from a reading of the book, Dinneen has presented the FBI as unknowingly going along with the local police department's theory that the gang that was framed was responsible for the robbery. Even when McGarrity goes to the local SAC, and tells him that Kendall is "... a faker, a phony, a chameleon...," and couldn't possibly be connected with the Denton Transfer robbery, the book states, "The agent in charge accepted McGarrity's judgment. Kendall was now at large, free and unmolested."

INFORMATION RE DINNEEN:

You will recall that Dinneen is also the author of "Anatomy of a Crime," which was a fictional take-off on the Brinks case and was alternately favorable, impartial and unfavorable to the Bureau. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

By letter dated 2-21-56, the Boston Office advised that Dinneen had spoken before a Church Communion Breakfast on 2-19-56. Reportedly, Dinneen devoted the last 15 minutes of his talk to the Brinks case, and praised the FBI in very glowing terms. He stated that he felt the FBI had caused the arrest of the appropriate persons in the Brinks case. It is noted during his talk Dinneen pointed out that in his opinion there was an "inside man" involved. Dinneen believed that such a robbery could not be perpetrated without such aid and guidance. Based on his current book, it appears that Dinneen still holds this belief. In reference to the letter from Boston dated 2-21-56 concerning Dinneen's speech, the Director noted "I want none of his praise! H." (62-100848)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 12/8/69

Mr. G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN"
BY CHARLES FAGER

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Bureau files indicate that, although the identification is not positive because of the lack of information concerning the author, the author of this book is a former member of the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) who was arrested twice during the SCLC civil rights campaign in Selma, Alabama. He is a pacifist. His treatment of the Poor People's Campaign in this book is not favorable. He criticizes the organization and leadership, discusses the violence and internal dissension in the campaign and says the campaign failed both as a moral crusade and as entertainment. No mention of FBI.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ACTION:

For information.

157-8428

62-46855 - [illegible]

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
GEG:ekn (8)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

DEC 9 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UNCERTAIN RESURRECTION, THE POOR PEOPLE'S
WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN"
BY CHARLES FAGER
157-8428

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

Our files indicate, based on the information in the book, that the author of this book is Charles Eugene Fager, a white man, born in [redacted] He was a member of the SCLC staff during the SCLC civil rights campaign in Selma, Alabama, in 1964 and 1965. He was arrested twice during the Selma campaign for unlawful assembly and parading without a license. He was convicted in Selma of contempt of court and was sentenced to five days and a $50 fine. He is a pacifist and in 1967 was one of the group of people who shipped medical supplies to both North and South Vietnam. His package of supplies was only worth $3. The name Charles E. Fager appeared in an advertisement in the New York Post in January, 1968, listing people who refused to voluntarily pay the 10% income tax surcharge and the 23% of their income tax being used to finance the War in Vietnam. Although from this book Fager apparently has had a falling out with the SCLC, our files do not show the reason.

b6
b7C

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is about the Poor People's Campaign (PPC), a massive demonstration of the SCLC in Washington, D. C., during the Spring of 1968, during which a shantytown called Resurrection City was built on the Mall near the Lincoln Memorial. Fager makes no attempt to defend the PPC. He mentioned in the book that Martin Luther King, Jr., was driven to the Left politically during the last two years of his life. He criticized the organization and the leadership of Resurrection City. He told how urban gang members "were from their arrival constantly getting out of hand, drinking, assaulting other residents and outsiders, harassing newsmen, taunting police and stealing everything that could be lifted." He said "confusion seemed to reign so completely over the campaign that the hostility and internal quarreling appeared as its most consistent characteristics." One chapter of the book dealt with the violence inside and outside Resurrection City and Fager said that the accounts of the violence were not exaggerated very much. On page 124 Fager said the campaign

failed both as a moral crusade and as entertainment. He was critical in the book, however, of the handling by police of a couple incidents around Resurrection City in which the police were forced to use tear gas and force to control unruly demonstrators.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/24/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"
A MEMOIR OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

Guthman's book is published by Harper and Row, Publishers, and is a 330-page "hatchet job" designed to glorify former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy at the expense of the Director and the Bureau. The book is replete with references both to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, some of which are favorable, most of which are neutral, and many of which are critical either intrinsically or by innuendo. As a forecast of things to come, Guthman states in his "Author's Note" that his book does not purport to be an objective analysis. This candid insight is well borne out by his subsequent chapters.

No pertinent references to the Director or the Bureau, other than asides, are found in the first five chapters. The author subsequently claims the Director "urged" Kennedy to become Attorney General and alludes that solely as a result of Kennedy's intervention the number of black Special Agents employed by the FBI was substantially increased. In chapter 9 he alleges again by innuendo that although the FBI had information that the Freedom Riders in Alabama would be attacked by the Ku Klux Klan we withheld this information from the Department and advised only the local authorities and as a result the Freedom Riders were attacked. The book also repeats a number of old canards relative to the FBI not investigating organized crime prior to the Kennedy Administration and reiterates the Kennedy "myth" concerning wire tapping.

The bulk of the criticism is found in chapter 12 entitled "Johnson and Hoover" which alleges the Director's Office leaked information to the press concerning former President Kennedy's assassination despite explicit instructions from the Department that the first assassination report was to be reviewed by the Warren Commission prior to disclosure, that Kennedy raised the morale of the FBI by visiting Field Offices, and relates what is obviously a fictional confrontation between the

62-46855-
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184 JUN 9 1971

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Bishop

KPW:pjp (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

67 JUN 9 1971

Book detached

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-8563-37

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

Director and Ethel Kennedy wherein Mrs. Kennedy allegedly forces the Director to agree former Los Angeles Chief of Police Parker should replace him upon his retirement. The author's basic allegations relate to what he calls the "extreme coolness" with which the Director allegedly treated Kennedy immediately following the assassination of his brother.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

DETAILS - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

DETAILS:

Edwin Guthman was formerly a "Seattle Times" newspaperman for 13 years. He won the Pulitzer prize in 1950 for national reporting. He was, of course, former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's Special Assistant for Public Information in the Department of Justice and also served as Kennedy's first Senatorial Press Secretary. At the present time he is national editor of the "Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California.

Chapters 1 through 5 consist of the author's description of his initial meeting with Robert Kennedy, Kennedy's subsequent activities as an investigator and/or counsel for Senators McCarthy and McClellan, the 1960 presidential campaign, and the subsequent election. There are no references to the Director, and the FBI is mentioned in these chapters only as a means of identifying other members of Kennedy's entourage as former FBI Agents. These men are former SA's Carmine S. Bellino, Francis Flanagan and the late James McInerney, none of whom are or were friends of the Bureau.

In chapter 6 entitled "We Happy Few," Guthman stated that Kennedy was reluctant to accept the post as Attorney General because of possible criticism alleging nepotism and that he therefore sought advice from Senator McClellan, the Director, and Justice William O. Douglas. According to the author, McClellan and the Director "urged him to become Attorney General." Douglas suggested he look elsewhere for employment.

The next reference to the Bureau and the Director is found in the same chapter on page 104 where the author claims the FBI had less than a dozen black Special Agents "including two who served as attendants in Hoover's office--out of a total of almost six thousand," at the time Kennedy became AG. A footnote states that ten years later based on Department of Justice employment figures the FBI had some 51 blacks among the total of 7,910 Special Agents.

Guthman states the Director asserted the FBI was having difficulty finding eligible young blacks and Kennedy advised his staff and U. S. Attorneys nationwide would provide the names of qualified blacks from their home areas. The author states, "The number of black FBI agents increased." No additional mention of the Bureau or the Director is made in the remainder of this chapter or chapter 7.

 CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"

A number of references to the FBI relating to our Obstruction of Justice investigation of New York State Supreme Court Judge James Vincent Keogh are found in chapter 8. Guthman states John F. Malone, Special Agent in Charge (sic) of the FBI Office in New York, did not want to give the Judge a lie detector test and the Director supported Malone. After continued insistence by the AG, Guthman said the Director remarked, "Sherlock Holmeses must have their fun." Upon completion of the lie detector test which was inconclusive, Guthman said the Director noted, "See, that shows I was right."

In chapter 9 entitled "The Freedom Riders," Guthman reverts to his "backdoor" attacks by innuendo by stating a Klan informant advised the FBI in Alabama that the Freedom Riders' buses might be attacked and he acknowledges the Bureau alerted the Birmingham and Anniston, Alabama, Police. He states the Bureau did not, however, notify anybody in the Attorney General's Office and as a result no local officers were on hand to restrain the Klansmen and the mob beat the passengers for about ten minutes. The remainder of this chapter and chapter 10 are without pertinent references to the Bureau and the Director.

Chapter 11 contains the old canard of criticizing the Bureau for contacting newsmen at 5 o'clock in the morning during the steel crisis. Guthman states a meeting was held in the Department attended by himself, Kennedy and his staff, and former Assistant Director Courtney Evans. The decision to have the newsmen contacted was reached at approximately 6 p.m., April 11, 1962, but according to Guthman it was not until after midnight that this information was cleared through the FBI Office in Philadelphia. Guthman stated Kennedy took full responsibility and stated, "I get some credit when FBI agents do something good. I'll take the heat when they goof."

Chapter 12 is entitled "Johnson and Hoover" and contains the bulk of the criticism of the Director. Guthman states by way of introduction that when he came to the Department he had considerable respect for the Bureau and a good deal of high regard for the Director. However, after "...seeing Hoover at close range it was a revealing and ultimately embittering experience." He acknowledges that when he left the Department after almost four years his esteem for the men of the FBI and respect for the Bureau's capabilities were largely intact. The crux of Guthman's criticism relates to what he calls "the extreme coolness" with which the Director allegedly treated Kennedy immediately following the assassination of former President Kennedy.

CONTINUED - OVER

Guthman alleged former Chief Justice Warren requested the FBI's first report on the investigation of the assassination not be made public until the Commission had examined it and that this request was made known to the Director by former Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, but within a few hours the report had been leaked to several newsmen. He states all the indications were that it had been leaked by the Director's Office.

Guthman stated that during the early part of Kennedy's administration Kennedy defended the Director when there was public criticism of him, visited most of the FBI Field Offices and as a result "raised FBI morale and was highly respected by many agents." Guthman goes on to relate the old criticism that the Bureau had not engaged in investigation of organized crime prior to the Kennedy Administration and, of course, completely ignores the absence of FBI jurisdiction prior to enactment of appropriate criminal statutes by Congress. He also delves into the newspaper morgues in an attempt to resurrect the alleged innocence of the former Attorney General concerning wire tapping. Guthman alleges nothing which has not been previously categorically and absolutely refuted.

He does quote William G. Hundley, former head of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division, who states that when he asked the FBI about wire tapping and electronic bugs "...the top brass of the Bureau would flat-out lie to me."

The final shot taken by Guthman at the Director and the Bureau is found in a footnote on page 266 which relates an incident which allegedly occurred at a party wherein Ethel Kennedy, referring to former Los Angeles Chief of Police Parker, stated to the Director, "Don't you think Chief Parker is a wonderful man? Don't you think that if you ever retire he'd be the man to replace you?" Guthman goes on in his insidious manner to state the Director reddened and replied meekly, "Yes Ethel."

There are no further references to either the Director or the Bureau in this work which is notable for the absence of any correlation between truth and fiction.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : A. W. Gray

1 - Mr. E. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
DATE: 5/27/71
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. J. V. Walsh
1 - Mr. L. L. Anderson

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "WE BAND OF BROTHERS"
A MEMOIR OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BY EDWIN GUTHMAN
OIL O BOOK REVIEW

Memorandum Jones to Bishop 5/24/71 reviewed captioned book wherein Guthman states that while the Department was aware of Freedom Ride of 1961 by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the information had not been brought to the Attorney General's attention prior to the eruption of violence 5/14/61. The FBI, however, had information that the Freedom Riders in Alabama would be attacked by the Klan, which information was furnished only to local authorities and not to the Department. As a result, the attack took place. The Director inquired "What are the facts of this allegation?"

BACKGROUND:

On 4/24/61, information was disseminated by Bureau to all offices with instructions to alert local authorities concerning the plans of the CORE, a Negro organization favoring integration, to conduct a "Freedom Ride 1961," reportedly to make a nonviolent attempt to complete integration of bus service in related public accommodations in the South. The group was to arrive in Birmingham, Alabama, 5/14/61. On 5/10-12-13/61 we received information that local authorities might allow disturbances to take place when the group arrived in Alabama and that the Klan intended to take violent action against the group when it arrived in a bus terminal in Birmingham 5/14/61. Memorandum Rosen to Parsons 5/13/61 stated, "We have alerted all authorities concerning the information furnished by our informant including the Chief of Police of Birmingham Police Department who is a National Academy graduate." From a review of our files we have been unable to locate any written record of dissemination of this data to the Department prior to 5/14/61.

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67 JUN 9 1971

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EX-JUN 7 1971

Memorandum to Mr. Brennan
Re: "We Band of Brothers"
A Memoir of Robert F. Kennedy
by Edwin Guthman

No request was received from the Department for specific investigation concerning "Freedom Ride 1961" prior to the outbreak of violence and we were providing intelligence data to the Department as received. By letter 5/15/61, the Department was advised this Bureau was conducting investigation into the acts of violence which occurred in Alabama 5/14/61 and that information concerning possible violence had been furnished to Birmingham authorities prior to 5/14/61.

By letter 5/18/61, Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall acknowledged Bureau's intent to investigate captioned matter under character of "Racial Matters; Destruction of Aircraft and Motor Vehicle" and set forth nature and extent of Department's interest.

OBSERVATIONS:

These were fast moving occurrences and our primary concern at that time was to notify local authorities who could prevent violence. We did advise local authorities in time for them to prevent the attacks which took place, however, local authorities failed to take the necessary action.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

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Holmes
Gandy

How to Do It

By BENNETT KREMEN

If revolutions were fought with books instead of bullets our cities would already be in ruins. And blood would be pouring through their gutters. Book racks everywhere are beginning to creak under an ever-increasing number of works devoted to the destruction of the existing order, well-packaged handbooks on how to annihilate the Establishment distributed by such giants of American capitalism as Random House and McGraw-Hill, in fact by almost all of commercial publishing.

Indeed, the spring list was dominated by books that would, if taken seriously, destroy the very publishers who've produced them. Dozens and dozens of these volumes are rolling off the presses of the major houses, some of them personal accounts of revolt and rebellion, others studies of campus insurrections, of black fury, of current revolutionary theory and history or of such diverse expressions of modern unrest as the so-called revolutionary front in the high schools, the political confrontations in our courts and a hint of mutiny in the army. Apparently wherever a defiant brick has been flung, an eager author is rushed to the spot—and here is a sampling of the results so far:

Have copy

DO IT! By Jerry Rubin. (Simon & Schuster. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $2.45.) Staring from its cover is Rubin's war-painted face and surprisingly serious eyes—surprising because after reading his mélange of revolutionary clichés ranted in the Yippie style mixed with political autobiography, erotica and "ain't-I-naughty" slapstick, one can't imagine anything about this headline-hungry media-hustler being taken seriously. Surely his impassioned call for more acid and less discipline would force any self-respecting revolutionary general in command to shoot him dead. Indeed after reading Rubin's call for a return to some fantacized, carefree Xanadu supposedly inherent in the tortured state of adolescence—all this in the name of Freedom and a better, more self-indulgent world—one just can't imagine our cotton-candy rebel surviving the brutality of a true revolutionary struggle. Without the benefit of TV cameras to lift his spirits, it's not hard to imagine Yippie leader Rubin withering on the first mile of Mao's great march. Nonetheless, there is laughter to be gotten from some of the madcap tales in "Do It!" and for those who know revolution

BOOK REVIEWS

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102 JUL 28 1970

Mr. Kremen is a freelance writer living in New York.

Alta Brutter

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 4
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date JUL 12 1970

File in Review File
Book Reviews
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for the grim, bloody business it is, a healthy dose of horror at the naiveté and irresponsibility of some of those who've seized the revolutionary banner.

Howe

REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT. By Abbie Hoffman. (Dial. Cloth, $4.95. Paper, $1.95.) WOODSTOCK NATION. A Talk-Rock Album. By Abbie Hoffman. (Random-Vintage. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $2.95.) If Mao would have shot Rubin, he would no doubt have simply shipped Abbie Hoffman back to his mother. But Mao is a tough critic, a breed Abbie Hoffman seems uncannily able to avoid. These collections of pages he passes off as books should have been swiftly decimated by those responsible for the maintenance of literary standards. Perhaps Abbie's popularity as an alleged warrior for pure justice and his ability to manipulate the media, which he often boasts of in his scribblings, inhibited those who might have forced him to approach literature with that bit of awe necessary for this art to flourish. Instead, without thought, style or organization, we are given in both his books more egocentric political autobiography, Yippie slogans, revolution for the TV cameras and a dose of paranoia that reduces the complexities of politics, revolution and man himself into eerie, simplistic symbols of good and evil —this passion and distortion only a bane to a true revolution which depends for its very survival on a cool-headed appraisal of power and personality, of action and reaction. Nowhere in all the excitement of describing how Uncle Sam was baited in Chicago, at the Pentagon, in Woodstock does Hoffman ever really step out of his grandiose, mind-blown world to consider the terrors of counter-revolution.

FAMOUS LONG AGO. My Life and Hard Times with Liberation News Service. By Raymond Mungo. (Beacon. Cloth, $6.95. Paper, $2.95.) In this clearly written and appealingly naive autobiography, we accompany a young radical on a less arrogant and more classical search for a better world. Though his Holy Grail seemed to lie in meetings with the Vietcong in Czechoslovakia and with the Liberation News Service, which was set up to feed copy to underground newspapers, Mungo discovered that competition, political infighting and vicious factionalism reside not only on Capitol Hill but among his allies on the New Left also. Bruised from combat not with his enemies but with his friends, he retreated to poetry, Rousseauan idealism and a Vermont commune where he now says: "We're only trying to change ourselves. . . . what a preoccupation! But if we get better, if I get better, that's a tangible change, isn't it?"

Howe

PICKING UP THE GUN. A Report on the Black Panthers. By Earl Anthony. (Dial. $4.95) There is no retreat for Earl Anthony, even to the snows of Vermont, for his black skin affords this angry man no rest anywhere. He is totally dedicated to violence, if violence is called for, but only if it benefits the black man. For Anthony isn't concerned with class struggle, but with race. First and last he remains a Black Nationalist only. Therefore his initial intoxication with the Black Panthers, which his book records in detail, ends in disappointment and his ultimate exclusion from their ranks. Ironically, we find at the end of his book that it is the Black Panthers' alliance (or is it integration?) with white radicals and their revolutionary Marxism that separated Anthony from this party he once so admired.

Howe

SEIZE THE TIME. The Story of the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton. By Bobby Seale. (Random. $6.95.) Old-fashioned notions such as villainy and virtue still live in this strangely Homeric book full of combat and heroism, described often with Biblical cadence in the simple, searing language of the streets. In this effectively impassioned manner, Seale makes it clear that the Panthers have adapted Marxist-Leninism to the black experience and are committed not only to the elevation of the black man but to a revolutionary world order. (To Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Earl Anthony is an ignominious "jackanapes" who misused the party's trust and misunderstands its noble calling.)

The startling power of Seale's book lies not in its politics but in its passion; not in its polemics but in his belief, despite our age of anti-heroes, in the Olympian act of courage. This is the stuff great myths once were made of, and in this autobiographical history, largely inspired by an unflinching awe and love for the Black Panther Party's young leader, Huey P. Newton, Seale has undoubted converted Newton into one of those viable mythical beings necessary to sustain any culture, politically and spiritually. Somewhere within us we must believe in courage, virtue and humanity or shiver in a sinister landscape alive only with vileness and distrust. When Seale describes gun-toting Huey challenging the City's men in blue to a duel-out in the streets of the ghetto, any man — to the Right or the Left — can only marvel at the beauty of his bravery.

Howe

REVOLUTIONARY NOTES. By Julius Lester. (Grove-Evergreen-Black Cat. Paper, $1.25.) These lean, piercing essays should sober many slogan-drunk members of the New Left and caution dreamers of revolution in the nation's black slums, for Lester says, "The revolutionary's concern is not to sound or be militant. . . . His concern is to be realistic.

The revolutionary is very careful not to do anything that would call for a confrontation between him and the enemy as long as he knows he can't win that confrontation. The revolutionary does nothing that will serve only to unite the enemy against him." In essay after essay, Lester cuts like a surgeon into revolutionary strategy and principles, freeing them of the fantasy, bloated rhetoric and useless emotion characterizing so much of the sound and fury passing today as revolutionary action. Thus if revolution is your thing, Lester's realism should be your Baedeker. And for so many who feel that the current demonstrations and confrontations spell revolution just around the corner, these words from Lester should be reassuring or sobering: "A flower is a good weapon only when guns are not fired. A body is a good weapon only when the billy clubs are not swung with automated efficiency and tear gas used as if it were a squirt of nasal spray for head colds. It was a victory confronting the soldiers at the Pentagon with flower power only because the powerful did not use their power."

THE HIGH SCHOOL REVOLUTIONARIES. Edited by Marc Libarle and Tom Seligson. (Scanlan's-Random. $6.95.) OUR TIME IS NOW. Notes from the High School Underground. Edited by John Birmingham. (Praeger. $5.95.) Though our racial nightmare and cancerous Asian war add undeniable legitimacy to their sense of outrage, and even though such just grievances as tyrannical dress standards imposed in some schools or exploitative wages paid to janitorial personnel in others deserve a hearing from all of us, one can't help detecting also in some of the adolescent essayists who appear in these two books that ageless impulse simply to spitball the old teacher while her back's to the class —this time executed under a red banner. And oh, how arrogantly self-righteous the yet unsullied young can be! Because of the humility and warmth perhaps of its young editor, there's less of this in "Our Time Is Now" than in "The High School Revolutionaries," where we hear it stridently and often from representatives of such oppressed areas as Scarsdale.

THE BATTLE FOR MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS. Why Students Rebel. By Roger Kahn. (Morrow. $6.95.) PUSH COMES TO SHOVE. The Escalation of Student Protest. By Steve Kelman. (Houghton Mifflin. $5.95.) Though the high schoolers insist that they are strictly doing their own thing and not following styles in righteousness and rebellion set by their big brothers at the universities, a glance through these two studies of student insurrections —one on Columbia University's Morningside Heights, the other at Harvard Yard — will convince you of the opposite. The college revolutionaries portrayed in these books appear hardly more genuinely humanistic or intelligently rebellious than their adolescent counterparts.

Roger Kahn's impressively researched history of the Columbia revolt does us a service by granting glimpses from time to time of Mark Rudd sans his ideological war-paint — and what is revealed isn't always pretty. Indeed, it seems that only Kahn's evenhanded liberalism keeps him from planting the ax even deeper.

Steve Kelman, an articulate Harvard undergraduate, isn't forced by political centralism to regard all sides with false fairness. He is an outspoken socialist with an old-fashioned dedication to social justice and democracy, outraged by the brutality, egoism, power-hunger and phoniness of the New Left in general, and their "glorious liberation" of Harvard in the spring of 1968 in particular. He not only questions the good intentions of those who precipitated the chaos he suffered at Harvard, he also recognizes the unreality of revolutionary actions by those not directly injured by economic and political pressures. In the hands of elitist and wealthy radicals at Harvard, revolt became a brutal ritual serving personal needs rooted in existential confusion, ennui and psychopathology. The process, Kelman demonstrates in detail, is a sinister and irrational one. One of his conclusions brands itself into one's memory: "Student revolutionary organizations have almost always been banes of the dispossessed classes they are supposedly trying to help." Amen. If the reactionary disaster should ever come, it's not hard to imagine affluent radicals retreating to the comfort of their families while the less fortunate of the country truly suffer.

Nonetheless, for the moment revolution is chic, and the books —already a score more than those mentioned here—keep rolling from the presses. ■

"Revolution for the hell of it? Why not? It's all a bunch of phony words anyway. Once one has experienced LSD, existential revolution, fought the intellectual game-playing of the individual in society, of one's identity, one realizes that action is the only reality; not only reality but morality as well. One learns reality is a subjective experience. It exists in my head. I am the Revolution."—Abbie Hoffman in "Revolution For the Hell of It."

"We go into a psychology class on 'Thinking,' a huge lecture hall with 300 students. The professor is up front, diagraming behavior on the blackboard. Everybody writes down in their notebook every word he spews.

"His first words are, 'Good morning, class.'

The guy next to me copies down, 'Good morning, class.'

"Somebody raises his hand and asks: 'Do we have to know that for the exam?'"—Jerry Rubin in "Do It!"

"The meeting never quite got off the ground (meetings seldom do). Everybody suspected the others of being impossibly straight or insufficiently militant, I suppose, and the 'leaders,' those who had called the meetings, accused the lot of us of apathy. . . . Frustration set in (it always does) and, as usual, several people attempted to talk at the same time, precipitating the 934th parliamentary hassle I've suffered since leaving home for college. And finally it was decided that another meeting would be held."
—Raymond Mungo in "Famous Long Ago."

"It is necessary for young people to know that we must use organized and practical techniques. We cannot let ourselves continue to be oppressed on a massive scale. We are not trying to be supermen, because we are not supermen. We are fighting for the preservation of life. We refuse to be brainwashed by comic-book notions that distort the real situation. The only way that the world is ever going to be free is when the youth of this country moves with every principle of human respect and with every soft spot we have in our hearts for human life, in a fashion that lets the pig power structure know that when people are racistly and fascistically attacked, the youth will put a foot in their butts and make their blood chill."—Bobby Seale in "Seize the Time."

"All too often, though, we confuse the doer with the deed and think that they are one and the same. It is the deed we must hate, not the doer of the deed. The policeman acts like a beast, but to call him a beast, a 'pig,' is only to negate the potential of man that is within him. . . . To yell 'Fascist!' at a Wallace supporter is only to guarantee that that individual will be a fascist."—Julius Lester in "Revolutionary Notes."

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How It Was Done

By CURT SCHLEIER

"He is extremely intelligent, responsible and really a professional. His writing is well structured and has a great deal of style. He's been very cooperative as far as promoting the book, and it really was a pleasure working with him."

The speaker, obviously, is a publishing executive; in this case, strait-laced, in-from-Fairfield-County-every morning Donald Hutter, editor-in-chief of Dial.

Somewhat less expected is the subject of Hutter's compliment: Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, part-time revolutionary, part-time clown and, judging from recent publishers' lists, pretty near a full-time author.

Hoffman has two books out currently, "Revolution for the Hell of It," published by Dial, and "Woodstock Nation," Random House. Both are typical of a recent rash of works written by authors who fall under the generally accepted genus of radical—the New Left, Black Panthers, the high-school underground—or about radical subjects.

Despite the wide range in quality of writing, virtually all the 30-odd books share several common characteristics. For one thing, the editors who worked on the manuscripts tended to be young (in their late twenties and early thirties) and liberal in their political thinking.

Daniel Moses, for example, the Simon & Schuster editor who handled Jerry Rubin's "Do It!," is 34 years old, wears granny glasses and his hair shoulder length. "I don't look like I work for Metropolitan Life or I.B.M.," he admits. Moses sums up his political philosophy this way: "If American society is polarizing the young and the old, then I, as an individual, stand on the side of the students," a position representative of most of the editors queried.

Perhaps because of their left-of-center leanings, the editors seemed to get along extremely well with the authors. Moses says his relations with Jerry Rubin were excellent. "We had our little to-dos, but that's understandable. All the time he worked on the book, he had the Chicago trial facing him, and he was under severe emotional strain."

Arnold Tovell, Beacon Press, edited "Famous Long Ago," Ray Mungo's reminiscence of his life as editor of The Liberation News Service. Their relationship was so good that Tovell and his family were invited to weekend at Mungo's commune, where they slept in a Spartan room on a bed five feet off the ground. "It was built that way because heat rises," Tovell says. "And it can get pretty cold in Vermont. It was the first time in my life that I had to step on a chair to get into bed."

Another similarity shared by most of the editors is that the manuscripts they received were relatively clean and did not require extensive revisions. Several of the writers, of course—notably Herbert Marcuse, whose "Five Lectures" was published by Beacon in April—have been writing for years. Only one editor—nameless by request—came close to saying that one manuscript was somewhat less than standard. "We worked very closely together," he said about an author, a euphemism for "It required a great deal of rewriting."

Surprisingly, most of the editors felt that the fame—or notoriety—of the authors was secondary in importance to the contents of the book, surprising because sales figures seem to indicate otherwise. The best sellers of the group have been written by the Rubins (over 190,000 paperback copies of "Do It!" have been sold at this writing, and are continuing to sell at the rate of 3,000 to 5,000 copies per week) and the Hoffmans (over 125,000 soft-cover copies of "Revolution for the Hell of It" sold).

Book Reviews

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 7-12-70
FROM NEW YORK TIMES
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

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

Date JUL 12 1970

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John J. Simon of Random House edited Bobby Seale's "Seize the Time." Simon feels Random House "would have published the book if it had beeen written by Joe Doaks. It's simply a well done work about a man's life. Frankly, some of our important authors aren't as good."

Probably more realistic, however, was Joyce Johnson's appraisal. Mrs. Johnson, now with McGraw-Hill, edited both "Revolution for the Hell of It" and "Picking Up the Gun," by former Black Panther Earl Anthony, when she was at Dial.

"It's much harder for a book by an author no one has heard of to surface unless it's really an exceptional book," she feels. On the other hand, Mrs. Johnson contends that notoriety is not enough to make a book a best seller. "Sure, Abbie is notorious, but there's a lot of really brilliant stuff in his book."

There was total agreement on the effect publicity—such as the Chicago conspiracy trial — has on sales. Simply: sales go up. But this, as James H. Silberman, editor-in-chief at Random House, points out, "is true about every book we publish." Adds John Simon: "Virtually every articulate author on the 'Today' show sells books."

Simon & Schuster's Moses, however, contends that for this type of book, the publicity reaches a "secondary audience"—adults who might not be aware of Jerry Rubin or that he wrote a book unless he presented an inscribed copy to Judge Julius Norman, an event duly recorded in the nation's papers.

The primary audience, Moses feels, is young people, who are "subject to word-of-mouth reviews. Someone brings a copy of the book into a dormitory, and, if he likes it, spreads the word."

Moses's contention seemingly is borne out by the sales statistics. As might be expected, the highest figures are recorded in college book stores, university towns and large urban areas like New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Similarly, when a book is brought out simultaneously in soft and hard cover, paperback sales (one always associates paperbacks with students, even at $1.95 to $2.95 plus tax—even in these affluent times) outpace cloth sales by a margin of roughly 10 to 1. In fact, when there is dual publication, the hard-cover edition is brought out solely for the benefit of reviewers—who reportedly have an aversion to passing judgment on books that come out only in paperback—and for sale to institutions.

Since a definite relationship between events and these books exists, timing became a critical factor. Many, therefore, were produced in weeks instead of the months it normally takes.

The most unusual production schedule was at Avon, which rushed 115,000 copies of "The Middle of the Country," about the Kent State massacre, to newsstands and book stores in less than three weeks.

Editor-in-chief Peter Mayer was in Cleveland on a business trip the day of the shootings, and his plane back to New York was filled with students returning home. One, Bill Warren, engaged Mayer in conversation and suggested the book.

The idea was approved, and Warren spent the next several days in Avon's New York office calling students, faculty members—anyone who might have seen the incident and would have photos or a story to tell. Because she was the closest in age, a young assistant editor, Karen Levine, was asked to coordinate the effort.

As reports came in—many by telephone—they were taken down on any available typewriter, collected and shipped en masse to Chicago—without editing or proof reading—to be printed. This process differed even from most instant books, which are largely prepared before an event—a moon landing or a spectacular trial—with just enough space left over to fill in the very dramatic ending.

Editors unanimously attributed their houses' motives for publishing these books to something higher than money. Said one: "I find it hard to believe that any publisher could make enough money on these books to really make it worth his while. If there were not some desire to let the author's views be known—and to let him tell it himself, not be guoted in a newspaper or magazine—then these books never would be published."

Adds another: "When people talk to journalists, there's a good chance that there will be some distortion. Publishing is the only medium that affords these authors an opportunity to say it as it is in their own words. Right now there's a need for these books. They're important as news, and we felt that we had to offer this opportunity."

Summing it up best perhaps is a poignant story told by Jeremy Cott of Beacon Press, who edited Father Daniel Berrigan's "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine" and "Trial Poems." Cott quotes a conversation he had with Father Berrigan about a manuscript delivery date:

Father Berrigan: "I can have it for you in late August."

Cott: "Fine, but late September is all right, too."

Father Berrigan: "No, late August. I might be in jail by September."

Cott: "Well, then your manuscript is something of a risk, isn't it?"

Father Berrigan: "Yes, but then so is the entire peace movement." ■

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 4/8/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of "Inside a Soviet Embassy" by A. KAZNACHEEV.

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145 APR 10 1970

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Domestic Intelligence Division)
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Most Whites Are Racist, Rights Panel Essay Says

By DUNCAN SPENCER
Star Staff Writer

Almost every white American is a racist—whether or not he thinks, knows, or does anything about, U.S. racial problems—according to an essay released by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights today.

In the 50-page pamphlet, written by an economist who was a consultant to the Kerner Commission, a new definition of the explosive term is attempted. Under the definition, practically every institution of government and industry here is part of a "system" that discriminates against non-whites.

Attached to the essay are the comments of five commission members, two of whom, vice chairman Stephen Horn, and member Robert S. Rankin, enter strong objections to some of the essay's methods and conclusions. The commission approved the essay as a whole, however, as a "catalyst" for producing national debate on the issue.

The author is Dr. Anthony Downs, senior vice president of the Real Estate Research Corp., and a consultant to the Rand Corp., the Urban Institute, the Brookings Institution, the Ford Foundation, and a number of federal agencies.

All whites, he says, have contributed to a system that "constantly produces racist effects from actions which are usually not overtly racist in either content or intention."

He says he was concerned, after publication of the Kerner report, which examined the causes of the 1967 riots and blamed white attitudes, that many whites were enraged at being labeled racists even though they had little opportunity to practice it.

He makes his new definition of the term "any attitude, action or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color."

Downs is quick to differentiate racism from racial pride. Thus, he argues, the black power, black awareness, and other minority solidarity movements are racist "only when these reactions involve some sort of subordination."

Downs outlines two main objectives to combat racism: First, to change the behavior of whites so they will no longer consciously or unconsciously support racism, and second, to increase the capabilities of non-white groups so they can overcome the handicaps racism imposes.

He proposes nine basic strategies, including the following:

Build up the capabilities of minority group members through political support and support for concepts such as black power and black nationalism to give minorities greater bargaining power.

Develop legislation to make it the self-interest of whites to support minority aims.

Develop alliances of non-whites and whites to obtain common goals in place of the separate efforts which are now the norm.

Open up "many more" opportunities for minority group members in business, housing, schools and personal daily life.

REC-21

3 copies "RACISM IN AMERICA; AND HOW TO COMBAT IT" by DR. ANTHONY DOWNS, rec'd 3-16-70.
1C to SC G.C. MOORE, RIS, Div V;
1C to BUREAU LIBRARY;
1C to SC CL McGowan Div VI.
AMB.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) A-1
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date MAR 9 1970

FINAL EDITION

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: August 22, 1967

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES" BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author, who is on the Special Correspondents' List. The book is autographed: "To my highly esteemed friend, Hon. J. Edgar Hoover--with deep appreciation of his wonderful help in my book ventures. Our meeting last October was a highlight in my life. Eugene B. Block, August 1, 1967." Mr. Block previously advised us that he was forwarding a copy of the book, and he was thanked by letter of 1-18-67.

REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES"

This book consists of thirteen chapters, each dealing with an individual detective. In addition to the Director (Chapter 3), the other "famous detectives" are: Allan Pinkerton; Raymond C. Schindler; Frederick R. Cherrill, Head of Fingerprint Department of Scotland Yard; George W. Cornish, Superintendent, Scotland Yard; George Hunter White, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics; Tamegoro Ikii, Deputy Chief, Tokyo Metropolitan Police; Joseph Petrosino, New York Police Department; William J. Burns, Secret Service; Charles Chenevier, French Surete; Ora E. Slater, Cal Crim Detective Bureau, Cincinnati; Edward Oscar Heinrich of California; and Daniel J. O'Connell, Southern Pacific Railroad.

Enclosure sent 8-23-67

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Suttler - Enclosure

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CORRESPONDENCE

CONTINUED - OVER

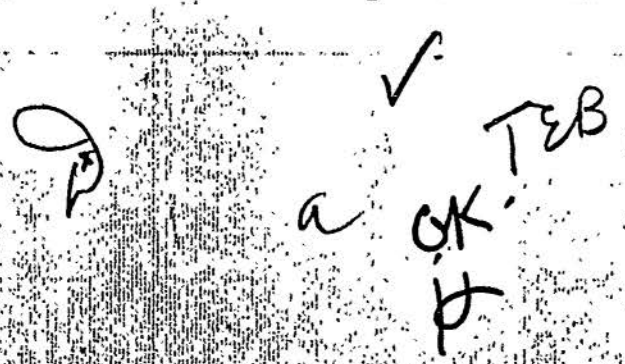
Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: REVIEW OF "FAMOUS DETECTIVES"
BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Chapter three, which is entitled "Chief of the FBI" sets forth background concerning Mr. Hoover and the FBI and details our activities in connection with John Dillinger. Block begins this chapter by stating "Ask anyone to name the most famous detective in America today and without hesitation he will answer: 'J. Edgar Hoover, of course. He's the boss of the FBI.'"

Material for this chapter was furnished to Block by the Bureau. Block met the Director on 10-21-66.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Block thanking him for the generous sentiments expressed in his autograph.



0-18 (Rev. 12-9-66)

Is Someone Bugging You?

MR. WESTIN, who teaches public law and government at Columbia, is the author of "Privacy and Freedom," to be published this spring.

THE INTRUDERS: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry. By Senator Edward V. Long. Illustrated. 230 pp. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. $5.95.

Book

By ALAN WESTIN

READERS of the Congressional Record and regular visitors to the Senate chamber during the past three years have grown accustomed to a rather special bit of ritual. A short, stocky man wearing rimless glasses and smiling almost pixieishly is recognized by the chair. "Mr. President," the man announces tartly, "my Big Brother item for today is. . . ." With this introduction, Senator Edward V. Long, Democrat of Missouri, places in the Record his latest example of wiretapping, personality testing, lie-detector probing, peephole and camera watching, or other assorted methods of surveillance of individuals by government and industrial investigators. At the end of the insertion comes the Senator's favorite question: "Mr. President, how far will Big Brother be allowed to go in America?"

Senator Long's Big Brother items sometimes come from the press or from magazines in the field of technology, law and the social sciences. But the majority of them are products of hearings on invasion of privacy held since 1964 by the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Long is chairman. Now the Senator has produced a book reporting the main findings of these hearings, a full-dress parade of government tappers, private eyes, corporate sleuths and private voyeurs, with well chosen illustrations to show how ominously wide and unrestricted is the surveillance net they have cast. The book also summarizes the legal status under American law of wiretapping, eavesdropping, polygraphing and other intrusive techniques, and offers Senator Long's recommendations for legislative action. The book comes at a perfect time, since a major effort is now developing to get Congress finally to pass legislation on government and private use of electronic eavesdropping.

THE writing of Senator Long's book underscores the fact that in the past decade Congressional committees have emerged as one of the most energetic and effective forces supporting privacy. By exposing the practices of Federal agencies, the committees have accomplished several things: they have prompted executive action ending many of the most flagrant official activities; they may well have laid the groundwork for major Federal legislation in the near future; and they have provided official support for some present and future judicial declarations expanding the constitutional and common law rights of privacy.

At least a dozen committees of Congress have dealt with this issue in the 1960's, but four main committees have been the leaders in this area: Senator Long's subcommittee; the House Government Operations Committee, under Rep. John Moss of California; the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, under Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina; and the House Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy, under Rep. Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey.

How the story told in "The Intruders" was put together by the Long subcommittee is worth noting, since it is not described in the book. With Senator Long's support and general approval, the subcommittee's chief counsel, Bernard Fensterwald Jr., a shrewd Washington hand and veteran staff director of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee, began in 1963 to look into the use of

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The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
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The New York Times 3 BOOK REVIEW
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date MAR 5 1967

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Book Reviews

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wiretapping and eavesdropping by Federal agencies. No Congressional committee in the 1950's or early 1960's had ever been able to pry this account from Federal agencies and make it public.

First, the subcommittee's talented chief investigator, Raymond C. Cole Jr., sniffed around law enforcement circles and talked to the nation's leading private wiretapping experts. Since Federal agencies must buy their equipment with Government funds supervised by Congress, Fensterwald obtained the lists of listening and recording equipment approved by the General Accounting Office for Federal procurement. The subcommittee then wrote each manufacturer and asked which Federal agencies the equipment had been sold to. Armed with this information (a few threats of subpoenas were necessary to get the facts), the subcommittee then wrote each Federal agency which had purchased the equipment and asked for a report on the use being made of it. The choice was either to respond or else to contend that the equipment was not being used at all, an admission of waste that no Federal agency would be likely to make to Congress.

To supplement this line of attack, the subcommittee also drew up a general questionnaire asking each major Federal agency (apart from the F.B.I., military intelligence, and C.I.A.) to list all the eavesdropping equipment it owned and describe how it was being used. Since the word was out in Washington that the Long subcommittee had already been to the suppliers, the pressure was on the Federal agencies to give accurate replies. Only when these questionnaire reports and some stormy interviews with Federal agency spokesmen had provided them with a clear picture of Federal use did the Long subcommittee staff move to public hearings in 1964.

With a well-developed sense of political timing, the Long subcommittee did not start its hearings by taking on that fortress of influence on Capitol Hill, the F.B.I. Instead, it opened its hearings with wiretapping and bugging practices by the Internal Revenue Service, a move guaranteed to trigger spasms of alarm down the spines of the nation's taxpayers. The subcommittee then moved to eavesdropping by the Food and Drug Administration (intensifying fears in the business community) and to the Post Office, whose "mail covers" put the nation's basic system of correspondence under scrutiny and whose peephole and camera surveillance of postal employes stirred labor unions to full concern.

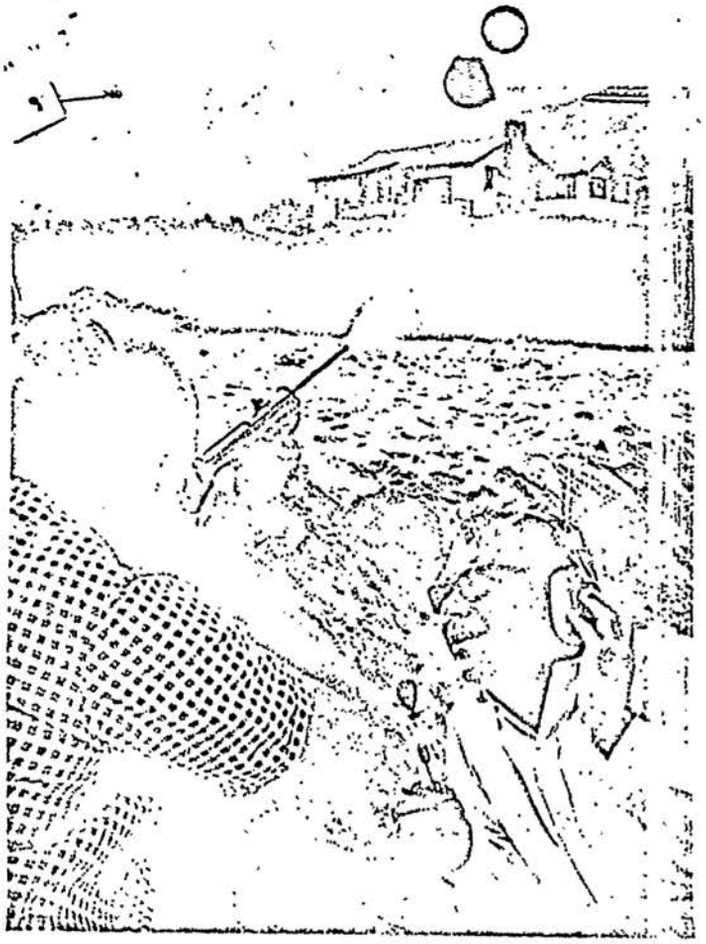
With these disclosures having laid the groundwork, the Long subcommittee turned to the F.B.I. Using its own sources and the disclosures that emerged from the Bobby Baker case, the subcommittee exposed such patterns of F.B.I. practice as the leasing of telephone lines and, most damaging of all, the use of eavesdropping by the F.B.I. in tax-evasion and gambling investigations. The carefully created image that the F.B.I. taps and bugs only in cases involving national security or situations directly

imperiling human life was finally and publicly destroyed.

What "The Intruders" provides is a collection of the Long subcommittee data in one handy volume for the nonspecialized reader. The case against unchecked government and industrial use of electronic surveillance is made particularly well. Given the Senator's legal and policy focus, the book generally takes it for granted that Americans know what privacy is and when it is improperly invaded, though these issues are not always as simple when social interests are openly weighed. In addition, there could have been a more extended discussion of debate over law enforcement claims to the need of certain limited surveillance powers, if only to explain the basis on which Senator Long rejects these arguments.

DESPITE the points on which one would have liked further discussion, the Senator's policy suggestions on wiretapping and eavesdropping controls are carefully presented, and deserve the most thoughtful consideration from the press and Congress. His position calls for limiting Federal "third - party" wiretapping to a narrowly defined set of national security investigations (and forbidding all use of wiretap evidence in court); restricting Federal and state wiretapping to situations in which one party to the conversation agrees to the monitoring; and providing a similar participant - approval limitation on law-enforcement use of bugging devices. In fact, this is very close to the stand taken by the Johnson Administration, embodied in the Administration bill just sent to Congress. There are still knotty legal and policy issues involved here, and some observers will feel that the better solution is a new system of controls rather than such a complete denial of eavesdropping authority in cases of conspiracy and violent crime. One hopes this issue will be fully discussed in Congressional hearings on the proposed bills.

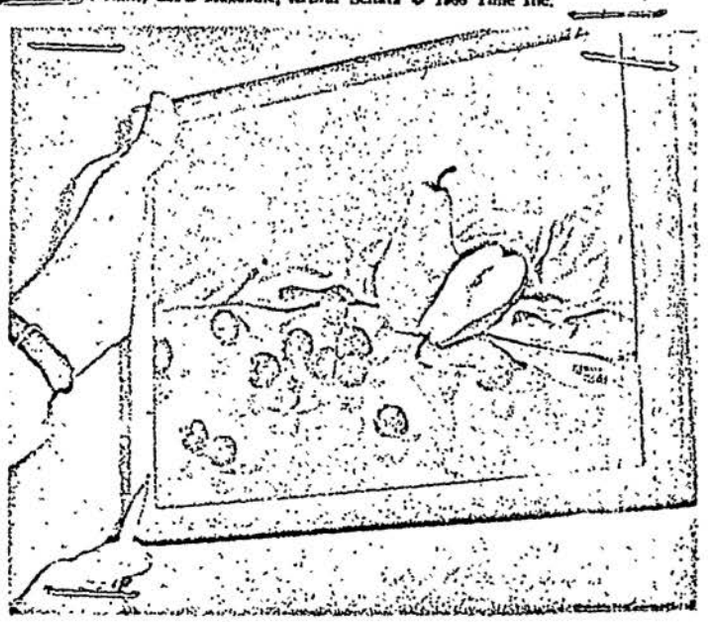
Since the Long subcommittee is scheduled shortly to hold such hearings (as well as hearings on the J. Edgar Hoover-Robert Kennedy dispute over who authorized electronic eavesdropping during the Kennedy Administration); Senator Long is sure to be well-supplied with "Big Brother items" in the near future. Meanwhile, his book is a welcome source of information showing how far electronic eavesdropping has spread in our society, and how negligent our courts and legislatures have been in not supplying the necessary legal controls to assure that the individual's right to privacy receives the same care as his right to property.





Above, a shotgun fires a "spike mike," which, when embedded in a window or door frame, transmits conversations to the eavesdropper. Above right, a "shocker" is taped to a girl's back, and dimes are taped around it to serve as electrodes. Her partner can then transmit coded shocks across a room to guide her actions; the device can be used to cheat at gambling. The "knot" in the picture frame, right, conceals a radio transmitter that can operate for about 200 hours on a battery hidden behind the picture.

Illustrations from "The Intruders." Photographs, above and above right, LIFE Magazine, Arthur Schatz © 1966 Time Inc.





Drawing by Handelsman; ©1967 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

"If you didn't sneeze and I didn't sneeze, then the F.B.I. must have sneezed."

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Subversive activities

By Alan Barth

LIBERALS AND COMMUNISM: The "Red Decade" Revisited By Frank A. Warren III. Indiana University Press. 276 pp. $6.95.

THE COMMUNIST CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON: From the New Deal to McCarthy. By Earl Latham. Harvard University Press. 446 pp. $7.95.

A decade has gone by since that tormenting national fever subsided which began with the creation of the Dies Committee in 1938 and reached its peak with the Senate's censure of Joe McCarthy in 1954. The time now seems ripe for an assessment of this period by critics who are free from emotional involvement in it and when the tensions about the internal threat of communism no longer inhibit public discussion.

Earl Latham is undoubtedly right in saying that "the temper of those years was suspicious, excited, emotional, pathetic, and hard. There was rage and outrage, accusation and defiance, a Babel of shouting anger. . . ." There was worse—an erosion of that mutual trust which is the essential cement of any society. McCarthy himself—or what came to be known as McCarthyism—was the culminating symptom of the national sickness. In Latham's words:

> Other political figures have been coarse and overbearing, loud and rude, without exciting the anxiety McCarthy generated. There was something else in his manner—a latency that yielded more meaning than the sum of his words, a sense of willingness to perpetrate gross assault without decency or restraint if it served his ends. He could literally unhinge the timid because he wrenched them from their confidence in the normal barriers that protect the personality from violation—courtesy, respect, and the due process of custom and law. McCarthy's power, "like a desolating pestilence," sickened the first two years of the first Eisenhower administration and, like the pox, left ineradicable pits and scars.

Behind the rage and the recrimination, however, lay a deeply troubling reality. An American Communist Party which was a docile tool of the Soviet Government had taken advantage at every turn of American tolerance, idealism, and Constitutional protection of political protest. And there can be no doubt that it had succeeded in infiltrating into public positions of responsibility and trust a number of persons who, at best, believed they could serve their country by serving Soviet interests or who, at worst, were agents of Soviet espionage.

These two books complement each other effectively. Both are solid works of scholarship, clearly defined in aim and written with detachment, verve, and style. Frank A. Warren's book is concerned wholly with the intellectual history of the 1930s, as it reveals the radical-liberal thought of that decade with respect to communism. By an exhaustive study of the polemical essays of a wide range of writers in such magazines as the *Nation*, the *New Republic*, and *Common Sense*, he is able to trace the development and alterations of liberal ideas, though perhaps in greater detail than the average reader is likely to appreciate.

The main trouble with this approach, however, is that almost every articulate political critic and commentator in the 1930s could be considered a liberal. And this means, obviously, that the rubric covered a bewilderingly wide range of opinion. Because of the very nature of liberalism, moreover, the opinions of almost all of its representatives, during a period of social upheaval, were in a continuous state of flux, and the range of their thinking was really too broad to permit valid generalization.

Liberals who became anti-liberal and called themselves conservatives came to indict their former associates as dupes of the Communists and as guilty, some-

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Book - Reviews

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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how, of a betrayal of their own princip[illegible] because they were not as quick as they might have be[illegible] to condemn the excesses and outrages of the Soviet system. But this was a condemnation that ignored the fact that liberalism naturally took a hopeful attitude toward the Russian Revolution and toward the whole experiment of a classless society. Warren quotes Roger Baldwin:

> For 15 years I looked with hope on the Soviet Union as a pioneer in creating an ordered and planned economy in which compulsion would gradually disappear. My support of the combined factors represented by the Soviet Union varied from a high at one time of about 80 per cent to a low of little over 50 per cent until finally, after 1936 when the great purges began, it dropped to a point where the evidence against the promise of the Soviet Union outweighed my hopes.

There is surely nothing discreditable in this position. Some liberals were disillusioned earlier; some held on to their hopes until the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 1939. Some were slow to accept the harsh truths about Soviet tyranny, tending to dismiss such reports as fabrications of a hostile press; some condoned these outrages as an inescapable cost and consequence of the revolution. Some shrewdly sensed the danger of collaborating with Communists in a Popular Front; some disregarded this danger out of a sense of confidence in the integrity of their own purposes. During the Popular Front period, Warren reminds us, the marked influence of Communism "resulted from an ideological and emotional appeal attuned to the liberals' need for ideological explanation and emotional assurance." As Warren goes on to point out, "the liberals did not respond simply as 'innocent dupes.' It was part of their creed that various groups, differing in methods but agreeing in general principles, could work together."

It is important to remember that throughout this period the liberals were engaged in their own vital program of social reform, under the New Deal. They were busy building labor unions and promoting racial equality and advancing social welfare; and if the Communists wanted to tag along in these undertakings, most liberals were willing to let them. But in simple truth it was the Communists, not the liberals, who were the fellow-travelers in this arrangement.

Latham's book presents a larger canvas, which depicts the whole complex picture of the beginnings of Soviet espionage in America, the sensational charges and discoveries of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the development of the Federal Loyalty-Security Program, and the impact of McCarthyism. All this is done with objectivity, fairness, and judgment. Latham has aimed, and with considerable success, at a history of the period, not at a defense or an attack, and views the characters in this drama with detachment. He provides the "new generation of people who have no memory of the tensions" of that period with a balanced account of events that gains in perspective what it may have lost in passion.

My main reservation is that Latham gives too much credence to the testimony of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley. He remarks that "I have come across no argument against the credibility of the main stories of Bentley and Chambers that seemed to me convincing enough to suspend the tentative conclusion that most of what they said was correct." But one could with equal fairness put it differently and say that much of their testimony has not yet received the corroboration that enables us to accept it.

Behind both of these books lies the question of responsibility and guilt. In his concluding chapter, Warren quotes this criticism of liberal conduct from 1952:

> Did not the major segment of American liberalism, as a result of joining hands with the Communists in a Popular Front, go on record as denying the existence of Soviet concentration camps? Did it not give its blessing to the "liquidation" of millions of Soviet "kulaks?" Did it not apologize for the mass purges of 1936-38, and did it not solemnly approve the grotesque trials of the Old Bolsheviks? Did it not applaud the massacre of the non-Communist left by the GPU during the Spanish Civil War?

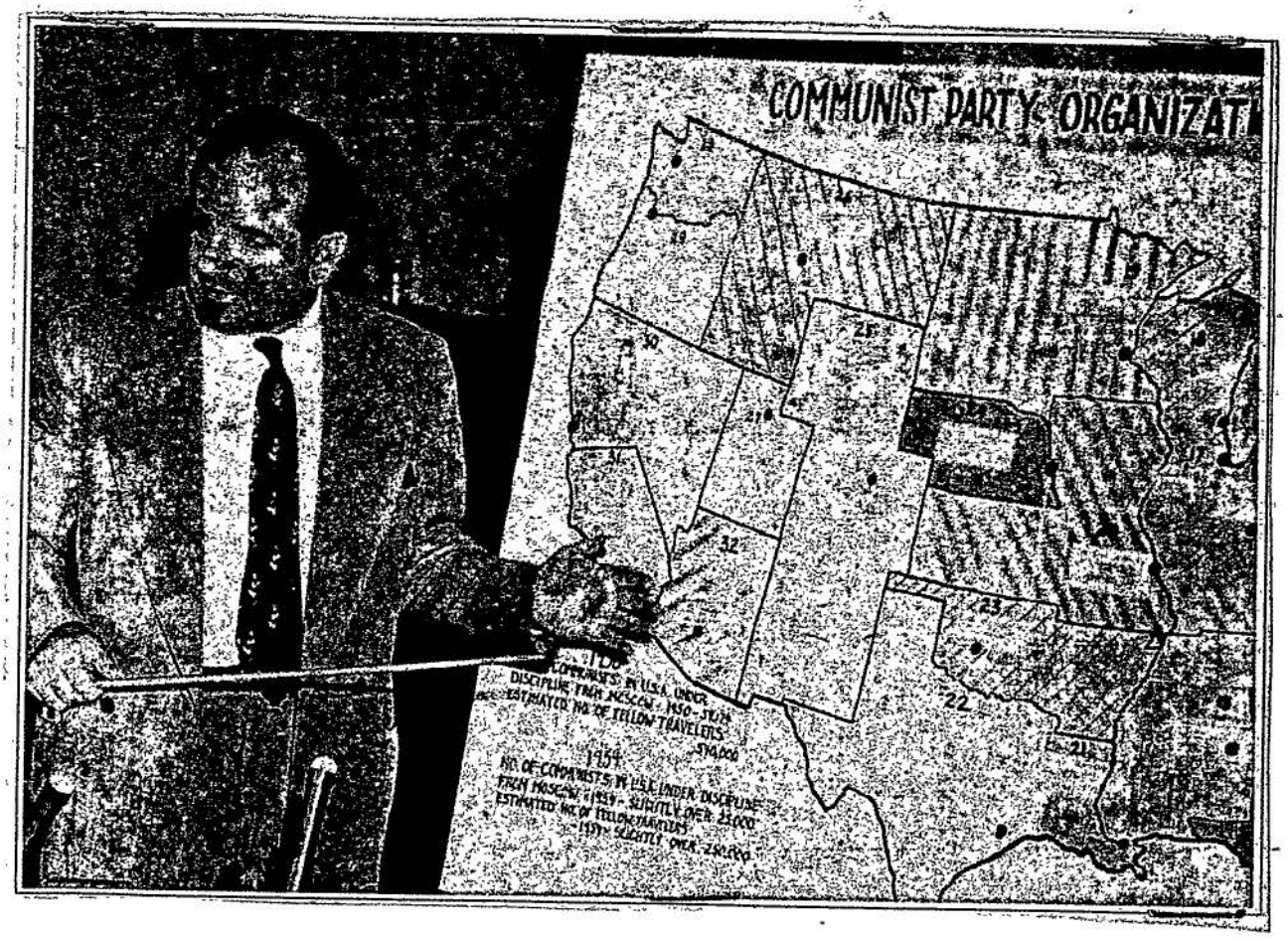
All these questions deserve an outraged "No." Many liberals, it is true, were slow—or slower than they should have been—to recognize that the monstrous tyranny of Stalin had smashed their hopes for the Russian Revolution. But with very rare exceptions, they neither applauded nor condoned any of the aspects of this tyranny. They were guilty of no more than a persistent hope that the principles to which they gave fealty would emerge from the rubble of revolution.

But what of the guilt of those castigators of liberalism who betrayed its principles—who were quick to cry that dissent was entitled to no Constitutional protection if it could be labeled disloyal and who were ready, in the service of an hysterical anti-communism, to jettison the very institutions of democracy? Theirs, in truth, was the ugliest and most dangerous form of subversion, for they struck at the foundations of the American society.

By and large, despite much diversity of opinion among them on specific issues, the men recognized as the leaders and champions of liberalism in the post-war years held a reasonable and realistic view of communism. They contained the Soviet Union, and yet spared the world an Armageddon; they recognized the Communist movement for what it was, and yet refused to sacrifice civil liberty.

Alan Barth is an editorial writer for The Washington Post *and the author of* The Loyalty of Free Men, Government by Investigation *and the Price of Liberty.*

BOOK WEEK July 10, 1966


COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZAT
1954
NO. OF COMMUNISTS IN U.S.A. UNDER DISCIPLINE
FROM MOSCOW - 1959 - SLIGHTLY OVER 25,000
ESTIMATED NO. OF FELLOW TRAVELERS
1959 - SLIGHTLY OVER 250,000

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 27, 1965

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: "THE DEADLY SILENCE"
BY MRS. RENEE BUSE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BOOK REVIEWS

The above-captioned book, which has just been released for sale by Doubleday and Company, is devoted almost entirely to three interrelated narcotics cases involving Vito Genovese (La Cosa Nostra "Commission member), John Ormento (a caporegima, or captain, in the Luchese "family"), Carmine Galante (a former caporegima in the Bonanno "family"), Vincent Gigante (Genovese's former bodyguard and chauffeur), and a number of other hoodlums operating in New York State and Canada. The book is only 234 pages long but sells for $4.95 and is being widely publicized by Doubleday and Company.

Obviously written in close collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics--a picture of whose commissioner, Henry L. Giordano, appears on the dust jacket with the author--Mrs. Buse's book contains only one reference to the FBI. In describing the notorious meeting of La Cosa Nostra leaders which occurred at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, she says that the following day the switchboard at the Bureau of Narcotics was "jammed" by telephone calls from the FBI and other investigative agencies, "clamoring for files and information."

Mrs. Buse's writing style is fast-moving and highly readable but is so liberally sprinkled with errors and direct quotes, speculations, and private actions to which she could not possibly have had access, that her book is all but worthless from a documentary standpoint.

Probably the most flagrant example in this respect is a speech Genovese is supposed to have made at Apalachin, condemning such gangland wars as the "Gallo-Profaci family fight." In addition to the fact that no eyewitness has appeared to date to say what transpired at Apalachin, the Gallo-Profaci fight did not even start until nearly four years later.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-6054-1310

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Deadly Silence"

Mrs. Buse also identifies Frank Costello as the late Albert Anastasia's "first assistant" (whereas the two had actually been "bosses" of their respective "families" and "Commission" members for a number of years prior to Anastasia's assassination in 1957). Nor is there any substantiation for her statement that Joe Profaci was then "the Big Boss," since reliable sources have advised that Genovese--after ordering Costello and Anastasia shot--personally called the meeting, set the agenda, and approved the site where it was to be held.

Still two other errors appear in the reason Mrs. Buse offers for the holding of the meeting and the number of persons present. The theory that underworld leaders had come from as far away as the west coast to decide the fate of a New York City hoodlum who had been accused of trying to "muscle into another man's exclusive jukebox territory" was first advanced by Lieutenant William Mooney, of the New York City Police Department, who later advised that he had no factual proof for the statement.

In saying that 45 men were detained by the New York State Police after leaving the Apalachin meeting, Mrs. Buse also proves that she did a minimum of research on her book, aside from contacting Giordano and other representatives of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. If, for instance, she had read Sergeant Edgar D. Crosswell's testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, she would know that a total of 60 were actually detained.

Bureau files reveal that Mrs. Buse was appointed editor of "True Detective" magazine in September, 1951, and that we have enjoyed a limited, but friendly, correspondence with her since that time. In April, 1952, she was afforded a special tour of the Bureau's facilities at the Seat of Government.

ACTION:

For information. Mrs. Buse's book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

BOOKS

The essays of Mills

POWER, POLITICS AND PEOPLE: The collected essays of C. Wright Mills, edited by Irving Louis Horowitz. Oxford University Press. 657 pp. cloth, $8.50. Ballantine Books. Paperback, $1.45.

C. WRIGHT MILLS broke his heart fighting for the truth. That's the way to live, and the way to die; what a tragedy that his heart was not stronger so that he could have given of his strength, courage, integrity and learning for another generation.

Though he died at the age of 46, he managed to accomplish a great deal; he produced at least four first-rate books and during the last decade of his life no one more than Mills symbolized—especially for students—rebellion against the Establishment, against dogma, and a kind of fierce, intensely personalized devotion to honesty.

In his last years, Mills moved more and more vigorously to an examination of, and an attack upon, U.S. imperialism; in his posthumously published anthology, The Marxists, he announced himself a Marxist, — a "plain one," he hastened to add, by which he meant to make clear his non-affiliated individualism. And Saul Landau, his research assistant during the last months of his life, writes that after visiting the U.S.S.R., shortly before his death, Mills—though persisting in a sharply critical outlook—was confident that the Soviet peoples would succeed in the greatest undertaking to confront human beings—the building of a Communist society.

PROF. IRVING Louis Horowitz, of Hobart and William Smith Colleges, has now presented, manifestly as a labor of love, Mills's collected essays. The book is over 650 pages and contains about 360,000 words. Of the 41 essays, some appear for the first time in print.

The volume is divided into four parts: Power, Politics, People, Knowledge. The first concentrates on the structural, the second on the ideological, the third on the psychological, and the fourth on the sociological. All manifest Mills's wide learning, fierce honesty, polemical style and dissenting commitment.

Two of the finest essays are reviews; one a devastating critique of James Burnham's **Managerial Revolution**, the other a warm appreciation of the late Robert A. Brady's splendid **Business as a System of Power**. Both offer significant analysis of the nature of fascism and of reaction in capitalist societies.

I HAVE selected two paragraphs that summarize Mills.

The first is from "The Conservative Mood," published in 1954, a year marking the highest point of influence of the "neo-conservatives":

"The intellectual core of the groping for conservatism is a giving up of the central goal of the secular impulse in the West: the control through reason of man's fate. It is this goal that has lent continuity to the humanist tradition, re-discovered in the Renaissance, and so strong in 19th Century American experience. It is this goal that has been the major impulse of classic liberalism and of classic socialism."

The second is from "Mass Society and Liberal Education," also written in 1954. These sentences conclude that essay:

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Book Review

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191 SEP 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8/29/63
National Guardian
Page 7

6 SEP 21 1963

File 62-46855

"Politics as we know it today often rests upon myths and lies and crackpot notions; and many policies, debated and undebated, assume inadequate and misleading definitions of reality. When such myth and hokum prevail, those who are out to find the truth are bound to be upsetting. This is the role of mind, of intellect, of reason, of ideas: to define reality adequately and in a publicly relevant way. The role of education, especially of education for adults, is to build and sustain publics that will go for, and develop, and live with, and act upon, adequate definitions of reality."

"Those who are out to find the truth are bound to be upsetting"—yes, indeed, and especially in a society based on fraud and devoted to deceit. Mills lived in such a society, recognized it as such, and devoted his great talents to being as "upsetting" as he could.

Within a brief review, I do not wish to develop the weaknesses in Mills. But I cannot forbear noting that in all the hundreds of thousands of words Mills wrote in these collected essays—as also in his books—the existence of the Negro people is simply ignored.

AS TO the editing of the volume, the essays, in the body of the book, are not dated and their sources are not given; the reader must go to considerable trouble—poring through the front and rear of the volume—to find these basic facts. While I think the four-part arrangement of the essays is useful, I do not understand why, within that format, they are then not presented chronologically, rather than in an order that seems to have little meaning. Note must also be taken of the large number of typographical errors.

These are, however, details. Mills's essays stand the test of time; their collection was a staggering task, and that Horowitz accomplished it is the great point. In his introduction, Horowitz writes: "The main drift of C. Wright Mills's work is linked to the practical importance of an ethically viable social science. This is so because such a sociology confronts the facts with integrity, and confirms the integrity by doing something about the facts." This is an apt summary of the work and life of Mills. —**Herbert Aptheker**



A. MITCHELL PALMER

Palmer as A Political Phenomenon

A. MITCHELL PALMER: Politician. By Stanley Coben. (Columbia University Press; $7.50.) Book

This is a searching and interesting study of the career of an ambitious Pennsylvania Democrat — a reformer and an insatiable grasper for more political power.

Had Mitchell Palmer hailed from a less rock-ribbed Republican State than Pennsylvania—from New York, for example — he might easily have achieved his ultimate ambition, which was to be President of the United States. Although he was able to win election to the lower house of Congress and to become the most powerful Democrat in his State, he was unable to win a State-wide election—for the Senate—or to carry Pennsylvania in either 1912 or 1916 for Woodrow Wilson.

In 12 Years

Nevertheless, as the author has pointed out, he was able to achieve prominence, political power and high office. Within 12 years—from 1909 to 1921—he was a member of the House, he was Democratic national committeeman of Pennsylvania and party leader, he was alien property custodian during World War I and Attorney General, and in the early months of 1920 he was the leading likely nominee of the Democratic Party for President.

Although Mr. Palmer was able to fight his way from genteel poverty to wealth and affluence and always enjoyed a certain amount of luxury, his real love—as shown by Mr. Coben—was political power. It was his desire for political power and high office which led him from the championship of reform and organized labor to the exercise of drastic action, as Attorney General, during the Red scare.

Mr. Coben has given the keenest attention to the Red scare and Mr. Palmer's handling of the issue as Attorney General, particularly to the so-called Palmer raids in which hundreds of aliens suspected of being Communists and followers of the Bolsheviki in Russia were rounded up for deportation. No other Attorney General, Mr. Coben writes, has ever flouted to such degree the civil liberties guaranteed under the United States Constitution. During the Red scare 36 bombs were mailed from New York to blow up important Americans in public office and private life. A bomb was hurled at the front of Mr. Palmer's own home and had he been in that part of the house he probably would have been killed.

Mr. Palmer's story, Mr. Coben writes, "is a classic example of democracy's most notorious weakness. Sagacious commentators, beginning with those who drafted the Constitution, have warned that the rule by majority is both the greatest glory and the most serious hazard to our system; that our liberties are endangered most not by tyrants, but by democrats. If Mr. Palmer was one of the dangerous men in our history, it was not because he attempted to impose his rule or his policies upon the people, but because he tried to win power by carefully attuning himself to what he thought were the strong desires of the American people." It seems unfair to Mr. Palmer, however, to suggest he was "most dangerous" for such reasons. A number of our leaders have carefully kept their ears to the ground to keep themselves in office—some of them in the White House.

—GOULD LINCOLN.

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Book Reviews

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149 JUN 17 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
~~The Washington Daily News~~
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date June 9, 1963

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Book Reviews

REC-25

Red Cloaks and Daggers

Reviewed by Pat Frank

Mr. Frank's 1956 novel, "Forbidden Area," told now a Soviet spy, educated as an American, landed and worked in the United States.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES. By J. Bernard Hutton. Coward-McCann. 222 pp. $3.95.

THIS BOOK may raise goose bumps in the FBI but it will shake the Soviet Embassy. It is a factual spy book with the clear ring of truth in it. A lot of coded cables will be swapped across the Atlantic, asking, "How did Hutton find out?" and a more ominous, "Who talked?" For this is a really definitive study of the Soviet espionage system and how it works.

Hutton's background provides few clues. He was a writer for a Czech Communist paper until he was sent to Moscow in 1934. He was trained at the Lenin School. In 1938 he resigned from the Party and returned to Prague but was forced to leave Czechoslovakia because of his, at that time, unfashionable anti-Nazi articles. Now in London, "a citizen of no country," he writes for London and New York papers.

IT IS APPARENT that he has maintained some of his Moscow contacts by clandestine means, for he takes you inside the Russian spy schools and tells in detail how they operate, creating Americans, Canadians, Englishmen, and others, out of Russians. American intelligence has known since 1945 that such schools existed, but never before has such a detailed description been published.

Russia's most important spy university, Hutton reveals, is called by the jawbreaker name Gaczyna. It lies 100 miles southeast of Kuibyshev and encompasses an area of 425 closely guarded square miles. In this area are American, British and Canadian "colleges," or sectors.

An aspiring agent is screened for a year before he is tapped for Gaczyna. He must expect 10 years of training in an exact replica of an American or British or Canadian town before tests prove him capable of becoming an operative. He must think, speak and act like an American or an Englishman, but his heart and soul must remain Russian.

His cover, when he lands, say, in the United States, will be perfect. He will carry a legitimate birth certificate (although that person will be long dead). He will have all the documents, from driving licenses and Social Security card to passport, to prove his identity. And, of course he will have money and freedom of movement. And he will have communications. He is a carefully honed and very dangerous weapon.

Abel in the United States and Lonsdale in England attest to the success of the school. They were exposed and captured, true, but espionage is like an iceberg, with only one-tenth showing above the surface.

AFTER FINISHING "School For Spies," one is inclined to wonder what the United States is doing, until you remember the U-2. For years we maintained a continual aerial reconnaisance of Russia, and the Russians either didn't know about it or couldn't find a way to check it.

As a guess, I would say that one U-2 flight was worth a hundred highly trained graduates of that town with the unpronounceable name. After all, any filling station provides you, free, with a detailed map of vital areas of the United States, while in Russia there are not many filling stations, and none of them passes out maps.

Also, I would hope that the CIA has its own schools where Americans learn to be Russians. In the long run, it may not matter very much. All you really need is an accurate reading on the thinking of one man in the Kremlin.

D.E. MOORE
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Book is being obtained for review. 4-23-62 AmB.

Washington Post & Times Herald
April 15, 1962
Editorial Section
Page 6

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CUBA VS THE C.I.A

by Robert E. Light, Carl Marzani

$1

$1 ppd.

The GUARDIAN's **Robert E. Light** and **Carl Marzani**, a former State Dept. intelligence officer, have combined efforts to probe behind the "official" explanation of the unsucccessful Cuban invasion to get at Washington's real plan and real motives. They have pulled back Allen Dulles' cloak and exposed a dagger pointed at the world.

The authors chart the invasion in detail, from its inception to its demise. They list who was involved in the plotting and who was opposed. They reveal how close the unsuspecting American people came to nuclear war.

The plot reads like mystery fiction, but the characters are real and the story is true.

To understand the intelligence agency mentality, the authors examine the CIA and trace the career of its director. They include an SS document on a conversation between Dulles and a Nazi official in 1943.

A concluding section deals with the dilemma of U.S. foreign policy and points a way for Washington to adjust peacefully to a changing world.

Cuba vs. the CIA is a handy pocket reference (6" x 9") you can carry to answer the distortions you hear from friends and co-workers. You may want also additional copies for them.

MARZANI & MUNSELL
100 W. 23 Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Enclosed $..... Please send me ..... copies of Cuba vs the CIA at $1 a copy.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

I & book requested by letter N.Y., 7-10-61, captioned "Book Reviews, Central Research Section" A.M.B.

Book Reviews

Norma
Jay
Dorothea

file

Central Research

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date June 26, 1961
National Guardian
Page 9

62-46855-A
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176 JUL 19 1961

66 JUL 19 1961

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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File

Anti-Reds Blamed In Undermining U. S. Churches

Anti-Communists are doing more to undermine America's churches than are the Communists, according to an article in the July issue of "The Episcopalian," church magazine.

Anti-Communists, the article states, are largely responsible for a "campaign which threatens to weaken and demoralize America's churches by planting in the public mind the suspicion that they are overrun by Reds."

The article goes on to say that, according to the F. B. I., Communists in this country are "as pleased with the results as if they had planned the whole operation themselves."

The article, entitled "What About Communism in Our Churches?" says that the charges are being made by "genuine, if extreme, conservatives, who are incensed at the social pronouncements" of various Christian organizations. Actually, the article states, real Communist efforts to infiltrate the churches have met with failure."

Book Reviews

2 cc's July issue requested. See letter to NY, 7-10-61, captioned "Book Reviews; Central Research Section" AMB.

file

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 10
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date JUN 24 1961

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66 JUL 19 1961

DD-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 6, 1961

The Director and FBI are mentioned on page 415 of the attached review of "Best Sellers" in connection with the review of the book "Valhalla" by Jere Peacock.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Evans
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Encl
X

BEST SELLERS

The Semi-Monthly Book Reviews

Published by the University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania

VOL. 20, NO. 21 FEBRUARY 1, 1961 PRICE: 25 CENTS PER COPY

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC- 19 62-46855-17

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1 ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE



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Vic Brown, attracted physically to Ingrid, a young woman who works in his office, thinks he loves her, and after a very short time of dating and love making, realizes that "there isn't the magic there was at the beginning." . . . "I don't love her, and that's the awful truth." . . . "how can I tell her I've been taken in because sex and a dream have got all mixed up inside me?" . . . "I'm caught and that's a fact—oh, what a fool; what a bloody, bloody fool!"

Through the eyes of Vic, Mr. Barstow sees the universe as a Godless place of blind necessity and inexorable law, and seems to ask us not to weep, not to laugh, but to understand the misery of the "life sentence" Vic drifted into through his own weakness. Some of the inchoate philosophy of Vic is in such a passage:

> "I reckon there's no such thing as sin and punishment. There's what you do and what comes of it. There's right things and there's wrong things, wrong things happen to you—and that's the punishment. But there's no easy way out because if you do only right things you don't always come off best because there's chance. After every thing else there's chance and you can do the best you can and you can't allow for that" p. 309).

After living through a series of unhappy and sometimes tragic events Vic realizes that the adventitious charms of Ingrid, who is now his wife, have disappeared. He hopes that together they can find a real love that will come with shared living. As he says, he hopes so, "because its for a long, long time."

Although the theme and the plot are as old as the sin that is described, the language, a combination of Yorkshire slang and profanity, is new (to me at least) and there is no denying that Mr. Barstow is a virtuoso of rhythm and accent.

There is much humor in the racy dialogue:

> "She was a bint with the neatest pair of gams I've seen" (p. 83).
> "Teeth, all sticking out of the gums any-old-how like gravestones in a mouldy old church-yard" (p. 70).
> "The trouble is there's two sides to everybody and Ingrid brings out all the worst in me instead of the best" (p. 209).

This is a novel written on a purely personal plane in the comic tradition of pure criticism. It is extremely witty and sad by turns, permeated with echoes of universal ideas: I have the distinct impression that Mr. Barstow knew Chekhov's line "Man will only become better when you make him see what he is like."

Clara M. Siggins, Ph.D.,
Boston College,
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

* * *

Peacock, Jere — Valhalla

Putnam. Jan. 9, 1961. 510p. $4.95. (III)

This book is Endsville, as the teenagers say, in the field of obscene, vulgar and profane words. You may have wondered at times just how far it would be possible to go in that field? If you read *Valhalla* you will rest secure that the ultimate has been reached.

In this book you have a literal transcription of the talk and actions of a group of Marines who, after a session in the Korean War, come to Japan for an interlude between wars. If there are any punches pulled, you can't imagine what they are, except perhaps in the field of abnormality. This "realism" is going to count against the book, which is unfortunate, because the book is worthwhile. It has a very important message. To have toned down the language and the descriptions would have deprived the book of much of its power.

Let us start by saying that this is an adult book. Secondly let us say that the realistic language is not put in as a lurid detail to lure a curious reader. The language is an essential and substantial part of the book. You might say that the book should not have been written, but you can't say that it should have been put through a kind of moral wringer.

From the book the first thing that we learn is that there is something wrong with the Marine Corps. They seem to be a group of men without ideals; they are men trained to kill; they are men who have turned sour. The general idea seems to be that they join the Corps under false inducements. Once in the Corps they are flooded with hypocrisy, e.g. a chaplain talks to them and contradicts what he says by shacking up with a Japanese girl in an area remote from the group. Their idea about things back in the USA is that the Capitalists are in power and that they are exploiting the poor. Speaking of Pretty Boy Floyd and Dillinger, one of the Marines says:

> "The goddam insurance companies screwed them . . . , took their land, and everything they owned. Just like they're doing today. And they never committed half the crimes they were accused of. But Old J. Edgar Hoover took advantage of this, see? It was a good gimmick to get his start and build a name. After that," he said with contempt, "after they got a few of the big ones like Gillis, Floyd and Dillinger, you couldn't stop the glory boys."
>
> "There's your goddam robber barons," Poke agreed, "The F.B.I."

Another thing which is evident from the book is the evil of a standby army. The ennui, the doing of things which have no meaning, (standing guard when there is nothing to guard), these things really drive the men. The author makes you feel the terrible tensions which build up in men separated from home life and the pathways of cultured man. (This Marine division was not part of the occupying force, just a division standing by in the event of further trouble in the Far East.) Perhaps this thing is necessary. Something should be done, if it is, to change things, e.g. screen out borderline maniacs and provide those remaining with some possibilities of family life.

There is a horrible account of life in a Marine Brig. The way the men are treated can not be duplicated, we hope, in jails for the worst criminals run in the worst way in the USA. And this treatment is for offenses which are minor. In the case of the man described in the book, it was for leaving his guard post and then going berserk. If this part of the book is true, there should be some investigation. This is by far the worst part of the book. A similar account in *From Here to Eternity* is tame compared to this. You are surprised to find that the Marine Corps could contain personnel so sadistic; secondly you are amazed to hear that they are not only tolerated but encouraged in their activity; and, lastly, you wonder how the men who command the Marines, can be so deaf to the rudiments of modern penology.

If there is a hero of the book, it is the Japanese people. When you recall that this is an account by a man who has no interest in building up these people, you are amazed to find out how friendly and likeable they are. Most of the contacts were with the women, with a

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sexual background; but looking beyond this it is surprising how kind they were, interested in the welfare of the men, understanding of the stresses they were going through, never trying to victimize or swindle them. The Marines seemed to travel easily, even in civilian clothes, all over the country. This is one of the most fascinating parts of the book.

Although this is the first book Mr. Peacock has written, he is not an amateur writer. He writes very well; he observes very closely and when he interprets the thoughts of his characters, even when they are Japanese, he does this with great skill. He is never boring. He is able to continue the narrative of the same individual for several chapters and only turns to another Marine when you yourself feel that things have gone far enough. We will hear much more of this young author. As a final word: while reviewing this book, I was present at a men's study group. The topic of discussion was a recent article in *America* on *Catcher in the Rye* which contains much profanity and sex. In line with this discussion I brought up *Valhalla*. All the men agreed that the language and drinking and fornication described in *Valhalla* are actually true accounts of life in the armed forces and also incidentally in many of our modern factories. In other words this is the state of affairs that our younger generation is headed for. To shut our eyes and bury our heads in the sand is not going to answer the question that Mr. Peacock is asking.

James Ball, S.J.,
Buffalo, New York

* * *

Dayan, Yaël — *Envy the Frightened*
World. Jan. 17, 1961. 187p. $3.50. (IIa)

The interest in this slim novel lies mainly in its picture of life in an Israeli village, situated close to the border and within earshot of hostile rifles. Its young author, Yaël Dayan, should know whereof she speaks, since she is the daughter of General Moshe Dayan, former commander-in-chief of the Israeli Army, in which she served two years, after enlisting in 1956 at the outbreak of the Sinai war, and where she earned her commission as a lieutenant.

The settlers of this pioneering colony of Beit-On are refugees from Europe, jealously wedded to their land and resolutely bent upon its defense. Save for the gentle old cobbler, Rabbi Lamech, and a handful of old folks, the faith of these rugged people reposes not in the God of their fathers but in the ground they till and the guns they carry. To defend the acres they have wrested from the flinty hills they feel they must rely solely upon their own strength, tenacity and courage. To this end weakness and fear must be bred out of their sons; and cowardice must be banished from their midst as the evil of evils.

In this Spartan environment, in a secret spot in the hills, we meet young Nimrod, a strong, sensitive, handsome boy of eight, playing the favorite game of the youngsters of the village, "Who is strong?" Each in turn must respond to the challenge by undertaking a feat that proves beyond doubt his fearlessness and strength. Nimrod excels in this kind of competition and under the tutelage of his father and the goading of Gideon, the village hero, quickly puts behind him the fairy tales, toys and fears of childhood to become a hardened, lonely uncommunicative young tough, bent upon proving himself a hero and patriot. If we were to judge his case as typical, it would appear that there is danger Israel may be rearing its own homebred type of Nazi.

However Gideon falls victim to his foolhardy recklessness and in his crippled and embittered state realizes how badly he was misled. He attempts in vain to open Nimrod's eyes to the errors of his ways, which have brought unhappiness to his family and threaten to wreck his marriage with Elli, a gentle Hungarian refugee. But it is not until he is engulfed with an overwhelming wave of fear for the safety of his own son, now playing in turn the game of "who is strong?" that Nimrod realizes that courage is rather the knowledge of what is to be feared than the fear of fear itself and that there may be, after all, grounds to envy the frightened.

For adults who are interested in the conflicts and developments in Israel, this story, simply and artlessly told, with its moral that fearlessness can destroy a man, may prove of interest.

Edward G. Jacklin, S.J.,
Georgetown University,
Washington, D. C.

* * *

Wright, Richard — *Eight Men*
World. Jan. 23, 1961. 250p. $3.95. (IIb)

When Richard Wright died two months ago in Paris, he had reached the position of America's best-selling and most widely known Negro author. Born in poverty in the South, holding countless jobs to support himself and his family, undergoing constant abuse and mistreatment, this sensitive and gifted man told much of his personal story in the classic *Black Boy*. So many episodes in this autobiography are memorable; yet, perhaps, the most characteristic incident in the book was Wright's attempt as a youth to borrow books from a Southern library. Borrowing the library card of a friendly white man, Wright had to pretend that he was really obtaining the books for the white man. From such episodes as this, it is not difficult to see why Wright eventually exiled himself to France, where he had freedom from prejudice and where he could be accepted as a human being. A tragic and bitter story was Richard Wright's life, and, yet, the bitterness which permeates much of his literary work is purifying. This bitterness is both a lament and a cry for justice. Above all, this bitterness is the truth speaking in genuine sincerity.

This present book is a collection of eight narratives, one of which is more an autobiographical essay than a short story. All of these tales are written in simple, straightforward prose, which is generally effective and always moving. Sincerity and impassioned feeling constantly earmark Wright's style. At its best this style is a powerful and perfect medium for his down-to-earth people who are caught in fundamental situations. At its worst—in a story such as "Man, God Ain't Like That"—this style becomes schoolboyish and inept.

Most of this collection is devoted to Negroes, both in the South and in American urban society. One tale is set in Copenhagen, another in Africa and Paris. The non-American locale stories are considerably inferior to the American narratives, both in meaning and in conception. Wright is at his best in "The Man Who Saw the Flood," a story of Negro tenant farmers victimized by a flood; "Man of All Work," an episode about a decent

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Book Reviews

Bonn's Censors Condemn Book by Nazi War II Hero

BONN, Nov. 19 (AP).—The West German government's censorship board has classified as "dangerous to youth" a book by the man who was the most decorated German soldier under the Nazi regime. It dismisses atrocities as mistakes in the heat of battle.

The author, Hans Ulrich Rudel, former colonel and pilot of a fighter-bomber, was credited with destroying a battleship and 519 tanks in 2,800 combat missions during the war.

Calls It "Hate Book"

The censorship board calls his book, "Of War and Peace," a "hate and propaganda book against the present democratic order."

The board, headed by a former prosecutor, Robert Schilling, was established six years ago. It includes representatives of the arts, book publishers and distributors, youth organizations, the churches and the state governments.

"We cannot ban a publication, but we can prohibit its sale to persons under eighteen years of age and its public display," Mr. Schilling said.

"Also, we cannot act on our own initiative but only upon a complaint from a state government or a prosecutor."

Mr. Schilling said the board's first task was banning the sale of sadistic "comic books" imported from the United States, Sweden and Italy.

Got "Rid of Trash"

"We were very successful in getting rid of this trash," he said, "and the distributors co-operated fully and without protest."

Another problem has been so-called men's magazines.

"These magazines carry almost identical stories and they always deal with sex, sadism and brutality," Mr. Schilling said.

"There's always the American flyer shot down over Germany during World War II who is miraculously liberated from prison by sparsely clad females, or the shipwrecked American sailor in the South Pacific who, instead of hardship, winds up with some jungle chief's harem."

Hundreds of war-adventure booklets have been flooding the West German market lately.

"These are being put out as true stories, but in most cases you can see after reading only a few pages that the author has absolutely no idea of military matters," Mr. Schilling said.

Praise for S. S.

A number of these booklets already have been put on the board's blacklist. Some call the Hitler S. S. (Elite Guard) the "advance guard of the concept of a united Europe."

The booklets usually portray the Germans as "super heroes" who frequently gulp a glass of schnapps before squeezing the trigger of a machine gun to mow down a few hundred Russian, American or British soldiers.

In one story, a Lt. Zahn and a handful of men climb into four captured Soviet tanks and in Soviet uniforms operate far beyond the front. Despite battles, the men find time to flirt with pretty Russian peasant girls and to drink plenty of schnapps. At one point, another lieutenant wants to "break the neck of a little animal" but is stopped by a sergeant. The "little animal" is a Russian baby.

This story, the board maintains, has nothing to do with war literature. It is a collection of fantastic lies offered as truth and presents the horrors of war as a mere adventure.

"The booklets never touch on the criminal character of the attack on Russia," the board said, "and the horrors of war repeatedly are belittled by German soldiers telling each other dirty jokes."

Mr. Schilling said the authors of these booklets received $120 to $190 per story. Before the blacklist was issued, publishers sold several million of the booklets each month for fifteen cents each, he added.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 6
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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The Castro Revolution From Opposite Sides

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RED STAR OVER CUBA. By Nathaniel Weyl. (Devin-Adair; $4.50.)

U.S.

LISTEN, YANKEE. By C. Wright Mills. (McGraw-Hill; $3.95.)

These books gives completely opposite views of the Castro revolution.

In "Red Star Over Cuba" Mr. Weyl develops the thesis which his title indicates, that Castro has leaned so far to the left that he has fallen into the Soviet orbit or is about to.

Mr. Weyl points out that "the legend that the Cuban Communist Party backed Batista was assiduously spread." The truth was "that party had suffered horribly under Batista repression; some of its best cadres had been killed, manhandled or imprisoned, and the party was cowed and badly demoralized."

The Red Screen

The writer adds that a much more important consideration was that Castro had been advised to have nothing to do with known Cuban Communists or with the party . . . "The Soviet view was that it was vital that the Castro movement be without visible Communist taint and hence eligible for world-wide liberal support. When specific communist cadres were needed, these would be supplied by the Soviet apparatuses."

Latin America, Mr. Weyl feels, can play a significant, constructive role in free world stratgey during the coming decade. "For this to occur, it is essential that steps be taken to prevent communism from radiating outward from its Cuban base and to help the Cuban people to destroy the tyranny which is killing them swiftly and totally."

Pro Castro

Mr. Millis, who is a professor of sociology at Columbia, is frankly pro-Castro.

The author's views are set forth in a series of supposed letters from Cubans to a collective Yankee. According to the letter writers, we helped Batista exploit the masses of Cubans.

"Like much of Latin America but more so," this letter adds, "we're fed up with what your corporations and what your governments do down here. They've dominated us long enough . . ."

In closing chapters, Mr. Mills says he agrees with most of what his letter writers charge. The author rejoices that the Cuban revolution "has swiftly destroyed the economic basis of capitalism—both foreign and Cuban. Most of this power was foreign—in fact, North American."

While Mr. Mills disclaims any sympathy for "Stalinism," it is hard to see what his book will accomplish beyond bringing comfort to Communists and fellow travelers. —C. B. J.

Book Reviews

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Books obtained for review AMB.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star C-5
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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The Role of Law In Race Relations

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Reviewed by George M. Johnson

United States Commissioner of Civil Rights and Professor of Law, Howard University Law School

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW. By Jack Greenberg. Columbia. $10.

MOST AMERICANS today are genuinely disturbed over the status of the relations between the so-called white majority and nonwhite minorities who make up our national citizenry. Volumes have been written on various aspects of the problem. However, the role which law has played and is playing in affecting race relations is seldom written about in language sufficiently objective and nonlegalistic to be informative to the increasing number of people who need and desire to be better informed in this area.

"Race Relations and American Law" fills a real need and should be a welcome addition to the libraries of Federal, state and local government units, and private persons and organizations as well, with interests and responsibilities in the Nation's major domestic problem.

The book is not "light reading" and some readers, without a considerable background in American jurisprudence, may find it more difficult to absorb than earlier books, such as Stephenson's "Race Distinctions in American Law," published in 1910, or Mangum's "The Legal Status of the Negro," published in 1940. For any such difficulty, no excuse seems necessary. Law sometimes is difficult and it played a wider and more significant role in race relations in 1959 than it did in 1910, or even in 1940.

GREENBERG discusses the present state of the law as it relates to nine major subject-areas: public accommodations, interstate travel, elections, earning a living, education, housing, criminal law, domestic relations and the armed forces.

Each subject-area is discussed in a separate chapter with a separate conclusion. This treatment increases the book's usefulness. A reader whose immediate interest or responsibility relates to the subject-area of voting can read the one-page conclusion to Chapter Five on "Elections" and get a summary statement of the contents of the chapter in language that is about as nonacademic as the subject-area permits.

This is not to say that one will or can become well informed simply by reading all the conclusions, totaling approximately 15 pages. The discussions in each chapter are objective, reasonably thorough and surprisingly brief considering the volume of available material relevant to the discussions.

TWO CHAPTERS are devoted to general discussion and analysis. One is concerned with the uncritical assumption that legislation can't eradicate prejudices. It is pointed out that law in the field of race relations seeks not to eradicate prejudice but to control behavior, i. e., the overt manifestations of prejudice. Race relations involves not only how people feel but what they do because they feel as they do. Law changes behavior even when attitudes and feelings may remain unchanged.

In answer to the more appropriate question—Can the law alter race relations?—author Greenberg states unequivocally: "The thesis of this book is that law often can change race relations, that sometimes it has been indispensable to changing them and that in fact it has changed them, even spectacularly."

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dekeach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
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Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

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Free
Kelley

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Book Reviews

The Washington Post and Times Herald E6
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
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Date

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Substantial support is cited for this thesis and it will undoubtedly clear up misconceptions in the thinking of many readers.

Greenberg also analyzes and synthesizes the major court decisions which gradually have removed the cloak of legal respectability from Government imposed racial segregation. This has been a significant development which has taken place since Mangum's book of 1940. He includes an excellent discussion of the legal problems involved in current efforts to apply and implement the legal principle now established, that Government-imposed racial segregation is illegal.

I know of no book of comparable size and readability that gives as much solid information on the why, how, when and which of law and race relations.

Routing Slip
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Title SELECTED PORTIONS OF "KHRUSHCHEV'S BLUEPRINT FOR FUTURE," FROM NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV BOOK, "FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM" REPRINTED IN THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

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Exclusive: Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future 'Our Common Duty: To Prevent War'

Book Reviews

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Inquirer XX
EDITOR: WALTER H. ANNENBERG

The Evening Bulletin
EDITOR: MELVILLE F. FERGUSON

Philadelphia Daily News
EDITOR: J. RAY HUNT

DATE 9/8/59

EDITION Final City

PAGE 1

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TITLE OF CASE SELECTED PORTIONS OF "KHRUSHCHEV'S BLUEPRINT FOR FUTURE," FROM NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV'S BOOK, "FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM," REPRINTED IN THE PHILA. INQUIRER.

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DATE 9-9-59
Philadelphia Enquirer
Routing Slip

'Soviet Union Seeks Normal Ties With West'

The Inquirer presents today the first part of selected portions of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future," from Nikita S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism," as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and what his aims are. Publication in our columns does not in any way constitute approval or confirmation of his views. *Copyright, 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Triangle Publications, Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev. All authorized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.*

Part One

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

MANKIND is threatened with an unprecedented catastrophic war of extermination, a war which, if it breaks out, will take a toll of many millions of lives.

This prospect is particularly absurd today, when science is advancing rapidly, when man has far greater opportunities to ease his toil and employ the world's natural resources to meet the requirements of all the peoples inhabiting our planet.

It is today perfectly possible to ensure progress and prosperity for every country and every nation on the basis of peaceful coexistence, friendly cooperation and mutual assistance between all states.

Today more than ever before, every honest person, and society as a whole, must strive to find ways not only of postponing war, but also of abolishing it forever. This problem cannot be completely solved until mankind has established a society in which there will no longer be rich and poor, in which all will be equal and all derive equal benefit from the blessings of collective labour.

It will be what we call a Communist society. We are convinced that in the long run mankind will build such a social system. But that still requires a great deal of effort, because the peoples are at different stages of development and there are many countries where the forces that would dominate others and live on their labour are still strong.

Our common duty today is to prevent war. If we cannot at the moment abolish it forever, we at least can and should create conditions enabling the peoples to live in peace, without fear that a war of extermination will be launched in accordance with the desires of a few madmen.

The Soviet Union firmly advocates the condemnation and prohibition of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons as a means of mass-destruction and urges that they be renounced. We insist on this; we are prepared to conclude an appropriate agreement with other Powers at any time. It is now up to the Governments of the United States and Britain to decide.

We cannot be reconciled to a situation in which everybody is threatened with a terrible atomic war and in which an increasing share of human labour goes to produce weapons of extermination and destruction instead of create material values and raise standards of living.

We are confident that the peoples will bring greater pressure to bear on those Governments whose policies run counter to the interests of peace, and will in the end make them lend ear to the voice and demands of millions of people and find such a solution as will preclude military catastrophe once and for all.

From reply to the letter of C. Rajagopalachari

Peaceful Co-existence

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are consistently pursuing a policy of peace and call for the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, for the ending of the arms race that is leading to a new war, and the prohibition of the use, production and testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

As for the economic factor, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have achieved—and this is no longer denied by anyone—great successes in economic development and are rapidly altering the balance of forces

in their own favour. In peaceful economic competition we do not doubt in the least that the task set by V. I. Lenin of economically overtaking and surpassing the most advanced capitalist countries—that is to say, in per capita production—will be successfully carried out by the Soviet people.

It can be said that our plans already outline measures for the practical solution of this task. As for the military side of the problem, the successful launching of the Soviet sputniks with the help of the intercontinental ballistic rocket speaks for itself and scarcely needs any extensive comments.

People of various countries differ in their way of life and thinking. Now there are two different systems; there are socialist and capitalist countries. The peoples living in these states have no other alternative but to live peacefully side by side, not to interfere in one another's internal affairs, and respect the opinions of others.

From replies to questions put by V. Sinnbeck, editor of Dansk Folkestyre, a magazine published by the youth organization of the Danish Venstre Party.

* * *

The same goes for international affairs. If we succeed in overcoming the stalemate in the current relations between our states, and primarily between the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and other countries, if we begin to develop mutually advantageous trade, improve cultural, sports and other ties between the countries, it will have a favourable effect on the improvement of relations between countries as well as on the internal situation in those countries.

A reduction in the armed forces and in expenditures on armaments will create greater possibilities for raising living standards. If we succeed in moving the relations between our countries out of the deadlock in which they now stand, and succeed in turning them towards eliminating the cold war, this alone will be a great thing.

From interview given to A. McDonald, Foreign Editor of The London Times, on Jan. 31, 1958.

* * *

The Soviet Union, on the basis of its policy of peace and the principle of peaceful co-existence, is willing to establish normal diplomatic, trade, cultural and other relations with those countries with which, for one reason or another, such relations have not yet been established.

When we speak of peaceful co-existence we have in mind co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries. And this not only admits but also presupposes the solution of differences and contradictions between them by means of peaceful competition and, first and foremost, economic competition, or if you like, contest. What does economic competition imply? We understand it as competition in the sphere of civilian production, a contest between the two systems—socialism and capitalism—in making life better for the people, in raising living standards.

What can hinder peaceful co-existence? Here, I think, there can be no two opinions: war and the preparation of war. The cold war, arms drive, propaganda of war, enmity and hatred between nations, trade discrimination and undermining of world commerce—all add to the danger of another devastating war and, consequently, endanger peaceful co-existence between the nations.

You, of course, realize that should the imperialists resort to war, then in view of the nature of modern armaments, the consequences for the peoples would be calamitous. Nowhere on the globe would the population be sure of being immune from military action, not only armies but peaceful cities and civil population would alike suffer.

We in all sincerity say to capitalist countries, let us compete not to see who can make the largest number of H-bombs and missiles, for that is a competition which bodes no good to the peoples, but to see who can build more houses, schools and hospitals, produce more bread, milk, meat, clothes and other consumer goods. That is the kind of competition the people want. Instead of the slogan "Let us arm!" we proclaim "Let us trade!"

Although the Soviet Union has made significant progress in all spheres, and not least in raising the standard of living of the people, it has set itself the goal of producing more consumer goods than any capitalist country. And we are confident that we shall achieve a still higher standard of living.

How can this endanger peaceful co-existence of nations? The imperialists fear this competition, while we are eager that each system—socialist and capitalist—should demonstrate its superiority not on the war front, but on the front of peaceful labour.

Far from endangering peaceful co-existence, economic competition would, on the contrary, strengthen it, safeguard the nations against the danger of another war and contribute to the improvement of their living conditions in an atmosphere of peace.

From replies to Manuel Mejido, correspondent of the Mexican newspaper Excelsior on Feb. 21, 1958.

Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence

The most burning, vital question for all mankind today is the question of peace or war. Wars between states have always caused many casualties and much destruction. But a future war, if, contrary to the will of the peoples, it is unleashed, threatens to be the most destructive of all wars—a nuclear war. Apart from direct destruction, the use of nuclear weapons will contaminate the air by radioactive fall-out, and this can lead to the destruction of all life, especially in countries with densely-populated, small territories. There, literally everything can be swept from the face of the earth.

It is precisely for this reason that in our day the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a new war has become not only the primary, vital concern of those who may be subjected to attack by the imperialists, but also the immediate concern of the peoples of all countries, regardless of where they may live—in Europe or Asia, America or Africa, irrespective of their class position, religious beliefs or the colour of their skin—it is literally the concern of everyone living on earth.

The task is to prevent a new war and to ensure peace throughout the world. But this needs more than just appeals, more than the desire alone. Peace must be defended in stubborn struggle against the forces that are trying to unleash a new war.

To live without wars, without fear for the morrow, without slavery and poverty, free from the exploitation of some countries by others, free from social injustices—that is what the best minds of mankind and the working people of the whole world have dreamed of for centuries. But only today can these noble dreams become clothed with reality.

This has become possible as a result of the strengthened might of the Soviet Union and the entire world socialist system, that have inaugurated a new epoch in the history of mankind—the epoch of real socialist freedom and the triumph of reason.

I would like to discuss briefly the problem of relations between the USSR and such Western states as France, Britain and the United States, which together with the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic and India, bear great responsibility for maintaining universal peace and safeguarding the security of the nations.

We were allies of Britain, France and the United States during the Second World War and we fought together against Hitler Germany. We respect the peoples of those countries and have a high opinion of the great contribution they made to the development of world science, technology and culture.

Soviet men and women are very well aware that the peoples of those countries, too, are striving for peace. The Soviet Union has exerted, and will continue to exert, every effort to achieve understanding and establish friendly relations with the peoples of those countries and their governments.

In international affairs, in settling existing disputes, they should be guided, not by what divides the world today, but what brings countries closer together in their joint effort to preserve peace.

The only possible foundation for relations between states with different social systems are the well-known Five Principles:

Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty;

Non-aggression;

Non-interference in one another's internal affairs for economic, political or ideological reasons;

Equality and mutual benefit;

Peaceful co-existence.

The principles of peaceful co-existence, recently approved by the United Nations, should actually be made the cornerstone of relations between all states.

The Soviet Union has stood, and continues to stand for peaceful co-existence, not because it is weak or because it fears threats. If we were not weak before, then today, all the more so, we have everything necessary to protect the peaceful labours of the Soviet people and to smash any aggressor, should he try to attack our country.

We are sure that the great ideas of Communism will triumph, but we have never imposed upon other countries by force of arms the socialist way of life and our ideology, nor do we intend to do so. The Soviet people want to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples.

From the speech at a meeting of Electors of Kalinin constituency, Moscow, on March 14, 1958.

Wednesday: Part II—
'The Meaning of Peaceful Co-existence.'

'Meaning of Peaceful Co-Existence'

Book Reviews

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Inquirer - XX
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DATE 9/9/59

EDITION Star

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'Not Necessary For Capitalism to Drop Ideology'

The Inquirer presents today the second part of selected portions of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future," from Nikita S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism," as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and what his aims are. Publication in our columns does not in any way constitute approval or confirmation of his views. *Copyright, 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Triangle Publications, Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev. All authorized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.*

Part Two

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

OUR point of view regarding the nature of inter-state relations between the socialist and capitalist countries has been set forth a number of times. The gist of it, in brief, is, first, that the form of state organization and the form of social organization of any particular country must be decided by the people of that country themselves; secondly, that no state or any external forces can or should impose on other nations their way of life or their political or social system; thirdly, since man's social development takes place along an ascending line, it inevitably gives rise to new forms of life for society.

Consequently, the appearance of states with a socialist system, as a result of the operation of the objective laws of social development, is just as natural as was, in its day, the appearance of bourgeois states; and lastly, in order to rid mankind of devastating wars and, in particular, of the threat of the most destructive war ever known by humanity—nuclear war—we feel that the principle of peaceful co-existence and cooperation must prevail in relations between the socialist and capitalist states.

What does this principle mean in practice? It does not demand that the capitalist states renounce their existing system or ideology. Naturally, acceptance of this principle will not lead to the immediate elimination of disputes and contradictions that are inevitable under conditions when different states exist.

But this principle demands that the states, in settling outstanding issues between them, should renounce the use of force in any form, including military force, and seek the peaceful settlement of possible conflicts respecting the mutual interests of the parties concerned. Peaceful co-existence also presupposes the complete and unqualified non-interference of states in the internal affairs of one another with a view to changing their system or way of life, or for any other reason.

I think that the meaning given to the term peaceful co-existence will now be clearer to you. As you see, we stand for a healthy and realistic basis for relations between states with different social systems. The principle of peaceful co-existence does not place any individual state or any group of states at an advantage over other states and does not infringe on anyone's interests; it is of benefit to all who desire peace, not in words, but in deeds.

From replies to questions put by John Waters editor of the Melbourne Herald, June 11, 1958

Differences in Views Should Not Lead to War. Principle of Non-Interference

The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries regardless of their social and political systems, and we see no obstacle to the broadest development of all types of contact between the socialist and capitalist countries. We do not, however, close our eyes to the fact that there are bound to be points of difference or, as you term them, clashes of opinions and interests, between the socialist and capitalist countries.

But we consider that these differences and clashes should not lead to war. It must not be forgotten that in our age, the age of atomic energy and inter-continental rockets, any country which attempts to settle international disputes by force of arms hazards its own existence by so doing. Those in the West who do not want to understand this and who still console themselves with hopes about the power of aircraft carriers and bombs are thinking in terms of the last century. Only political maniacs and suicides can consider war as a means of settling international disputes and differences.

The only rational way of settling international differences and disagreements is through negotiations and mutually acceptable agreements which take into account the interests of all the parties concerned.

As I have already said, the socialist countries consistently adhere to the principles of peaceful co-existence. But for peace to triumph, the policy of peaceful co-existence should be recognized and pursued, if not by all, then at least by the majority of countries, and above all by those upon whose policy the question of peace or war depends.

The rulers of the United States, Britain and their partners must renounce their policy from "positions of strength" and their claims for domination over other countries. The sooner the illusions and emotions of the Western Powers give place to reality and common sense, the better it will be for everybody, and for world peace.

As regards the ideological differences between the capitalist and socialist countries, it is today nothing short of madness to attempt to impose one's own ideological opinions on others by force of arms.

We are fully convinced that in life's disputes those views and conceptions will triumph which most faithfully reflect the objective laws of mankind's social development and the requirements not of the minority, but of the majority of people. In our opinion, Marxism-Leninism is such an ideology. Reality day by day and hour by hour continues to confirm its correctness.

Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries is one of the basic principles to which our country adheres in its foreign policy. Every people is master in its own house, and it alone has the right to decide what shall be its internal system.

We resolutely condemn the use of the diktat in international relations. The principle of non-interference in the affairs of other countries must be observed by all countries, not only in words, but in deeds.

From replies to questions put by Murilo Marroquim de Souza, Brazilian journalist, on Oct. 3, 1958

Relations Between East and West. Let Us Improve Our Relations And Strengthen Peace

We have always said and continue to say now: Let us improve our relations, let us trade, let us develop scientific, cultural and sports contacts. Let us meet and discuss pressing international problems in a businesslike manner. We have proposed and we propose now that an end be put to the cold war and the arms race, that the "policy of strength" be renounced, that the policy of intimidation by war be abandoned, and that our relations be built on the basis of peaceful co-existence.

The Soviet Government is ready to discuss any questions designed to strengthen peace and establish greater confidence among the states, to discuss these questions with its partners.

Mr. Eisenhower, for instance, recently put forward in one of his speeches the idea of pooling the efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States to combat such scourges of mankind as cancer, tuberculosis and malaria. We believe that one can agree with this. One could list many other questions, such as the struggle against poliomyelitis, locusts, glanders and foot-and-mouth disease. We are successfully co-operating with Iran and Afghanistan in combating locusts. There are many other matters regarding which, far from hindering co-operation, we are doing our utmost to extend it. Although not all these problems are acute or dangerous to our country, we are nevertheless ready to co-operate with countries where such problems are particularly pressing. We shall be pleased to pool our efforts with those of other countries in solving such problems.

From the speech on "Some Aspects of International Situation" made at the conference of front-rank workers in agriculture of the Byelorussian Republic on Jan. 22, 1958

Co-operation Leads to Consolidation of the Cause of Peace

It may safely be said that although certain circles in the imperialist countries are clinging frantically to the bankrupt "positions of strength" policy, the prospects for the relaxation of international tension and the development of economic co-operation and scientific and cultural exchanges between countries with different social systems have now become more favourable.

Take, for instance, the agreement on the development of cultural contacts concluded between the Soviet Union and the U. S. A. It is a big step forward. The socialist countries have made definite progress in the development of cultural contacts with the capitalist countries.

Indeed, every socialist country is doing its utmost to extend cultural relations with other countries, the Polish People's Republic among others, having done much in this direction. One can only welcome this development of co-operation, this strengthening of friendly ties between peoples, for it leads to better understanding and the consolidation of the cause of peace.

It is well known that the socialist countries have established economic ties with many capitalist countries. Recently, business circles in capitalist countries have been making more frequent statements in favour of the extension of these contacts. Today there are few people in the West who believe in the efficacy of the bankrupt policy of economically blockading the socialist countries.

The world socialist economy is able to produce everything needed for its further development, and no bans imposed by the ruling circles of certain countries on trade with the socialist countries can prevent us from continuing to advance as successfully as we are now doing.

If anyone stands to lose from these prohibitions, it is the business circles of the Western Powers. Their interests call for the extension of trade with the socialist countries. For our part, we also welcome the expansion of trade between the socialist and the capitalist countries.

The socialist countries have always stood for the all-around development of economic relations with all the

other countries. It goes without saying that these relations must be based on the strictest observance of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs.

From replies to questions put by Trybuna Ludu on March 10, 1958

Peaceful Co-Existence Is Hard Reality

We considered, and still consider, that ideological differences are in no way an obstacle to the development of mutually profitable trade between socialist and capitalist countries.

I would recall that even in the early 1920s many Western countries, because of economic expediency and despite ideological differences, established trade relations with the Soviet Union. Since then trade between the Soviet Uion and capitalist countries, except for certain relatively brief interruptions, has continued to develop steadily.

In 1957, for instance, our trade with capitalist countries increased (at comparable prices) approximately twofold as compared with 1938. But can this growth be considered adequate and corresponding to the interests of the development of world trade? No, it cannot. We are ready for a further extension of trade, but certain circles in the Western countries—those who are interested in the continuation of the cold war—are using the existing ideological differences as a pretext to justify their unwillingness to develop normal trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

If the principles of peaceful co-existence are adhered to, then no ideological differences, though they do of course exist, should prevent the development and broadening of mutually profitable economic ties. Peaceful co-existence is a hard reality whose significance in international relations is growing. Trade constitutes that sound and stable basis upon which co-existence between countries with different social and economic systems can successfully develop and be consolidated.

I think you will agree with me that trade has a more than economic significance. Trade is the most normal way of establishing good relations between countries. Trade and economic ties create a good basis for the consolidation of international political relations.

The Soviet Union today has trade treaty relations with 45 countries: with all the socialist countries, almost all the countries of Western Europe, including Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Greece, Sweden, etc., with the majority of Asian and African countries, including India, Indonesia, Japan, Iran, Afghanistan, Burma, the United Arab Republic, and many others. We also have trade agreements with two countries of the American continent—Canada and Argentina.

With a number of countries we have agreements which provide for the development of exchange on the basis of agreed lists of commodities for reciprocal deliveries.

Many Western countries are showing an interest in the development of trade with the Soviet Union on the basis of long-term agreements. That is why the Soviet Union has in recent years concluded long-term agreements on reciprocal deliveries with a number of capitalist countries, for instance, a five-year agreement with Finland and long-term agreements with Norway, Iceland and Denmark.

In 1957 alone we concluded such long-term agreements with France, Italy, Austria, Afghanistan and Iran. Negotiations are in progress on a long-term agreement between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany. All these agreements provide for a substantial increase in trade.

The United States of America is now the only Great Power and one of the few countries of the world with which the Soviet Union does not have trade treaty relations. If the Government of the United States expresses a desire to conclude a trade treaty or agreement with the USSR, I can assure you of a favourable response from the Soviet side.

We advocate the lifting of all restrictions and bans on trade between the capitalist and the socialist countries not only because we hope it would promote the establishment of confidence in the relations between all nations and bring about a relaxation of international tension, but also because discriminatory restrictions lead to uncertainty in commerce and mistrust between the partners in trade. Connected as you are with business circles, you should know full well how much confidence means in commerce and how adversely its absence affects the development of trade.

We are in favour of selling what we can sell and of buying what we want to buy, and we want our partners to be able to sell and buy what they want. And the things which either you or we cannot sell should not be a subject for reciprocal claims.

We were able to meet only on the 22nd of March. This is the day of spring. It would be gratifying if you could become the first swallows of spring in business relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, so that trade might develop on a more extensive scale and all the talk of military preparations and about who has more rockets, bombs and other means of annihilating people could stop.

The war preparations distress and horrify people. The nations do not want war. It would be much better if we adopted different attitudes in our relations, and talked about the number of machines and other goods you could sell us and the quantity of machines or other goods and raw materials you could buy from us. Is that a bad objective?

We are in favour of visits by more American manufacturers and businessmen whom we could acquaint with our production, and of visits to the U. S. A. by our workers in the field of industrial production. This would be useful for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. People are indeed tired of reports about rockets, hydrogen and atomic explosions, and bombers.

Our sincere desire is that your visit to our country—a visit by the representatives of the most far-sighted American business circles—should serve as a starting point for good and friendly relations with the United Sttaes of America. We could only welcome this.

From interview given to Eric Ridder, owner and publisher of Journal of Commerce, and its editor, Heinz Luedicke, March 22, 1958

Thursday: Part III—

'Meetings ... Will Lead to a Solution'

3

'Meetings . . . Will Lead to Solution'

Book Reviews

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Inquirer XX
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'Daring Search, Concerted Effort Needed in World'

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Part Three

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

BUT the fact is that the leaders who now stand at the helm of the leading NATO member-states refuse to take the road of peaceful co-existence, refuse to renounce the policy of cold war. This is the reason why the so greatly needed turning point in the development of international events towards the normalization of the international atmosphere has not as yet been reached.

However, we are now living not in the 18th, and not even in the 19th century, when some rulers or other could ignore the will of the peoples, although it must be said that even in those times that was far from safe to do. In our days hundreds of millions of people in all countries have found their way to active political life and hardly anyone would be able to ignore indefinitely the will of the peoples for peace.

Already at the present time the more far-sighted political leaders of the capitalist world have realized the need for radical changes in method and approach to the solution of international problems. True, assurances are also not rarely heard from those leaders of the Western Powers who shape the policy of military blocs of their peaceable intentions and readiness to settle international problems by negotiation. But real intentions are gauged, not by words, but by deeds. If we look at the policy of the Western Powers from this angle, we shall obtain a totally different picture.

From speech "The Resistance of Forces Obstructing Improvement of International Climate and Peaceful Co-existence" at Meeting of Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty, May 24, 1958

Daring Search Is Needed

We should like to hope that the leaders of the United States of America, for their part, might take a more sober view of things. A solution of the contradictions dividing the states of the East and the West does not lie in an arms race, but rather in negotiations between them. It is not sabre-rattling but meetings between responsible statesmen that will lead to a solution of controversial issues.

In the present circumstances, with the cold war outgrowths that have accumulated over the years making themselves felt literally at every point, a daring search and a concerted and determined effort are needed to secure a turn in international relations which the peoples desire, and to spare the world the nightmare of a war catastrophe.

It can hardly be disputed that only a conference of the most authoritative and plenipotentiary representatives of states can tackle this task. This is precisely why the Soviet Union, upon consulting all the socialist countries, made a proposal last December for a top-level East-West conference.

The Soviet Government has done everything in its power to clear the way to a conference at the summit and to create an atmosphere of confidence and businesslike cooperation.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated by deeds its peacefulness and its sincere desire to provide conditions for a firm and lasting peace. The Soviet Government, without awaiting an international agreement on disarmament, has unilaterally reduced its armed forces repeatedly in recent years.

In 1955 it reduced them by 640,000 men and in 1956-57 by another 1,200,000. At present, a further reduction,

by 300,000 is nearing completion, with considerable cuts effected in our troops temporarily stationed under existing agreements in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

Our country's armaments, military equipment and expenditures for defense have been reduced accordingly.

The other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization reduced their armed forces by a total of over 337,000 in the course of 1955-57.

We all give due recognition to the great contribution made to the maintenance of peace by the great Chinese People's Republic, which recently decided to withdraw the Chinese Volunteers from Korea. If the United States following the example of People's China withdrew its troops from South Korea and dismantled all its bases there, this would unquestionably help to strengthen peace in the Far East and to solve the Korean problem.

We say to the capitalist countries: Let us compete in the manufacture of goods and articles which the peoples need to make their life fuller and happier, let us compete in advancing the living standards and well-being of the peoples. And let the peoples themselves decide during this competition for the benefit of man which road coincides more with their interests.

The socialist states do not fear peaceful competition with the capitalist countries, for they are deeply confident of its outcome.

From speech "The Socialist Countries Are in Favour of Stopping Arms Race and Cold War" at Meeting of Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty, May 24, 1958.

People Desire to Live in Peace

All nations desire to live in peace and friendship and wish to be delivered, once and for all, from fears preying upon the minds of their people for their future and that of their dear ones. They wish to bring about a situation in which the vast sums now being spent on armaments could be used for the good of mankind, to raise their living standards, to develop the national economy and culture, and so on. Such conditions can be secured only by gradually achieving normal relations between states, and this requires, above all, the settlement of those questions which hinder an understanding between states.

What are these issues? Frankly speaking, this involves problems resulting from the Western Powers' pursuance of the policy of cold war and "positions of strength." At the present time the best way to deal with questions which are ripe for settlement is through a conference of leading statesmen, that is to say, a summit conference. We are convinced that, given the desire on the part of both sides, such a conference could discover ways of solving urgent international problems.

From replies to questions put by John Waters, editor of the Melbourne Herald, June 11, 1958.

Mutually Beneficial Basis Must Be Found

Our Government has recently received from large

firms in Western countries many offers to deliver equipment for the Soviet Union's chemical industry. Such proposals, for instance, have been received from industrialists in West Germany, Britain, France and the United States. We are now studying all these offers with a view to concluding satisfactory contracts.

Here we are really acting on the basis of mutual benefit. The capitalists enter into business contacts only when it is to their advantage. We, for our part, want to do business with capitalist firms, which is advantageous to our country. So it is necessary to find a basis which is mutually beneficial to both parties and then sign business contracts.

The capitalist businessmen must be ensured a legitimate percentage of profit. Here we cannot count on friendly, unselfish assistance. There is no capitalist who would not strive to obtain bigger returns, to profit from any business transaction.

We have proposed to the Government of the United States that an agreement be concluded for the delivery of chemical equipment to our country and that appropriate credits be granted in this connection. But so far we have received no reply from the United States. It is apparently very difficult for the United States Government to reply to our proposals. But we are in no hurry about this—we shall wait. Furthermore, if we do wait, that does not mean we are doing nothing. We are waiting for an answer, but we ourselves are working on the problem of speeding up the development of our chemical industry with our own resources.

From speech at the meeting held in the Palace of Culture of the Bitterfield Electro-Chemical Works during the stay in the German Democratic Republic of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the 5th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, July 9, 1958

What Is In the Way to Relaxation Of International Tension

The Soviet Government has recently published its proposals on the questions being put forward for consideration by a conference of Heads of Government. The Soviet Government is again proposing a discussion on the more important international problems which are ripe for solution and which, given the good will of all parties, can already be settled at the present time.

But how are the Western Powers responding to the peace-moves of the Soviet Union? What practical con-

tribution have they made to ease international tension?

Unfortunately it must be said that the attitude adopted by the Western Powers by no means provides evidence of their readiness to help create a favourable atmosphere for a summit meeting.

The flights of American planes, loaded with hydrogen bombs, towards the frontiers of the Soviet Union, the policy of nuclear arms race, the arming of the West German Bundeswehr with atomic weapons, the stubborn refusal to follow the USSR's example in ending tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the creation of atomic and rocket bases aimed against the socialist countries—all this hinders the preparation of a summit conference and prevents the easing of international tension.

The Western Powers are dragging out such issues as cannot be settled, because the conditions are not yet ripe, or such as do not at all come within the competence of a summit meeting.

From speech at the 5th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, July 11, 1958

Peaceful and Tranquil Life Must Be Won for People

What makes us interested in negotiations with the Western Powers?

It would be futile to look for reasons in the situation within the socialist camp. Our camp is homogeneous and united as never before. We discuss our internal matters in our own fraternal circle, without outsiders. We are well able to solve all matters helping to consolidate further the socialist states and to expedite the development of their economy and culture. We have no difficulties in that domain, nor do we foresee any.

It would also be futile to look for reasons for our interest in negotiations with the Western Powers in the internal situation of the Soviet Union. That is simply absurd. The stability of our international position is based on the close solidarity of our peoples, the steady development of our economy, science, technology and culture.

The weight of the three artificial earth satellites placed in orbit by the Soviet Union is a symbol of our country's weight in international affairs. Yet this is only a beginning. The Soviet giant circling our planet is only a pathfinder blazing the trail for still greater successes of Soviet science and technology.

The Soviet Union's interest in negotiating with the Western Powers is not to be explained by internal reasons or our international position, but by human, universal considerations, by the fact that we stand firmly for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems. We want to remove the danger of a destructive war, to deliver the people from constant fear of a new military conflict, and to win them a peaceful and tranquil life.

From speech at Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting of Moscow working people, July 12, 1958

Friday: Part IV—'U.S.S.R. Opposes Colonialization'

4

'Soviet Union Opposes Colonialism'

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'No Privileges Are Sought by Socialist Camp'

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Part Four

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

BOURGEOIS ideologists assert that the formation and strengthening of the socialist camp restricts the independence and national sovereignty of the countries that belong to it. The entire practice of the development of co-operation among the socialist countries since the world socialist system was formed, convincingly shows that it is precisely socialism that brings to the peoples genuine state independence.

The socialist camp is a voluntary union of equal and sovereign states, in which no one seeks or strives for any special rights, privileges or advantages for himself. It goes without saying that each socialist country independently decides the question of the forms of its cooperation with the other socialist countries. There is not and cannot be any compulsion in this matter.

But is it possible for the sake of victory of socialism, to make full use of the rich possibilities possessed by the socialist countries, if each of them acts alone and "stews in its own juice," so to speak? Is it possible, in the present international conditions, to ensure the reliable defense of the gains of socialism, if the socialist countries act in an uncoordinated way? Of course not.

If is only the unity of the socialist countries that ensures the maximum utilization of the advantages of the world socialist system and enhances its strength and might in the struggle to prevent a new war, and in the economic competition with capitalism. Life has convincingly demonstrated that the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist camp, far from infringing the national interests of any of these countries, is a reliable guarantee of their national independence and sovereignty.

The Communist and Workers' Parties unanimously agree that only the unity of the socialist countries and the strengthening of all-round cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance based on the great principles of proletarian internationalism ensure the common advance of the socialist economy and the raising of the formerly backward countries to the level of the advanced ones, and make it possible to abolish the existing inequality in economic and cultural development which they have inherited from the past.

The cohesion of the countries of the socialist camp is ensured, above all, by the unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties—a unity based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, tried and tested by the experience of history. By creatively applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism, each party works out the most expedient concrete forms for embodying these principles in the conditions of its own country, and thereby makes its contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction, to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

From speech at the 7th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on June 3, 1958

The Soviet Union Is An Irreconcilable Opponent of the Shameful System Of Colonialism

Today, we see how more than 1500 million people in Africa and Asia have taken the road of independence. In some places the colonial Powers, forced under pressure of the national-liberation movement to recognize the for-

nal independence of one or another country, still retain a strong economic grip on them. But this will not be the case for long.

Having attained political independence, these young countries are beginning to build their own economies, enhancing their economic independence of the foreign monopolies. True, this process is taking place not without struggle and not without difficulties, but ultimately these countries will triumph over the difficulties.

The Soviet Union deeply sympathizes with all the nations striving to win and uphold their independence. And these nations can rest assured that the Soviet Union, without any meddling in their internal affairs, without stipulating any conditions will help them to strengthen the independence for which they fought so hard.

In the economic sphere, for example, they no longer need bow before their former enslavers. They can now get industrial plant, machinery and technical documents in mutually favourable conditions from the socialist countries. Our country has already extended disinterested help to the Afro-Asian nations in developing their economies and culture, and, what is more, help without any political or military strings.

From replies to Manuel Mejido, correspondent of the Mexican newspaper Excelsior, on Feb. 21, 1958.

* * *

THE Soviet Union is an irreconcilable opponent of the shameful system of colonialism and gives support to all peoples who are fighting for their national liberation, for the strengthening of their national independence. We know with what difficulty the new is born. The old forces not only do not want to recognize the new, but do everything possible to nip it in the bud.

The Great October Socialist Revolution struck a powerful blow at the entire system of imperialism and colonialism. The past 40 years have seen tremendous changes throughout the world. The defeat of the aggressors in the Second World War, the victory of the People's Liberation Revolution in China, the formation of a whole group of socialist states in Europe and Asia—all this dealt another crushing blow at imperialism. One colonial empire after another began to tumble down, and more and more independent states are emerging in the world.

The Soviet people rejoice at the liberation of the peoples of Asia and Africa from the yoke of colonialism. We, for our part, are ready to do everything to facilitate the complete liberation of the colonial and dependent countries.

While establishing friendly relations with other countries, we have never forced on them, nor do we want to force on them, our system of government, nor do we aim to derive privileges or any special material benefits.

Our people are used to earning their own living; we respect the labour of all peoples and believe that every man and woman and all nations have the right to dispose of the fruits of their work and of the wealth of their country.

From speech at the meeting of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic on May 15, 1958.

The Colonialist Policy of Imperialists Is Tottering and Breaking Up

These are good times in which we are living. As during a great spring flood, the ice is now breaking up, everything is blossoming, everything is moving ahead in its historical development. The age-old ice of the colonial regime also has cracked and is breaking up before our eyes in quite a number of countries. The peoples are casting off, and are breaking the chains of colonialism.

In vain are the efforts of those who would like to curb the liberation struggle of the peoples who have risen against age-old colonial oppression. As the spring waters break the winter ice on frozen rivers, so the peoples of the colonial countries and imperialist dependencies are breaking the hateful order established in their countries by alien enslavers. The colonialist policy of the imperialists is tottering and breaking up and this drives them to violent fury.

We revolutionaries, followers of Marx, Engels and

Lenin, rejoice that the colonial peoples have risen in resolute struggle against their oppressors, against the colonialists and that they wish to be masters of their own destiny. We hail their movement, sympathize with them in their liberation struggle and want to do everything to help them achieve their legitimate and noble aim—the liberation of their countries and national independence. We wish the peoples of these countries to be masters of their own national wealth, that these peoples ensure for themselves a state structure in their own countries dictated by their national interests.

The Arab peoples who have risen in resolute struggle against imperialism are waging this struggle not under the Marxist banner, but under the colours of the national liberation movement. How they will order their life afterwards is their own affair. We greet them as they are today —fighters against colonialism, against imperialism, who demand that the jackboots of the alien invader should not trample upon their soil.

From speech at embassy reception of the Polish Republic of the 14th anniversary of the Day of National Renascence on July 22, 1958

The Colonialists Will Surely Fail To Halt This Struggle

The struggle for liberation from colonial dependence is a matter of life and death for the colonial peoples. But those who are accustomed to being colonialists do not want to understand that at all. Moreover, at times it is not understood even by people who consider themselves progressive and free-thinking, and who condemn violence. They have become accustomed to a situation in which the imperialists of this or that Western state lord it over a number of countries of Asia, Africa and South America by virtue of being more "developed and highly civilized," as if destined to fulfill a "noble mission," to "bring civilization and culture" to the peoples of underdeveloped countries.

Such explanations are untenable. There are no arguments, nor can there be, to justify the preservation and continuation of the policy of colonialism.

And today, when people boast that in Britain and in some other Western countries the standard of living is higher than in other countries, we must not forget at whose expense this has been achieved. It became possible at the expense of the millions of people who were sacrificed to attain that high level.

How many millions have died and are still dying today in colonial countries so that colonialists may be able to make huge fortunes out of the blood, poverty and suffering of the peoples? It is not civilization and culture that the colonialists bring to the countries dependent upon them, but oppression, violence, poverty, backwardness and enslavement.

* * *

THE imperialists who extract oil and other wealth, practically for nothing, from the colonial and dependent countries, ignore the fact that owing to this, millions upon millions of people—children and adults—perish in those countries. This does not disturb them in the least. They say that the Asian and African peoples have always lived in greater poverty, and fared worse than the population in the Western countries.

Can the peoples of Asia and Africa reconcile themselves to such prospects? They are fighting, and will continue to fight, for their independence, for the right to dispose of their countries' wealth themselves. The peoples of Asia and Africa are waging a determined struggle for the national independence of their countries. The colonialists will not be able to halt this struggle. It began despite the wishes of the colonialists and it will reach a successful conclusion.

As for relations between the socialist countries, on the one hand, and the former colonial countries and the colonial countries which are liberating themselves, on the other, here there is complete clarity. It is necessary to strengthen in every way the relations between these countries, both along governmental lines and along social lines: To exchange delegations, to render each other assistance in economic and cultural matters and in the development of industry.

Economically highly developed countries should help the underdeveloped countries to enable the peoples of those countries to utilize the available possibilities for promoting their economy, culture and science and for raising the standard of living of the population. I think that relations of just such a kind are developing at the present time. In the future, too, they should develop in the same direction.

I believe that all socialist countries understand their

role precisely in the following way: To help one another, to help the socialist countries, and at the same time also to help the countries which are throwing off, or have already thrown off, the colonial yoke; not to interfere in the internal affairs of those countries, but to help them in their development, in the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty.

* * *

ACCORDINGLY, it is always necessary to be guided by the well-known Five Principles which are now recognized by many countries: Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in one another's affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation. Such a development of relations provides the only correct way. It will promote the strengthening of the forces of progress, the strengthening of friendly relations between countries, and, consequently, it will help to ensure lasting peace.

As for my wishes for the Indian people, they have always been, and they remain, most sincere and open-hearted. First of all I heartily wish that the people of India may enjoy all the fruits of the independence India has won in her struggle against the colonialists. It is our wish that India may develop her economy, because independence can only be retained when the national economy is developed to a high level, making it possible to provide abundantly for the needs of the people.

If we do not achieve a solution to the problem of universal disarmament, a country must possess the means to defend its freedom and independence.

If colonialists were to attempt to re-establish their colonial domination in your country, you would not tolerate that, would you? In order to retain the national independence which many countries have now achieved, after having driven out the colonialists, they should develop their national economy in every possible way.

From interview with Indian journalists, July 29, 1958.

We Are in Favour of Real Economic Assistance

The press in Western states devoted much space to the need for rendering economic aid to underdeveloped countries. We are in favour of such assistance. Let us compete in this field. But such aid must be rendered as to enable the country assisted to really develop its economy and to rid itself of dependence on economically stronger countries, actually ensuring its independence. It is precisely such assistance that the underdeveloped countries need.

If underdeveloped countries are to be helped, this must be done in a way to enable them to increase their economic potential, in order to strengthen these states, and help them stand on their own feet. But the imperialists cannot accept this because it contradicts the essence of imperialism.

The imperialists have pumped tremendous wealth out of the colonial and dependent countries. Let them return at least a portion of what they have plundered. They are under obligation to do this.

Our country has taken no hand in colonial plunder. From the moment Soviet power was proclaimed Lenin declared that our state was vigorously opposed to the imperialist colonial policy, the enslavement and oppression of some countries by others. And our state has undeviatingly carried out and will continue to carry out such a policy.

As for the Soviet Union, it has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestedly, by lending direct assistance. We come to terms on an honest basis with those countries which need such assistance. As everyone can see, our assistance therefore fundamentally differs from that "aid" which the imperialists are rendering underdeveloped countries.

There is no force on earth which could halt the movement of the peoples fighting for their independence, for their liberation.

From speech at reception by Vice President of the United Arab Republic, Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, on Oct. 21, 1958

Saturday: Part V—'Ready to Agree to Disarmament'

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'Ready to Agree to Disarm ament'

Book Reviews

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Inquirer XX
EDITOR: WALTER H. ANNENBERG

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EDITOR: MELVILLE F. FERGUSON

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EDITOR: J. RAY HUNT

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9-9-59 Philadelphia Enquirer
Routing Slip

'Why Not Go From Words to Deeds?' He Asks

The Inquirer presents today the fifth part of selected portions of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future," from Nikita S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism," as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and what his aims are. Publication in our columns does not in any way constitute approval or confirmation of his views. *Copyright, 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Triangle Publications, Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev. All authorized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.*

Part Five

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

WE ARE ready to agree to the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to a complete disarmament, to a complete withdrawal of troops and the closing-down of foreign bases on the territories of other states. We know that our partners are not prepared for such a solution and for this reason we have proposed that these problems be solved gradually by stages. As regards the stage our partners are ready to go to, you must ask them; we do not know. As for us, we are prepared to discuss and solve disarmament problems in their broadest aspect.

To make my point more clear I would say the following: The doctors at first treat a man emaciated by a grave illness gradually and prescribe food for him in small doses. If more were given the patient, it might kill him. And so we want to begin disarmament not with a full dose, although we are prepared even for a full dose. I have said already that the Western Powers have shown great distrust of us and we, too, do not trust them in everything. And so, in order not to wreck something of great and vital importance to mankind—disarmament—we suggest beginning not with a cardinal but with a gradual solution of disarmament problems, beginning with what offers hope, inspires confidence. Thus, step by step, gradually, it would be possible to reach the main goal, that is, the full solution of the problem.

From interview given to A. McDonald, Foreign Editor of The London Times, on Jan. 13, 1958.

It Is Necessary to Go From Words to Deeds

We have often declared and here again declare that the Soviet Union is most sincerely striving to do everything that lies within its power to avert events which can lead to atomic war, the consequences of which will be catastrophic for all countries.

Thus, so far as the desire to avert the danger of atomic war is concerned, our positions seemingly coincide. What, then, is the matter? Why not go from words to deeds, and make it possible for the peoples to breathe, freed from the danger of a new world conflagration which hangs over them like the sword of Damocles? Why not enable the world—to quote your good words, Professor Russell—"to live again in a noonday brightness of hope"?

The Soviet Union is ready to settle the disarmament problem as quickly as is practically possible in the interests of peace and security of the peoples. We have supported and still do support a fundamental solution of the disarmament problem; we have been and still are in favour of the complete and unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the ending of their production and testing, the destruction of all existing stockpiles, and a substantial reduction in armed forces, armaments and military expenditures—all with the establishment of reasonable international control.

It is not we who want to hold things up. However, as you know, due to certain considerations, the Western Powers, and above all the U.S.A., are evading a solution of the disarmament problem. If the Western Powers are not ready to accept a maximum programme, then we have suggested a minimum programme, in the belief that it is very important to make a first step, in order that they to solve one problem after another, until finally that d

the peoples long for will be reached, the day when war as a means of solving international problems will be excluded.

We say: Let us act, let us impose a strict prohibition on atomic and hydrogen weapons, immediately cease testing these weapons and establish reasonable controls. Let us come to an agreement on conditions which do not trespass on the interests of the parties concerned, which do not strengthen some and weaken others, on conditions which would not lead to states losing their independence and sovereignty, whichever system they may belong to, and on conditions which would not offer advantages to some countries to the detriment of others.

The time is ripe and, before the opportunity is lost, the Soviet Union calls on the Western Powers. It is time to go over from words to deeds, we must act on the basis of equal rights, without dictation—not from a "position of strength," but from a position of reason.

It is well known that modern armaments and atomic and hydrogen bombs will be exceptionally dangerous in wartime not only for the two belligerent states in terms of outright devastation and destruction of human beings; they will also be deadly for states wishing to stand aside from military operations, since the poisoned soil, air, food, etc., will cause terrible torments and the slow annihilation of millions of people. There is in the world today an enormous quantity of atom and hydrogen bombs. According to the scientists' calculations, if they were all to be exploded simultaneously, the existence of almost every living thing on earth would be threatened.

Isn't it, therefore, time to think again, to end this duel of words, to eliminate the cold war, which was not begun by the peace-loving peoples, and turn to concrete negotiations in order, in a businesslike atmosphere, paying heed to each other's interests, patiently to advance step by step towards the solution of pressing urgent International problems, including that of disarmament? And for this there is no need for either the Soviet Union or the United States of America to renounce its own ideology.

From the letter to Bertrand Russel

Peaceful Co-existence or War

One need not be a scientist or military man to understand that another war—should any criminal force start it—would be calamity to all mankind. We share this planet with the capitalist countries, and it is better that there should be no war. We do not say this from weakness. We believe firmly that if there is a military conflict, the socialist system will win out, while the capitalist system will fail to survive the terrible ordeal. But Communists do not want their ideas to triumph at the price of tens of millions of human lives. The socialist countries do not wish to force their system on any nation.

We are deeply convinced that the advantages of socialism will unfold most effectively in peaceful competition with capitalism. The Soviet Union offers the capitalist countries to compete in raising living standards rather than in the arms race, in building dwellings and schools, rather than military bases and rocket ramps; in extending reciprocal trade and cultural exchanges rather than in the cold war.

In our time there is no other sensible policy but that of peaceful co-existence—a policy of reasonable compromise which does not place any country at an advantage and ensures the security of each state.

Today, the question stands thus: Either peaceful co-existence, or war.

From speech at the meeting in Budapest in celebration of the 13th Anniversary of Hungary's Liberation on April 3, 1958

The Disarmament Problem Is a Knotty One, But We Shall Not Lose Hope

The Soviet Union has made many constructive moves in the struggle to ease international tension. But so far we cannot be too hopeful, because the opposite side is twisting and turning all the time and is throwing up more and more new obstacles to the settlement of the paramount question of the present day—the problem of disarmament.

We have already taken the well-known decision to end unilaterally the testing of nuclear weapons and we have called on the United States and Britain to follow suit. But we are told: Control is needed. All well and good—we agreed. But we are again told in reply: 'No, something more is still needed.'

The matter is very simple. The Western Powers do not want to attain agreement and therefore seek to make such conditions as are impossible to carry out.

The question is utterly clear. The scientists of the entire world say that you cannot keep atomic and hydrogen explosions secret and that with existing technical means they are bound to be detected. Yet U. S. statesmen continued to claim that such explosions could be kept secret. However, they were forced by incontestable scientific information to admit that this could not be done. Now they again say that it is possible to carry out nuclear explosions in secret. As you see, they chop and change at every turn.

The disarmament problem is a knotty one. But we shall not lose hope. Our course in the struggle for peace, for disarmament, for a ban on nuclear weapons is crystal clear. All we have to say to the gentlemen who are against abolishing the cold war: We have plenty of patience. And it is of no avail to use pressure and intimidation in discussions with us. You will squeeze nothing out of us. We don't want war and we shall do everything to prevent it from breaking out. But we shall keep prepared for war.

From speech at the Moscow meeting on return of Party and Government Delegation of the U.S.S.R. from Hungarian People's Republic on April 10, 1958.

Soviet Union Is Ready at Any Time To Sign a Disarmament Agreement

If we were to enumerate all the Soviet proposals on disarmament, this enumeration would, in effect, be an indictment of the Western Powers, which, each time the Soviet Union has made a proposal meeting the Western position half-way, have sought various pretexts for not accepting it.

The Soviet Union is ready at any time to sign an agreement on banning atomic and hydrogen weapons and on disarmament. We are ready to conclude a comprehensive agreement and agreements on individual aspects of the disarmament problem. Yet neither of these two approaches suits the Western Powers. Even their own proposals do not suit them as soon as the Soviet Union agrees to them.

The Soviet Union is known to have proposed at one time the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and end to their manufacture, their removal from national armaments and the liquidation of all stockpiles of these weapons. Moreover, the Soviet Union's proposal provided for the implementation of these measures under corresponding effective and reasonable controls. However, this proposal did not meet with support from the Western Powers.

We have repeatedly proposed to the Western Powers that unilateral disarmament measures be taken, but they have refused to do this as well. Now we have offered them another opportunity to take a real step towards reaching a disarmament agreement and ensuring international security: to unilaterally end the tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The Soviet Union is known to have already taken this step. But we have run against a blank wall again. The two other powers possessing nuclear weapons—the United States and Britain—remain stubbornly opposed to this.

Nevertheless, we shall continue to be patient and persistent in our efforts to solve the disarmament problem and to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons. We believe that sooner or later the Western Powers will be compelled to agree to a solution of the disarmament problem because all the peoples want this and because it is the only way to save the world from the horrors of a new war.

From replies to questions put by Greek newspaper publisher Lambrakis.

Socialist Countries Do Not Need War

The governing circles of the imperialist powers aim their policy against peaceful co-existence. There are statesmen in the capitalist countries who deny the need of peaceful co-existence. But what does that mean? It means going to war. There is no other alternative.

We do not need war. The socialist countries are growing, rapidly developing countries. They are young, sound and strong, and the future inevitably belongs to the young, the growing. We need peace to build the new society. Our countries have all the requisites for it.

Like a grievously sick man prepared to do anything to prolong his life, capitalism, too, fatally ill as it is, seeks salvation in such things as the armaments race, war preparations, hydrogen bombs, and military blocs, hoping thereby to checkrein the development of socialism and prolong its own existence.

Certain in the triumph of socialism, certain that the future belongs to it, we resolutely oppose the cold war. Socialism does not need atomic or hydrogen bombs to assert itself. Like sound seed thrown on good earth, socialism is yielding abundant fruit. And this causes joy to millions of people all over the world.

Why are the imperialists reluctant to negotiate with us and reach an agreement? They fear that an agreement with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries would knock the bottom out of the imperialist propaganda about the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp wanting to conquer the whole world by force of arms.

If they acknowledge that the so-called "Communist danger" is non-existent, they will have to acknowledge the principle of peaceful co-existence of the two systems, and to accept the existence of the socialist countries. In that case the entire system of aggressive pacts which they built up—NATO, SEATO, the Baghdad Pact, etc.—will begin to crumble. The fable of a "Communist danger" is something like a main thread knitting together the system of military pacts. Speaking figuratively, that system is reminiscent of a knitted article. Pull a single thread out of it and it runs until it becomes a shapeless mass of thread.

* * *

ONE of the key issues now troubling world opinion is that of disarmament.

As before, the Soviet Union is consistently calling for decisive steps in that sphere. As you know, all our efforts have until now unfortunately failed to yield the desired results.

Western statesmen are resorting to a multitude of diverse manoeuvres to check disarmament, to lead it into a blind alley, and to torpedo it. What they like most is to talk about control. They seek to replace disarmament talk with talk about control and insist that control should precede disarmament. First control—then disarmament. First control—then easing international tension. First control—then mutual confidence. Such, in a nutshell, are their tactics.

But it is an absurd approach, because mutual control is an act of great trust. What does control mean? To permit one state to enforce all-round control within another means opening all one's doors to the other party, to admit its inspectors and controllers to places considered sacred by one's people.

In every church, at least in every Orthodox church, there is a spot in the altar which only a priest may tread. Others, even pious people, are not supposed to go there. Each country likewise has its altar, its sacred spots which it does not even show to all its friends, or shows to just its closest friends—those who have won its trust. I am deliberately using clerical terms here, because our Western partners like to refer to the Bible and to seek cover behind the Scriptures.

It would seem clear that we should first establish at least a modicum of mutual trust and then proceed gradually to control and inspection. That would be the natural approach while our partners are setting the question on its head. No, they say, admit us first to your Communist altar, and with time we'll see whether or not you ought to be trusted, and whether or not it is worthwhile reducing armaments.

Is it possible in present international circumstances, when even a modicum of trust is lacking, to speak in earnest about installing all-around control and inspection as a first step? Those who put matters that way only reveal themselves in their true colours and show that they have no intention of speaking in earnest about disarmament, or confidence, or control.

If the attempt is made to establish control without confidence, it will not be control but an act of intelligence with the object of locating the adversary's vulnerable points for an aggression. Since we have no thought of aggression, we have no need of such "control."

We shall never relinquish the right to guard our security. Nor do we deny this legitimate right to others. That is why we say: Let us not begin with control, keep out of other countries' altars until you have first proved that you may be trusted, that you will not desecrate their sanctity and will not strive to violate the laws of the country which you want to inspect.

But when numerous politicians in the United States openly urge war against the Soviet Union, when they pronounce spiteful speeches against our country, and follow this up with proposals about inspecting Soviet territory, it sounds, in effect, like a provocation.

We declare once again that the Soviet Union favours control and inspection. Our proposals about establishing control posts to prevent sudden attack, mainly on railway junctions, highways and ports, are well known. Furthermore, we have proposed air inspection 800 kilometres both sides of the line dividing our troops and Western troops in Germany and over a part of Soviet territory in the Far East and a corresponding part of U. S. territory. The Soviet Government has proposed that experts should work out practical measures to eliminate all possibilities of sudden attack.

As confidence gradually develops between states we shall be ready to agree to further measures of control. And as soon as there is complete trust between ourselves and the Western Powers, as soon as we see that nothing is being conspired against our country and against world peace, we shall be ready to open all doors and to show everything we have. But as long as these conditions are lacking, we do not intend, and have no right to intend, risking the security of the socialist countries.

From the speech at Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting of Moscow working people, July 12, 1958.

Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Is Only Way Out of Deadlock

The peoples are tired of the cold war. Fear of the possibility of a devastating war is preventing them from working normally. People cannot live in peace if their efforts are senselessly wasted on the production of instruments of annihilation. People are not secure as long as there is the possibility that imperialist provocateurs of some kind will risk starting war.

Is much required in the present tense conditions and with the existing suspicions, for the "accidental" appearance of a foreign plane, for a bomb, "accidentally" dropped by it, to cause a military conflict which may turn into a general war?

Strange as it may seem, there are some persons in official positions in the United States and Britain who are trying to prove that flights of bombers carrying hydrogen bombs are necessary. The more planes with hydrogen weapons are flying in the air, the less the room that is left for the doves of peace and the more for the machinations of the demon of war.

The level of armaments in some countries is now at such a stage that a moment is evidently coming—perhaps it has already come—when these countries themselves, irrespective of whether an agreement on discontinuing the manufacture of atom and hydrogen bombs is reached or not, will have to say: "Enough!"

In the past obsolete weapons and military equipment were replaced as new models were developed, but today, evidently, a stage has been reached in which it is difficult to invent a more powerful weapon than the hydrogen bomb, since there are no limits to its power. It is not by chance that scientists—so far timidly, it is true—are expressing the opinion that if the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons are exploded, this can poison the atmosphere of the entire world.

The appalling consequences of nuclear weapons for all mankind are realized not only by scientists but also by the broadest sections of the public, by hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world.

They are increasingly demanding of the governments, and above all of the governments of the countries possessing nuclear weapons, that an end be put to the tests of these weapons. Common sense suggests to the people the only way out of the deadlock on the disarmament problem. And this way out lies in the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons.

We are obviously approaching a time when governments, if they want to retain their bonds with the people, will no longer be able to turn a deaf ear to this universal demand of our times, and, even if they do not reach an agreement among themselves, they will be compelled unilaterally to discontinue the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

From speech at a meeting of the electors of Kalinin constituency, Moscow, on March 14, 1958.

Let Us Stop Testing from Today!

Loyal to its policy of peace, the Soviet Union has lately made many new constructive proposals and taken a number of steps internationally designed to relieve tension, stop the armaments race, and prohibit nuclear weapons.

You know that a few days ago the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the decision for our country to unilaterally discontinue experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR had called on the United States and Britain to follow suit.

We urge our partners to stop testing! Let us, as from today, make no more explosions of hydrogen and atomic bombs, and stop contaminating the atmosphere with radioactive fall-out.

On behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet Government, I address myself to the President of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Macmillan: Follow the example set by the Soviet Union and thereby show your good will. It would make mankind happy. It would be a noble action that would live through the ages. We regard a stop to nuclear testing as a first step towards complete disarmament, towards creating conditions for lasting world peace, as a step towards peaceful co-existence, peaceful competition between the two systems. The settlement of this vitally important question would facilitate the solution also of other urgent international problems.

From speech at a mass meeting in Budapest during the stay of the Soviet Party and Government Delegation in Hungary, April 4, 1958.

We Stand Firmly for Peace

Our principal weapon is Marxism-Leninism. We shall defeat the capitalist world by using this powerful ideological weapon, rather than the hydrogen bomb. We produced the hydrogen bomb with the sole object of cooling the ambitions of some excessively zealous politicians and generals in the capitalist countries.

After all, living among wolves one must have the means to let them know how dangerous it is for them to show their fangs. We have no wish to attack anyone. But we do not want to be simpletons who can be taken barehanded. Now we cannot be taken with gloved hands, let alone barehanded!

The Soviet state, like all socialist countries, is a peaceful state. We adhere steadfastly to the Leninist principle of foreign policy. We stand firmly for peace, for the prohibition of atomic weapons, for disarmament. We are ready today to sign a treaty and end nuclear tests for all time, but this must be done in good faith, with our Western partners displaying as conscientious an attitude as we are towards solving this problem.

However, the ruling circles of the Western Powers, particularly the United States, do not agree to that. Everybody knows that the Soviet Government has unilaterally ended nuclear tests and urged the governments of the United States and Britain to follow suit. When we declared that we would do no more testing, they did not accept our proposal and stepped up their tests. Months went by, but the United States and Britain gave no thought to discontinuing tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs. Not to be at a disadvantage, in an unequal position, we had no other alternative but to resume our tests.

From the speech at Baltic Works meeting during stay in Leningrad of Polish People's Republic Delegation, Nov. 3, 19

The Nuclear Arming of West Germany Is a Fatal Course

Those who advocate arming the Bundeswehr with nuclear and rocket weapons are trying to present matters as if the measures they are taking in this direction are necessary to protect the Federal Republic of Germany from some "threat" coming from the East, and as if these might ensure the security of the Federal Republic. It is not difficult to see that these allegations, to say the least, have nothing in common with the truth.

The talk about a "threat" from the Soviet Union is a deception, and its purpose is to justify measures aimed at drawing the Federal Republic into the atomic and rocket race and to stir up hatred against the Soviet Union among the West German population.

The Soviet Union has never waged any aggressive wars—such wars are foreign to the very nature of our state. The USSR does not intend, and never has intended, to attack either the Federal Republic of Germany or any other state. The threat of "local attacks" on the Federal Republic by the Soviet Union, with which the Federal Republic's Defence Minister Strauss recently tried to scare the West German population, is an absurd fabrication invented to meet the needs of revenge seekers and militarists. West Germany as a state would undoubtedly stand to gain and would earn the confidence of neighbouring peoples if it called to order the ill-starred strategists in the Federal Republic who continue to slander peace-loving nations and foment revanchist passions among the German population.

The Soviet Government fully shares the opinion of West German circles who maintain that nuclear weapons cannot serve as a means of ensuring the security of the Federal Republic of Germany, and that arming the Bundeswehr with these weapons, and stationing these weapons on West German territory, threaten to destroy the Federal Republic of Germany and spell death for millions upon millions of Germans, since all these measures are pushing West Germany further and further along the road of war preparations.

Only politically blind and ignorant people can fail to see the horrible holocaust being prepared for the Federal Republic of Germany by those who are shaping the present military and political course of this state.

We get the impression that those who advocate the nuclear arming of the Federal Republic either do not realize to the full the danger to which they are exposing the West German population or are doing this deliberately.

In either case they are committing a crime by pushing the Federal Republic of Germany along a fatal course.

From replies to questions put by Hans Kempski, chief correspondent of Suddeutsche Zeitung, German Federal Republi

Sunday: Part VI—'The German Question: 2 States Exist'

'German Question . . . 2 States Exist'

Book Reviews

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Routing Slip

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'A Peace Treaty Is Fundamental To Settlement'

The Inquirer presents today the sixth part of selected portions of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future," from Nikita S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism," as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and what his aims are. Publication in our columns does not in any way constitute approval or confirmation of his views. Copyright, 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Triangle Publications, Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev. All authorized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.

Part Six

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

NOW let us turn to the German question. As soon as the desirability of a summit conference is mentioned, the governing circles of certain Western Powers consider it necessary to push the so-called German question into the foreground and demand that precisely this issue be discussed by an international conference.

But what is the German question in present-day conditions? It is, above all, the question of relations between the two sovereign states with different social systems now existing on German soil. It is the problem of contact, rapprochement and unification in one form or another of the two states, with the aim of restoring the national unity of Germany as a single peaceful and democratic state.

The Soviet Union has more than once set out its views on this question, declaring that the German question can be solved only by the German people themselves. The Soviet Union, for its part, will do everything to help the reunification of Germany.

On what basis must such reunification be effected? I think that the Germans themselves will decide this matter. Obviously Herr Adenauer will not want the economy of West Germany to be rebuilt along socialist lines. It is also obvious that the working people of the German Democratic Republic will not want to abolish their socialist gains and will not agree to restore capitalism. Therefore it is necessary to recognize the historical fact that two states with different social systems exist in Germany—the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. With the aim of peacefully unifying the country, the Government of the German Democratic Republic has made a reasonable proposal first to create a German confederation, which would be a union by treaty of two sovereign states, in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions.

From speech, "Some Aspects of International Situation" at conference of front-rank workers in agriculture of the Byelorussian Republic, Jan. 22, 1958.

Peace Treaty Is Fundamental To Settlement of German Problem

We are aware that the problem of a peace treaty profoundly agitates the minds of Germans. And that is understandable. More than 12 years have elapsed since the end of the Second World War, but the German people are still without a peace treaty which would write finis to the war and its consequences. The problem of a peace treaty is the problem of restoring Germany's complete sovereignty and independence, the problem of its frontiers and of the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory. It is therefore natural that no ersatz agreements, such as the Paris Agreements, can take the place of a peace treaty. Such decisions can only be of a transitory nature, because they do not spring from the national interests of the two German states and are in direct conflict with the interests of the security of a number of states, above all, those that took part in the war against Hitler Germany.

But it is one thing to end the state of war with Germany, which has also been done by the Soviet Government in view of the Western Powers' opposition to the conclu-

sion of a peace treaty with Germany, and another to conclude a peace treaty, which defines the external conditions, through the observation of which Germany's entire development could be protected from every kind of extraneous interference. During the entire postwar period the Soviet Government has been working for a fundamental settlement of the German problem through the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

Bearing in mind that there are two sovereign states in Germany today—the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany—it is important not to postpone the drawing up of a draft peace treaty, in order to give the German people a clear idea of Germany's prospects for future development.

Needless to say, the Germans themselves—the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany—must take part in the drawing up of such a draft treaty. And here again, in my opinion, it is the proposal of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to set up a German confederation that offers the most realistic possibilities for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

In that event, a peace treaty could be concluded both with the organs of the confederation and with the governments of the states within that confederation.

We believe that both German states must unconditionally renounce all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, that is to say, renounce both their own production of atomic, hydrogen and rocket weapons and also the equipping of their armed forces with foreign-made weapons of this kind, and prevent the building of atomic and rocket bases belonging to other powers on their territory. Both German states, after embarking on the road of re-establishing national unity, must renounce membership of the military groupings of the Powers to which they belong at the present time.

And lastly, the levels of the armed forces of the two German states must be established in conformity with their requirements for self-defense and for ensuring internal security, through an agreement between the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Indeed, the present situation in Berlin cannot be regarded as normal. Berlin is, of course, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, while the western part of the city, namely, the American, British and French sectors, represent a kind of island within the German Democratic Republic.

The military authorities of the Western Powers in Berlin in every way stress their prerogatives as occupation authorities. Whereas in West Germany some of the restrictions of the occupation regime which affect the Germans must have been lifted; in West Berlin these restrictions are still in force.

It is also well known that West Berlin is being extensively used for subversive activities against the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries. I must say frankly that as a result of the policy of the United States, Britain and France, and also of the Federal Republic of Germany, West Berlin has become one of the most painful sores of the cold war.

From interview accorded West German publisher Alex Springer, editor of Die Welt, Jan. 29, 1958.

European Security Must Be Ensured

I also want to make a few remarks about the so-called German question. At one time we made persistent efforts to settle this question in complete conformity with the Crimean and Potsdam declarations. It is not our fault that this was not achieved. The Western Powers were interested in reviving German militarism instead of creating a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

The situation has radically changed since then. Two sovereign German states have been formed and they themselves have to find the way to a rapprochement. We maintain normal diplomatic relations with these two states—the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany—and we refuse to interfere in their internal affairs.

If there is really a desire to do something useful in this sphere, the question of concluding a peace treaty with Germany should be discussed. If the Western Powers are against that, we shall not insist on including it in the agenda. But we cannot agree to the fact that some people tie up European security with the German question, as is done in the State Department's aide-memoire. Such a tie-up had its history, but those days are gone.

The main thing now is to ensure European security. But a solution to this important problem in the way proposed by the United States and some other Western countries will by no means strengthen peace in Europe, and, consequently, will not strengthen world peace either. Need it be said that this will bring neither a more stable peace nor security to the Germans, whether in West Germany or in East Germany.

The German problem is an important one for the German nation. But we must proceed from the interests of ensuring the security of all the European peoples, including the German people. Let us, therefore, begin by settling the problem which concerns all Europe and the entire world, and this will facilitate the solution of the German problem as well.

When Europe stops being a theatre for military com-

petition between the two blocs, when foreign troops go back home, when the threat of war is eliminated, that is to say, when European security is ensured and tension has been eased, all the peoples of Europe, and for that matter not only of Europe, will only gain by that. Would not all this help the German people, who now live in two states with different social conditions, to find a way to contact, to rapprochement and to the solution of the issues that cause anxiety to the populations of both those states? Any other way will lead, not to the solution of the German question, but to a worsening of the situation and even to war.

From speech at a meeting of the electors of Kalinin Constituency, Moscow, March 14, 1958.

Why the Soviet Union Suggests the Ending of the Occupation of West Berlin

Why the question of ending the occupation status of Berlin has arisen, and why it has become necessary to settle this question at this particular time? This is explained by the particular relations which have developed between the Great Powers or, as the press would say, between the West and the East.

We have taken many steps towards relieving the tension in international relations, paving the way for a entente, developing normal relations between states ansuring peaceful co-existence and solving whatever differences may arise by peaceful means, without allowing matters to lead to conflict.

We have undertaken no few measures to find methods of approach to this problem, that is to say, towards the establishment of a normal situation throughput the world and, above all, in Europe, towards ansuring understanding and peace among the states which fought gainst Nazi Germany. And enough time—more than 13 years—has elapsed since the war.

The obstacle to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, that accounts for the attitude of representatives of the Western Powers and the particular persistence of West Germany, consists in their unwillingness to recognize the realities of life. And the actual reality is that there are two German states in existence—the Federal Republic of Germany, which bases itself on the principle of private capitalist ownership, and the German Democratic Republic, which is growing and developing on a socialist basis and moving in the direction of socialism.

If we accept this reasoning which is often regarded in the West as valid, then it is necessary to perpetuate this situation. Indeed, the German Democratic Republic would hardly be able to persuade Herr Adenauer and his Government that West Germany should adopt a socialist trend in its political activity. That would, of course, be desirable both for the Germans of the German Democratic Republic and for many of the Germans in West Germany, as well as for all progressive mankind, and we, as Communists, would welcome this very much.

But to think that Herr Adenauer and the ruling circles of West Germany will agree to it would mean indulging in wishful thinking.

* * *

ON THE other hand, certain circles in West Germany and, to my regret, Chancellor Adenauer and other do indulge in this sort of wishful thinking, as they are hoping, for some reason or other, to get the German

Democratic Republic to renounce its socialist system and to adopt a capitalist system. This, they say, would be the basis for the "reunification" of Germany, that is to say, for the monopoly circles of West Germany to absorb the German Democratic Republic and thus create a united Germany on the same social basis prevailing in West Germany. And only after this will it become possible, in their opinion, to conclude a peace treaty.

Are these hopes realistic? Of course not. They must be described as fantastic, since the working people of the German Democratic Republic will never agree to give up their social and political gains in favour of exploiters and monopolists.

So what is to be done?

One must proceed from the real facts. There exists a divided Berlin where the occupation regime is still maintained. The war was ended more than 13 years ago. I feel that every normal person finds such a situation abnormal. It is necessary, therefore, to find a solution that will end this abnormality, because the present existence of the occupation regime serves no positive purpose at all. The perpetuation of such a situation would be to the advantage only of a party pursuing aggressive aims.

To the Western Powers West Berlin is a convenient place for conducting an aggressive policy against the German Democratic Republic, and against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. In view of a definite policy of the Western Powers to whip up revengeful sentiments in West Germany and to encourage the revival of reactionary fascist organizations and forces there, West Berlin has been turned into a kind of cancerous tumor. And if it is not eliminated this threatens to become a danger that may lead to quite undesirable consequences.

It is precisely because of this threat that we have decided to perform a surgical operation, i.e., to terminate the occupation status of Berlin and to create conditions that will help to normalize relations between the Great Powers of the former anti-Hitler coalition. We wish to establish a normal atmosphere, normal conditions, in which the relations between our countries will become what they were during the war against Hitler Germany.

We are convinced that all peoples who stand for ending the cold war, for establishing normal conditions in the mutual relations between countries, for ensuring the peaceful co-existence of countries, irrespective of their systems and for ruling out friction and conflicts between countries—all these people will welcome the Soviet Union's proposals for the solution of the Berlin problem.

At the same time, we realize perfectly well that certain circles who are in favour of continuing the cold war, stand for utilizing West Berlin as a hotbed of discord for kindling a hot war. These circles will naturally be displeased with our peace proposals and will oppose them.

But we are convinced that such people constitute a minority in the world. The overwhelming majority of people want peace in the world and therefore we count on the support of these people.

From press conference in Kremlin held by N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Nov. 27, 1958.

Adenauer's Policy May Lead to the Collapse of West Germany

If the Federal Chancellor were really concerned

about the restoration of the country's unity would he then emerge as the leader of a campaign for continuing the occupation of West Berlin indefinitely? Why is he doing this? In any case, it is not being done in the interests of the West Berlin population, who have to put up with the occupation regime. Nor is it being done, of course, in the interests of a detente and the establishment of normal relations between neighbouring countries.

Or let us take the question of a peace treaty with Germany. It is indeed unbelievable that the head of the government of one of the existing German states does not want to conclude a peace treaty through negotiations with the Soviet Union and the three Western Powers—the leading participants in the anti-Hitler coalition—and with the participation of the two sovereign German states which have emerged on the territory of Germany.

Chancellor Adenauer, like his NATO partners, is apparently striving for some other peace treaty which would actually abolish the German Democratic Republic. But no sober-minded person can expect this to be accepted. What grounds are there for raising the question of abolishing the German Democratic Republic—the first workers' and peasants' state in the history of Germany? For that matter, the Germans in the German Democratic Republic could suggest the abolition of the Federal Republic of Germany and reunify the country on the basis of the socialist principles on which the German Democratic Republic is based. But it is obvious that neither of these two approaches to the question is realistic.

The only practical possibility of solving the German question once and for all is through a peaceful settlement with Germany. In concluding a peace treaty with Germany, the existence of the two German states must undoubtedly be taken into consideration and they must be invited to take part in the negotiations of the four Great Powers. This would be the most reasonable solution to the problem and would be welcomed by the people of all countries, who yearn for the relaxation of tension and for peace to be secured.

But if the Federal Chancellor insists on something else, it signifies that he is pursuing other aims but not those which guarantee peace. It means that he is pursuing a dangerous "positions of strength" policy.

He wishes to create an army and to arm it with atomic weapons; he wishes to pursue a policy of force. Thus it follows that Chancellor Adenauer is pursuing a policy which may lead to disaster, to the collapse of West Germany, since under present conditions, with the existence of modern weapons of mass destruction, war would be of a devastating nature. This is monstrous, of course, but it is a fact, and we must not shut our eyes to it. We would like to believe that the sound patriotic forces which exist in West Germany and are concerned for the destiny of their people, will correctly understand this in good time and do everything in their power to prevent the unleashing of a third world war.

From replies to questions put by Hans Kempski, Chief Correspondent of Suddeutsche Zeitung, German Federal Republic

Monday: Part VII—'One Vital Question: War or Peace'

One Vital Question: War or Peace?

Book Reviews

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Inquirer XX
EDITOR: WALTER H. ANNENBERG

The Evening Bulletin
EDITOR: MELVILLE F. FERGUSON

Philadelphia Daily News
EDITOR: J. RAY HUNT

DATE 9/14/59

EDITION Late Star

PAGE 1

COLUMN 7-8

TITLE OF CASE SELECTED PORTIONS OF "KHRUSHCHEV'S BLUEPRINT FOR FUTURE," FROM NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV'S BOOK, "FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM."

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'Future Conflict Can Bring About End of All Life'

The Inquirer presents today the seventh and last part of selected portions of "Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future," from Nikita S. Khrushchev's first important book, "For Victory in Pedceful Competition with Capitalism," as a public service because it believes all Americans should know how the leader of the USSR thinks, what he believes and what his aims are. Publication in our columns does not in any way constitute approbal or confirmation of his views. *Copyright, 1959, The Philadelphia Inquirer (A Division of Triangle Publications, Inc.) and Nikita S. Khrushchev. All authorized republications must carry a complete copyright line as a precede on each article.*

Seventh and Last Part

By NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

THE most burning, vital question for all mankind today is the question of peace or war. Wars between states have always caused many casualties and much destruction. But a future war, if, contrary to the will of the peoples, it is unleashed, threatens to be the most destructive of all wars—a nuclear war. Apart from direct destruction, the use of nuclear weapons will contaminate the air by radioactive fall-out, and this can lead to the destruction of all life, especially in countries with densely-populated, small territories. There, literally everything can be swept from the face of the Earth.

It is precisely for this reason that in our day the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a new war has become not only the primary, vital concern of those who may be subjected to attack by the imperialists, but also the immediate concern of the peoples of all countries, regardless of where they may live—in Europe or Asia, America or Africa, irrespective of their class position, religious beliefs or the colour of their skin—it is literally the concern of everyone living on Earth.

The task is to prevent a new war and to ensure peace throughout the world. But this needs more than just appeals, more than the desire alone. Peace must be defended in stubborn struggle against the forces that are trying to unleash a new war.

To live without wars, without fear for the morrow, without slavery and poverty, free from the exploitation of some countries by others, free from social injustices—that is what the best minds of mankind and the working people of the whole world have dreamed of for centuries. But only today can these noble dreams become clothed with reality. This has become possible as a result of the strengthened might of the Soviet Union and the entire world socialist system, that have inaugurated a new epoch in the history of mankind—the epoch of real socialist freedom and the triumph of reason.

Today the decisive requirement for mankind's advance along the path of progress is peace, the prevention of those terrible disasters that a new war would bring.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, for whom there is nothing greater than the fulfillment of the aspirations of the people, have done, and are doing, everything necessary to prevent a new war and to direct the development of international relations along the lines of preserving a stable peace. They are doing everything possible to achieve peace and equitable relations and friendship among all peoples in deeds and not in words.

From speech at a meeting of the electors of Kalinin constituency, Moscow, March 14, 1958.

To Rise Above Ideological Differences

The Soviet Union works untiringly for universal disarmament, for the unconditional banning of nuclear weapons, for an immediate discontinuation of atomic and

hydrogen bomb tests, for ending the cold war. As part of its peace policy, working for an international detente and an atmosphere of confidence, the Soviet Government has in the last three years reduced the country's armed forces by 2,140,000 men.

You know that a few days ago the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided upon the unilateral discontinuation by the Soviet Union of tests of all types of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The Soviet Union has applied, and will continue to apply, every effort to achieve mutual understanding and friendly relations with the peoples of all countries. We act upon the assumption that in present circumstances all governments which appreciate their responsibility for world destinies, must rise above ideological differences. In the past three or four years we have achieved some positive results in that respect.

Regrettably, leading statesmen in a number of Western countries have not as yet shown any desire to adopt the principles of co-existence, non-aggression, mutual respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, and rejection of the policy "from strength." They take no heed of the people's hatred of cold war, of their urge for peace and action to relieve international tension.

The Soviet Union threatens no one. It has always opposed war as an instrument of international politics. It is against carving the world up into military blocs. It stands for settling international issues by negotiation. This is precisely why the Soviet Government has approached the governments of the Great Powers and the governments of most countries of the world, with the proposal of convening a summit conference.

From speech at the meeting in Budapest in celebration of 13th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, on April 3, 1958.

Let People See and Decide

Yes, we are convinced that our ideas will triumph. But the victory of these ideas will not be won by war but by a higher standard of living under socialism and a higher level of culture, science and art, of everything required for the life and not for the death of man. Hydrogen bombs and rockets are powerless against this; neither Atlantic nor Baghdad pacts can hinder dissemination of the ideas of scientific communism, because the logic of life is inculcating them in the minds and hearts of men.

When everyone sees that people in socialist countries live well, enjoy equal rights, have good housing—and we have now set ourselves the task of solving the housing problem within the next 10-12 years—that they are well fed and have the shortest working day because they are the owners of their plants and factories and no one exploits them; when people see that science develops faster and more successfully in these countries, that everyone who wishes can obtain higher education and finds application for his abilities in any sphere of mental or physical labour; that people enjoy every material benefit; when they see that as a result of the higher productivity of labour and the shorter working day man will have increasingly more free time to develop his talents and abilities and to take up the arts according to his inclination, then only an idiot, pardon the word, will oppose this.

This is the basis of our confidence and conviction in the inevitable triumph of Communism. All people will inevitably come to this, but it is hard to say when. It is a long path and one must not advance towards Communism by sowing death. On the contrary, Communism is the most humane and the most philanthropic ideology. If the triumph of Communism were to be gained by aggressive wars and the extermination of people, in that case I personally would oppose Communism.

When all the peoples, or most of them, reach Communism there will be some kind of distribution of labour and duties among the peoples. This will not be competition but friendly cooperation and a rational distribution of forces, so as to produce, with the minimum expenditure, more goods to satisfy the vital needs of society and man. That is our ideal and purpose. Is war between nations necessary to achieve this aim?

We Need No Arms Race

Some bourgeois politicians plan to impose a still more acute cold war on the Soviet Union, thereby make it spend more on armaments, and in this way weaken its economic potential and impede its development along peaceful lines. Despite the cold war policy, however, our country's rate of economic development greatly exceeds that of capitalist

countries and will continue to exceed it. This is convincingly shown by the facts.

The time is not far off when we shall overtake the most advanced capitalist countries and outstrip them in per capita output. Everything now points to this, and when it has been achieved the indisputable superiority of the socialist system will be even more obvious to everyone.

Consequently, proceeding from the actual state of affairs and forecasts for the future, the Soviet Union is not interested in the arms race and the continuation of the cold war policy. We are for ending the cold war policy, for the establishment of the most sincere and friendly relations with all countries, for complete disarmament and the abolition of armed forces. But this, apparently, is something our partners are not yet prepared to do.

From interview given to A. McDonald, foreign editor of The London Times, on Jan. 31, 1958.

Man Is a Friend to Man

The main thing to be borne in mind is the noble aims and principles of Communism. Under capitalism man is a wolf to man. Every capitalist wants to snatch more for himself, caring nothing about the interests of other people or the interests of society, and he spies upon his neighbour in order to steal his secret and use it for his own ends. Such are the laws of capitalist competition.

Nothing like this exists under socialism. Under socialism there are no oppressors or oppressed; all men and women live by their own labour, and all have equal rights and duties to society. At the highest stage, under Communism, the full satisfaction of man's needs will be ensured. And these are not idle words. Under socialism man is a friend to man, regardless of the language he speaks and the God to whom he prays. Religion is matter for each person to decide for himself.

Socialism is the most just and noble social system, under which the efforts of the whole of society are aimed at promoting the welfare of the people and the constant development of the economy, science, culture and art, at ensuring that the people live better and better. It is well worth working for these lofty aims, sparing neither effort nor knowledge. In the language of Western businessmen, one can figuratively describe the firm of Communist construction as sound and upright.

Under socialism the products of labour are distributed in accordance with the quantity and quality of work contributed by each member of society, i.e., according to the principle: From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. Under Communism distribution will take place according to the principle: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.

In order to speed the advance of all the socialist countries to Communism, we must do everything possible for each socialist country to develop its economy and increase its labour productivity more rapidly. Each of our countries must render genuinely fraternal aid to the other socialist countries. By uniting our efforts, by promoting cooperation and collaboration, our countries are achieving greater successes in economic development. At the same time each socialist country must make the best possible use of its internal potentialities for developing its national economy.

In the process of building Communism, all socialist countries will equalize their economies, eliminate differences in level of development, without taking the relatively underdeveloped countries as their criterion. This equalization will not take place by lowering the level of the countries that are economically highly developed. By no means. The equalization should and will proceed through the more rapid advance of the countries that are relatively less developed economically by bringing them up to the level of the most developed countries. Thus, all the socialist countries will march in a common united front along the road of socialism, along the road of building communist society.

From speech at a meeting held in Palace of Culture of the Bitterfield Electro-Chemical Works during stay in German Democratic Republic of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the 5th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, July 9, 1958

We Resolutely Oppose the Cold War

Certain in the triumph of socialism, certain that the future belongs to it, we resolutely oppose the cold war. Socialism does not need atomic or hydrogen bombs to assert itself. Like sound seed thrown on good earth, socialism is yielding abundant fruit. And this causes joy to millions of people all over the world.

From speech at Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting of Moscow working people, July 12, 1958

THE END

The Visit Became a Career

ONLY HUMAN: By SIDNEY FIELDS

Allen Stuart Drury arrived in Washington, D. C., at the age of 25, to visit relatives and perhaps get a year's experience as a reporter on the national scene before he returned to newspapering in California.

That was 16 years ago.

Had he returned to California we would not have had his novel, "Advise and Consent," a completely absorbing story of Washington politics and politicians, their greatness as well as their greed. It has given me a new knowledge and respect for our government.

It's Drury's first novel. It was a Book-of-the-Month selection, a Reader's Digest book condensation, and will be dramatized and filmed in a deal reported as a $200,000 down payment against a $450,000 top (not counting the taxes.)

The play, to be produced by Bob Fryer and Lawrence Carr, is now being dramatized by Loring Mandel for production next October. Otto Preminger will film it. Movies aren't always tender with a novel.

"In which case I can call on the entire Washington press corps to help them make it authentic," said Drury, who stands six feet, three and a quarter inches, and has an affable, quiet directness.

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FOR THE PAST five years he was a member of the N. Y. Times' Washington staff, but resigned, and after January 1, will work for the Reader's Digest in the capital. Before then he will take a holiday in Florida with his parents, his sister and her husband, and their two sons.

"Do you want to see my nephews?" he asked, and pulled their pictures out of his wallet. Two beautiful boys, five and two. Drury is a bachelor.

His father, now semi-retired and the Southern representative for "The Produce News," was a member of the Fruit Exchange in California. He got his first taste for politics from his mother, who was the State Legislative Representative for the PTA in Sacramento. Approx. 1918

Born in Houston, Texas, but raised in Porterville, Calif., from the age of six months, Drury wrote short stories and poetry in high school and college, even had a poem published in a regional quarterly.

"But I never got anywhere, so I became a newspaperman," he said, "though I always knew I'd write novels."

At Stanford he worked on the University daily, and broke his back in an auto accident. One vertebra is still where it shouldn't be.

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AFTER FOUR years on a weekly and a daily he resigned to volunteer for the army, despite his back. He was discharged after 14 months, and went to Washington. He worked for the U.P., Pathfinder magazine, and the Washington "Star" before the N. Y. Times.

"And at one point tried to write for a string of papers on my own," he said, "but that fizzled out."

In 1950 he wrote the first few chapters of "Advise and Consent," and like most newspapermen told himself: "I'll get around to it." All he did was make occasional notes.

Seven years later a friend, Evelyn Metzger, scouting for Doubleday, the publishers, read the chapters, got Drury to the chief editor, who asked for an outline, and showed a contract before him. He didn't sign, but went back to write the first section. When the editor read it he offered the contract again.

"And this time I signed, Drury said, "I had a deadline, and had to finish it."

He wrote steadily for 3 months, every week-end, on

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ALLEN STUART DRURY

allen Drury

Va.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

Advise And Consent
(Book By Allen Stuart Drury)

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ALLEN DRURY: CAPITAL GAINS

mornings before he went to work, setting himself a discipline of 4,000 to 5,000 words a week. Once, snowed in for four days, he finished 40 pages.

"I was blessed with the ability to write anywhere, any time, and under any circumstances," he said. And being a newspaperman helped."

HE WROTE in the modern two bed-room house he had built, along the Potomac five years ago, on property he bought ten years ago because he always wanted to live away from Washington and in a beautiful spot.

"Want to see a picture of it?" he asked, and pulled one out of his wallet. "Its beauty and all the river traffic are a distraction to writing."

He has a contract for two more novels; is now busy on the next one. "I have a few extra chapters lying around that I began years ago," he said.

And how has the sudden deluge of success affected him?

"I should be able to weather it with reasonable stability, sane good humor, and a calm refusal to be overly impressed with my own importance."

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August 19, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS"
By David J. Saposs

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book "Communism In American Labor Unions," by David J. Saposs (McGraw-Hill; $7.50) and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Routing of book received in CRS 8-5-59. Routed to [illegible] 8-5-59

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Efforts to obtain the book from local book dealers have been negative. SA G. W. Hall, Internal Security Section, requested the book in order that it can be reviewed by the Internal Security Section. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX - 124

REC- 92

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The Red Menace in the Unions

COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS, by David J. Saposs [McGraw-Hill, 270 pages, $7.50].

Reviewed by George Bliss

"At present, Communists are embarking on another program of trade union penetration."

The warning of David J. Saposs, a lecturer and professor in the field of labor relations, comes at a time when government agencies and Congressional committees have vainly been trying to alert the public to the menace the left wing unionists have started in an all-out organizational and representational campaign.

• • •

Saposs says the inertia to the danger of the Communists displayed by leaders as well as union members indicates the need of shock treatment to induce action. Some years ago, he recalls, those who were alert to the infiltration of communism in vital labor organizations and who attempted to do something about the situation were criticized as labor baiters. The same situation exists today, and the author calls for an aroused public opinion to bring satisfactory results in combatting subversive elements that infiltrate and attach themselves to individual organizations and the labor movement.

He tells how the Communists are "planted" in labor organizations, mostly on the lower levels, and work their way up. He says these individuals completely conceal their affiliation and sentiments.

• • •

He warns of how the well educated and highly trained technicians conceal their identity by falsifying their place of birth, formal education, and references of previous employment.

"This tactic, used previously in the 'colonization' of followers in unions, vital industries, and various civil and political organizations, is now being expanded," he says.

"These concealed Communists studiously avoid participating in the consideration of broad social issues or in maintaining contact with overt communist activities and agencies. They concentrate on siding with dissident elements in the unions, instigating discontent, subtly planting and circulating rumors, and even resorting to other means of discrediting the current leadership. In this manner they hope to rise to leadership and power. Some of them have already achieved that aim."

• • •

And the author points out that this is not a new method used by Communists but that their greatest success was achieved by operating under cover when the country was prosperous and the labor movement was growing to unprecedented proportions. To contend that the decline of communism is attributable chiefly to an extraordinary prosperity is erroneous, he adds.

Saposs has presented a full revelation of the methods used by the Communists, their methods of infiltrating and amassing power, their appeal to the rank and file, and their successes within the CIO and AFL.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
2 Star Sports Edition
Date [illegible] 8 1959
Chicago, Illinois
Page 7 Col. 4
Part IV
Editor W. D. MAXWELL
CHICAGO OFFICE

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Indianapolis

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2 - Original & copy
1 - yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

September 9, 1959

AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

The book is to be published September 15, 1959, by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana; the price is to be $5.00.

1 copy of book rec'd in CRS 10/8/59. (See letter from Indianapolis dated 10-6-59. AMB

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book ordered at request of Inspector W.C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC- 52 62-46855-30

14 SEP 11 1959

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53 SEP 16 1959

AMB:aml
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division, it was recommended and approved that the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, create a central control and repository for book reviews, thus establishing a book review responsibility under the supervision of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. The procedures to be followed are set forth in the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors. These procedures are focused upon (1) eliminating duplication in purchases and reviews and (2) establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for review.

It is anticipated that after a 6-month period Central Research can review its experience in this regard and recommend procedures for streamlining or otherwise improving the handling of this matter, including such questions as to the length of time the book review index cards should be retained.

RECOMMENDATION:

SEP 1 1959

76

It is recommended that the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors be approved so that this program may be placed in effect immediately.

Enclosure

RWS:lmm
(7)
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler

September 16, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM
By Nikita S. Khrushchev
BOOK REVIEW

The New York Times, Monday, September 14, 1959, carried the following information:

FD-4 from New York dated 9-21-59 "E. P. Dutton & Co. advised captioned book would not be published before next spring. UACB no standing order for the book will be placed in view of the period of time involved. AWB

"E. P. Dutton & Company announces the forthcoming publication of Nikita S. Khrushchev's first major book For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism with a special Preface for the American edition by Premier Khrushchev. This 600-page volume, translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization and supervision, sets forth his blueprint for the world's future--a plan of which no American can afford to remain ignorant."

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of the referenced book (English translation) immediately, when available, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section.

MAILED 8
SEP 17 1959
COMMUNICATIONS

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were checked to determine the availability of captioned book, but the book was not available: Kann's, Brentano's, and Victor Kamkin. The price is not known. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

REC- 99

31

10 SEP 18 1959

AMB:aml
(7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 23 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: ADVISE AND CONSENT
BY ALLEN DRURY (DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book is a lengthy novel about Washington politics and is an obvious attempt to "cash in" on the recent publicity surrounding the Senate's rejection of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. There are two passing references to the FBI, and a number of snide remarks about various Government agencies and people associated therewith. No characters are identifiable with actual persons--either living or dead--but a number of similarities have been noted. In 1953, author Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in connection with her 35th anniversary in the Bureau. Bureau files not derogatory.

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated September 11, 1959, in which reference was made to the fact that Central Research was preparing a review of above-captioned book.

Book-of-the-Month Club Selection

Advise and Consent, by Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company), is a 616-page novel of Washington politics, taking place at some undefined period in the immediate future and involving the general question of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for August, 1959. The title is derived from Article II, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, which provides that the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," shall nominate certain public officials for Government positions.

JEM/RSG:bea
(8)
1 - Section tickler
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.
1 - Russell S. Garner
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler

REC- 24

18 SEP 28 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

Cabinet Appointee

The plot of the novel--which indicates that Drury is either an extremely fast or else an extremely lucky writer, since it capitalizes on the recent Senate rejection of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce--concerns an ailing President, near the end of his second and last term, who is intent on replacing his Secretary of State in order to facilitate negotiations with the Soviet Union. His choice as successor is Robert A. Leffingwell, who is a dedicated public servant, but who is a controversial liberal and, therefore, is unacceptable to the conservatives.

Leading Figure Accused as Communist

At Senate hearings on his nomination, Leffingwell is charged by a former student of his at the University of Chicago of having been affiliated with a campus communist cell while teaching there years before. It is later brought out that Leffingwell lied to the Senate subcommittee in denying his former communist connections. The senator who heads the subcommittee is himself vulnerable, and he takes his own life when his political enemies revive a homosexual episode in his wartime past. In the end, Leffingwell's nomination is rejected by the Senate and the President dies suddenly.

Characters Resemble Real People

The leading characters in the book are never clearly recognizable, although they do possess more than a few traits of well-known political figures of the recent past and present. The President, for example, bears considerable resemblance to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Vice President is reminiscent of Harry S. Truman; Senator Orrin Knox is cast in the same mold as the late Robert A. Taft; and Senator Fred Van Ackerman has many likenesses to the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned only twice in passing. The first time is at a party given by a prominent Washington hostess where "the director of the FBI (not otherwise named or described) was chatting genially with the Secretary of Commerce and his wife." At the same party was "the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and two of the primmer male members of his far-flung crew of motley misfits." (p. 108)

The other reference to the FBI occurs when tourists are described as "viewing with suitable awe," among the many popular sights in Washington, "the blood-stained relics of the FBI." (p. 277)

Snide Remarks

The book contains a number of snide references to Government agencies and people associated therewith. He refers to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as the "biggest fool in the Senate" (p. 82); the Vice President as "an awfully nice guy" who "certainly had not been equipped by temperament or nature for...the role he had to play" (p. 73); the Postmaster General as "a man whose qualifications for running the public mails were decided decisively in the last Presidential campaign when he contributed the surprising sum of $150,000 to the President's cause" (p. 143); and the Senate chaplain as "one of those ministers who go around slapping God on the back. A small, bulgy man with bad breath....getting older and bulgier and more odorous and more obnoxious." (p. 72)

Background of Allen Drury

Allen Drury, the author, is about 40 years of age. He has been assigned to the Washington Bureau of The New York Times as United States Senate correspondent since 1954. A native of Texas, he was graduated from

Stanford University. Since that time, he has been a journalist, primarily as a Washington correspondent for various publications, working first for the United Press, then for Pathfinder magazine, and later for The Evening Star of Washington, D. C. (100-400370-22, p. 4)

While on The Evening Star, Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in 1953 on the occasion of her 35th anniversary with the Bureau. (94-8-24-386)

In February, 1959, a Bureau representative was scheduled to appear on an interview program with Drury over Radio Station WRC in Washington, D. C. This appearance did not materialize because the Bureau representative was out of the city on the day of the scheduled program. (94-1-31274-32)

There is no derogatory information in the Bureau's files relative to Drury.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

SAC, New York

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler
Book

September 16, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA
By Giuseppe Boffa
BOOK REVIEWS ITALY

Publishers' Weekly for August 24, 1959, indicated Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York, intended to publish captioned book on September 15, 1959, to coincide with the arrival of Nikita S. Khrushchev in the United States.

You should make discreet arrangements to immediately obtain one copy (English edition) of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The price of the book is $5.00.

Book received 9/25/59 in CRS. [illegible] in CRS. See memo [illegible] to Belmont, 10-5-59 [illegible] Inside the Khrushchev Era

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were contacted in an attempt to obtain the book: Kann's, Brentano's, and Kamkin's. The Bureau Library was also checked with negative results. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Boffa is foreign editor of L'Unita, Rome, Italy.

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AMB:aml
(7)

REC- 72 62-46855-33

EX 100 10 SEP 18 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 SEP 24 1959

1 - A. M. Butl[illegible] [illegible]. Adams
1 - Section tick[illegible] [illegible]iginal and copy
1 - J. S. Johnson [illegible] Yellow file copy
1 - B. M. Suttler

September 29, 1959

SAC, New York
REC- 96

Director, FBI (52-45855) — 34

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR
BY JOSEPH G. RAYBACK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and [illegible]ward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the [illegible]tral Research Section. The book has just been published by The Macmillan [illegible]mpany, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and is priced at $6.

[illegible]Bunji

1 copy of book rec'd 10-15-59. Forwarded to Bureau Library for indexing. AMB

[illegible]TE: Book being obtained at request of SA R. S. Garner for use in connection [illegible] work assignments. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library

Book to Garner 10-16-59. AMB.
Book fwd to Bu Library 11/5/59

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STEEL TRUCE FAILS, STRIKE FEARED SURE
STEEL ADAMANT ON WAGES AS NEGOTIATIONS RESUME
STEEL STRIKE SET FOR TOMORROW
STEEL STRIKE BEGINS, MILLS SHUT; LENGTHY WALKOUT IS PREDICTED

Where did it start? How are today's crises rooted in yesterday's decisions?

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR

by Joseph G. Rayback

a two-century look at the triumphs and failures of American labor

A NEW APPROACH ——

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR examines labor as a fiber closely woven into the fabric of American life. You will see how labor affects and is affected by ECONOMICS, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, SOCIOLOGY.

Reading this book, you will be amazed at the sweeping changes that have taken place between

the COLONIAL PERIOD
when working men first rolled up their collective sleeves to bid for the dignity and economic well-being they considered rightfully theirs

and the PRESENT ERA
when labor unions exert an unprecedented influence on all aspects of American life.

Just published A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR has already caught the attention of the critics, who hail it as:

62-46853-34

"a fascinating record"

REC-96

18 OCT 1 1960

"The Hoffas and the Becks, the Reuthers and the Meanys, are no phenomena of the present. They had their counterparts in the old days: Big Bill Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.

"Prof. Joseph Rayback has woven them into a fascinating record that recalls some old names, the Knights of Labor, the Molly Maguires, and the International Workers of the World, and discusses the modern AFL-CIO..."
——Chicago Sunday Tribune

The Macmillan Company
60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

(over, please)

"a compact and comprehensive chronicle"

"A reading of this book should be helpful to those whose view of present-day labor is bounded by Dave Beck, Jimmy Hoffa and Johnny Dio....Mr. Rayback makes a commendable effort to integrate labor's story with the broad sweep of national economic, social and political developments.... a compact and comprehensive chronicle of where labor has been and where it is today....useful in a period when labor gives so many signs of neither understanding nor being understood." —A.H. Raskin, The N.Y. Times Book Review

"a very unusual history of labor relations"

"This is a very unusual history of labor relations. It does not automatically assume, as most such histories do, that all employers are devils and that all labor leaders are saints....the book will be welcomed by all interested in the very significant field of labor relations." ——Best Sellers

"Professor Rayback...never separates labor from the total skein of American life."

"...the layman who desires a compact, well-written history of American labor...will profit from reading this volume." ——Saturday Review

BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, AND INTEREST---

Joseph G. Rayback is Head of the Department of History at Pennsylvania State University and Acting Head of the University's newly established Department of Labor Education. A teacher of college courses in the history of labor for more than ten years, Professor Rayback is also well-known as the author of numerous articles in various historical journals. Since 1947 he has been a member of Local 500 of the American Federation of Teachers and, for two years, was president of that union.

ADD TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TODAY'S LABOR PROBLEMS---

Just ~~fill~~ in and mail the enclosed postpaid card and a copy of A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR will be forwarded to you immediately on TEN-DAY APPROVAL. If you don't agree that it will be an invaluable addition to your own library or that of a friend who shares your interest in the history and current status of American labor, return it within ten days and owe nothing. Otherwise we will bill you for $6.00 plus a small delivery charge. SAVE---- enclose payment with your order and we pay the delivery charge.

Sincerely,

John Meredith

John Meredith
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT. FBI SEP 22 8 59 AM '59
RECEIVED - TOLSON FBI SEP 11 5 53 PM '59 SEP 13 11 57 AM '59 SEP 13 9 54 AM '59
INVESTIGATIVE DIV. FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE SEP 11 9 38 AM '59

JM:sl
Encl.

...e subject to change without notice.

5-103 (5-11-59)

RA
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Title of Book THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM

Author Judge Harold R. Medina

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☒ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑ WCR
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ Investigative Division		
☒ Civil Rights attn/ McGowan Section, Room 5728	☐	☑ Chm
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ Crime Records Division		
☒ Library Unit attn/ Sittler Section, Room 4246	☑ BMS	☐

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 8 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Nature of Book: "A selection of fairly informal speeches made by Judge Medina. Well put together by C. Waller Barrett. They show Medina as a humanist and a 19th century liberal, a dedicated man, sincere in his desire for fair play for all people."

58 OCT 20 1959

To be published September 21, 1959.

62-46855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: September 29, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS
By Clarence B. Randall
THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM
By Harold R. Medina
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The books The Communist Challenge to American Business 1/ by Clarence B. Randall (Little, Brown & Company; $3.50) and The Anatomy of Freedom 2/ by Harold R. Medina (Henry Holt and Company; $3.50) are available as of today at the S. Kann Sons Company. The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

Book 1/ is being requested for Inspector W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section. Book 2/ is being requested for SA B. M. Suttler, Library Unit, Crime Records Division. After the books have served their purpose, they will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to the Central Research Section.

Books rec'd in CRS 10/5/59.
#2 routed to SA B.M. Suttler 10/5/59
#1 routed to WC Sullivan 10/5/59 AMB.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

AMB:nji
(5)
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. M. Newman

Books catalogued in Lib. 10/5/59

REC- 94

EX-

10 OCT 8 1959

ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)



Soviet Trade Challenge Cited in New Book

By CHARLES LUCEY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S oft-repeated promise that communism will eclipse the American way makes timely an arresting new book on world economic affairs by Clarence B. Randall, foreign economic policy adviser to President Eisenhower. It is published today by Little, Brown and Co. in association with the Atlantic Monthly Press.

The Randall book is titled "The Communist Challenge to American Business." It centers on the vast new economic force the Soviet Union is bringing into play in its drive to expand and foster the communist system all over the globe.

Yet it is broader than this, too—it is a fresh and authoritative view of the new challenges facing the U. S. in all world trade by a man in exceptionally good position to know what he's talking about.

HARVARD MAN

Clarence Randall is a Harvard Law School product who rose to become president of Inland Steel. Then, a decade ago, he began a series of major government assignments —perhaps most notably the chairmanship of the Randall Commission on foreign econmic policy. Since 1953 he has been "continuously immersed in the ever turbulent stream of discussion of our foreign trade."

"For those who will listen," writes Mr. Randall, "an alarm bell is ringing in the eastern world. It tells us to watch the Russians. It calls to arm those of us who believe in free enterprise, and stridently proclaims that a new industrial challenge has suddenly come from behind the Iron Curtain."

The danger of military war we understand, says the author, "but we still ignore the economic war which now [illegible]

damage of a different sort which it might cause."

DEDICATED

Russians work with religious zeal, he contends, not driven but dedicated. The Soviet production rate is formidable — "an American businessman would be mad indeed to delude himself into believing that there is something his company can do which the Russians cannot duplicate if they wish."

In Russia, he reports, there is no featherbedding, no made work, no job not contributing directly to output. He commends Soviet research and says that at the industry and plant level more effort probably is devoted to this field than in the U. S. Thus, Soviet output is based solidly on continuous scientific inquiry.

The author has many positive suggestions as to how American businessmen, by themselves and working with the U. S. Government, can help meet this rising challenge. He stresses the imperative need of less insular thinking by business, for greater awareness of pressing problems that lie ahead.

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Belmont
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Mohr
Parsons
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BRANIGAN

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 2
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

SEP 2 4 1959

ENCLOSURE

62-41755-35

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Section)

DATE: 10/6/59

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (62-1294)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 9/9/59.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the above-captioned book which was published by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

- RUC -

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Indianapolis

IKO/bjh
(3)

Book detached in CRS 10/8/59. Will be placed in Bureau library. [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

REC-3 62-46855-36

10 OCT 8 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

57 OCT 12 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era, By Giuseppe Boffa (Marzani & Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book more than just apology for 42 years of amorality which Soviet leaders have inflicted on world. Is a well-timed communist attempt to devaluate Western world and elevate Soviet Union, its history, and leaders into world's Hall of Fame. Like the forest which was obscured by the trees, truth, in this book, is obscured by 226 pages of Soviet propaganda. Brought into being by communist publishers, book comprises allegedly "unbiased" and "critical" views of indoctrinated communist, Giuseppe Boffa, on political, economic, and social evolutions in Soviet society as he witnessed them during 5-year assignment as Moscow correspondent for Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita. Particular emphasis placed on period following 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in January, 1956. Publisher is Marzani & Munsell, Inc. Identical with Security Index subjects Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, both long active protagonists of communism in the United States. No mention whatsoever is made of FBI or law enforcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.

2. That this memorandum be referred to the Subversive Control and Internal Security Sections for their information.

MMC:nji
(7)

REC-5 62-46855-37

1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Chamberlain
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

18 OCT 8 1959

58 OCT 13 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

The Text and The Purpose

The author, Giuseppe Boffa, who from 1953 to 1958 was Moscow correspondent for the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita, relates his impressions of the Soviet Union during his 5-year assignment. "I needed to know," he states, "how the USSR had become a world power, how it had won the war, what was the secret of its transformation, whence came its moral and political force." His reporting is alleged to comprise the true picture, devoid of hatred and misunderstandings.

According to Boffa, Soviets are not "Martians" but real, genuine human beings who were motivated by the very highest ideals to bring into being a better way of life for all mankind. Whereas some Soviet leaders and officials have caused "harsh sacrifices" for a few people, these acts are excused by the very part these men played in the "dramatic events" of history.

In the first chapter, Boffa creates an air of suspense, excitement, and adventure as he first hears the "voices" in Moscow and loses himself in the "fairy-tale atmosphere" of turreted walls, palaces, and imperial balls. Throughout the book, he leads the reader through the shocks and effects of the 20th Congress, back into the origins of Stalin's "cult of the individual," lightly through World War II, and into the post-Stalin years. The greater part of the book deals with the achievements of Khrushchev and the Soviets since the death of Stalin. The author "exposes" their social betterment, their great strides in attaining the only true democracy, their position as leaders in science, their accomplishments in education and culture, and the all-around perfection which they have attained through the trials and tribulations on the road to communism.

Boffa categorizes the year 1954 as the year of the thaw; 1955, the year of decision; 1956, the year of passion; and, 1957, the year of reforms. The bloodthirsty activities of the Soviet Union which have stunned the world since the Bolshevik onslaught of 1917 are transformed into actions of "revolutionary value." It is obvious that the author has done all in his power to stir in his readers the approval and admiration which will force them to identify themselves with the "we" who "are today capable of continuing to transform the world, thanks to the successes of the USSR, thanks to the successes in a series of other countries, thanks to the struggles which we all wage in our own lands. We can, and we will, extend the civilization that was born in October, 1917."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Better Than You

The I-can-do-anything-better-than-you attitude seems to be the impetus for all of the bustling and frantic Soviet activity toward industrial, agricultural and cultural superiority. Certainly it was evident to this Italian communist who threaded it through his eye-witness report. It is not fair, according to Boffa, to compare the Soviet Union and capitalist countries from the same standards. In a short span of 42 years the Soviet Union has leapt and bounded to second place among world powers. It offers a better and more democratic way of life. It was the first champion of world peace and constantly strives to see the settlement of all quarrels between men. It is the heart of individualism because no where else can a man enter the world so safely, have his childhood so sheltered from "sacrifices," be so educated, live his life so free from the worries of unemployment and illness, and die so without fear. Today, they do not need what they do not have; tomorrow, they will have it.

Go East, Young Man

Everything is greener on the other side of the iron curtain. Even the Five Year Plans outstrip the pioneers of America's Far West. "How much more exciting," Boffa exclaims, "were the adventures, how much greater the dedication and the courage of those engaged in that enormous pioneering effort, the Five Year Plans!" The Soviet Union is a country of pioneers; "it is not a literary conceit."

Only Good Democracy Is a Red One

"The freeing of men from class exploitation, class injustice, class inferiority--is clearly superior to the so-called 'free world,' " says Boffa. Democracy in the capitalist United States is severely restricted, but Soviet society "bears a vigorous democratic imprint." There are few distinctions between one man and another. There is a great simplicity in social relations and a strong disapproval of any small manifestation of the abuse of power. Soviet democracy is in a phase of expansion--an expansion further and further away from capitalistic democracy, and toward the "most authentic civilized democracy the world has ever seen--the absolute democracy of communism."

Snow White and the Seven-Year Plan

According to Boffa, it is what has transpired under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev that has brought the Soviet Union to its pinnacle of transformation. It was Khrushchev who saw the errors which had influenced all of Soviet life. It was Khrushchev who set about to correct them. He dispensed with Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Zhukov, Kaganovich, Shepilov and others who rocked the Kremlin. He electrified Soviet industry, agriculture, science and education. He dared to denounce publicly the failings of the great Stalin--"the full courage of an action which wiped out an important patrimony that had been built up over the years." Like a sheepdog, he growled and snapped at the heels of the citizens of the Soviet Union spurring them on to greater and greater socialist achievements. At the 21st Congress, Khrushchev stood before the Russian people and outlined for them the great plans for the great advancement during the next seven great years. He promulgated "ideas about the new equilibrium within the Soviet economy, about the extension of democracy and the lessening of the state, about the new transformations in the countryside, about the laws of the Socialist state, about international perspectives." No one or thing can ever again stand in the way of communism, for didn't Khrushchev say "there are not in the world today enough forces to restore capitalism in our country. The danger of a capitalist restoration is excluded; not only has socialism won, but it has won for all time."

Unadulterated Soviet Propaganda

Inside the Khrushchev Era, from cover to cover, is sheer, unadulterated Soviet propaganda. It is filled with the usual brags and lies. Every opportunity is grasped to eulogize the Soviet Union and berate the nations of the West. The past, the present, and the future are maligned as only communist propagandists are capable of doing. By direct accusation and inference, the United States, categorized as "the eternal class enemy," and the other countries of the West are depicted as jealous, war-mongering nations whom the peace-loving Soviet Union must always fear and constantly appease. "Hardly emerged from the conflict, emaciated, lacking everything, literally drained of human blood and of economic wealth, the Soviets had to face a new and formidable threat--the atomic blackmail of the Americans." Continuing his "history," Boffa states that the "far-from-casual"

coincidence of the aggression against Egypt and the anticommunist violence and vigor released in the West jolted the Soviet people out of their naive "trustfulness." "They seemed to have forgotten whom they were dealing with." But they learned not to "lower their guard."

The publication of this book was manipulated to coincide with Khrushchev's visit to the United States. At a time when Soviet leaders are slithering around other societies, and communist parrots are screeching about the dissolution of mistrust between East and West, a book such as this might find a larger and more receptive audience, and, at the same time, might root a few ideas in certain unplowed brains.

b6
b7C
Referral/Consult

The Author

Giuseppe Boffa was born in [redacted] At the end of World War II, he began a journalistic career on the Italian Communist Party's official newspaper, L'Unita. From 1949 to 1953, he was Paris correspondent for this publication. In 1953, confidential information was received from abroad to the effect that this individual [redacted] In 1953, he became L'Unita's chief correspondent in Moscow. [redacted] He is presently foreign editor of L'Unita.

The Publisher

This book was published by Marzani & Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

Marzani has been identified as Carl Aldo Marzani, a Security Index subject who was [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Munsell is identical with Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, a Security Index subject. He was a member of the Communist Party from the early 1930's until at least 1948 or 1949. During the late 1930's and early 1940's he was treasurer of the Communist Party of Maryland. He has received vast inheritances from his grandfather and his mother and has been reported over the years as a substantial contributor to the Communist Party. He has participated in the affairs of numerous communist fronts and took refuge in the Fifth Amendment in testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1956. (61-10392-69)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 8, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"
BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The captioned book has been reviewed in the Internal Security Section. This book is described on its cover as "an authoritative and comprehensive analysis of communist activities in the American trade-union movement." It appears to be based on previously available public source material with some conclusions drawn by the author from this material and his experiences in the labor field.

The introduction points out that recent events seem to have reduced the domestic communist movement to near impotence, but that the Communist Party (CP) is not discouraged and is resuming its covert activities and persists in boring from within the labor movement in this country. The author states that the CP is the only movement of its kind that has repeatedly gained strength following vital defeats, and attributes this ability to its support from Soviet Russia.

The book opens with a brief discussion of early radical and CP trade-union activities, including the Trade Union Educational League and the Trade Union Unity League. It is pointed out that communists have alternated between periods of boring from within existing trade-unions and attempting to operate their own unions. The book then goes into considerable detail regarding communist activities in the motion picture industry and communist infiltration of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance, AFL, both of which ended in defeat for the communists after initial success. The rise and fall of communism in the CIO is covered in detail, ending with the expulsion of 11 communist dominated unions from the CIO (1949-1950) and the losses experienced by these unions after expulsion. The sources for these portions include congressional hearings, labor publications, union convention proceedings and previous treatises on the labor movement. An extremely large amount of the material is quoted.

In a section on combating communist domination, it is pointed out that in general rank-and-file union members have reacted against communists only when vital issues have aroused them; that when it desired to do so, union leadership, if effective, has been able to eliminate communist control; and that some employers have been prone to protect and do business with communist-dominated unions because they have considered the communist unions easier to manipulate. The book discussed

EX-109 REC-7 62-46855-38

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
GWH:cef:ras (5)
1 - Miss Butler (7630)
1 - Mr. Hall

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

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the noncommunist affidavit provision of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, pointing to the difficulty caused by the present-tense wording of the noncommunist affidavits and mentions the conspiracy indictments at Cleveland and Denver involving the use of noncommunist affidavits. The author traces the policy of the CP during the past few years that all labor unions should be a part of the main stream of American labor (the AFL-CIO) to the clause in the Communist Control Act of 1954, which provides that unions affiliated with a national labor body shall be presumed not to be communist infiltrated.

The book, which appears from the most recent events discussed to have been prepared in 1957 although it bears a copyright date of 1959, concludes by pointing out that the communists are again stressing that the labor movement is the vital channel through which to enlist mass followers, disseminate propaganda and promote their objectives; that the communists in labor will ultimately be forced to reveal themselves in order to champion communist and Soviet policy to the maximum; but that lest they do considerable harm in the interim, all concerned should remember "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The FBI is mentioned in only two places. On page 49 reference is made to a handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory as part of the evidence at a congressional hearing. On page 265 a news article is quoted which refers to a refusal by the FBI and other Government agencies to make their files available to private groups.

The author, David Joseph Saposs, was born 2-22-86 in Kiev, Ukraine, and has a lengthy history of Government employment in the labor field, apparently retiring from the Department of Labor in 1954. Saposs was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942-1943, a European Recovery Program investigation in 1948 and a preliminary inquiry under Loyalty of Government Employees in 1948 (Bufiles 101-471, 124-1543 and 121-10759) based on reports that in his writings he had advocated a change in the Government of the United States and that he had associated with various allegedly "radical" organizations. One person interviewed reported that early in the 1930s Saposs had favorably compared communism with capitalism, and another reported that in 1935 Saposs had favored an alliance between socialists and communists to prevent war. All other persons interviewed indicated that Saposs was definitely opposed to communism and was a loyal American, although he was described by some as a socialist, liberal or "somewhat radical."

ACTION:

For information. The book has been returned to the Central Research Section and will be placed in the FBI library.

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1-B. M. Suttler, 4246

October 19, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section:

1. Conviction, edited by Norman MacKenzie (Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.; October 7, 1959; $4.00)

2. In the Name of Conscience, by Nikolai Khokhlov (David McKay Company, 119 W. 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.; October 26, 1959; $4.95)

3. The Jew and Communism, by Melech Epstein This book is available through Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, 22-24 West 38th Street, New York 18, N. Y., for $6.50.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book #1 is being requested for W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

Book #2 is being requested for SA W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, for review.

Book #3 is being requested for SA C. B. Peck, Central Research Section, in connection with a work assignment.

EX-111 REC-94 62-46855-39

The above books are not available at Kann's, Brentano's, or Bureau Library. The three books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AMB:aml
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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Rosen
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, it was recommended and approved that a book review control be set up at the Bureau. In connection with this recommendation, it was noted that although the Library Unit of the Crime Research Section and the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section were equally logical locations, it was felt that the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section at that time could more readily lend itself to this function.

STREAMLINING BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

On January 21, 1959, this function was implemented by a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors. The procedure set forth was focused upon:

1. Eliminating duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and

2. Establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.

Since the inception and establishment, the book review control function has been closely followed and evaluated in terms of practical efficiency. Some of the main features of streamlining the functions of book review control have been:

1. Setting up a main file (62-46855) in which a copy of all book reviews should be placed. Thus, book review material would be more readily available to those having an interest.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Training and Inspection Division
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
RWS:bam/jes
(6)

REC- 94 62-46855 - 40

10 OCT 28 1959

CENTRAL RECORDS

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2. The use of a new form (5-103) to simplify the routing of information regarding the desirability of purchasing for review books which may be of interest to various sections or divisions throughout the Bureau.

3. The development of close working cooperation of the Publications Desk, Central Research Section with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Research Section relative to the functions of purchasing and cataloging books desired for review.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STREAMLINING

Our experience in recent months indicate that still additional streamlining of the book review control function can be accomplished. In connection with this streamlining, the following matters should be considered.

1. From the viewpoint of the Central Research Section the book review control function has not been costly as the functions have been absorbed by a clerical employee already engaged in handling security and intelligence publications matters.

2. Book review control was a big step in the right direction as it:

   a. Eliminated duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and

   b. Established a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.

3. There is a further streamlining step which could be taken at this time based upon our practical experience of the past few months. This streamlining could be effected by placing the book review control function in the Crime Research Section or perhaps, more specifically, its Bureau Library Unit. This is based on the following considerations:

a. Currently a minimum of three divisions are generally involved in the purchase of a book for review:

(1) Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Records Division, to avoid duplication of books in the Bureau Library;

(2) Administrative Division, to control funds a make a desired purchase; and

(3) Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for initiating and coordinating requests for book purchases as part of the book review control function.

The only division which could logically be deleted from this purchase-and-control transaction is the Domestic Intelligence Division. This could be accomplished by placing the book review control function in the Crime Records Division. Then, of course, Central Research Section or Domestic Intelligence Division would generally be involved only when the books related to their fields.

b. Crime Records Division, during the course of handling matters relating to books sent to the Director and related correspondence, gains a firsthand knowledge of books which may be of particular interest to the Director and to the Bureau. Thus, Crime Records Division is in a position to take immediate action relative to obtaining these books for review or reference without routing to the Central Research Section to perform a book review control function.

c. Miscellaneous books, as well as related literature and advertisements, coming to the Bureau would naturally gravitate to the Bureau Library. This helpful information usually is not available to the Central Research Section and its Book Review Control Desk until it is routed there by the Bureau Library. This imposes on the Bureau Library Unit additional routing responsibilities.

d. At the Bureau, books are considered for purchase:

(1) For "reference" - this involves the Bureau Library of the Crime Research Section; Administrative Division; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for reference.

(2) For "review" - this involves the Publications Desk, Central Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for review.

(3) For "reference and review" - this involves the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Central Research Section Book Review Control Desk; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining a book for these purposes. Currently the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, is primarily interested in "reference" and the Book Review Control Desk of the Central Research Section is primarily interested in "review." Often, books are useful for "reference" and "review." This whole function could be streamlined if "reference" and "review" were combined and handled in the same section. Routing could be minimized and coordination streamlined.

e. Books purchased with Bureau funds and having a reference value should be available to all Bureau officials and supervisors through the medium of cataloging in the Bureau Library. Thus, books purchased for review generally have a reference value to some supervisor or official at the Bureau. Books purchased for review are sent to the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, for cataloging. This function could be eliminated in many instances if the books for review and reference were obtained through the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

Our experience has shown that the book review control function has

contributed to the efficiency and handling of book review matters. Central Research Section feels at this time that the book review control function could be further streamlined by relocating this function in the Crime Research Section. Therefore, it is recommended that the book review control function be relocated as described above.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 9, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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Mohr
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Gandy

SUBJECT: ARTICLE ENTITLED "MAN AND LAW" BY L. SHEININ APPEARING IN RUSSIAN MAGAZINE OCTOBER ISSUE FOR AUGUST, 1959, VOLUME 8 INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Soviet meddling with our internal affairs continues with captioned article, appearing in Soviet "literary and socio-political magazine," which attempts to use two of the Director's speeches to prove the Marxian contention of 100 years ago that, under capitalism, "crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." The article claims that the Soviets have the answer to crime in the "humanist" approach of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and states that this approach has brought about a "great unrest" among the criminal element which has resulted in a large number of them wanting to start a "new working life."

The article contends, of course, that cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of people.

Bureau files indicate the author may be identical with an L. R. Sheinin who, in 1947, was the Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

REC-3

62-116465-41

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Section tickler

RWS:bam (5)

ENCLOSURE

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3- Crim

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian Magazine October, Issue for August, 1959.

Attack on Director

The Director and law enforcement in the United States are attacked in captioned article. This magazine, described as a "literary and socio-political magazine," is published in Russian by the Pravda Publishing House as an organ of the Writers' Union of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, USSR.

Snare Planned

This article attempts to place the Bureau on the horns of a dilemma by stating that while the Director is recognizing and making statements regarding the growth of crime in the United States, he is confirming the premises of Marx, published one century ago in the New York Herald Tribune. Marx allegedly wrote:

> "Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

Two Speeches Mentioned

The article refers specifically to observations made by the Director regarding the growing crime problem in connection with his speeches before the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Charleston, West Virginia, and the American Legion at Atlantic City. Also, in connection with the crime problem in the United States, the Director is allegedly quoted by one "Don Eadon," New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, an English newspaper, as saying that "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people." A check of Bureau files reveals that answers to questions re-

garding crime were given to Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the Daily Mail, on April 9, 1946. Our written reply to a question regarding juvenile delinquency read in part:

> "Juvenile delinquency is a problem that is affecting many nations today.... The problem of juvenile delinquency is a local one which must be met at the source...." (94-8-1738-4)

"Humanist" Solution

The article October claims that the Soviets have the answer to this problem which plagues not only the United States, but other "capitalist" countries as well. October states that a great unrest is spreading among Soviet criminals, many of whom are presently characterized by a sincere and ardent striving to break with the criminal past and to start a happy new working life. This "miracle" was engendered by the atmosphere created at the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This atmosphere apparently is related to the contention that in every man there is a better side which must be activated through the cultivation of "humanism," a boundless faith in man. This article does admit that there are hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals. Of course, the cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and some miscalculations in the struggle against these survivals.

Rehabilitation Stressed

Recently adopted Soviet principles of criminal legislation, according to October, carry out the theme that punishment is not only retribution for the crime committed, but also has the purpose of correction and re-education of the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work. In this connection it is pointed out that the Soviet courts also have a function as propagandists and agitators. The strong implication is given that this could not be carried out in the United States because of incompetency and the "profit" motive.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian Magazine October, Issue for August, 1959

Khrushchev Refuted

The attack on the Director and the criticism of our internal law enforcement affairs certainly expose once again the perennial bit of propaganda about the Soviet Union not interfering in the affairs of other countries. Following the United States protest relative to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, Alexander Troyanovsky, then Soviet Ambassador to the United States, issued a press release on August 26, 1935, in which he protested that his government would not interfere in the internal affairs of the United States. Khrushchev repeated this bit of fiction during his recent tour of the United States. (Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952; New York Herald Tribune, September 30, 1959)

Soviet Official

Bureau files do not contain any information positively identifiable with the author although they do contain references to an L. R. Sheinin, who was Chief of the Inquest Division, Prosecuting Magistracy, Advisor of Justice, 2nd Rank, in 1945, and who was Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union in 1947. The files further reveal that one L. Sheinin wrote an article entitled "Civilized Savages" (referring to lynchings in the United States) in Literaturnaya Gazeta, No. 43, October 14, 1947. (100-352385-1977)

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

MAN AND THE LAW

By L. SHEYNIN

An almost improbable and, moreover, most instructive event occurred in June of this year in an American city of Charleston. The Director of the American political police, the FBI, Mr. HOOVER, publicly, openly and quite officially marked, without himself wishing it, the centennary of an article by MARX, "The Population, Crime and Pauperism," published as we know in the newspaper "The New York Daily Tribune" exactly one century ago, namely, in 1859.

Moreover, Mr. HOOVER, cited in his speech figures which fully confirmed the premises stated by MARX in this article.

MARX wrote in 1859:

"Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

HOOVER admitted in 1959:

"....Crime in the U.S.A. is growing at a horrifying pace and reached an unprecedentedly high level in 1958, showing a frightful increase in comparison with 1957....

"Figures for 1958," HOOVER further stated, "are unfortunately exactly like that - shocking.... The total cost of crime to the entire country is now reaching a figure of 22 billion a year, i. e., it represents almost one-third of the total budget of the Federal Government for a year!..."

Thus the Director of the FBI characterized the state of crime in the U.S.A. in 1958.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:bjm
October 2, 1959

ENCLOSURE

62-[illegible]-41

But over a year ago, it was likewise he, speaking at a convention of the American Legion in Atlantic City, who established the terrifying growth of crime in 1957. HOOVER admitted at that time that, in the last eleven years alone, the number of big crimes committed in the U.S.A. increased from 1,685,203 to 2,653,150 and continues to grow from month to month.

Both in the speech delivered in 1958, and in the speech delivered the other day, HOOVER noted the enormous growth of crime among youth.

"The forces of the world of crime," said HOOVER in his last speech, "tainted the lives of thousands of young men and women. Juvenile crime has never shown a single decrease in the last few years; it has been steadily growing....We are dealing not with the chance violators but with accomplished young criminals...."

Thus HOOVER involuntarily confirmed the prophetic words of MARX written by him one hundred years ago.

The fact that words of MARX are confirmed these days by American reality even in details, is seen also, apart from HOOVER's speech, from a book of an American journalist B. FINE "A Million Offenses" published in the U.S.A. in 1957. The author of this book asserts on the basis of official statistical data that the growth of crime in the U.S.A. is <u>four times that of the population</u>.

American criminologists, sociologists and journalists possibly did not read, or pretend that they did not read MARX. At any rate, they do not like to refer to him and, of course, are quite remote from an intention of admitting that which he understood and foresaw exactly a century ago.

Nevertheless, some of them have been coming out in recent years with a more "flexible" conception: Marxism, they say, may still be useful for application in Europe but it is absolutely inacceptable for America ...

HOOVER likewise did not refer to the article by MARX when speaking in Charleston, but whether he wanted it or not, by this speech of his he marked a hundred year anniversary of this article and very convincingly and vividly confirmed its basic principal conclusion, threatening the "American way of life," which turns out to be, alas, applicable to America as well....

For the sake of fairness, let us note that HOOVER was not alone in getting into such a strange position. On February 6 of last year, an English bourgeois newspaper "The Daily Mail" which could never be reproached with propaganda of Marxism, published an article by its New York correspondent DON EADON (phon.) devoted to the mores of the contemporary American youth. Here is what this bourgeois journalist notes:

"This morning, as every other morning, New York talks not about an American satellite but about the crime among the adolescents.

"The satellite was a one-day sensation. Terrorism by teen-agers and the growing wave of crime is a daily sensation. Police are discussing at present the question of launching patrol helicopters over the Central Park which is situated right on the side of Fifth Avenue where I live in an apartment house. But not one of the people living in this big house and in a long row of small houses in the vicinity goes to the park after twilight. Thousands of New Yorkers avoid going there even in the broad daylight. Central Park grew to resemble the jungles. Policemen are riding in automobiles in pairs and they have machine guns in the back seats, as well as revolvers....

"....The situation in schools is even more terrible. At present, policemen are being placed in school corridors... ...Attendance of public schools became so dangerous for the girls that their parents keep them at home and boycott the schools. Many teachers fear for their lives. Last week, a school principal GEORGE GOLDFARB jumped off the roof of his home to his death in a fit of despair induced by the school crisis....

"....Psychiatrists say that crime wave among youth and disorganization in schools are explained by the disappearance of the feeling of security in the country, which, in its turn, was brought about by atomic and hydrogen bombs and has swollen through the ignorance and hypocrisy of politicians...."

Thus writes an English journalist who likewise does not cite MARX but also unwittingly confirms his words.

In his long article BADON further reports that "over 60 per cent of drug addicts in America are people under 20 years of age" and that HOOVER in his talks with BADON told him: "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people."

We shall not dispute this statement but will only supplement it: American people are not the only ones confronted with the same problem these days. In a number of other capitalist countries crime among youth is growing. Thus, for example, in West Germany an enormous growth of crime is noted and many West German newspapers and magazines write with alarm about it.

Again, they too do not cite MARI, but, in their turn, they agree with him in spite of themselves.

Thus, discussing these subjects, a German magazine "Review" wrote that "the broad circles of the population are alarmed and are inquiring about conditions in our economically flourishing country," and this, as the magazine states further, "makes one think to what extent our asphalt culture is built on the swamp."

How striking is the resemblance of these forced admissions with the prophetic formula to the effect that "there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which the crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." ...

2.

Of course, all stated above does not at all pursue the naive aim of comparing crime in the capitalist countries with the crime in our country for a happy conclusion: look, how bad things are with them and how comparatively good they are with us! ....

Of course, from the point of view, let us say, of the very same HOOVER, our hooligans and pickpockets appear in the worst case as the mischievous but likeable children from a model kindergarten. But for us the "American scope" is entirely unnecessary in this field and we justifiably regard the hooligans also as real criminals.

Recently, an important American law official, who was in Moscow and visited a nearby correctional-labor colony, was greatly surprised on finding there a certain young man convicted for a drunken brawl involving the breaking of dishes at a restaurant.

"I beg you to explain to me, gentlemen," said the American judge, "why did you imprison this likeable gentleman, particularly, since, according to him, he paid for the broken dishes? Really, you and I have different ideas about law...."

Ideas are indeed different and not in the field of law alone. If, for example, the Chief of Moscow Police applies to the Moscow City Council with a request to provide for him helicopters for patrolling the Central Park of Culture and Rest or would send militia cars with machine guns into the streets, such a "valuable" idea would cause a great deal of amusement in many people, except in its author....

On the other hand, H OVER would, naturally, be genuinely surprised if anyone would advise him to transfer a considerable portion of the functions of American police to the public, without even the rubber sticks, let alone machine guns and revolvers. And we will plainly say that it would not be difficult to understand his surprise, considering this side of American reality....

All this is true. There are not any and there cannot be any such crimes and such criminals in our country, as there are now in America. But it is pointless to make comparisons of this sort and exult because in Moscow or any of our other cities there is no need for police helicopters, police machine guns, nor police posts in schools....

No, we do not have any drug addicts among school children and hardly any in general; we have no houses of prostitution, gambling dens, counterfeiters, or kidnappers, no gangster trusts or specialists in melting (sic) bank safes. We have no trade in narcotics, no publishers of smut, no opium dens, no professional pimps, no circulation of millions of copies of notorious and soul-destroying "comics," and only on the basis of American books, and very vaguely at that, can we imagine the racketeers who acquired such a fantastic power in the largest cities of America, so that entire banks and the most substantial of business firms are obediently bowing down to them, resignedly paying them a fixed monthly tribute....

No, there is not anything like that in our country; there cannot be and could not be anything like that, for the very simple reason that it is precluded by the very nature of our social system, our social law and order, all the conditions of our life and customs, and, finally by the very nature of our social and production relationships.

Consequently, the absence of all these festering sores is a normal and natural, direct and inevitable fruit, result, one of the many, of our new world, our socialist society; in short, of all that for what we have been fighting for over forty years already and what we have achieved in this struggle.

Let this be a source of wonder for bourgeois criminologists and sociologists, who moreover are afraid to interpret correctly that which surprises them. We realize their position and understand that it is exceedingly awkward and equivocal. As the saying goes, we sympathize but cannot help.

As for ourselves, it would be more useful for us in every respect to reflect why we still do have crime, why we still do have relatively numerous embezzlements, thefts, rowdyism; yes, numerous from our point of view, although strikingly few from the American one.

Then, should we, the Soviet people, approach this problem with the American yardstick, though in this case it would flatter our ego?

No, of course, not.

It would be far more useful therefore to examine every case of law violation, not only as a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people, but likewise as a bitter result of some miscalculations in the struggle against these survivals, or, to state it more simply, in the system of upbringing and re-education in the family and school, a Young Communist League organization, or in a particular city, particular district, particular collective farm, or, finally, in the organization of the system of the social struggle against crime.

It was still V. I. LENIN who pointed out that it was necessary to re-educate "in a prolonged struggle, on the basis of dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletarians

themselves, who do not get rid of their own small-bourgeois prejudices at once, through a miracle, by order of the Holy Virgin, through injunction of a slogan, resolution, or decree, but only in a long and difficult mass struggle against the mass small-bourgeois influences." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 31, page 94.)

Thus, it is worth while to speak once more about certain aspects of this long, difficult mass struggle, and argue, if necessary, because it is a vast and complicated matter and there is still a great deal to be done in this field, we believe.

3.

First of all, it is necessary to repeat an old truism to the effect that the problem of crime cannot be solved at all through punishment alone, as some people still naively imagine.

Let us cite MARX again: "... History and such a science as statistics, prove with exhaustive clarity that from the times of CAIN no one has ever succeeded either in improving or in frightening the world by punishment."

That is why, as MARX wrote in another case, "a wise legislator will prevent crime, so as not to be compelled to punish for it."

This, of course, does not mean at all that there should be no punishment following the crime. On the contrary, a criminal should not have the slightest foundation for hoping that a crime planned by him will remain unsolved and, therefore, unpunished.

That is why LENIN stressed that the important thing in the prevention of crime is not the fixing of severe punishment for it, but the fact that not a single case of crime would go unsolved.

A development of this idea is that in order that the court sentence, e. e., punishment determined by the court, would have a preventive significance, it is important that not only the convict himself, but his relatives, friends and neighbors, as well, know what he was convicted for; for in an opposite case, quoting MARX again, if "the people see the punishment but do not see the crime," they "cease to see the crime where there is punishment."

How unfortunate it is that we sometimes in the past forgot the profound significance of these words and therefore gave inexcusably little publicity to the activities of our court, truly the first people's court in the history of mankind!....

As a result, court reporting has almost disappeared from newspaper pages; visiting assizes of the courts in workers' and collective farm clubs became an exceedingly rare event; court verdicts have been little discussed at the workers' and employees' meetings; we have inexcusably few books, novels, stories, plays or films about the people of the Soviet court, prosecution, or militia; our radio and television bashfully avoid these subjects in their broadcasts.

Finally, our law propaganda which should become the foundation of the legal education of the people, particularly youth, was completely inadequate. In the meanwhile, is it necessary to prove the usefulness of a persistent, intelligent, and patient popularization of our criminal, civil, family and labor law?

A youth graduating from a secondary school and receiving matriculation certificate leaves it with quite a broad field of knowledge of the laws of nature, physics and botany for example, but he knows nothing about the basic laws adopted by society which he is entering as a full-fledged citizen.

Finally, our literature and art - theater, cinema, radio or television - tell little about the role and aims of society in the struggle against crime; about the fact that in conditions of our society the criminal is always and invariably doomed, no matter how clever and adroit he may be; about the fact that every violation of the law inevitably cripples the life not only of the law-breaker himself or of his victims, but likewise the life of his family, gravely and sometimes irreparably.

<u>And, most important of all, about the fact that crime has never yet brought happiness to anyone anywhere, but instead, always ravaged the soul, ruined the life and destroyed the reputation and future</u>.

And yet, it is not only useful, but simply indispensable to talk and write about all this, to inculcate,

to train in a man from childhood, from youth, a respect for the law and faith in it, revulsion against crime and realization of its consequences for all of us together and everyone of us individually.

And is it not clear that such a legal training of the people, and particularly youth, is a part of the entire problem of communist education, the problem which the 21st Party Congress set before the people as the chief, most decisive and most important task?

How difficult it is in the light of this task set forth by the Party, broadly and specifically, as never before, to understand that, for instance, in our great country, where thousands of newspapers and magazines are published, including special magazines and newspapers for builders, polar explorers, chemists, doctors and teachers, for the blind and deaf-mute, for fishermen and hunters, for sportsmen and chess-players, for automobile drivers and tourists, and many, many others, there has not been as yet a court or judicial newspaper or a mass magazine, equally interesting to chemists and builders, sportsmen and doctors -- in a word, interesting and useful absolutely to everyone!

And yet, we cannot doubt that as soon as subscription to such a newspaper or a magazine would be announced, tens of thousands of people would take place in line near subscription centers, because there is a legitimate interest among the broadest strata of the population toward our laws, the work of our courts, and prosecution and toward the problems of law in the broadest sense of this word.

That is why it is a high time to create such a printed organ, particularly because, as MARX wisely noted, "for the one who is guided by law, the law becomes a second nature."

Let us then make our laws, our socialist law, a "second nature" of every Soviet man and thus bring closer the time when we would have to expend the same effort for finding a thief or a hooligan for purposes of demonstration which are being now expended, for instance, in medical schools for a demonstration to students of a fresh case of the syphilis!

And if these lines will cause a distrustful and derisive smile in some of our skeptical readers, let them recall that not so long ago there were people who did not believe that in a few years, a fresh case of syphilis would be regarded as an almost museum rarity.

Must we repeat then mistakes of this sort of people.

4.

But while we succeeded in the liquidation of such an evil as syphilis, and while a syphilitic is actually a rarity in our country, there are still enough moral "syphilitics" here and the time has come to deal seriously with this evil also; an old saying that "syphilis is not a shame but a misfortune" should be changed when applied to moral "syphilis": it is both a shame and a misfortune; a shame for the one afflicted and a misfortune for those who surround him.

The graver the illness, the harder it is to cure it. But, the longer the sickness has been neglected, the more dangerous it is and the more necessary it is to cure it. These simple truths apply not only to medicine, but also to such a specialized field as the struggle against crime.

In addition to the "methods of treatment" mentioned above and which basically belong to the field of prevention of the "diseases," which is, of course, extremely important, it is necessary seriously and broadly to apply one more method, the method of "relying on faith."

Yes, it is necessary persistently, concretely, and patiently to cultivate the faith in the fact that it is never too late in conditions of our society, even for the people who committed a crime, while they are still being able to breathe, see, and think, to return to an honest working and happy life.

It is impossible to overestimate in this sense the profound significance of the speech of Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV at the Third Congress of Writers of the USSR.

It will be written about this speech and its significance as a program for further development of our art and literature again and again.

But right now we are speaking about that portion of the speech in which NIKITA SERGEEVICH told about his meeting and conversation with a habitual thief who appealed to him in a letter.

The entire speech moved us, delegates to the Congress, by many things: by its wonderful sincerity and frankness, by the respect for the writers' work revealed and stressed in it, by understanding of the difficulty and responsibility of this work, by the feeling of pride in the Soviet people and their wonderful achievements, by its clear look into the future, and by its gentle humor, as well as by many other things.

But the principal element which permeated this speech, from the beginning to the end, was a boundless faith in the people, in their potentialities, in their talents and wisdom, in their heroism and readiness for the noble deeds; yes, a boundless faith in the people, in the man and in the human heart.

Essentially, the episode with a thief related in this speech also was an expression of such faith in a man which indeed forms the foundation of true humanism.

The force of humanism is stronger than the force of the atom. This was once again revealed at the Third Congress of Writers, when NIKITA SERGEEVICH spoke. And when NIKITA SERGEEVICH said: "In order to put this man upon the right path, another approach is necessary; it is necessary to believe in man, in his best qualities. Can this man be an active participant of the communist building? Yes, he can, comrades!" and when he uttered these remarkable words in the huge auditorium of the Great Kremlin Palace in which the congress was held, such a storm of ovations broke out, the eyes of the people shone with such a sincere emotion and pride in our Party, such an unfeigned enthusiasm took possession of everybody, that no one of those who were present in the auditorium in those moments would ever forget it! ....

Yes, the power of faith in the human heart and its potentialities is truly astounding!

There is no need to hide it, there are still amidst us, including us writers, people who still quite recently made wry faces whenever a talk started about the re-education of criminals, and advanced at the same time a rather threadbare and profoundly petty-bourgeois "thesis" to the effect that it is impossible to make a black dog white by washing him....

Yet, the writers, the "engineers of the human soul," of all people, should know that in every man there lives, like a word "mother," a better side, although it is dormant and stifled at times, an appeal to which almost invariably produces a gratifying result, and that one of the tasks of true literature is a cultivation of humanism, of the trust toward people and development in a man of belief in himself.

Yes, belief in himself, without which, as without the trust toward himself, (sic), the life of a man is empty, inferior and profoundly unhappy.

NIKOLAY SERGEEVICH deservedly remembered with a good word A. S. MAKARENKO, stating that "he had shown the nobility of man, the great power of faith in man. And all of us know well, how this faith in man was repaid hundredfold by those toward whom attention and trust were shown -- to former murderers and criminals."

It goes without saying, of course, that relying on faith, does not at all presuppose some sort of all-forgiveness or wholesale trust toward criminals. For there are, after all, hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals, who should not be trusted and in whom the trust shown in them arouses only a cynical desire to misuse it. Attempts to trust such accomplished scoundrels are naive and dangerous, and the surest thing with regard to such criminals is to apply the formula of a well-known pre-revolutionary jurist URUSOV: "Bend his head under the iron yoke of the law!"

Yes, from the point of view of interests of society as a whole, the application of such measures with regard to such hardened criminals is likewise an expression of humanism because these criminals are capable of ruining the lives of many people, let alone the fact that they are capable sometimes simply to take away these lives....

We are not speaking of these scoundrels in connection with the reliance on trust. But then, they are in the minority. We are speaking about an overwhelming majority of criminals, among whom a great unrest is spreading these days and many of whom are at present characterized by a sincere and ardent striving "to tie up," i. e., to break with the criminal past and to start a new working, happy life.

Such feelings are reflected, for instance, in letters recently published in "PRAVDA," and, of course, only an insignificant portion of letters received was published.

Of course, such a "moral turning point" is one of the many results of the general atmosphere, the atmosphere of the greatest national enthusiasm which took possession of our entire country after the 20th Congress of the C. P., SU, and gained still greater strength and scope after the 21st Congress. The re-establishment of Leninist standards in all the spheres of our life, a decisive strengthening of socialist legality, a sharp rise in the prosperity of the people, a gigantic reorganization in agriculture and industry, the grandeur of the Seven-Year plans which inspired the entire Soviet people, and, finally, the real, everyday, concern for man, concrete and perfectly obvious to everyone, which became the basic law of our life, all this could not help bringing on the moral crisis even in the people, who, at some time, made a wrong step and went along a criminal path.

The author of these lines devoted many years of his life to these problems, at first, as a criminologist and, later, as a writer. That is why he is familiar with this complex and peculiar world; that is why he receives hundreds of letters, both from criminals serving sentence and from criminals who have already served it or, who, due to fortunate combination of circumstances have not yet served it....

It is impossible to quote all these letters in a magazine article, even in a long one, although they are of a considerable psychological interest. They are written by the people of the most diverse ages and backgrounds, with a different number of convictions and different articles on the basis of which they were convicted. They are written with different degrees of literacy, in different handwritings, in the most diverse styles -- from a naive but sincere style to a quasi-refined "style" which certain worldly-wise "jail-birds" like to affect.

But there is one thing common to all these letters and it is a firm resolution -- and in a overwhelming majority of cases it was born through heart's suffering -- to end with their criminal past.

It is even difficult to imagine the enormous response aroused in this peculiar milieu by the speech of the First Secretary of the Central Committee at the Writers' Congress. This speech became a subject of the most excited and warm discussion, not only in Moscow and other large cities, not only in prisons and correctional labor colonies, but even in comparatively small towns, where correspondingly, gathered five-six local "eagles" for collective reading and discussion of the things which "NIKITA SERGEEVICH said about our kind." Quite recently, in Chistopol on the Kama, almost a hundred kilometers from any railroad, the Major of Militia, Comrade ZAKHVATOV, told us how several local criminals of a "provincial caliber" (let us hope they won't be offended), gathering especially for the purpose, read this speech aloud and fully approved it.

"Here, NIKITA SERGEEVICH understands everything about us," they said, "he hit the nail right on the head, no question about that! .... He understood us, but will our chiefs understand us?"

Under "our chiefs" the Chistopol criminals meant the local city authorities and, as a matter of fact, the above-mentioned Major ZAKHVATOV.

Let us say directly, that this question, "Will our chiefs understand us?" is not a simple question and it worries not only the Chistopol criminals. The fact of the matter is that there are still quite many cases when a man, who served his sentence and even returned with an excellent

character report from the colony where he served it, meets with a number of difficulties in the way of obtaining employment, registration, or a place to live.

Thus, still in January, I received a letter from Leningrad, from Comrade B., a lathe operator from a certain factory. At some time, he was convicted for a crime (a street robbery), served his sentence, then returned to Leningrad and obtained employment as a lathe operator at this factory, however, concealing his past. B. turned out to be an excellent lathe hand (he learned this trade while serving his sentence); he became very well liked in the shop, acquired many friends and a good reputation.

And then, four and a half years later, when B. himself genuinely started to forget his past, it came to haunt him: his conviction became known and militia cancelled his registration. The entire shop came to his aid, but to no avail.

"I understand and even greatly sympathize with you," the chief of passport section told him politely, "but I am powerless to help you: an instruction...."

The Party Committee, the director and the Factory Committee of this large plant appealed further, but "instruction" stood like a concrete block.

Then they appealed to the editors of the "October," to me, inasmuch as they knew my stories and articles devoted to this type of subjects.

This is, by the way, what B. wrote in his long letter. I am quoting a part of it verbatim, correcting only the errors in spelling, wherever possible:

"....so, LEV ROMANOVICH, you see for yourself, they are driving me to the pit, and I do not want to fall in it.... For during these years, I have acquired a family; I am doing well in my work, I am like other people in every respect, only the registration is gone.... The director himself and the Party secretary are entirely on my side, but they cannot do anything, because of the instruction. Of course, I ruined my life myself, but, after all, I have already served my sentence and afterwards I worked honestly; there must be a reason why the entire factory is pulling for me. I am enclosing an opinion...."

And he really enclosed an "opinion." A good opinion. And it was signed by the director of the factory, by the Party Committee secretary, and by the chairman of the Factory Committee.

I had to appeal in the name of the editors of the "October" to the Chief of the Leningrad Militia, Comrade SOLOVYEV, a perceptive man with large experience, who, by the way, has always shown interest in the problems of rehabilitation. He responded immediately and reinstated the registration, waiving the "instruction."

As B. and his friends wrote me later, this caused great rejoicing at the factory, rejoicing for the two: "For the one, who was registered, and for the one who ordered the registration."

These were precisely the expressions in which B. informed me about it and a great meaning is contained in these words!

In citing this example, I do not want at all to say, that instructions are to blame for everything; but there are cases when the most proper thing to do is to violate the rule, even if it is a proper rule on the whole. Such are the dialectics of life.

It is good that Comrade SOLOVYEV is not the only one who understands this, but many other workers of the MVD organs do likewise. Thus, in Moscow, for instance, the Chief of the Moscow Criminal Investigation Department, Comrade PARFENTYEV, and the Chief of the Moscow OBKhSS (sic), Comrade GRISHIN find employment for the persons who come to them with confession of their guilt and carefully follow up their subsequent life.

Sympathy, with which the personnel of a Leningrad factory treated B. is not a singular case and this is likewise characteristic of our society. Many factories and collective farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics have undertaken the patronage of correctional labor colonies; they arrange for those under their patronage concerts, amateur performances, lectures; they help to organize study, etc. Later, when particular prisoners finish their sentences, these enterprises willingly accept former prisoners as members of their personnel; the old workers help them to improve their qualifications; factory committees take care of providing for them places to live, etc.

Recently, in an interesting article of Comrade MONAKHOV published in the "Literary Gazette," the words of the secretary of the Party Committee of the Chelyabinsk Tube-Rolling Mill, Comrade A. MAKAROV, were quoted. "The re-education of prisoners," said MAKAROV," is our business too. The personnel of a plant patronizes a correctional labor colony for youth, sends there the best people from the plant to give various types of help, beginning with the organization of production and ending with the carrying out of political-educational work. P. I. GRECHKIN, Hero of the Socialist Labor, and E. T. TARASOV, a pensioner, an old worker and Party member since 1917, addressed the convicts. The best electrical welder, POPOV, riveter LOSHMANOV, and many other workers from the plant taught prisoners the advanced methods of work. With the aid of the patrons from the plant, over 200 convicts became electrical welders, lathe operators, polishers, etc."

Reflect over these simple words, and you will see behind them the truly statesmanlike and truly Soviet approach of the men of Chelyabinsk to this big and complex problem.

It is necessary to write more and oftener about such facts; the experience of the men of Chelyabinsk (and not in Chelyabinsk alone people are engaged in this sort of thing) should be extended to every city.

But there still occur opposite cases: a man who served his sentence and acquired a certain trade is sent to an enterprise, and there the chief of personnel, hardly glancing at the character report from the place of imprisonment, immediately begins to mumble:

"Ahem....Of course, this is very nice....And the character report, ahem....not bad....But, you know, here.... Yes.... In short, we have no vacancies...."

As a matter of fact, there is a "vacancy"; but in this case, a humane attitude, a human heart and the Soviet approach are lacking!

Essentially, such chiefs of personnel departments need re-education themselves.

It seems to us, that now the Party, Young Communist League, and labor union organs should take care of finding

jobs, both for the former prisoners and for persons who voluntarily appear with the statement that they have renounced their criminal activities and intend to start a new life; and that in this big and important business, a system is needed, firmly and clearly established officially on a nationwide scale, which would be equally compulsory for everyone.

First of all, there should be organized, on social principles, the All-Union Committee for Aid to Former Convicts, in finding employment and return to honest life, with a broad participation of the public, with organization of local branches of this Committee and enlistment in its work of voluntary active membership out of a number of pensioners, old Party members, Young Communist League and labor union workers, writers, jurists and teachers, and court, prosecution, and militia workers.

In the already-mentioned Chistopol, for example, an old communist, a participant of the storming of the Winter Palace, Comrade SERGEY NAZAROV, who has long been on pension, assumed a personal guidance of two youths who lost their way. He worked with them patiently and persistently and now he received an award by order of the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Tatar ASSR "for snatching the children from the criminal world."

But even in a small Chistopol, NAZAROV is not alone. In the same place, an old communist VASILY POPKOV (by the way, he was one of the creators of the Chistopol Bolshevik Organization) likewise guides teen-agers involved in criminal activities; a teacher-pensioner KRYLOV is engaged in the same work. The active workers in the Children's Room of Chistopol Militia number 16 people.

And in Moscow, hundreds of people are engaged in this noble work voluntarily and without remuneration.

There are many such facts and we may have no doubt that after the creation of the proposed committee it will not have to worry about active members.

We will say more, many former convicts will join this active membership and they, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance, will be very useful. Quite recently I received a letter in the current mail from a big-time robber, who was convicted last time for 25 years. He has been convicted more than once in the past. His name is Kh.

This man is fairly well educated and not devoid of a literary ability. He enclosed his photograph with the letter, apparently, as a sign of a special favor to the addressee. (By the way, the custom of sending photographs, in many cases with inscriptions, is very popular among the criminal world, where this is regarded as an expression of sympathy or a sign of the most refined "society" politeness. I take this opportunity to thank him and my other correspondents for this attention.)

The letter from Kh. begins as follows:

"Dear LEV ROMANOVICH!..

"It will soon be seven years since I have been in prison. I was convicted on Articles 16 and 593 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR for 25 years ITL (Correctional Labor Camp).

"Here my spiritual rebirth took place. Feeling myself a new man, I cannot help being partially grateful to my fate for this shaking-up. My principal gain consists of the fact that I began clearly to distinguish the borderline between right and wrong, learned compassion and began to feel moved to tears by performance of a good deed. In this sense, the colony became for me truly a correctional one."

Kh. tells further about how he is working in the colony and engages in educational work in his free time. He writes a column of a humorous verse under the title "A Confidential Word from a Squint-Eyed EGOR, a Former Thief," in a newspaper with a large circulation published in this correctional institution. The column is a big success among readers. I am quoting a few extracts:

"Hear ye, thieves, big and small,
Infant thieves and experienced ones,
The true word of a Squint-Eyed EGOR,
A former thief.

"Only once life is given to a man,
And you cannot return the years that are gone,
Give up your thieving fraternity
And come out upon an honest road.

"Discard the garment of childish romanticism
And try always to remember:
The right to happiness in the Soviet world
Belongs only to the working people!"

In his letter, Kh. does not deny that he was justly convicted and he is not asking (me) for anything, except one thing: to become acquainted with his literary works. He also writes: "I am working on a dictionary of criminal slang. The dictionary has unexpectedly turned out to be of such size that it could well be taken for an academic supplement to DAL!! (Translator's Note: meaning, DAL's Dictionary of the Russian language.)

This is a letter from a big-time criminal, convicted for banditry. But we need not doubt that this man is perfectly sincere in writing that he is on the right road to rehabilitation.

6.

Among criminals there are often encountered capable people, with alert minds and good inclinations. Every one of them arrived at the life of crime in his own way and every one has his own life story. Many were ruined by vodka, which, of course, is the mother of crime, as the lack of will power is often its sister.

Years of war and occupation, accompanied in a number of cases by neglect of children and absence of a normal Soviet way of life in a number of country's regions occupied by the Hitlerites, of course played their part, too.

Now, when a striking national upsurge has started, the existence of which is not contested even by our enemies, we have, as never before, conditions for a sharp reduction of crime.

An increasingly broad participation by public in the struggle against crime is also characteristic of recent years. People's brigades for the preservation of public order have originated quite recently, but already the result of their activities is clearly seen. In many cities, hooliganism is being sharply reduced; the members of brigades excellently cope with the task set before them and they will continue to improve in this.

However, it would be erroneous to suppose, that by organizing these brigades our society may consider that everything necessary has been done. No, this task must be solved consistently, broadly, and by diverse methods.

A respect for law and human personality should play here a tremendous role. The Soviet law is the first law in history of mankind which is placed in the service of man, which guards his rights, his dignity, his freedom, and his ideas. This law was created by the people themselves, in the name of the people.

World's greatest writers treated in their works the eternal and tragic conflict between man and the law, justice and absence of rights, force and helplessness. TOLSTOY and HUGO, ZOLA and BALZAC, DICKENS and GORKY, SUKHOVO-KOBYLIN and CHEKHOV, DOSTOEVSKY and ANATOLE FRANCE, and many, many other writers turned to this subject more than once in pain and anger, exposing hypocrisy and falseness, venality and cruelty of bourgeois "justice" and bourgeois "laws."

CHEKHOV, in his story "In the Court," painted a vivid picture of a Tsarist court:

"Murky windows and walls, the voice of a secretary, the pose of the prosecutor -- all this was permeated with bureaucratic indifference and emanated cold, as though the murderer was a part of office equipment or was being judged not by the living people but by some invisible machine, turned on by Lord knows whom."

A contemporary American writer, IRA WOLFERT (phon.), in his novel, "Tekker's (phon.) Gang," thus characterizes the moral make-up of an American judge:

"The judge mentally weighed all 'pros' and 'cons.' For the judge, like any other mortal, has to take part in the business game counting on profit."

This characterization is even more broadly confirmed by another contemporary American writer, WHITMAN, who writes about U. S. judges, that there is "among them a striking, almost unbelievable, number of incompetent people, loafers, political mediocrities, crooks and blockheads."

Before the Soviet court are set forth, first of all, the educational tasks. A decree on courts - a decree by which the entire system of Tsarist "justice" was liquidated, rang out in the very first days of October (Revolution).

"Let them shout," stated V. I. LENIN at the 3rd All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, "that we, in reforming the old court, summarily pulled it down. By this we cleared the way for the real people's court...." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 28, page 421.)

Comparatively recently, the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the "Principles of Criminal Legislation," where it is written: "Punishment is not only the retribution for the crime committed, but it also has the purpose of correction and re-education of the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work."

Such is the spirit, the text, and the meaning of our law!

It is important that this be equally understood by those who judge and those who are being judged. It is important that the law be applied in full conformity with its spirit and meaning. It is important that the law written in the name of man should be known by every man and that it becomes for him his own moral, immutable law.

"I vouch," said at some time M. I. KALININ, "that if the judge is able to examine and decide cases well, he can always count on an audience, his chamber will always be filled with listeners. A judge is a ready-made agitator and propagandist. He is a propagandist of our laws, a fighter for the fulfillment of laws."

Yes, the court should be propagandist and educator, but not the court alone. Participation of our society in the propaganda of the Soviet justice, Soviet laws, and in the law education of the people is an important and necessary work.

But our society should not only propagandize our laws, but also should help sometimes our judicial and militia organs in the re-education of law violators. It is necessary bolder and broader to practice the referral of comparatively

unimportant offenses to the examination by the public. This, first of all, will reduce a number of criminal convictions, which will only improve the preventive significance of conviction and strengthen it, and, second, it will have a great educational meaning.

From this point of view, cases are inexcusable when the court, having the guarantee of the entire collective for a defendant and an application to entrust to the collective his re-education, refuses such an application on purely formal grounds, as it happened, for example, in one of the people's courts of Leningrad. The "Komsomol Pravda" justifiably attacked such an erroneous decision of the court.

Let us note, by the way, that reliance upon trust presupposes, first of all, the trust toward a collective, and not only toward the people who committed a crime.

There are cases known, when a young fellow, tried for hooliganism prefers to be convicted by the people's court rather than having his case referred for examination by the public, motivating this by the fact that it is "far more disgraceful."

We have to consider in this that the examination of such cases in a public procedure has a broad educational significance, and not only for the offender alone.

Prosecutors and judges, we think, should have the right to decide independently the problem of referring such cases to the public and comrade's courts and for examination at the workers' and Young Communist League meetings.

When militia organs transferred a part of their functions to the people's brigades for preservation of public order, this alone produced a significant result. We may not doubt that the referral by the courts of a number of cases to public organizations likewise will fully justify itself.

In a report of the Central Committee of the C. P., SU, to the 20th Congress of the Party, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV noted that in our country "there are also encountered people maliciously violating the rules of socialist community. It is impossible to stop such ugly occurrences without participation by the masses themselves, through administrative measures alone. Here, a large role belongs to the public."

The latest criminal trial law regulates also the role of the public in the court itself, not to mention public participation outside the court in the struggle against crime. The introduction of the institute of public prosecutors and public defenders is an excellent form of participation by the public in the discharge of justice.

PUSHKIN yet reflected a great deal on the problems of justice and personality. He demanded the law to be a fruit of mature thinking of a legislator and not of his personal tastes or moods. In picturing to himself an ideal of such a society "where powerful laws are combined with sacred liberty," PUSHKIN spoke of the necessity for a careful planning and humaneness of laws. Thus, in analyzing the laws of PETER (the Great), PUSHKIN wrote: "The difference between the political institutions of PETER the Great and his temporary decrees is astonishing. The former are fruits of a vast intellect, filled with good will and wisdom. The latter are often cruel, capricious, and seem to be written with a whip."

Depicting the contemporary Tsarist court, PUSHKIN wrote the moving and prophetic words about the court, such as it should be. PUSHKIN dreamed about the equality of laws for everybody: "Where their firm shield is extended over everybody, where their sword held in the trusted hands of citizens slides over equal heads without discrimination and strikes the crime from above by a just blow," and where, PUSHKIN wrote, keeping in mind the independence of the judges: "Their hand is not to be bought either by the avid avarice nor by fear."

Unfortunately, our writers and poets seldom turn to these subjects. In our drama literature the genre of court drama is almost unknown, although in the twenties, for example, the plays, "Souffle," of B. ROMANOV and, "Article 114," of L. NIKULIN, had a very successful run in the theaters.

L. N. TOLSTOY, on the basis of an actual court case, told to him by the Chairman of the Moscow Circuit Court, DAVYDOV, wrote his immortal play, "The Living Corpse," and, in another case, LEV NIKOLAEVICH, embodied a subject also of an actual court case told to him by A. F. KONI, in the brilliant novel, "The Resurrection."

Our writers seldom turn to court materials. Yet, the role of literature in the struggle against crime in our conditions may be very significant.

I will permit myself to cite a fresh example. On July 1, the newspaper "Literature and Life" published an article by the Examining Judge of the MVD LAVROV, "The Difficulties of the Genre," in which he, among other things, relates: "Quite recently, a hardened itinerant thief came to us, confessing his guilt. His moral crisis began when he found a small worn-out volume in one of the stolen suitcases. It was the 'Notes of an Examining Judge' by L. SHEYNIN." I admit, that after reading this article, I thought that in this case even the victim would agree that this theft accomplished a good deed.

I was not surprised by this fact: it is not unique -- and I cite it not for the sake of boasting. But I believe myself obliged to cite this case as another proof of the fact that writers have no right to shun these subjects, not to mention that a sole such fact of man's rebirth, as a result of the book he read, is a source of supreme and incomparable joy for the writer! ....

I sincerely wish that many of my companions-in-arms would experience this joy. And let this be understood not only by the writers, but also by our stage directors, our actors and workers of our radio and television.

I always believed, still believe, and will continue to believe to my last breath that reliance on trust is the mighty method of the struggle against crime and re-education of criminals. Therefore, I am not afraid to repeat:

It is necessary to trust people.

It is necessary to believe in people.

It is necessary to cultivate in the people the belief in themselves and respect for the laws of their great Motherland.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 28, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
BY LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
DeLoach
McGuire

SYNOPSIS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 9-25-59 captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire" recommended captioned book be secured and reviewed. "Torch of Liberty," published by Dwight - King Publishers, Inc., set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), which organization has been designated by the Attorney General (AG) pursuant to Executive Order 10450; was written by Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject; covers the period 1933-58; and is basically a history of the ACPFB. Smith, who is a national officer of the ACPFB, used organizational files for her background data. Main purpose of book is to extol the ACPFB and attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department. Smith's book traces the ACPFB from 1933 to the present, discussing "oppressive" legislation and action against foreign born; ACPFB's efforts to assist all foreign born, including communists, during post World War II period; decries Government action in citing ACPFB as "subversive"; denounces Internal Security Act of 1950 (ISA-1950); and comments on recent favorable decisions for ACPFB cases.

While the book particularly attacks Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Bureau is mentioned on the following pages: Page 78 alleges "...an Agent of the FBI..." aided INS in questioning some 200 aliens picked up in 1941; page 193 discusses 1941 deportation hearings against Harry Bridges and the use of one unidentified witness who apparently recanted data "...the FBI claimed he had told them..."; page 194 described the "cooperation" by the FBI and INS as set forth in the dissent opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court which upheld in 1944 the AG's order to deport Bridges; page 256 alleges, with regard to the enforcement of the ISA-1950, that FBI personnel supplemented INS personnel in patrolling office buildings and posting guards (Bufiles are negative); page 258 quoted a Senate bill which called for a "central index of all non-citizens" which would be available to the FBI; page 268 quoted part of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 instructing INS to maintain "continuous liaison" with the FBI for exchange of information; page 277 alleges

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1 - 100-388761 (Smith)
1 - 100-7046 (ACPFB)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Floyd
1 - Mr. O'Connor

CRIME REC.

JOC:kmo

62 NOV 10 1959

that despite a mounting popular "offensive" against the ISA-1950, the FBI continued interrogating citizens at home and at work; pages 311 and 357 observe that while "public criticism (of the FBI) was rare," industrialist Cyrus Eaton did denounce the Bureau in 1958; page 358 alleges the FBI engages in "reckless activity" when it invades residences, uses the phone as an instrument of terror and advises employers to fire certain undesirables (nothing specific concerning dates, locations, et cetera, mentioned); page 364 alleges witnesses used by Justice Department were FBI "spies," an obvious reference to the use of former confidential informants; page 399 discusses the arrest of Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, by FBI Agents in 1942 (Bufiles confirm Nowak's arrest after indictment by a Federal Grand Jury for obtaining U. S. citizenship illegally); and page 414 quotes Robert Spivak, "New York Post" reporter, that the Director enjoys greater prestige than the head of INS.

ACPFB is under active investigation by ten field offices with its principal activities centered in the New York, Chicago and Los Angeles areas. Subversive Activities Control Board hearing officer in September, 1957, recommended the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such; however, the final order has not been handed down as yet.

Smith resides in Hartford, Connecticut; a retired professor emeritus of Wellesley College; is a "joiner" of numerous communist front organizations in every field of communist endeavor; and is ever available for speechmaking and fund raising for such communist fronts. Her book is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB and ignores completely the organization's communist nature and communist history. It is the type of a biased thing we can expect from such an individual as Smith. Detailed review of book set forth.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

DETAILS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach, 9-25-59, captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire," (attached) discloses Hurlburt, by letter to the Director 9-15-59, made references to the book the "Torch of Liberty" and points out that several derogatory references to the FBI are set forth therein. Mr. Hurlburt's letter was acknowledged 9-25-59 and it was further recommended that this book be secured and reviewed.

Background:

The "Torch of Liberty" is 448 pages in length; is published by Dwight-King Publishers, Incorporated, New York City, which is a publishing firm set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB); and was written by Louise Pettibone Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject (Bufile 100-388761). It is concerned with a history of the problems faced by Americans of foreign extraction and foreign birth during the years 1933-58. The book highlights the fact that intolerance of foreign born in the United States is not a recent development but has been present in varying degrees since the founding of the United States. The 1933-58 period, however, according to Smith, included the most concerted efforts at "repression" and it is the measures taken against this "repression" by the ACPFB that Smith traces in her book. This organization, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, was organized in 1933 to defend the rights of all foreign-born Americans in legal battles with the Government concerning deportation, et cetera. The files of the ACPFB were utilized by Smith, who is an Honorary National Co-Chairman; therefore, the book is, in a sense, a factual record of events based upon ACPFB files.

From a review of the book, it appears the main purpose for which it was prepared was to extol the work of the ACPFB and to attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding action taken against the foreign born by enactment and enforcement of Federal legislation. In connection with the attacks upon INS, the FBI is drawn into the book by inference through attempts to show the Bureau assisted INS in the enforcement of certain legislation which affected the foreign born.

Contents:

The book itself starts off with a discussion of background data concerning immigrants, minority groups and other foreign-born groups which aided immeasurably the early development of this country.

It goes on to discuss at considerable length the various pieces of legislation which the book describes as "oppressive" action taken against foreign born such as the Immigration Law of 1903 and the Laws of 1917 and 1921. The book continues its attack on the Government by alleging that punitive measures during the years 1920-40 were directed against foreign born under the guise of ridding the country of unwanted "foreign" agitators, anarchists and other "undesirables." Smith alleges the Government oftentimes "lost" applications for citizenship; refused citizenship to individuals on relief; caused such individuals with the loss of income; and other "repressive" measures. She claims that certain foreign-born individuals were victimized by the Government solely because of their activities in certain unions or in pressure groups demanding that the Government aid mass unemployed. Smith alleges the INS, which during the 1930s was a part of the Department of Labor, continued to use banishment from the country as a penalty for "unpopular" activity.

Smith, later in her book, traces the formation and development of the ACPFB and its injection in 1933, of its influence into cases involving Governmental efforts to deport individuals under the then existing laws. Smith admits the ACPFB, in its efforts to assist all, would not hesitate to undertake action on behalf of admitted communists and those who openly supported the Russian way of life. Before World War II, the organization assisted many so-called "anti-Nazis" who entered the country illegally and could be deported.

Smith gives special attention to those individuals who fought Franco in Spain, such as members of the International Brigade, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and similar organizations. Money, legal aid and medical assistance were given these "anti-Fascists" by the ACPFB.

Later Smith points out the ACPFB protested as strongly as did the Communist Party (CP) the passage of the Smith Act of 1940. Throughout the entire book, Smith echoes her organization's sentiments over the "injustices" directed against the minorities and foreign born by the Smith Act. As a side note, it is interesting to note the only other organization which consistently denounced the Smith Act from its inception to the present has been the CP.

Upon the advent of World War II, Smith observes the ACPFB aided in the uniting of all "anti-Fascist" elements in the United States and praised the efforts of the foreign born in producing the war materials necessary to defeat the Axis. However, as Smith observes later, the ACPFB recognized in 1944-45 certain forerunners of the "cold war" which was to erupt between the United States and Soviet Russia. Smith claimed the ACPFB recognized certain difficulties and stepped up its activities in response to the increased needs of certain foreign born for protection of their rights. When peace came in 1945, Smith highlights the efforts of the ACPFB to successfully thwart the

Government's efforts to deport some 16,000 individuals whose deportation had not been carried out because of the inability to deport these people to certain areas of Europe during the war. Smith's organization made every effort to assist those of the American population who were being subjected to the "hysteria of the cold war" which Smith describes as the unnecessary fear of Soviet Russia. She observed that under the guise of fear of the Soviets, the Government increased its activity against the foreign born and particularly against the noncitizen. This mounting tension resulted in increased attacks on the ACPFB, according to Smith, because of what Smith describes as the continuing work for justice and protection.

Concerning the Government's activity against foreign born, Smith observes that former United States Attorney General Tom Clark may well stand as the symbol of repression for all times. She accuses Clark of reactionary, antidemocratic acts of terror and using procedures which jeopardized the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms for all Americans.

In the atmosphere of the cold war, Smith denounces the Justice Department's campaign against those who had records of "radicalism" and she alleges that all the Government was doing was suppressing the Bill of Rights. She is particularly sensitive, from the tone of her book, over the Government's action in citing the ACPFB as "subversive." It is apparent from Smith's book that she tries to highlight the respectability of this organization by pointing up the "unsolicited" support of the organization and its programs from well-known and influential Americans.

As her book progresses, Smith describes in great length the internal terror which resulted from passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950. She denounces the legislation itself; the creation of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB); use of informants or other "faceless" witnesses; arrests of aliens under this law; and other provisions of the Act. The ACPFB sounded a call to battle against the Internal Security Act of 1950 in December, 1950; protest committees were set up; citizens called upon the Attorney General and INS; and pressure was brought to bear against Congress by certain trade unions. It is readily apparent from the tone of Smith's book that the Government had at long last hit a sensitive nerve in the ACPFB's "hide."

Smith discusses later what the ACPFB considered a three pronged attack against the organization. This attack consisted of the following: The SACB proceedings which resulted in the SACB hearing officer recommending that the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such (the final order has not been handed down as yet); the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1957; and the official

action of New York State in 1957 legally restraining the ACPFB from any activity in that state. Smith admitted these actions hindered the ACPFB, but it is apparent from her later comments that the organization was so well organized and financed that its programs continued virtually without interruption.

Smith later cites in her book several cases involving favorable decisions for the ACPFB causes and highlights particularly public reaction to the William Heikkila case. Heikkila, in April, 1958, was deported by INS to Finland on very short notice; however, due to a storm of protest he was forthwith returned to the U. S. Smith condemns INS for its "Gestapo-like" tactics in this and other matters. Looking at the activities of the ACPFB, Smith indicates she believes better times for the organization are ahead. In her concluding remarks in this book, Smith echoes the communist line for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the Walter-Mc Carran Immigration Law; elimination of certain "injustices" directed against the foreign born; and increased restrictions in the present authority of the Justice Department and INS.

Mention of FBI

A review of this book indicates the primary target for the author's attacks was INS. However, the Bureau is mentioned on several occasions as follows:

Page 78 discusses the arrest of some 200 alien seamen in 1941, some of whom were picked up on warrants and others collected wholesale from places of employment, taverns, et cetera. Concerning the latter group, Smith alleges "these were lined up for questioning by an immigration official, a policeman and an Agent of the FBI." The instances referred to by Smith are generally nonspecific and, therefore, the veracity of her allegation cannot be proved or disproved.

Page 193 discusses the March, 1941, deportation hearings against west coast labor leader, Harry Bridges. Smith states the presiding inspector, in accepting the testimony of two unidentified individuals, one of whom denied the data "the FBI claimed he had told them" found Bridges deportable.

Page 194 quoted in part the dissent opinion of Judge Healy when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District upheld on 6-26-44 the Attorney General's order to deport Bridges. Healy stated "The Service (INS) has enlisted the powerful cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (against Bridges)."

On page 256 Smith observes that shortly after the Internal Security Act of 1950 went into effect, INS on 10-22-50 began a series of arrests in New York, Los Angeles and other large centers. During the subsequent period, Smith implies the FBI supplemented INS personnel and

"patrolled office buildings, posted guards before apartment houses..." Smith concluded such "cloak-and-dagger activity" was designed to impress the American people with the alertness of the Immigration Service and the"prowess of the FBI...." Bufiles are negative concerning any indication Bureau personnel carried out such alleged functions.

Page 258, quoting from the ACPFB's publication, "The Lamp," listed certain provisions of a Senate bill prepared by the then Senator Mc Carran relating to the immigration questions which did not become law. Item seven recommended "establishment of a 'central index' of all non-citizens, to include all relevant information and to be available to the FBI and the CIA."

Page 268 contained a discussion of certain provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, better known as the Walter-Mc Carran Act. Smith reports that among these provisions is one that the Commissioner, INS, shall maintain "direct and continuous liaison" with the FBI and CIA for a mutual exchange of information.

Page 277 makes mention of the mounting "offensive" against the Internal Security Act of 1950 by the ACPFB and similar organizations. The book alleges that notwithstanding the progress being made concerning this "offensive" the FBI and INS continued "questioning citizens in their homes and at places of employment."

On pages 311 and 357 Smith reports that reaction against "oppression" is possible even though at times in the United States what she calls reaction is ineffective. She states that "the investigative methods of the FBI Agents had brought trouble and panic and economic disaster to many homes, but public criticism was rare." However, one source of criticism of the FBI did come forth in 1958 when Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, denounced the Bureau over television for "such 'police state' hounding and snooping."

Page 358 bears the implication that the FBI, through its activities in sending investigators into homes and neighborhoods, in using the telephone as an instrument of terror, in advising employers to fire certain individuals but not mention the FBI is indeed a "reckless activity." There is nothing in Smith's book as to a specific reference concerning dates, locations, et cetera, relating to this alleged activity of the Bureau.

Page 364, in denouncing the proceedings concerning the ACPFB before the SACB in 1955, alleges that witnesses used by the Justice Department were "spies" employed by the FBI. This is an obvious reference to the use by the Government in this regard of several former confidential informants of the FBI.

Page 399 charges that FBI Agents arrested former Congressman Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, on 12-11-42. Bufiles concerning Nowak (39-832-45) indicate he was arrested by Bureau Agents on 12-11-42 after his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury charging him with obtaining his U. S. citizenship illegally. The indictment was subsequently dismissed on 2-8-43 upon the Department's recommendation.

Page 414 quotes an article by Robert Spivak, a reporter for the "New York Post," to the effect that admittedly General Swing of INS does not enjoy the prestige on Capitol Hill as does the Director.

Observations:

There is no question that the "Torch of Liberty" is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB. As could be expected, this book ignores completely the organization's history which indicates its control and adherence to the policies of the Communist Party. The ACPFB is one of the few strong communist fronts remaining today and it has always received due recognition from individual communists and the communist press. As the book rambles on, it is apparent that its author is interested only in showing what a noble organization the ACPFB allegedly is. It can be expected to continue to assist communists who are subjects of deportation orders or denaturalization action by the Government. It is unfortunate that many naive people who will not take the time to get the true facts concerning the ACPFB will read Smith's book and, being impressed with its pleas for the foreign born, will fail to realize that the ACPFB is in reality an outlet for Communist Party propaganda and activities.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: October 16, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948: THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE
By Josef Korbel
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The captioned book is available at Brentano's, 1322 F Street, N.W., for $5.00. The book is not available in Kann's or the Bureau Library.

Captioned book is requested for use as reference material, and after the book has served its purpose, it will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Central Research Section.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

AMB:aml (6)

16 OCT 21 1959

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - B. M. Suttler, Room 4246
1 - A. M. Newman, Room 5524

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Pattern for conquest —

THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948

THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE

by Josef Korbel

The story of the Communists' 10-year infiltration of Czechoslovakia, written by the former head of Jan Masaryk's Cabinet in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Professor Korbel's study . . . has a special relevance for all those who are interested in understanding the Communist ability to harness political, military, economic, and psychological pressures."—PHILIP E. MOSELY $5.00

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/9/59

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (105-121)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a recent publication, "The South Strikes Back," by HODDING CARTER III, which is descriptive of the organization of, and the part played by, the Citizens Council of Mississippi in the racial struggle in Mississippi.

This is being furnished for inclusion in the Library for reference purposes.

CARTER is the son of HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Democrat-Times", and works on the paper.

2- Bureau (Encl-1)
1- Memphis
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1 ENCLOSURE

Book detached for file in Bureau Library 11-4-59 AMB

For reference above book see 62-46855-44

FILED IN 105-34237

REC-21 62-46855-43

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62 NOV 16 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/30/59

FROM : W. B. Welte

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE SOUTH STRIKES BACK BY HODDING CARTER, III (DOUBLEDAY AND COMPANY)
RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned matter is a chronological history of the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in July, 1954, in Mississippi following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influencial resistance movement in the South. The book relies heavily for its factual data on the publications of the council itself and routine news coverage of its activities. Author claims that although council is dedicated to maintenance of segregation and preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure against Negroes to achieve its goals. In citing various examples of this pressure, author mentions FBI in two instances: He cites one civil rights case in which FBI Laboratory rendered assistance to local authorities--nothing derogatory. He quotes criticism of Negro doctor in Mississippi who claimed FBI conducted superficial investigations and was apathetic in its investigation of mistreatment to Negroes. Same allegations previously made by this doctor which were completely checked out and found to be untruthful and unfounded. When interviewed by Bureau Agents, July, 1957, this individual unable to furnish specific criticism against FBI. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with author but indicate we have had limited but friendly relations with his father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper which has published several highly favorable editorials and articles regarding Director and FBI. In each instance we directed letters of appreciation to him. Carter indicated recently to Memphis Office

1 - Crime Records Division
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division (Central Research Section)

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62-46855

he would visit Washington, D. C., about 10/13,14/59. He expressed desire to tour Bureau and meet the Director. These arrangements were completed; however, Carter canceled plans indefinitely in view of serious ailment of his wife.

The Book and Its Author

In his 213-page book, "The South Strikes Back," the author, Hodding Carter, III, has chronicled the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in Indianola, Mississippi, in July, 1954, following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book essentially strives for an objective historical account of the rise of the council but relies heavily on the publications of the council itself, routine news coverage of its activities and editorials and articles appearing in the "Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper noted for its controversial views on racial matters, which is published by the author's father, Hodding Carter. The author infers that the phenomenal rise of the council is due to the various announcements and court activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which has been pressuring for immediate integration. Secondly the council's organizational structure itself has enhanced its position; that is, its state and local leadership is drawn primarily from the ranks of the white communities business, political and social leadership. Because of their guidance, no radical or violent elements have entered into the organization. Constant reiteration of "respectibility" and "nonviolence" has been its main appeal to the middle and upper class white population. The author points out that although the council is dedicated to the maintenance of segregation and the preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure to achieve its goals. He predicted that as strong as the council has grown (approximately 300,000 members at this time), it will ultimately be destroyed. He states it is essentially a negative movement, founded on the defense of the status quo and dedicated to the repression of a minority which history has shown becomes an impossibility.

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned by Carter in the following instances while citing examples of economic pressure exerted by the council against Negro desegregationists:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Reverend George W. Lee, a Negro in Belzoni, Mississippi, who had led a Negro voting registration drive was shot to death while driving a car on 5/8/55. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by causes unknown. Local police authorities claimed that Lee was shot by another Negro in dispute over a woman. The NAACP blamed the council for his death. Lead particles in the victims mouth, the author states, were first described by authorities as teeth filings, but the FBI identified them as bullet particles. No one was ever brought to trial on this case (pages 115-116).

A full investigation was conducted by the Bureau of this incident at the request of the Department on basis of allegations that Lee had been shot because he refused to remove his name from a voting register. The Attorney General on 3/13/56 issued a press release that investigation did not substantiate this allegation, that there was no Federal violation involved, that a summary of the investigation was furnished to local authorities. During this investigation, fragments of metal removed from the victim were sent to the FBI laboratory, examination of which determined them to be similar to number three buckshot (44-8949).

Dr. Clinton C. Battle, a Negro doctor in Indianola, Mississippi, reportedly left Mississippi in June, 1957, because of reprisals by the council. Battle claimed he went to the FBI with one particular allegation of voting irregularity, "but they sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate. He told me I should tell the sheriff. These FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors. When I saw that the Federal Government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

Dr. Battle's critical remarks appeared in the 7/22/57 edition of the "Delta Democrat-Times" and again in January, 1958, in a St. Joseph, Missouri, newspaper. In addition to the above, Battle charged that FBI Agents in Mississippi had made superficial investigations; that Agents, because of being southern-reared, would not report the true facts; and he found FBI Agents to be halfhearted and apathetic in their investigation of violations against Negroes.

There is no truth in the statements by Battle. We thoroughly checked them out and found the allegations to

be unfounded. Battle when interviewed by Bureau Agents, 7/25/57, was unable to furnish details and stated he had no specific criticism against the FBI. The Bureau's jurisdiction and its impartiality in investigation was brought to his attention. It is noted that Battle is generally regarded as a radical and a "publicity hound" by members of his own race.

Background of Hodding Carter, III

Bureau files fail to indicate any pertinent information identifiable with the author, Hodding Carter, III. Our files do indicate limited cordial relations with Carter's father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the "Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper. Carter, a widely-known author and lecturer, has written several editorials and articles praising the Director and the work of the FBI. Letters of appreciation were sent to him in each instance. Carter and his paper have been outspoken on racial matters, although advocating a moderate view and supporting the upholding of law and order at all times. He is not a strong segregationist and has consistently opposed the White Citizens Councils. We conducted a loyalty investigation of Carter in 1954 and no substantial derogatory information was developed other than to indicate he had sponsored an organization in 1950 which succeeded an organization cited as a communist front. He was a victim in an extortion investigation in April, 1955, following the receipt of a threatening letter after writing an article criticizing the council. No prosecution resulted from this case. Memphis by letter 10/2/59 stated Carter expected to be in Washington, D. C., on 10/13,14/59 and expressed a desire to tour the Bureau and meet the Director. Arrangements for this were completed; however, Carter advised he had to postpone his trip indefinitely due to serious illness of his wife. (94-8-1764)

RECOMMENDATION:

This is being submitted for information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 12, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

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W.C. Sullivan
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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

Re memorandum of Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated 10-7-59, and captioned "Book Reviews Control."

Briefly, referenced memorandum points out: 1. During the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, the Inspectors analyzed the book review control program and set up this program in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section. 2. During the past six months, the Inspectors' analysis has been substantiated by the successful operation of the book control program in the Central Research Section inasmuch as it has eliminated duplication, has assured a central repository and has been very economical. Then, Central Research Section recommends that the book control program revert back to the position it was in before the inspection recommended program which has been successful, and that the book review control be relocated in the Crime Research Section.

It is to be observed that the present system, based on analysis by the Inspectors, is efficient, economical, and workable. The Central Research Section is equipped in manpower and designed in function for this very assignment in connection with book control. In order to re-assign the book control program to the Crime Research Section it would necessarily require additional personnel. It is felt that the Memorandum to all Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, coordinating book reviews on the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section has solved a problem of duplication, additional costs, and time spent on this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

62-46855-45

That the book control program be maintained in its present successful operation in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Training and Inspection Division

REC-94

BMS:rjd
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOV 12 1959

10 OCT 28 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 21, 1959

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL BUREAU OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS

(A) BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK - CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION -- The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, has been designated to establish a central control and repository for book reviews. All information regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and all book reviews believed desirable should be brought to the attention of the Publications Desk immediately to avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration and handling of current and future book reviews. In addition, publications-trade and public-press items will be followed by the Publications Desk to provide the Bureau with a more complete knowledge of books being published and those which should be considered for review.

A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by the Publications Desk. The card maintained on each book will include the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review, as well as the section and division which has the book review assignment; and whether the review has been completed. Once a review has been assigned to a particular section, it is the responsibility of that section to insure prompt handling of the matter. A tickler of all book-review matters should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in properly maintaining this index.

The various officials, sections, and divisions throughout the Bureau are encouraged to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally have an interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they, are encouraged to recommend reviews of books which are related to their various fields of responsibility. It should be understood that these instructions do not preclude voluntary reviews of books. However, the Publications Desk should be advised prior to any purchase and review to avoid duplication and to insure proper clearance of purchase with the Administrative Division. In any event, the information necessary for the book-review index card should be promptly submitted to the Publications Desk.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

62-46855-45

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 27, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN SUPERVISORS' MANUAL

It is believed that sufficient experience has been gained by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, regarding book review control matters so that the enclosed material regarding book reviews should be included in the Supervisors' Manual. Basically, the instructions in the enclosure are not new. However, responsibilities of the various divisions in relation to books for review are more specifically spelled out.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be approved for inclusion in the Supervisors' Manual.

Enclosure

RWS:bea
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Training and Inspection Division
1 - Administrative Division
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Book Review Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Supervisors' Manual

REC- 96

20 NOV 6 1959

1 - 66-3415

ENCLOSURE

58 NOV 13 1959

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2 - Original & one
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Training & Inspection Div

October 27, 1959

1 - Administrative Div
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Book Review Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler

PROPOSED INCLUSION IN
SUPERVISORS' MANUAL

The following information should be included in the Supervisors' Manual as Section 43. In order to do this, it will be necessary for Section 42, captioned "Liaison Maintained by Legal Attaches," to be redesignated Section 41 and Section 43, captioned "Domestic Intelligence Division Supervision," to be redesignated Section 42.

43. Book Review Control

(1) The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has established a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government. In general, the Publications Desk will evaluate requests regarding books to be purchased and reviewed, will take steps to insure the purchase of desired books, and will recommend books to be reviewed, as well as the division or section responsible for conducting the review.

(2) The various officials, divisions, and sections throughout the Seat of Government are to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally be of interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they are primarily responsible for identifying and considering for review or actually reviewing books which are related in whole or in part to the fields of their responsibilities. Books are but another source of public information and an indicator of developments to be exploited by each division at the Seat of Government. The clerk handling the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section,~~ will render assistance to each division by coordinating and bringing to its attention information regarding books published which may

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NOTE ON YELLOW: Based on memo Sullivan to Belmont, 10-27-59, same caption, RWS:bea.

RWS:bam (9)

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ENCLOSURE

62-46259-46

be of interest and may be considered for review. Form 5-103 will be used by the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section,~~ to streamline the routing of this information and to obtain information regarding the desirability of purchasing books for review.

(3) In order to maintain the effectiveness of the Publications Desk, all information coming to the attention of each official, division, or section regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and book reviews deemed desirable should be brought to the attention of this desk immediately. This action will avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration of purchases and reviews. A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by this desk.

(4) These instructions should not be construed as precluding any official, division, or section from purchasing, recommending for review, or voluntarily reviewing a book within the framework of the Bureau's interests, as long as the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section~~, is kept advised and a copy of each completed review is placed in Bureau file 62-46855. Books purchased for review should be cleared through the Administrative Division, the Bureau Library, and the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. If the Publications Desk handles the purchase, it will also handle the clearing with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library. In connection with the reviews conducted, it will be the responsibility of the Section Chief or other official assigning the review to determine whether the review should be prepared by Special Agent or trained research analyst personnel.

5-103 (5-11-59)

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "THE MIND OF AN ASSASSIN"

Author Ramon Mercader B. [illegible] 1914

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division	☐	☐
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☒ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

EX 109
REC. 8 62-46855-47
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23 NOV 9 1959

1 ENCLOSURE

Nature of Book: See attached newsclipping.

5-Central Research Section

62 NOV 17 1959

file 62-46855

0-12 (Rev. 4-28-59)



Book Labels Trotsky Killer Robot of Future

By OLAND D. RUSSELL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

ON Aug. 20 next, the murderer of Leon Trotsky will be set free in Mexico City after completing a 20-year sentence for his famous killing with a short-handled ice ax.

He is the most composed, dedicated and perfectly adjusted assassin in all history, who for 20 years has never admitted his real identity. To do so would reveal that he is a Stalinist agent, schooled from early youth for the bloody riddance of Stalin's greatest enemy — Trotsky.

But the life of Ramon Mercader becomes an open book with the publication of Isaac Don Levine's "The Mind of an Assassin" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. $4.50). Mr. Levine, biographer of both Lenin and Stalin, is one of the world's leading authorities on the darker machinations of the Soviet Union.

TWO VISITS

In preparing this book, Mr. Levine has twice visited Mexico City and saw the assassin in prison, the last time as recently as only a few months ago. More importantly, he has had access to the amazing psychological study of Mercader by two expert criminologists. This record alone is 1359 pages long, forming more than half of the entire court record of the case.

Mr. Levine concludes that Mercader, now 45, is a missionary of the Stalinist-type communist faith, and is beyond redemption. He typifies the modern political assassin who is to be found in the special character of the cult in which he has enlisted for life. His code of conduct dictates that "morality is a bourgeois heritage, humanity an abstract entity and murder a mere mechanical exercise."

CRIME ANALYSIS

Thus, says Mr. Levine, he turns out to be the prototype of the coming race as seen from Moscow in which man and machine alike will be harnessed twins. "Beneath the mask of the prisoner in Mexico lurks the Kremlin's happy robot of the future," is Mr. Levine's frightening summation.

CARMICHAEL



Despite the complexity of the roster of characters in this book, it is documented crime analysis of the highest order. Mr. Levine is a pleasantly smooth writer who has organized his material well and produced a top-grade thriller based on fact.

What will happen to Mercader when he is set free? The prospects are many, but two are likely: Either he may be done in by a Trotsky avenger, or, escaping that fate, he will be smuggled out in glory by communist agents and go to his adopted fatherland, Russia. There he will be greeted as proper recipient of the Order of the Hero of the Soviet Union—and wear a medal such as adorned Nikita Khrushchev on his visit to America.

ENCLOSURE

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

6-41-47

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
A. H. Belmont 1 - Donahoe October 29, 1959
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Nasca
S. B. Donahoe 1 - James

"CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

"Castro, Cuba and Justice," published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York City, was written by Ray Brennan, a "Chicago Sun Times" reporter who has claimed the book is based on firsthand information obtained by him while he was with Castro in Cuba and from personal records and memoirs of revolutionary leaders. The book, which is highly favorable to Castro, gives an account of the developments of Castro's revolutionary movements, the difficulties experienced by the movement, and the ultimate success of the movement with the flight of Batista on January 1, 1959. Castro, the hero and principal character in the story, is glorified at every opportunity and is described as a messiah who plans to introduce a new social and economic system to Cuba and bring elements who oppose him to justice. The book also gives an account of general conditions in Cuba prior to and during the Castro movement. The Batista administration is reported to be a regime of complete corruption. Those associated with Batista, including the armed forces, are, for the most part, described as murderers, torturers, rapists, and the like. The United States representatives are criticized for association with Batista. The author in 1950 was the subject of an Impersonation Act case arising out of his posing as office manager of the Senate Crime Commission and obtaining a copy of the transcript of a confidential hearing. An indictment returned against Brennan was eventually dismissed on a Government motion.

Fidel Castro

Castro is described in glowing terms throughout the book. He is referred to as the swashbuckling leader, the mystical messiah, the 24-hour-a-day zealot, and the man who preached that life was zero without democracy. It is revealed that at birth Castro weighed over ten pounds and that neighboring women drooled over him predicting great things.

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62-46855 (Book Reviews)

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Later in life at the age of 27, it is pointed out that Castro is a man of wealth who has a beautiful wife and beloved son, but who puts his comforts aside in order to assume the life of a revolutionary. He is also described as a lawyer who possesses a compelling personality and a gift of overpowering oratory. Physically he is described as a powerful man with wide shoulders, a slim waist, and who, according to his followers, could outshoot, outfight, outrun, outswim, outride, and outtalk any man in Cuba.

Plans of Fidel Castro

Mention is made in several instances in the book of Castro's plan for social and political reform including a revolutionary agrarian reform program. It is revealed that Castro and his followers advocated such a program during their days at the University of Havana. In this regard, Castro claimed that those who worked the land had a basic right to own the land. He also claimed that the land should not be the property of individual foreigners or corporations. With regard to executions, it is revealed that Castro warned those who opposed him, including members of the Cuban armed forces, that those guilty of crimes would be punished. Castro claimed that if he did not allow the trials and executions to continue after his rise to power, the Cuban people would have run wild with revenge and would have subjected the island to a blood bath.

Charges of Cruelty Against the Batista Regime

Many charges of murder, torture, rape, and cruelty are leveled at members of the Batista administration including the armed forces. In almost every chapter there is set forth alleged acts of murder, torture, and rape. One complete chapter is completely devoted to the tortures reportedly experienced by Castro followers.

Criticism of the United States and United States Representatives

Criticism is leveled at Arthur Gardner and Earl E. T. Smith, former United States Ambassadors to Cuba, for being frequent guests of Batista at cocktail parties and receptions and for not being aware of and reporting the true conditions in Cuba. It is claimed that during four and one-half years of terrorism in Cuba, that U.S. war planes, bombs, guns, and ammunition were furnished to Batista's unconstitutional, illegal dictatorship. It was reported that Batista received these instruments of warfare in the name of "hemispheric defence."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Mention of FBI

In referring to Haydee Santamaria Hart, on page 91, it is stated: "She skipped nimbly from one to another of a half dozen houses and apartments in Miami, but the FBI was never far behind. The FBI was interested in her because she entered the U.S. without proper papers."

Comment: Concerning the information that Hart was in the U.S. without papers, the author was undoubtedly referring to fact that she was being sought by the INS. The Bureau, however, had Hart under investigation as she had been identified as a leader in the July 26 Movement (Castro's movement) in this country. This investigation was closed when it was determined Hart returned to Cuba after Castro assumed power.

On page 142 there is following statement: "Secret shipments of arms were being confiscated with annoying regularity in Florida. U.S. Customs people and the FBI were too well informed."

Comment: None.

On page 143, in referring to the Cuban Embassy, Washington, D. C. the following is stated: "A Batista army sergeant in the Embassy made regular reports concerning coded messages received by the Cuban Ambassador from the Batista Government. Some of the coded information presumably reached American Customs and the FBI."

Comment: None.

Page 166 contains information concerning Juan Castineira who reportedly sailed for Cuba in a 19-foot boat which developed engine trouble. It was reported that Constineira was arrested by FBI agents on charges of violating the U.S. Neutrality Act.

Comment: The author in this case is undoubtedly referring to Customs as that agency has jurisdiction in the smuggling of arms and ammunition. The Bureau conducted no investigation concerning Castineira's activities in this regard.

In referring to Frank Fiorini, the following statement is recorded on page 189: "The FBI was investigating him and he didn't want to go to jail."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Comment: Frank Figrini, who is also known as Frank Anthony Sturgis, is the subject of a present Registration Act investigation. He is a former member of the July 26 Movement who has defected from the movement and is now associated with the group headed by Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz.

Page 89 stated: "Angel would intercept the reports, notify Haydee Santamaria de Hart in Miami, and the weapons and ammunition would be moved before FBI agents could seize the contraband."

Comment: The individual named Angel who is referred to in this quotation is Angel L. Saavedra who, during the Batista regime, was assigned to the Cuban Embassy in Washington, D. C. While assigned to the Embassy, Saavedra defected to Castro and he apparently furnished Castro information concerning the activities at the Embassy. He was eventually given the post of Cuban Military Attache at the Embassy and is presently serving in that position. In referring to FBI agents and the seizure of arms and ammunition, the author undoubtedly meant Customs, as that agency has jurisdiction in such matter.

Information Regarding Author, Ray Brennan

Bufiles disclose that Brennan was the subject of an impersonation case which grew out of his impersonation in November, 1950, of the office manager of the Senate Crime Commission. As a result of his impersonation, Brennan obtained a copy of the transcript of a confidential hearing. Chicago newspapers were requested not to print the story, but the "Chicago Sun Times" ignored the request and carried the story concerning the hearing. As a result, Brennan was indicted, but after much litigation the indictment was dismissed 1/17/55 on a Government motion.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM Mr. F. L. Edwards

DATE: 11-9-59

REC-7

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Edwards

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SUBJECT: "THE PENTAGON CASE"
BY VICTOR JAKE FOX
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 11:45 p.m., 11-9-59, Mr. Alfred Dudley, 905 Kent Road, Apartment 2, Richmond, Virginia, telephone ELgin 5-6858, employed as a schoolteacher with the Henricho County school system, Virginia, called the Bureau and spoke to the writer. He advised that he is a veteran and recently came into the possession of a copy of the above-captioned book. He advised that it is published by the Freedom Press located at 520 Fifth Avenue, New York City, copyright 1958.

He stated that the true name of the author of the book is not given and that the name Victor Jake Fox is a pseudonym resorted to by the true author and that the pseudonym was taken from a code name utilized during the war, believed in the Guadalcanal Campaign which means enemy sighted and I am attacking. Allegedly the true author was a former colonel in the Marines who was familiar with the activities in the Pentagon and through his normal duties came upon subversion. He tried to report this information to his supervisors but was blocked. Later he withdrew into private life and decided to write about the Pentagon life. Dudley advised that the book is fiction and that certain incidents described therein, he (Dudley) has deduced that they refer to the Harry Dexter White case, Alger Hiss case, and the suicide of James Forrestal.

Dudley further stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the Freedom Press publishing house in New York City had been burned and that, in addition, two local bookstores in the Richmond area had been visited by an unknown individual who purchased all of the remaining books under the above-captioned title which they had in stock. Dudley stated that he wanted to bring the above book to the attention of the FBI simply out of civic duty and, although rumors were distaseful to him, nevertheless he thought that some parties were attempting to get the book out of circulation. He related that he called the Richmond Office of the FBI and reported the same information that he was relating to the writer. He stated that he would in all probability confirm this conversation by letter. He seemed to be quite concerned with insuring that this information was brought to the attention of the Director.

Dudley appeared to be rational in his conversation and he was thanked for his interest in the matter.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/13/2000 BY 60267/LS/BCE/JMS

See page 2

REC-7 62-46805-48

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46805

62 NOV 16 1959

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(4)

F. L. Edwards - Mr. Belmont
"THE PENTAGON CASE"
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Referral/Consult

ADDENDUM: 11-10-59 (W. M. Mooney)

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Alfred Dudley, [redacted] contents of the book have been previously reviewed by the Bureau. No further action deemed necessary other than to make this call a matter of record.

RECOMMENDATION:

File.

WMM:td

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

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SUBJECT: ~~FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM~~
BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
62-46855

Portions of Khrushchev's Blueprint for Future" From Nikita S. Khrushchev Book

Khrushchev book to be published by E. P. Dutton & Company in Spring of 1960. This 600-page volume translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization sets forth his blueprint for the world's future. In order to get a preview of this book, issues of The Philadelphia Inquirer which carried selected portions of this book were obtained. These articles indicate it to be excerpts from speeches, interviews, and published correspondence of Khrushchev setting forth his position on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy. This book undoubtedly will make an excellent reference work as a comprehensive and authoritative collection of Khrushchev's statements. Upon publication, a copy will be obtained. (62-46855-31)

Soviet Foreign Policy

A review of the articles in The Philadelphia Inquirer by Central Research Section reflects the following basic points of Soviet foreign policy:

1. The Soviet Union wants increased East-West trade between the "socialist and the capitalist countries."

2. The best way to settle the cold war is through negotiations, preferably "through a summit conference."

3. The Soviet Union is irreconcilably opposed to capitalistic colonialism. However, the Soviet Union "has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestedly, by lending direct assistance."

LLW:nji
(7)
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Branigan

REC-91 62-46855-49

12 NOV 1959

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION
WITH CAPITALISM
BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

4. The Soviet Union professes to desire complete disarmament--"to the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons...to a complete withdrawal of troops and the closing-down of foreign bases on the territories of other states." Until this takes place, however, Khrushchev says "we shall keep prepared for war."

5. There exist two separate states in Germany today, the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. The reunification of Germany would best be solved by creating a confederation of these two states "in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions." A peace treaty could then be concluded both with the organs of the confederation and with the governments of the states within that confederation.

Peaceful Coexistence Central Principle

All of Khrushchev's statements are entwined about the central principle of peaceful coexistence. He defines this principle by saying "when we speak of peaceful co-existence we have in mind co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries" which, "in settling outstanding issues between them, should renounce the use of force in any form, including military force." At the same time, he expresses his belief in the "unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism," and his conviction "in the inevitable triumph of Communism." It is only necessary to glance at Lenin's so-called "principles" of peaceful coexistence to see just how "peacefully" communism would evolve. In 1920, Lenin declared:

> "As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace: in the end, one or the other will triumph--a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism."
>
> (V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, p. 297)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. V.

5-103 (5-11-59)

Title of Book "RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW"

Author Jack Greenberg

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
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☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division		
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☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ Investigative Division		
☒ Civil Rights Section, Room 5728	☑	☐
Attn.: Mr. McGowan		
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: See attached description.

1 ENCLOSURE

Letter to New York 11-5-59

62 NOV 19 1959

REC-9 62-46855-50

NOT RECORDED
25 NOV 17 1959

Central Research

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

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McGuire _____
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Rosen _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

What are the laws governing civil rights?

Race Relations and American Law

by Jack Greenberg

WIDE-RANGING and encyclopedic, this is the only up-to-date treatise on the law of race relations in the United States. Mr. Greenberg writes for citizens, as well as public officials of every rank, who need to know what that law is, what it is likely to be in the future, and how it operates in order to solve one of the major dilemmas on the American scene. He describes doctrines that affect education, employment, public accommodations, the armed forces, and many other areas in which the social implications of law are felt. An important, highly informative book. $10.00

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The New York Times pg. C25
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 10/30/59

pub 10/26/59

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-50 62-46855

SAC, New York

2-Origin al & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-C. L. McGowan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

November 16, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW
By Jack Greenberg

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section. The book has been published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, for $10.

book received 12/1/59 AMB

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wishes to obtain book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review. The book was not available at S. Kann & Sons, or Brentano's.

EX 109

REC- 9 62-168

25 NOV 19

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62 NOV 19 1959

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5-103 (5-[illegible]59)

Title of Book "THE SECRET WORLD"

Author Peter Deriabin and Frank Gibney

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Review

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

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[X] Espionage, Room 2714	[ ]	[✓]
[ ] Internal Security, Room 1509	[ ]	[ ]
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[ ] Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	[ ]	[ ]
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WaB This has already been reviewed

See Bufile 100-409369-173 WCA for memo re Deriabin Book. per A.P. Litrento. 10-15-59 Am B.

W

REC- 19 62-46855-52

NOT RECORDED
15 NOV 16 1959

Central Research

Nature of Book: "It is a personal account of the workings of the Soviet Union's State Security, which combines secret police work with intelligence service. It also gives Mr. Deriabin's reason for seeking sanctuary in the West."

The New York Times, Friday, October 9, 1959
C-26

NOV 19 1959

5-103 (5-11-59)

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA"

Author Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
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REC- 62-46855-53

NOT RECORDED
26 NOV 16 1959

Nature of Book: See attached clipping.

1 - ENCLOSURE

53 NOV 18 1959

File 62-46855

Central Research Section

TRUE COPY TRUE COPY

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION

Notes From New Chinatown

"It can be said that the greatest threat posed by international Communism lies in Asia, and this threat stems mainly from the Chinese Communists."

--CHIANG KAI-SHEK.
Soviet Russia in China.

An outstanding social event I attended recently was the Chinese Consul General's reception in New Chinatown on Oct. 10, which was the equivalent for the Nationalist Chinese of our Independence Day, or Fourth of July. They really did it up right, too.

I have a most pronounced admiration for citizens of Chinese and Japanese descent in our nation today -- and for a practical reason. Actually, these folks have the lowest crime rate of any ethnic group in the United States. So low, in fact, that it almost seems unbelievable. But my authority for that pronouncement derives from the Uniform Crime Reports issued by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation, no less.

In glancing over the UCR a couple of years ago, I noticed that, out of approximately two-and-a-half million arrests for some 25 varieties of crime, only a mere 350 of these were Chinese and an even smaller number were Japanese. In a half dozen or more categories of crime, the orientals completely blanked out -- and they were the only ones to do so. Hats off to them for their exemplary showing here.

In another day, hate mongers used to depict the oriental as a cunning and sinister personage whose presence in a dark alley was something to be avoided at all costs. Actually, it may be just the other way around judging from the arithmetic contained in the FBI's Crime Reports. Something to think about?

Both Consul General and Mrs. Mong-ping Lee are, as might be expected, persons of great charm, culture and intelligence. She is a lady of obvious refinement, beauty and taste. He is youthful in appearance, strong, and with an effervescent sense of humor and joy of living. Altogether, a winsome and delightful couple.

TRUE COPY ENCLOSURE
62-46855-53

I have known the Lees for several years and one of the first things which happened after we met was that the Consul presented me with one of the finest, most authoritative books on the worldwide criminal communist conspiracy that I have ever read. It is called "Soviet Russia in China" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York City, $5.00) and was written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The book was published in 1957, just two years ago.

In this summing up at 70 by the Nationalist Chinese leader, we come upon what may indeed be the most monumental work of our time concerning Red methods of conquest and subjugation of the enslaved peoples they have managed to overrun by all their devious methods.

Frankly, this book ought to be read by every intelligent American -- especially since the recent visit to our shores of the wily Russian Premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev. There are some interesting parallels, incidentally. And to be forewarned is often to be forearmed.

After leaving the Lee's delightful reception and later attending the banquet of the 28 Chinese Benevolent Associations at Allan Lum's New Grand East Cafe with a pal of mine from the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, the venerable and beloved Joe Riley, I went home to my library to take another look at "Soviet Russia In China."

As I opened the book, my eyes fell on a significant passage in Chapter III of Part III, under the heading of "Peaceful Coexistence." Here is what the eminent authority on Communist strategy writes:

"Let us study Khrushchev's final concept of 'peaceful coexistence' with the free world in the light of the Russian Communists' military thinking and of our experience. His concept is that Soviet Russia should continue to strengthen her peace offensive and neutralism tactics against the free world and, at the same time, spread the 'anti-war movement' -- while positive preparations are being made behind the Iron Curtain for an all-out war.

"This is the combined use of peace tactics and the preparation for war. In other words, he wants to destroy the world-wide anti-Communist front with his peace offensive before launching military surprise attacks against the capitalist countries in a decisive battle.

"In this way he hopes to realize his final concept of developing Communism into a global system and subjecting the world to Russian Communist domination."

This book and former FBI agent Cleon Skousen's "The Naked Communist" comprise the two finest works in the entire anti-Communist lexicon for my money. Both have been reported on previously in this space.

If you haven't read them, and wish to obtain an authoritative insight into the treacherous but effective methods of the Communists--why not treat yourself to some very fine reading soon?

As Goethe once said, "Wisdom is only found in truth."

Who quarrels with that statement?

Valley Times
North Hollywood, California
October 24, 1959

TRUE COPY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 17, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: BEYOND SURVIVAL
BY MAX WAYS (HARPER & BROS.)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book was written by Max Ways, senior editor of Time magazine. According to Ways, the U. S. has no wide-ranging sense of purpose, no public philosophy connecting individual beliefs and political action. As a result, U. S. foreign policy is doomed to lose ground to the communists in the realms of politics, economics, and military affairs unless we can reconstruct a public philosophy. Ways offers the time-honored words: justice, morality, law, of which we are surely in need; however, what these represent in American life is rather vague. Ways holds that our leadership is relatively blameless; the fault lies with the American people. Politicians are not political enough, intellectuals not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real; moral judgments are in the realm of make-believe. Actually, says Ways, moral decisions are the only ones the public should make. Ironically, Ways shows, it is the Marxist menace that has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. This jackleg philosophy has a purpose, plan, and even sort of a public philosophy, using economics, law, and religion to give the people a stimulating consciousness of being needed. According to Ways, the idea of freedom, the idea of order, and the idea of God stand as the heritage America can give to a world in technological upheaval. We must recover the value of knowing "whole truths," and seek an end beyond survival. By concentrating on survival,

GLO:nji
(7)
1 - G. L. Oliver
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones

REC- 9 62-41855-54

15 NOV 19 1959

6 DEC 1 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-358045

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
My Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways asserts, we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive. The majority of available information in Bureau files indicates that Max Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild; some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group. No mention made of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

DETAILS:

Approach to the Problem

Ways' thesis is the relation of the American people to their government. Today, he states, the people's main public concern and the government's main sphere of activity is external affairs, meaning both defense and foreign policy. But how does popular concern affect government decisions? While vigor surges through our own society, through our allies, through our enemies, through the "uncommitted" nations, the policy of the United States is swirling into an eddy, a dead end. Crisis has become built in.

Ways contends that while communism is only one aspect of the general peril, communist aggression, though not lessening, no longer stimulates our thinking. Every citizen feels free and easy in expressing his opinion about specifics of what the government does or proposes to do, but becomes timid about discussing the ends and the fundamental beliefs that condition political action. This reticence shuts off the public from that part of political life with which it is most capable of dealing, the moral part. The signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to their new nation. They saw a national purpose beyond survival ("lives"), beyond mere national interest ("fortunes"), to an assumption by the nation and its citizens of moral restraint and responsibility under an immutable higher law ("sacred honor"). The task of the American people, Ways asserts, is to examine and restore the proper connection between morality and politics, to form a public philosophy, a funnel of coherent thought connecting individual beliefs with political action.

The World Situation

If communism disappeared tomorrow, the world situation would still be one of great disorder, Ways writes. The cause, more basic than communism, is the disruption of world order through the explosive effects of technology. In

this disruption by technology, societies unable to deal with the fragmented chaos of disorder, turn toward communism, which appears to be a self-confident system with a plausible promise of coherence.

Ways says that the objective position of the United States today is one of growing danger in the midst of (and partly because of) success. To better our position, we will have to use power toward the end of furthering institutions of order and freedom in the world and we cannot carry a message that we have forgotten.

The Quest for Purpose

If the central American proposition of strong but limited government is to be communicated to the world in the form of American action, then we are looking for a purpose more usable than "peace," "national interest," or "survival." As to "survival," Ways says the irony of survival can be expressed this way: men, being mortal, aren't going to survive anyhow; what might survive are values and principles; by concentrating on survival we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive; the absence from policy-making of the values and principles weakens our practical action, thereby probably reducing our life expectancy. We have a treasure house of experience, but this experience will not be available for political action, Ways contends, unless our society can still deal vigorously with politics at the level of the Declaration of Independence.

The Structure of Decision

Ways says that we have paid and are paying a high price of practical danger because of the damage to our structure of decision. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real, while abstract ideas involving moral judgments are not fit subjects for debate. Force, instead of being the servant of truth, becomes the arbiter between truths. The public, lacking confidence in the ability to harmonize truths, tends to rely upon power, although it rightly distrusts power. A partial paralysis occurs in the public's function of dealing with problems, such as foreign policy, which contains large elements of ethics and large elements of physical science.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways claims that the politics of this fluctuating world must bear a relation, often hard to discern, to the purest and most universal truths the human mind is able to grasp. God has to be taken seriously.

The Mirror of Marxism

Ironically, it is Ways' belief that the Marxist menace has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. Marxism has become a jackleg philosophy, a para-philosophy, something that serves in place of philosophy. Marxism, says Ways, is the only modern philosophy that breaks through the modern barrier against philosophy. The inhuman Marxist philosophy may be giving the people an assuaging and stimulating consciousness of being needed,

Prospects for Reconstruction

Ways claims that politicians are not political enough, intellectuals are not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. Ways points out that the materials available to the public for the reconstruction of a public philosophy include:

1. Such elements of the pre-modern public philosophy as may be still alive in the common sense.

2. The great American political abstractions.

3. The actual policies we have been pursuing.

4. The struggles in other countries to combat the blight of positivism by other than Marxist means.

5. The general lessons that might be learned from our internal political problems.

6. The reservoir of religious thought concerning the inner man.

The use of these, according to Ways, would effect a world policy turned upon ideas of objective morality and the international application of justice.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Referral/Consult

The Author

Book jacket indicates that Max Ways was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1905 and attended Loyola College in that city. From 1926 to 1929, he was a reporter for the Baltimore Sun; from 1940 to 1941, he was a rewrite man and editorial writer for the Philadelphia Record; during World War II, he served as head of the Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration; after the war, he joined Time magazine.

Bureau files indicate that from 1936 to 1941 Ways was a member of the American Newspaper Guild, Philadelphia chapter. The majority of available information in the files indicates that Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild. Some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group.

[redacted]

An article in the Washington Post, June 19, 1940, states that "a rebel group" of Philadelphians in the American Newspaper Guild, led by Max Ways, was superficially against communism, but "did not object to the pursuit of the Communist Party line." The next month, July 10, 1940, there appeared in the Daily Worker an article which was highly critical of Max Ways and a group of opposition leaders in the American Newspaper Guild for making charges of "Red" domination and inefficiency against leaders of the Guild. The Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, issue of February 15, 1941, reports a dispute which allegedly occurred as a result of Ways having named certain writers on the Philadelphia Inquirer as being communists and stating it was the Guild's duty to fight communists in each unit. (61-7554-A; 61-7559-9060X; 100-350945-2)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Walter Lister, managing editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, advised in 1954 that Ways had been accused of "coddling communists," but had become anti-communist and worked to get communists out of the Guild. (140-4759-8)

Ways, interviewed by Bureau agents in 1954 concerning another matter, stated that, largely because of his efforts, the Communist Party was never able to control the Philadelphia chapter of the American Newspaper Guild.

(140-4759-9)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 12, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE
BY SIMON WOLIN AND ROBERT M. SLUSSER, FREDERICK A. PRAEGER COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, 1957
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

The above-captioned book has been reviewed by the Central Research Section in accordance with a recommendation of Mr. DeLoach that an analysis of the book be made to determine whether its contents might lend themselves to a comparison article contrasting the Soviet secret police with the FBI.

The book was edited by one former prisoner of the Soviet secret police and contains articles by two others. Six of the nine articles which comprise the book have been written by a man believed to be a former officer of the NKVD.

The articles in the book summarize the history of the secret police from its origin as the Cheka (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) to the present-day KGB (Committee of State Security).

Particularly noteworthy in the book are the six current aids used by the Soviets today to supplement their intelligence operations. These are: (1) postwar treaties with Western allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from German archives; (3) large groups of refugees fleeing communist domination, thereby presenting a cover for Soviet intelligence agents; (4) lack of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech.

Enclosure -

1 - Section tickler
1 - John E. McHale Jr.
1 - Mr. Belmont

NOV

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

While the book represents a worthwhile documentary on the Soviet secret police, it is not believed advisable to use the contents as the basis for a contrasting comparison with the FBI for two reasons. In the first place, the widely divergent responsibilities of the Soviet secret police and the FBI do not lend themselves to comparison because of the all-embracing functions of the former as contrasted to the very limited jurisdiction of the Bureau. Even more important, a comparison of the Bureau with the police-state agency of a totalitarian regime--no matter how favorably contrasting--might still leave many readers with a distorted and fallacious mental association linking the FBI with a secret-police agency.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director and Mr. Tolson.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: [redacted]
[redacted] Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated October 30, 1959, concerning the book The Soviet Secret Police by Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser. Mr. DeLoach suggested that a study be made of this book with the view in mind of contrasting the activities of the Soviet secret police with those of the FBI.

Divergent Responsibilities

The above book, which was published in 1957 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, has been carefully reviewed and analyzed by the Central Research Section. It is not believed advisable--or even possible--to make the comparison suggested above by Mr. DeLoach in view of the widely divergent responsibilities of the two organizations. Because of the all-encompassing nature of the Soviet secret police, as set forth in the book, if that organization were to be compared to its counterparts in the United States, it would have to be contrasted with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Border Patrol, the Bureau of Prisons, the National Guard, the Atomic Energy Commission, the War Production Board, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Archives, the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and all the municipal police and fire departments throughout the country. Moreover, there is a danger in contrasting the Bureau with the police state of any totalitarian country--no matter how favorably--in that it may lead some people to continue to associate the two, even though subconsciously, thereafter. (pp. 15, 25, 107, 109, 114, 115, 119, 131, 133, 135, 138, 145, 150)

Prisoners Recall Experiences

Essentially, the book is a compilation of short articles (ranging from 15 to 55 pages) on the various aspects of the Soviet secret police as seen through the eyes of a number of persons formerly associated with it. At least two of these

[redacted] to Mr. A. H. [redacted]
Re: [redacted]
[redacted] Robert M. Slusser
Frederick A. Praeger Company
New York City, 1957

individuals are self-identified former prisoners of the secret police. One of the editors is Simon Wolin, who claims to have been a prisoner of the Soviet secret police off and on from 1921 to 1927, when he left for Germany. In 1951, Wolin was the subject of a Special Inquiry--State Department (Voice of America) investigation, during the course of which no information of a derogatory nature was uncovered. Bureau files also contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with the other editor, Robert M. Slusser. (123-8162)

NKVD Officer

Of the nine articles comprising the book--not including a 28-page introductory summary written by Wolin and Slusser--six were written by Vyacheslav Pavlovich Artemiev. The book does not identify Artemiev further, but Bureau files indicate that an individual with a similar name was a lieutenant colonel in the Red Army until his capture by the Germans in 1943, and from 1934 to 1941 had been an officer of the NKVD. In 1954, Artemiev was scheduled to take a teaching post at the Army Language School in Monterey, California. (100-357681-240-168)

Power Spreads

As evidenced by its title, the book is a history and an analysis of the functions of the Soviet secret police from its inception under the name of Cheka, down through its various aliases of GPU, OGPU, GUGB of the NKVD, NKGB, MGB, and finally the MVD and KGB as exist today. As early as September, 1918, the Cheka (or Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) declared itself to be autonomous and from there its scope of power began to spread. In 1922, its title was changed from Cheka to the State Political Administration (GPU) [illegible]eople's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), and it was given almost u[illegible]d powers of arrest. In 1934, the NKVD swallowed up the remnants of the GPU and its successor, the OGPU, and expanded its controls even further to include the militia, prison camps, and local fire protection. At the time of the printing of the book in 1957, Soviet police powers were split between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee of State Security (KGB). (pp. 3-31)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By [redacted] and Herbert M. Simmons,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Balance of Authority

According to one of the chapters in the book, Soviet bureaucracy is divided into the Party apparatus (numbering approximately 1,000,000 people) and the police apparatus (numbering "probably under a million"). Delicately adjusted, they serve to keep the whole Soviet system in balance. Bail is unheard of in the Soviet Union, and the use of defense counsel in political cases is "unthinkable." Soviet secret police are trained to regard every "free" citizen as an unexposed enemy and a political prisoner, once convicted, ceases to be regarded as a human being, but becomes "human material" which, along with timber, cement, and steel, is to be used in the building of a bigger and better socialism. (pp. 97, 101)

No Innocent Plea

An interesting point brought forth in the book is the fact that theoretically the secret police has no right to either place under surveillance or arrest members of the Communist Party. In actual practice, however, the Party members decline to admit, even to themselves, that they are being followed, and a Party member is inevitably dropped from the rolls before being apprehended. Still another interesting point is that defense attorneys hesitate to enter a plea of innocent for that is evidence of attempting to discredit the secret police. Instead, they merely attempt to enter what they consider to be mitigating circumstances. The task of the secret police is seen as not only punishing the guilty but also so terrorizing the rest of the populace as to prevent "crimes" of a similar nature in the future. (pp. 125, 126, 183, 184)

Cites Intelligence Aids

In the concluding chapter of the book, Artemiev lists the following aids to Soviet intelligence today: (1) postwar treaties of collaboration between the

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Soviet Union and its World War II allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from the German archives by Soviet occupation forces; (3) mobs of refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain countries, which enable espionage agents to mingle freely with them as they enter Western Europe; (4) almost complete absence of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech. (pp. 339-342)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11/5/59

FROM : E. S. Deiss

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS" BY M. K. MEHTA

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mehta, a resident of Delhi, India, describes himself on the title page as an examiner of questioned documents. His particular interest in thumbprints is due to their use on civil documents in India, where, he states in his Introduction, "the majority of the people are illiterate, which necessitates that they should append their thumb impressions in token of their signatures."

The author has a sound basic idea of the method used in establishing fingerprint identifications, but it is evident that his knowledge of fingerprints does not go far beyond this, a knowledge based on reading and superficial practice. This leads him to an unlimited tolerance for some rather low numbers of ridge characteristics, which might be valid in establishing identifications. For example, he writes, "Some of the experts of our Fingerprint Bureau are satisfied with six identical points. In the case of blurred impressions, the view of some of the Indian experts is that if there are three identical points in a very small area of the impression and the identical points occur close to one another, it can be surmised that the impressions are of one and the same person." This "surmisal" basis is the end of fingerprint identification, but seems to be useful to an examiner of civil documents in whose work, incidentally, life and liberty are not at stake. Three similar characteristics by themselves will establish nothing and six points certainly are open to criticism as an adequately safe standard. Mehta (to his credit), however, is loath to accept one point of similarity as a basis for an identification (page 90).

On page 24 he states, "The author is of the view that in a court of Law, it is advisable to locate at least twelve identical points in the case of clear impressions and five or six identical points in the case of blurred impressions." This is a foolish technical statement and at the first reading it appeared that he probably meant the opposite, that is, a few points in a clear print

NBC:emh
(3)

(Continued on next page)

NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 25 1959

15 NOV 23 1959

62-21564-

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Memorandum to MR. TROTTER
Re: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS" BY M. K. MEHTA

and more points in a poor print. A little reflection, though, leads to the conclusion that he means exactly what he says, since a blurred print will normally possess relatively fewer discernible ridge characteristics.

His examples of cross-examination are fairly typical with the repeated references to pattern types and definitions, cores, deltas, "authorities," and technical trivia, much of which is irrelevant, but which to a layman is ostensibly fraught with learning.

This book might have local forensic value in India, but it has no technical value, insofar as fingerprints and the expert fingerprint witness are concerned. A novice may gain a few erroneous impressions from it concerning points of identity and patterns. It needs a good proof-reading to correct numerous typographical and spelling errors.

ACTION:

1. For record purposes.

2. The Document Section of the Laboratory might be interested in perusing Chapter 6, which concerns some aspects of document examinations.

This chapter pertains to examination of sequence of Pen lines and finger print ridges. Information in this chapter has been presented to FBI Lab Document [illegible]

CEL

~~Ing~~
Caton should review book at a conference of LFPS examiners so all will share his knowledge [illegible]

5-103 (5-11-59)

11-19-59

Title of Book "GENOCIDE IN TIBET" A Study in Communist Aggression

Author Edited by Rodney Gilbert. Published under the auspices of the American-Asian Educational Exchange, Incorporated. Trade distributor: The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York. Price: $1.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☑ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐ /Mr. Ruehl	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____ EX-105	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division	62-46855-55	
☐ _____ Section, Room ____ REC-37	☐ NOT RECORDED	☐
☐ Investigative Division	25 NOV 23 1959	
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: "The complete factual account of the Communist attempt to exterminate a courageous people. Documented proof of what happens when the Communists 'liberate' a country."
(National Review, November 21, 1959, p. 493.)

57 NOV 27 1959

62-46855

2 - Original & copy
1 - yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

SAC, New York

November 27, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

MAN OF THE WORLD
By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel dated 11-23-59, above caption. Disregard request in rearirtel; book obtained locally.

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to J. P. Mohr dated 11-27-59, above caption.

MAILED 25
NOV 27 1959
COMM-FBI

REC- 1

62-46855-56

NOV 30 1959

Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

58 DEC 2 1959

AMB:aml
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - Section [redacted]
1 - A. M. [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - A. H. [redacted]
331, OPO

November 23, 1959

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

[redacted] OF THE WORLD, by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book to be published 11-30-59 by Crown Publishing Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, for $5.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book immediately upon publication and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 3 1959

NOTE:

In the 11-18-59 issue of Vagabonding with Vanderbilt, captioned book is mentioned as editor's autobiography. The Director noted "We should procure a copy of his new book & review it. H."

Neither Kann's nor Brentano's had a copy of the book available.

DEC 2 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
C. [redacted]

AMB:aml
(7)

MAILED 25
NOV 23 1959
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-333783-57

5-103 (5-11-59)

11-23-59

Title of Book "PEACE WITH RUSSIA?"

Author Averell Harriman

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	*Book review not required by this Section or Division
XXX Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
XX Espionage, Room 2714 F.L.Jones	☐	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 9 1959

NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 4 1959

Nature of Book: ~~See attached news clipping.~~

53 DEC 14 1959

62-60094 ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: November 25, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS
by Robert W. Iversen;
THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD
by Haakon Chevalier
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The Communists and the Schools is available today at S. Kann Sons Company for $7.50. The Man Who Would Be God is available today at Brentano's for $4.95. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

The Communists and the Schools is requested by Inspector W. C. Sullivan for review in Central Research Section. The Man Who Would Be God is requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to Miss Butler, Room 7630.

2. That this memo be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, [redacted] for handling.

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - A. M. Newman
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - J. F. Wacks

EX-124

REC- 94 62-46855-57

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 4 1959

2 ENCLOSURE

65 DEC 9 1959

5-[illegible] (5-11-59)

11-23-[illegible]

Title of Book "THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD"

Author Haakon Chevalier

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☑ Central Research, Room [illegible]	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 J. [illegible]	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room [illegible]	☐ J.F.Wacks	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room [illegible]	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☑
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: Chevalier has written a book which seems to parallel the Oppenheimer case.
See attached news clipping.

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sandy

A Physicist With a Left Wing Past

[illegible] WHO WOULD BE GOD
[illegible] Chevalier, [illegible]
[illegible] G. P. Putnam's Sons, [illegible]

By HERBERT MITGANG

A FAIR way to review a roman à clef is the way the author asks you to read his book. "Though this novel [illegible] has its point of departure in reality," says Haakon Chevalier in a note, "it is a work of the imagination, and elements that have been borrowed from reality have been so transformed that any resemblance to actual persons or events is unintentional and fortuitous." Very well, then.

"The Man Who Would Be God" is a long novel about a [illegible]—the Nineteen Twenties and [illegible]—and a group of individuals—atomic scientists and [illegible] involved Left Wing[illegible]. The fulcrum of the story is [illegible] decision to make the [illegible] and the effect this had on the lives and loves of four people. The book begins in the period when [illegible] to Loyalist [illegible] united liberals on campus. It ends prior to the onset of the dark era of McCarthy[illegible]. The author places his people in the [illegible] of the major [illegible].

[illegible] character is one Se[illegible] a brilliant Ameri[illegible] a California [illegible] wife, Tanya, of [illegible] introduces him [illegible] group. It is [illegible] is scheduled [illegible] World War II. [illegible] Federal se[illegible] to the pam[illegible], whose wife, [illegible] to steer [illegible] powering per[illegible] Bloch. Ampter [illegible] Bloch to a char[illegible] Chief. Even[illegible] by the mag[illegible] of Bloch [illegible] Bloch's way of [illegible] tries to leave the Federal security service, but finds himself trapped in the middle as an informer. It is the influence of these men on each other and the way in which their wives get tangled in the nets of suspicion that personalize the story.

Dozens of paragraphs in the book repeat familiar news events. In the race to build the A-bomb, Bloch is in charge of all the physicists in spite of his Left Wing past. Much of the story, where the author is trying to place his characters importantly, is of the "And then came Pearl Harbor" brand of exposition. Mr. Chevalier also ties in scientific lore in sentences such as: "And the Geissler tube method of separating U-235 being used at the University of Minnesota and General Electric—the only method found so far—that yielded 1036 millionths of a gram every ten days would take 26,445 years to produce one gram, and 11,995,074 years to produce one pound."

A few sentences later he whips the reader back to love among the scientists: "His hand sliding down the smooth flank seemed to release a soft spring that caused Tanya's body to turn gently upon itself."

As novel writing, this mixture of old headlines, scientific tongo and family life is not well integrated and lacks excitement. Furthermore, as fiction or fact, the American atomic physicists certainly were not as naive as the author makes them. C. P. Snow's British counterparts are human and [illegible] humanity. Not these. Mr. Chevalier harps on their troubled consciences years before the A-bomb is devised; anachronisms and hindsights of judgment keep interrupting the [illegible] historical knowledge. [illegible] are excellent big scenes [illegible] the story and well-written [illegible]. But there is no [illegible] forward motion other [illegible] described events.

That [illegible] physicists are concerned [illegible] and effects of [illegible] research is a truism. In [illegible] respect, Mr. Chevalier [illegible] upon a profound subject: the moral responsibility of the scientist in the atomic era. By singling out particular scientists involving them in Communist activities, and complicating their lives with women having their own aberrations, the book disappointingly avoids the problem of the scientists' morality.

So much for the novel. Readers who listen to the publisher of the book are told that the author was once a Professor of French at the University of California and has translated into English books by Malraux, Maurois and others. "Haakon Chevalier, however," the publisher adds, "is best known to the American public for the unwitting role he played in the 1954 security hearings involving Dr. J. [illegible] Oppenheimer." But that is another story.

[illegible] novelist and [illegible] The Times

Sebastian

MOST reassuring of all to Sebastian's wife was the way he had developed politically. He suddenly became aware of the contemporary world, for the first time he began to read the newspapers and listen to the radio. He digested and remembered everything, and his insight and his imagination shed light on the multiple problems that were constantly arising. He joined and became active in the Teachers' Union, committees for Spain, civil liberties, labor defense, Soviet-American friendship, the Chinese people, academic freedom. * * * Shortly after the New Year, he decided to join the Party. —"The Man Who Would Be God."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times pp 64-[illegible]
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: December 29, 1959

FROM : R. L. Millen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW (62-46855)
BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6
(Paper-Back) Book

Attached is a review of the above publication, made available for review by FBI Laboratory Electronic Development Technician James C. Hager, Jr.

As noted in the review, this book is an extension of a previous five-volume study course of the same title. The previous five-volume study course, Basic Electronics, Volumes 1 through 5, and a companion study course, Basic Electricity, Volumes 1 through 5, were recommended to the field for purchase as reference aids and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. The recommendation was made by SAC Letter 57-72 (A), dated 12/23/57, which authorized purchase of these two publications from imprest funds.

The review of Basic Electricity, Volume 6, shows that it, also, will be valuable as reference and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. This book is available at a publisher's price of $2.90 and it is believed that the Bureau will receive full value from the addition of one of these books to each field office library, to the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia, and to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau library for information.

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-105

REC-26 62-46855-58

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station, ~~and to the~~ Sowego Radio Station one book each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, and obtain and furnish two books each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, to the Bureau library (total cost - 59 books at $2.90 each: $171.10).

Enclosure
1 - Publications Desk
1 - Bureau Library
1 - Mr. Mohr (Attention: Mr. Newman)

58 JAN 12 1960

10 JAN 8 1960

GWF:pcc (7)

BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6

by Van Valkenburg, Nooger
and Neville, Inc.
published by John F. Rider
Publisher, Inc., $2.90
reviewed by SA George W.
Finger, Jr.

This volume of BASIC ELECTRONICS is an extension of the technical electronics study material of the previous five volumes of this series. The original five-volume series, entitled BASIC ELECTRONICS, and a similar series, entitled BASIC ELECTRICITY, were prepared as courses of study for students in U. S. Navy specialty schools. They included graphic illustrations along with a "building block" approach to demonstrate and develop the fundamental principles of the theory and operation of electrical and electronic equipment. According to the publisher, these courses of study were found so practical and efficient that it was felt that their release to the general public would be of benefit to the nation and they were made available to the general public about three years ago.

Volume 6, BASIC ELECTRONICS, presents a study course on Transistors and Frequency Modulation. It also presents study material through the "building block" method, beginning with a discussion of solid state electronics and continuing through studies of semiconductor diodes, transistor operation, transistor circuits and transistorized receivers. The Frequency Modulation (FM) study begins with a discussion of the fundamentals of FM and includes FM transmitters and FM receivers, with particular attention to theories and circuits peculiar to FM. As in previous volumes the study material is clarified and emphasized by use of cartoon-type illustrations and, while necessarily limited to fundamental concepts, is clearly and concisely presented.

This volume is a valuable extension to the previous five volumes and its study should prove beneficial to anyone who has completed the study of BASIC ELECTRONICS and is interested in a short study or review course in the fundamentals of transistor and FM theory.

62-4/68355-58

ENCLOSURE

Mr. A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Baumgardner
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - Hall

December 3, 1959

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.
SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS:

Dasch, in "Eight Spies Against America," relates in three sections his experiences from his youth until the present time. Section one tells of his life in U.S. from 1922 until his return to Germany, which he claims was to secure a better job; his alleged anti-Nazi sympathies while in Germany; his acceptance of the sabotage mission allegedly in order to return to the U.S.; his sabotage training and the trip to the U.S.; and his contacts with the FBI. Section two covers the trial of the eight saboteurs involved in this case. Section three discusses his period in prison; his repatriation to Germany and his subsequent difficulties there; and the efforts made by Dasch and his wife to clear him and effect his return to the U.S.

Dasch alleges unfair treatment by the FBI, his principal allegations being that he was promised a pardon after six months and this promise was not fulfilled; that Mr. Hoover personally told him not to worry; that his part in the defeat of the sabotage mission was not properly portrayed at the trial of the saboteurs and that he has not been afforded proper treatment and recognition since. Facts are that before his trial Dasch was told he could have all of his activities pointed out at the trial and take his chances on the results or he could plead guilty and be sentenced and the FBI would recommend him for a pardon in about six months. Dasch, after originally agreeing to plead guilty, changed his mind and refused to cooperate. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with the FBI was brought out at trial. Contacts with Director alleged by Dasch did not occur. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with FBI available to public since 1945 when Attorney General released summary of the transcript of the trial and the complete transcript was available for press review.

"Eight Spies Against America," was published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, and released for sale 11-23-59. Copy enclosed. Files show that in 1939, FBI protested to Robert M. McBride and Company re use of pictures from FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and reproduction of FBI insignia in a book published by that company. Former confidential informant reported in 1938 that although one Robert McBride had nothing to do with communists, some communists obtained money by writing articles for McBride's magazine "Travel." In 1944, Robert M. McBride Publishers reportedly interested in publishing selection of Stalin's speeches.

Enclosure
98-10288

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 18 1959

131
6 DEC 22 1959

62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN 98-10288-3859

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that "Eight Spies Against America" be placed in the FBI Library for reference purposes, but that a notation be placed in it by the Library that it should not be considered factual.

Addendum to memorandum
dated 12/3/59, GWH:pwf:djd

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Hall

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et al.

ADDENDUM GWH:djd 12-8-59

Bufiles indicate that in a memorandum dated 6-25-42 former SA Duane L. Traynor reported that in a discussion with Dasch on that date in the presence of SAs N.D. Wills and F. G. Johnstone he told Dasch "that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the others, and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all the ramifications of this case, he would be released and placed in touch with people who deal with propaganda in order that he might work out his own destiny. I informed him that of course we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely, but I did not want him to feel that we had made him any promises.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

In a memorandum dated 6-27-42, former ASAC T. J. Donegan reported that in the presence of SAs Traynor, Wills and Johnstone on that date, he told Dasch "that there are two courses of procedure open as far as he is concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and the United States Attorney who will handle the matter the part he played in the case so that he could be given appropriate consideration; and (2) that he go along with the others, go into court and plead guilty and be sentenced to prison, and after a period of time in prison the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidental pardon based upon the fact that he came directly to us and told us the whole story a short while after he arrived in the United States."

On 7-11-42 SA Wills testified before the Military Commission as follows:

"Question: (Colonel Ristine) Mr. Wills, were you present on Saturday, June 27, 1942, in the evening, with Mr. Donegan, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Traynor, and Mr. Dasch, when a proposal was made that he should plead guilty?

"Answer: (Agent Wills) I was.

"Question: (Ristine) And was it stated as a part of that proposal that after a plea of guilty, he should be sentenced and that during the trial, he should not divulge anything with respect to the agreement that was made, and that after the case had died down and for about, say three to six months, the FBI would get a Presidential Pardon for him?

"Answer: (Wills) That in substance is true."

"Question: (Attorney General) And did you, so far as you know yourself, when you were present, make him any promise of any kind?

"Answer: (Wills) No sir.

"Question: (Attorney General) With respect to what was to be done with him?

"Answer: (Wills) No sir.

"Question: (Attorney General) Who indicated to him that he might wish to plead guilty?

"Answer: (Wills) Mr. Donegan.

"Question: (Attorney General) Mr. Donegan?

"Answer: (Wills) He talked to the defendant.

"Question: (Attorney General) And what did he say to him with reference to if he would plea what would happen, what was told him exactly?

"Answer: (Wills) As I recall the substance, he was told that if he appeared in Federal Court and entered his plea of guilty and be sentenced along with the other defendants, that after a period of about six months, efforts would be made to get a Presidential Warrant, or that he would get a Presidential Warrant -- a Presidential Pardon."

"Question: (Attorney General) Just what did you say to him that you would do if he did certain things? Did you promise him anything?

"Answer: (Wills) I promised him nothing.

"Question: (Attorney General) Did anybody promise him anything?

"Answer: (Wills) Yes sir. Mr. Donegan, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, told defendant Dasch that he would be indicted and appear before a Federal Court, that at that time he should enter his plea of guilty, or if he entered his plea of guilty and he was sentenced to prison along with the others, that through the F.B.I. a Presidential Pardon would be obtained for him."

On 7-20-42 SA Traynor testified before the Military Commission as follows:

" Q Mr. Traynor, when the proposal was made to Mr. Dasch that a plea be entered, coupled with the probable duration of his incarceration of six months, undoubtedly the F. B. I. did not consider that he was guilty with these other people, did it?

"A We knew very definitely he was guilty with the other people--that there was violation of the law--because he had

participated therein.

"Q Do you mean to tell this Commission that in the estimation of the F. B. I., six months' incarceration was a suitable punishment for a man who was guilty-- equally guilty-- with these other defendants?

"A There was nothing ever said that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q Do you mean by that that there was nothing said by you?

"A I know of nothing said by anybody that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q You have not been present in the courtroom while the testimony was given, I take it?

"A No, sir."

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

DETAILS:

"Eight Spies Against America," written by George J. Dasch, one of the eight subjects in this case, and published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, was released for sale 11-23-59. A copy has been obtained and is enclosed.

PUBLISHER

"Literary Market Place" for 1959 - 1960 lists the officers of Robert M. McBride Company, Incorporated, 235 Fourth Avenue, New York City as:

President	Robert M. McBride
Assistant to President	W. McBride Oberholtzer
Secretary and Treasurer	Ilsley Boone
Editor	Marshall Reid
Production Manager	T. Graydon Montague
Sales Manager	James A. Kelly
Publicity and Promotion	Mrs. Ruth Aidlin

b7D

On 9-30-38, former confidential informant [redacted] advised that while one Robert McBride had nothing to do with communists, they have used a magazine published by him, "Travel," to let worthy comrades who are writers pick up some quick money by placing articles in this magazine. (61-7566-1105)

In 1939, we engaged in correspondence with one Critchell Rimington of Robert M. McBride and Company vigorously objecting to use of photographs from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and the reproduction of FBI insignia in a book "How To Be A G-Man" written by former SAs Tom Tracy and Leon Turrou. (62-29324)

A Leaflet issued by the International Labor Defense in 1942 listed one Robert M. McBride as among "thousands of distinguished Americans" who had protested arrests in Oklahoma for criminal syndicalism. (61-10123-297)

New York Office files indicate that in 1944 the firm Robert M. McBride Publishers was interested in publishing a selection of the speeches of Stalin. (94-35671-10)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Ilsley Boone appears to be identical with the subject of an Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case, Bufile 71-1660. He was indicted for that offense 9-6-45 but the indictment was dismissed by the Government 4-8-46. No pertinent information regarding the other officers was located in Bureau files.

On 5-25-59, Constantine Seredin, editor, Robert M. McBride Company, wrote for information on the Dasch case in view of the contemplated publication of a book on the case. His request was refused by Bulet 6-4-59. Seredin was not identifiable in Bufiles. (71-1660-218)

CONTENTS OF BOOK

The tone of "Eight Spies Against America" is set in an opening chapter written in the third person. This portion recounts very briefly the landing of the eight saboteurs, their apprehension by the FBI, and the credit given the FBI for successfully foiling the sabotage expedition. It then asks if the FBI deserved this credit, was Dasch one of the great heroes of World War II or a coward who lacked the courage to attempt his mission, and has the FBI done justice to Dasch.

Section 1 - The Landing

In this section, Dasch relates his coming to the U. S. in 1922 as a stowaway; his marriage; subsequent trips to Germany; his application for U. S. citizenship, which was not completed; his return to Germany in 1941; his recruitment and training as a saboteur; his travel to the U. S. and his contacts with the FBI in New York and Washington. Dasch claims that he would describe himself as a socialist and that he detests communism although his being a communist was suggested at his trial. He states that he did not complete the process of becoming a U. S. citizen in 1939 because he had decided to return to Germany at the urging of his mother to obtain better employment. He claims that the Nazi regime irritated him although he worked for the German government and that his anti-Nazi sympathies were known to some of his fellow workers. He claims that he accepted the sabotage assignment

in order to return to America and that he intended from the start to cause the mission to fail. He claims that upon arriving in New York he was in no hurry to report to Washington because he had the mission completely under control and felt that he should give the other men, including the group landing in Florida, a chance to give themselves up.

REFERRENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 71 - 72:

Dasch states that while preparing for the sabotage mission, apparently in the Spring of 1942, the Germans let him read an account of the case involving William G. Sebold and his defection to the FBI.

Comment:

[redacted] espionage case in which the arrests were made in June, 1941. On page 140 of his statement to the FBI, Dasch discussed having read a file on the Sebold case before leaving Germany. (Copy of Dasch's statement)

b6
b7C

Page 111:

Dasch states that he decided against taking anyone to Washington with him when he came to Washington to report the sabotage mission to the Government to insure that the Government did not use him and then drop him as he thought it would be easy for the FBI to check on him and find that he was not a Nazi.

Comment:

Prior to the time Dasch first contacted the FBI, our files contained allegations received in March, 1941, that Dasch had left the U.S. for Russia to study communism or for espionage training. Based on such allegations, an investigation had been made by the New York Police Department at our request and no additional pertinent information developed. (98-10288-461)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

In connection with checking on Dasch after he was in custody, one individual in San Francisco did state that Dasch had spoken of Hitler as a blessing. (98-10288-314) In a letter to his wife, 7-15-45, Dasch stated that he returned to Germany in 1941 because the trip afforded him an opportunity to see Russia and he was willing to go back to Germany not to miss this chance, although returning to Germany was inviting suicide for a man of his political convictions, philosophy of life and sense of right and wrong. (98-10288-3484) Ernest Peter Burger, the other surviving saboteur, reached the point in 1943 where he considered Dasch a communist. (98-10288-2893)

Pages 114 - 116:

Dasch states that Burger suggested he make his intentions known to the FBI prior to going to Washington by calling the New York Office. Dasch states that he did so identifying himself as Franz Daniel Pastorius. He told an unidentified Agent that this was the name of a sabotage mission, four men of which had landed yesterday from a German submarine at Amagansett, Long Island, and that he would appear at the Washington Office of the FBI in a few days to give a full report. The Agent made no report to Washington.

Comment:

On 6-14-42, SA L. F. McWhorter, New York Office, received a call from an individual identifying himself as Frank Daniel Postorius who advised that he had arrived from Germany two days ago and was leaving for Washington on Thursday or Friday and would talk to Mr. Hoover or his secretary. He wanted the New York Office to make a record of the fact that he had called and to notify Washington that he was coming. SA McWhorter wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27, 2139)

Pages 117 - 119:

Dasch states he was following Sebold's example in going to the FBI but that before he left New York, Burger suggested that perhaps they should report to the military authorities and that he realized he could not walk right up to J. Edgar Hoover. Therefore,

the morning after arriving in Washington, he called Government information and was referred to a Colonel Cramer. Cramer was out and while waiting for him, he called the FBI. Cramer then called him back and when he told Cramer he was the leader of the German saboteurs, Cramer urged him to come to him right away but Dasch told Cramer that the FBI was on the way to get him.

Comment:

In Dasch's statement he referred to the individual he first called in Washington as Colonel Crammer. (Copy of statement) A statement by Colonel H. F. Kramer regarding this call from Dasch was presented in evidence at the trial of the saboteurs. Our files do not presently contain a copy of the transcript of the trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 119 - 123:

Dasch states that when he arrived at FBI headquarters, he asked for Mr. Hoover but was taken before a Mr. Ladd, who was accompanied by a Mr. Traynor. They did not take him seriously until he referred to the Sebold case and also dumped $84,000 in cash from his suitcase on the desk in the office. With this money there was a note reading "This money I took from Hitler in the hope that it would be used toward his defeat. George John Dasch."

Comment:

On 6-19-42, Dasch talked to SA Duane L. Traynor telephonically by reference from the Director's Office. He was brought to the Bureau by Agents from the Washington Field Office and was interviewed by Traynor. (98-10288-128) The Sebold case is discussed on page 140 of Dasch's statement, dictated 6-22-42, although the wording indicates Dasch had mentioned it previously. (Copy of statement) As of 11:50 a.m., 6-19-42, Washington Field Office Agents had checked Dasch's hotel room without his knowledge and found what appeared to be $82,350. (98-10288-72) Dasch exhibited this money to Traynor after 11:30 p.m., 6-19-42. (98-10288-128) With this money was a note dated 6-18-42 reading "Content $82,350, money from German government

for their purpose, but to be used to fight their Nazis" signed Geo. J. Dasch, alias George J. Davis, alias Franz Pastorius. (98-10288-2139, 2082) Dasch turned this money over to the FBI on 6-25-42 and the actual amount of money in his possession was determined to be $82,550. (98-10288-2139)

Section 2 - The Trial

In this section Dasch discusses the period he was in the custody of the FBI in Washington and New York and the trial and conviction of the eight saboteurs.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 127 - 131 and 133 - 134:

Dasch states that he spent eight days dictating a 265 page statement in the presence of Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor and that SAs Johnstone and Wills were assigned to guard him. He started with 1939 and gave a complete chronological review giving the facts as quickly as he could recall them, not only of the sabotage case but also of other Nazi plots; the flight of Hess to England and the operations of German submarines. When he signed the pages of his statement, he noted that some of them were not clear but the Agents brushed aside his comments.

Comment:

Dasch started dictating his statement of 254 typewritten pages on 6-19-42 and signed it on 6-25-42. SA Traynor was present during the entire period and SAs Frank M. Johnstone and Norval D. Wills were present during a part of his dictation and when he read the statement, corrected it in his own handwriting and signed each page. The statement does not indicate that former Assistant Director D. M. Ladd was present and on page 57-B (dictated 6-20-42), Dasch asked if he would have the opportunity to meet Mr. Ladd and Mr. Hoover. (98-10288-128 and 2139 and copy of statement)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 127:

Dasch states that he brought the story of the sabotage mission to the FBI but Burger located the other six saboteurs for the FBI, giving them the addresses of Heinck and Quirin and the habits and plans of the others.

Comment:

Burger was located in New York City through information from Dasch and Richard Quirin and Heinrich Harm Heinck were located through a surveillance of Burger. Edward John Kerling was located through surveillance of a contact named in secret writing on a handkerchief in the possession of Dasch and Werner Thiel was located through a surveillance of Kerling. Hermann Neubauer was identified by Dasch and located through surveillances in Chicago. Herbert Haupt was identified through information from Dasch and Kerling and located by surveillances in Chicago. (98-10288-2139)

This statement by Dasch does not agree with the rest of the book in that Dasch is not attempting to take the credit in this instance. This may be due to a desire by Dasch to avoid retaliation against him in Germany for the deaths of the six executed saboteurs.

Page 129:

Dasch states that the silk handkerchief with his contacts on it in secret ink was one of the first things given the FBI but he could not recall the formula for developing it. Finally the Laboratory discovered the solution which worked.

Comment:

Dasch turned over this handkerchief on 6-19-42 but claimed to be unable to recall the formula necessary to bring out the secret writing. He delayed for about 48 hours in advising that ammonia fumes were to be used. (98-10288-2139 and 3370)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH

Pages 131 - 133:

Dasch states, in discussing his original interrogation by the FBI, that the information he furnished regarding submarines was of enormous value to the Navy; that Army and Navy intelligence men thanked him for the information he gave them and that Navy was particularly happy when he was able to point out the type of code machine used on the German submarine on which he came to the U.S.

Comment:

Dasch was not interviewed by Army and Navy representatives during his interrogation in Washington. (Copy of statement) On 11-19-42, Dasch was interviewed by Bureau Agents and a representative of the Bureau of Prisons at Danbury, Connecticut. He was shown a cipher machine to see if it was similar to the one on the submarine on which he came to the U.S. and stated that it was. This information was furnished the Navy by Bulet. (98-10288-2550)

Page 131:

Dasch states that Traynor, Ladd and he had a number of conversations which were not made a part of the record on how to handle things so the Nazis did not learn of his role in the collapse of the sabotage mission, that the trial of the other saboteurs was discussed and that he was told there had been no decision on how he would fit in the picture but that they at no time suggested he would be tried for a crime.

Comment:

The file indicates only two contacts by Dasch with Mr. Ladd and no discussions such as those alleged by Dasch. On 6-25-42, he was taken to Mr. Ladd's office in order that he might see Mr. Ladd before going to New York City. At that time Dasch asked Mr. Ladd if he had read all of Dasch's "stuff" and was told he had not. (98-10288-356) On 8-12-42, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor interviewed Dasch at the District of Columbia jail. No promises were made to him but it was pointed out to him that he ought to steel himself

to serving 30 years and that anything better would come as surprise and he could feel better therefor. This was after his conviction. (98-10288-1444)

On 6-29-42, in the presence of SAs Wills and Johnstone, SA Traynor advised Dasch that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the other saboteurs and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all ramifications of the case, he would be released and placed in touch with persons who deal with propaganda. Traynor informed Dasch that we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely but he did not want Dasch to feel that he had made him any promises. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 132 and 135:

Dasch states that he was assured by Ladd and Traynor that his name or picture would not appear in the newspapers but that later in New York he saw a guard reading a newspaper which carried a full-page picture of him.

Comment:

The file does not indicate than any such assurances were given him. There were discussions with Dasch regarding attempting to protect him and his family from retaliation by the Germans by covering up his part in the apprehension of the other saboteurs. (98-10288-128)

Page 132:

Dasch states that he was promised by Ladd and Traynor that they would get his wife released from internment in Bermuda as soon as possible.

Comment:

The file does not indicate any such assurances. On 6-27-42, Dasch brought up with ASAC Thomas J. Donegan and SAs Traynor, Johnstone and Wills in New York the question of his wife who was

interned in Bermuda. Donegan told him that he should not consider this at this time as any actions taken with reference to this would only arouse the suspicions of the Germans and that appropriate consideration could be given to this after he had spent some time in prison and after appropriate arrangements had been made as to his future activities. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 133 and 134:

Dasch states that he agreed to go to New York from Washington in order that some of the other saboteurs who were not talking would realize all were in custody and the mission was dead. He signed a waiver to go to New York without being arrested and a waiver of a hearing, thus there was no document of public record to show that he had been in Washington before his arrest in New York.

Comment:

The file does not indicate that Dasch was removed to New York to induce the other saboteurs to talk but rather that this step was taken to protect him by treating him the same as the other prisoners and not disclosing his contacts with the FBI. (98-10288-128) However, when Dasch later changed his mind and did not plead guilty at the trial, the facts regarding his contacts with the FBI in Washington and New York were brought out fully at his trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 135 - 138:

Dasch states that in New York SA Traynor, in the presence of SA Johnstone, ASAC Donegan and possibly SA Wills, told him that in order to fool the Nazis it would be necessary for him to be tried with the other saboteurs; that the Nazis must not find out about the tip-off from him and that he must plead guilty but within six months after the trial he would receive a full Presidential pardon. Dasch states that he agreed to plead guilty at this time.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

On 6-27-42, in the presence of SAs Traynor, Johnstone and Wills, ASAC Donegan advised Dasch that two courses of action were open as far as Dasch was concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and U.S. Attorney the part he played so that he could be given appropriate consideration; or (2) that he go into court, plead guilty and be sentenced to prison and after a period of time the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidential pardon. Dasch stated that he wanted to plead guilty and be sentenced with the understanding that efforts would be made to obtain a pardon for him. (98-10288-164) SA Wills testified at the trial regarding this discussion with Dasch and that a period of six months' incarceration was discussed. (98-10288-885)

Page 138:

Dasch states that about 7-3-42 an Agent gave him a piece of paper and told him he was to be tried by a secret military tribunal. He asked to see ASAC Donegan and asked him why it was necessary for him to plead guilty as the trial was to be secret. Donegan told him that he had nothing to do with it and the same went with the agreement he had reached with Traynor. Dasch alleges that Donegan's harsh attitude made him mad and if Mr. Hoover ever found him a thorn in his side later on he could blame the start of it in the way Donegan handled him that morning.

Comment:

A copy of the military charges against Dasch was served on him by SA M. R. Griffin on 7-3-42. (98-10288-2139) On 6-28-42, SA Wills was advised by ASAC Donegan that Dasch had changed his mind about pleading guilty. Dasch then told SAs Wills and Johnstone that he wanted to come out in the open and admit his part in the affair. Dasch asked about a lawyer and was told that he would be given the benefit of legal advice at the proper time.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

On 7-1-42, Dasch requested to see ASAC Donegan regarding his legal status. He was visited in his cell in the New York Office by former Assistant Director Connelley and SA Wills. Mr. Connelley told Dasch that he was being held to appear before a court or tribunal. Dasch claimed that he had committed no crime and Mr. Connelley told him that he was guilty of coming into the country with the saboteurs and being in the country illegally. Dasch stated that he would not testify for the Government and was somewhat belligerent in his attitude. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 143 - 147 and 167:

Dasch states that after the saboteurs were returned to Washington, he met with the then Attorney General Francis C. Biddle, the then Assistant Attorney General Thomas C. Clark, Mr. Hoover, Major General Myron C. Cramer, Brigadier General Albert L. Cox, and one other officer. Biddle asked him to plead guilty although both Biddle and the Director told him they knew he was not guilty. Dasch asked Mr. Hoover if the agreement with Traynor still stood and was told that it did although Mr. Hoover declined to specify what the agreement was. Dasch declined to plead guilty and requested a lawyer. A day or two later, Mr. Hoover visited him and told him not to worry and that he would see that a good lawyer was appointed for him. Dasch alleges that he next saw Mr. Hoover just after the trial had concluded in the Department of Justice building. Dasch alleges that he called to the Director, "Mr. Hoover, aren't you really ashamed of yourself?" An FBI Agent walking nearby struck him on the face and knocked him to the floor.

Comment: These statements of Dasch are a figment of his own imagination. H.

The file does not indicate such contacts by Dasch with the Director. On 8-1-42, Dasch complained to former Assistant Director Glavin and former Inspector Gurnea that he had been here (Washington) over a month and the Director had not even spoken to him. (98-10288-1210) While talking to SA Traynor on 10-19-42, Dasch stated that he had seen Mr. Hoover twice and was given to understand that he would be looked out for. No details are given regarding these alleged meetings. (98-10288-2134)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 151:

Dasch states that today, 15 years later, the record of the trial of the saboteurs remains a closely guarded secret.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Attorney General released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs, including the fact that Dasch contacted the FBI. This summary was accompanied by a statement which amplified information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. A note on the summary of the transcript indicated that the complete transcript was available in Room 5119 of the Department for review. (98-10288-3512 and 3529)

Page 157:

Dasch states that the FBI Agent in New York who had taken the first call from him testified that Dasch had made threats against the U.S. and that the Agent had tossed his notes in the wastebasket.

Comment:

The file does not contain a transcript of the testimony of SA McWhorter. The information recorded regarding this call does not indicate threats by Dasch and does indicate that he wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27 and 2139)

Page 157:

Dasch states that former Attorney General Biddle never mentioned the $80,000 which Dasch turned over to the FBI in Washington.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial but does indicate that SAs Wills and Traynor testified regarding the $82,550 turned over by Dasch to the FBI. (98-10288-2080 and 3512)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Page 157:

Dasch alleges that SAs Johnstone and Wills testified that they arrested him in New York City and that he had made a confession and later altered it although they had not been present when he dictated his original report. They did not mention the promise to him of a full pardon in six months.

Comment: not connected

Dasch was held in protective custody in Washington from 6-19-42 to 6-25-42 when he was removed to New York City where he was then held in actual physical arrest. The pertinent portions of Dasch's statement at Washington, which had included much extraneous material in connection with the actual sabotage mission, were incorporated in a much briefer statement for his signature at New York by SAs Johnstone and Wills. Dasch refused to sign this additional statement and made objections to certain portions of it. SAs Johnstone and Wills had been present when Dasch dictated a portion of his original statement and when he read and approved the entire statement. (98-10288-2139) SA Wills testified regarding ASAC Donegan's discussion with Dasch during which Dasch was told that if he pleaded guilty we would recommend a pardon in about six months. (98-10288-388) SA Johnstone did not testify at the trial. (98-10288-1773)

Page 159:

Dasch alleges that his original statement to the FBI was only produced at the trial at his insistence after the commission had overruled objections by former Attorney General Biddle and that while it was being read over a period of two full days the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover saved themselves the embarrassment of listening to it by leaving the room.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial nor any record of those in attendance each day. A transcript of the proceedings on 7-20-42, which is available, indicates that

the Attorney General had objected to the placing of Dasch's statement in the record as an attempt by the defense to get into the record a self-serving statement so the defense would not be compelled to put the accused on the stand. (98-10288-2082)

Page 169:

Dasch alleges that in December, 1945, Norman Thomas, who had taken an interest in the case, wrote Mrs. Dasch that John Finerty of the Civil Liberties Union had discussed the case with one of the chiefs of the FBI. Finerty had been told that Dasch's arguments were fully presented to the commission. His conduct admitted two interpretations of Dasch's activities, the one given by Dasch and the other that he made a last minute change in plans due to fear and contacted the FBI, which was the interpretation accepted by the commission.

Comment:

The file does not indicate such a discussion by Finerty with the Bureau. In a letter to the Bureau 4-12-46, Norman Thomas stated that he understood that the court had held that Dasch's voluntary confession was inspired by fear but did not indicate where he had obtained such information. (98-10288-3573)

Section 3 - The Struggle For Freedom

In this section Dasch discusses his period in prison, his repatriation to Germany in 1948, his difficulties in Germany since that time and the efforts of Dasch and his wife to effect his return to the United States.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 176-177:

Dasch alleges that shortly after the trial FBI Agents visited him and wanted him to testify in trials of the persons involved with the saboteurs. He refused and without his testimony, the Government was unable to make treason charges stick against these people.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

On 8-17-42, SAs C. F. Lanham and D. L. Traynor told Dasch that we might want him to testify at future trials and he expressed a willingness to testify if the trials were secret. (98-10288-1581) On 8-18-42, Dasch agreed to testify in open court. (98-10288-1562) However, Dasch was not used as a witness in the trials of the accomplices of the saboteurs as the FBI recommended that he not be used as a witness. (98-10288-2175, 2227)

Page 177:

Dasch states that he continued to give information to the FBI while he was held in Washington and Danbury, Connecticut, but that when the FBI had decided that he and Burger had been squeezed dry they were transferred to Atlanta.

Comment:

Dasch was interviewed by the Bureau on a number of occasions and furnished information, not only while being held in Washington and Danbury, but also after he and Burger had been transferred to Atlanta. (98-10288-2194, 2550, 2662, 2666, 2681, 2709, 2807, 2956 and 3394) Dasch was held in Washington while Burger testified in Chicago and in Danbury while Burger testified in New York. On 2-15-43, they were transferred to Atlanta. These transfers were at the discretion of the Bureau of Prisons, although we did point out objections to their being confined in Alcatraz. (98-10288-2223, 2240, 2497 and 2712)

Pages 182 - 185:

Dasch states that in November, 1945, the then Attorney General Tom Clark released an account of the case which included an acknowledgment that Dasch had voluntarily gone to the FBI and excerpts from the trial testimony but presented an incomplete picture of that procedure and that he could not imagine why the Attorney General did this and it was once suggested to him it had been done to needle the FBI. He quotes an article, dated 11-8-45, from the "New York Daily News" of 11-9-45 alleging that there were differences of opinion between the Attorney General and the FBI regarding the material to be released.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Department released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs. This summary indicated that the complete stenographic transcript of the the trial was available for review in Room 5119 of the Department. At the request of the Attorney General, [redacted] reviewed this summary before it was released and by letter 11-3-45, suggested certain changes. By letter to the Attorney General 11-7-45, we pointed out that we had been informed that a representative of "Newsweek" had obtained a copy of the summary before it was revised and that it was unfortunate that the material had been handled in such a manner by the Department. At the time the summary of the transcript was released, the Attorney General also released a statement at our suggestion which amplified the information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. (98-10288-3510, 3512, 3517 and 3529)

Page 192:

Dasch states that while changing trains in Chicago in 1948 at the time he was being sent from Leavenworth to New York en route to Germany, squads of FBI Agents swarmed all over the place.

Comment:

The file of this case does not indicate that the FBI covered Dasch's travel through Chicago.

Page 229:

Dasch states that on 4-24-54 he wrote to Mr. Hoover, pointed out the difficulties he was experiencing in Germany and asked him, because of his full knowledge of the case, to take an interest in his present plight. Mr. Hoover never answered the letter.

Comment:

This letter from Dasch was not answered in view of his attitude and activities since his return to Germany. (98-10288-3763)

Page 233:

Dasch states that his wife (apparently in 1955) wrote to a variety of Government officials in his behalf but Mr. Hoover never answered her letter.

Comment:

By letter 7-7-55, Mrs. Dasch furnished the Bureau a copy of a letter to the President dated 7-7-55. Her letter was not acknowledged in view of the claims being made by her and Dasch. (98-10288-3794)

Page 235:

Dasch states that on 5-10-56 Norman Thomas wrote Mrs. Dasch that he had seen a "pretty high up FBI man" and had been told that some of the people, at least in the FBI, were angry because Dasch criticized the U.S. in the communist zone of Germany.

Comment:

Norman Thomas conferred with Mr. L. B. Nichols on 4-28-56 and mentioned his interest in the Dasch case. Mr. Nichols told Thomas that Dasch had been sentenced to be executed, that the Director had recommended leniency, that Dasch's sentence had been commuted when he was deported, and that Dasch immediately went to the Russian zone (of Germany). He asked Thomas if this were the type of person that he was trying to get into the U.S. (98-10288-33) A draft of a review of "The FBI Story" by Norman Thomas, obtained by Mr. Nichols about 1-24-57, indicates that Thomas was told by the Department of Justice that it had denied further consideration to Dasch because he had publicly complained about the U.S. in East Germany. (61-10767-35)

Title of Book "THE THE BOOK OF CONSCIENCE"

Author Nikolai Khokhlov

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division	☐	☐
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☑ Espionage, Room 2714	☑	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

NOT RECORDED
16 OCT 15 1959

NOT RECORDED
14 DEC 15 1959

Nature of Book: "The author tells of his experiences as a member of the N.K.V.D. and M.V.D., of his decision to leave the Soviet service and of his efforts to bring over his wife and son."

The New York Times, Friday, October 9, 1959
C-26

62 DEC 21 1959 19

62-46855-

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE November 27, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ROGER TOUHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

"The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan has been reviewed at the Bureau. It contains several references to the FBI, the most pertinent of which contain allegations by Touhy that the FBI was responsible for his spinal injuries incurred in 1933. The book is basically an attempt to establish himself as an honest bootlegger and a person victimized by a Chicago police captain because of his activities in the bootlegging business. The charges Touhy has made against the FBI prompted the Bureau to request Chicago Office to thoroughly review all references to this matter. Chicago Office teletypes of 11-24 and 25-59 indicate charges unfounded. Interrogation of Touhy by a doctor in 1934 reflected no charges or complaints by Touhy regarding his back. Touhy has history of nervous condition and palsy. In civil suit against Director and others in 1952, Touhy charged a conspiracy to deprive him of constitutional rights, but made no mention of any physical abuses. Facts regarding physical condition of Touhy set forth. Warden, Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, has complete physical record of Touhy during his long confinement, including X-rays, which he will keep if Bureau so desires. Believed advisable to retain these records.

Only 10,000 copies of Touhy's book printed to be retailed at $4.50. Not believed book will be reprinted. Any public statements refuting Touhy's charges would only serve to inflame this matter. Request for retractions from publisher or from National Broadcasting Company (as result of film clip shown on Dave Garroway show, 11-24-59, wherein Touhy claimed that spinal injury resulted from FBI beating) would revive this matter. Radio report last night indicated John "Jake the Barber" Factor intends to sue publisher of Touhy's book for slanderous and untruthful allegations book contains.

Enclosure Teletype dtd 11-27-59

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 7 1959

(See recommendations next page)

DEC 4 1959

12

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1(That no public statement be issued refuting Touhy's allegations for reasons indicated above.

(2) That the attached teletype be sent to the Chicago Office instructing that office to request the Warden of the Stateville Penitentiary to retain all medical records and X-rays of Touhy.

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

DETAILS

This memorandum is submitted in response to the Director's inquiries concerning allegations made by Touhy in his book, "The Stolen Years," as to mistreatment by FBI Agents.

"THE STOLEN YEARS" BY ROGER TOUHY:

The Bureau has obtained a copy of "The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan. This book contains several direct references to the FBI on pages 33, 40, 46, 47, 113, 118-122, 124-125, 128, 193, 226, 254, 261, 264 and 266. The majority of the references to the FBI are general in nature; however, the mentions of the FBI on pages 118-122 and 226 are pertinent.

On pages 118-122, Touhy relates the series of events following the collision of his car with a telephone pole in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the Summer of 1933, which culminated with the charges against him and his associates for the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Touhy relates that after having been taken from Elkhorn to Chicago in connection with the investigation, he was returned to Elkhorn where warrants charging the kidnaping of Hamm were read, and that following this the Government took him and his associates in chains from Elkhorn to the county jail at Milwaukee. He makes general references to physical and mental abuse as well as a claim that he was not permitted to consult with an attorney. Specifically, the following paragraphs are quoted:

"...ent into the jail in excellent physical shape. When I came out, I was 25 pounds lighter, three vertebrae in my upper spine were fractured and seven of my teeth had been knocked out. Part of the FBI's rehabilitation-of-prisoners system, I supposed. All of the men who gave me the treatment were strangers to me.

"They questioned me day and night, abused me, beat me up and demanded that I confess the Hamm kidnaping. Never was I allowed to rest for more than half an hour. If I was asleep when a team of interrogators arrived at my cell, they would slug me around and bang me against the wall. I trained myself to sleep for 20 minutes, and be on my feet for the questioners."

Touhy next refers to this alleged mistreatment on page 226 of his book in his narration of the difficulties of the time he spent in prison, claiming that his "souvenirs from the F.B.I. boys--spinal injuries--gave me hell. The prison doctors made X rays and sent the plates to Chicago to be read by experts."

Touhy's book in general appears to be an effort to free himself of the stigma of kidnaper. He engages in a recital of evidently of his early life and how he was drawn into the bootlegging racket. He admits he was not a saint and claims that he never kidnaped, killed, robbed or stole and did not associate knowingly with killers, although he accepted such people as unavoidable evils in connection with his union friends and their fight against the Capone mob. Touhy would have his reader believe that he was an "honest" bootlegger who made a quality beer during prohibition days and endeavored to market his product in as a legitimate manner as was possible under the prohibition laws. He relates various incidents whereby he incurred the enmity of Al Capone and members of his gang, which he would have the reader believe eventually led to his being convicted of the kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor. It is also alleged that this was furthered because he incurred the enmity of former Chicago Police Captain Dan Gilbert when he embarrassed Gilbert during prohibition days.

Touhy presents in his book various arguments that the kidnaping of Factor was actually a hoax engineered by Factor in the futherance of his efforts to avoid extradition to England where he was wanted as a swindler, and that Touhy was brought into the case because of the enmity of Dan Gilbert. All of these arguments have been repeatedly aired by Touhy in his efforts to win release through court action during the past years and found by the courts to be without substantiation.

TOUHY'S PHYSICAL CONDITION:

As indicated above, Touhy had made the allegation that his back was injured by FBI Agents when they had him in custody in 1933.

It will be recalled that a film clip of Touhy being interviewed on his release on parole from prison was shown on NBC's Dave Garroway "Today" show on the morning of November 24, 1959. In connection with his future plans, Touhy made reference to his "physical condition" and indicated the FBI was responsible for his spinal injury. He said he did not know who the Agent was who was responsible and added, "They don't introduce themselves when they are slugging you."

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

THE FACTS:

In response to a Bureau request, the Chicago Office submitted a teletype on November 24 which indicated that a thorough review by the Chicago Office of the Hamm kidnaping case, the Factor kidnaping case, the Touhy escape file and other Touhy files to date has turned up only the following with reference to Touhy's physical condition.

A Chicago report dated 11-1-33 captioned "William Sharkey, with aliases, et al; John Factor--Victim; Kidnaping" indicates Touhy admitted that he has the same nervous ailment which afflicted his brother Thomas (page 92 of Chicago report). In Chicago letter to Birmingham Office dated 12-2-33, it was stated that a doctor told a postal inspector that Thomas Touhy has palsy. In a memorandum dated 10-26-42, which apparently was a press release in connection with the escape of Roger Touhy, et al. from the Stateville Penitentiary on 10-9-42, described Touhy as having "tendency to jiggle his head nervously as he talks because of a one broken vertebrae." A memorandum in the Chicago file of the Touhy case reflects an interview of Touhy on 12-30-42 by Special Agents R. J. Driscoll and J. F. Hennessey, in which Touhy refused to answer questions because the FBI had mistreated him while in Federal custody in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Special Agent Driscoll, presently assigned to Chicago Office, advises that Touhy refused to enlarge this statement.

On October 24, 1952, Touhy filed a civil suit against the Director and others for $1,500,000 in damages, charging a conspiracy to deprive him of certain constitutional rights. In his complaint, Touhy made no mention of any physical abuse.

By teletype dated November 25, 1959, the Chicago Office indicated a further search of the files of that office located a copy of a letter from Touhy to his wife, in which Touhy stated, "I am feeling all right and my nerves are settled." (1933)

Chicago report dated 2-15-34 in the John Factor kidnaping case mentioned that Touhy was given a mental examination in Cook County. A copy of the report of this examination made on December 7, 1933 reflects the following:

"To the question, 'You are feeling all right?', Touhy replied, 'All right.' Asked 'No complaints at all,' he said, 'No.' When asked, 'No

operations or injuries,' Touhy answered, 'No.'" He stated he had no physical complaints, headaches or dizziness, but he is naturally nervous. The examiner, Dr. Harry D. Hoffman, Director of Behavior Clinic of Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, found no cranial nerve involvement, muscular power normal, and no signs of any abrasions or contusions. He noted that Touhy constantly gnawed his teeth and had marked tremor of facial muscles.

A review of Touhy's medical history at Stateville Penitentiary on November 25, 1950, disclosed that Touhy's first complaint of the spine was made on May 3, 1934, when an X-ray showed old chip fractures of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. On the same date, a notation was made that spasmodic contraction of facial and neck muscles is due to old trauma or injury. In an interview with the prison psychiatrist on May 6, 1945, the medical history report shows that Touhy said that "he had fractured neck since I been arrested, six weeks torture. There was fracture about one or one and one-half inches long. Where there is dampness in air, I can feel it. I had a head twitch five or six years ago but it has improved." The psychiatrist was impressed that Touhy was a clever individual, though not too bright intellectually but with a native shrewdness used often to get an advantage. It is also indicated that although Touhy was inclined to exaggerate his symptoms, he had some basis for neck symptoms. X-rays showed he has osteo arthritis or cervical spine which undoubtedly produces pain in dampness.

On November 10, 1953, in an X-ray request, Touhy claimed his back was fractured in 1933. The X-ray finding was minimal osteo arthritic lipping of bodies of cervical vertebrae. Medical progress reports in 1957 and 1959 show no injuries.

Warden Ragen of Stateville Penitentiary has offered to have the prison physician submit a medical report on Touhy if the Bureau desires one and will retain the X-ray pictures if the Bureau needs them. Normally, the X-rays are destroyed after a prisoner is discharged.

OBSERVATIONS:

A check of the criminal record of Touhy maintained in the Identification Division reflects only one arrest of Touhy prior to his arrest for kidnaping in July, 1933. In March, 1933, he had been arrested in Florida for investigation and for possession of a machine gun. Aside from the arrest of Touhy and his gang

for the Hamm and Factor kidnapings, there is little in Bureau files showing the early background of Touhy which could be used to show the public this individual's true character.

Since there is no basis in fact for Touhy's complaint about physical injury and since only 10,000 copies of this book have been printed to retail at $4.50 and which will probably not be reprinted, it is believed advisable to take no direct action in publicly refuting Touhy's allegations. To do so would again stir up this controversy and provide fodder for the press. It is believed that any request for a retraction from the National Broadcasting Company or a retraction from the publisher of "The Stolen Years" would only serve to add to the public interest in this book.

It was noted on an NBC radio program last night which carried a report emanating from Chicago that Touhy is again responsible for "bootlegging." The commentator based this comment on the fact that John Factor has publicly announced he intends to sue the publisher of Touhy's book for the libelous and slanderous statements it contains. As a result, according to the commentator, the book dealers have put the book under the counter and are now "bootlegging" it.

The observations and recommendations set forth in this memorandum are concurred in entirely by the Crime Records Division.

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - J. S. Johnson
2 - Original and copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - 62-46855

SAC, New York

November 30, 1959

Director, FBI (62-33413)

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
BY DAVID A. SHANNON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet dated 8/11/59, above caption.

Disregard request in relet to obtain copy of captioned book. Book obtained locally.

AMB:nji
(7)
NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Mohr dated 11/30/59 captioned "The Decline of American Communism" by David A. Shannon; Book Reviews" AMB:aml.

62-46855

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178 DEC 1 1959

57 DEC 1 1959

62-46855

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Legal Attache, London

January 18, 1960

1-yellow file copy
2-Original & copy
1-Section tickler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1-A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

According to information carried in New Times, Vol. 1, (1-6-60) an English translation of captioned book will be available soon. Book is published by the State Publishers of Political Literature, Moscow, 1959.

You should be alert for English translation of captioned book, and forward two copies of the translation to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, when available.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) - Dat. Fur

BOOK REVIEWS

NOTE ON YELLOW:

English translation requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

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EC- 68 62-46855-59

7 JAN 21

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 22, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

In my memorandum in captioned matter dated July 29, 1959, it was indicated we would continue to closely evaluate the work of the newly established Book Review Control Desk and would submit a status report on the operation of the Desk in another six-month period.

Origin

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, to serve as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the Seat of Government and to eliminate duplication in the purchases of books and the number of reviews being conducted.

Scope of Responsibility

The responsibilities of the newly established Desk cover: (1) recommendations concerning books to be ordered for review, (2) recommendations concerning the Division which should conduct the review, and (3) maintenance of records of book review assignments pending, completed reviews, and other information pertinent to each review.

Adequacy of Instructions

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum was prepared for all Bureau officials and supervisors which set forth instructions concerning the handling of reviews and manner in which they were to be coordinated by the Book Review Control Desk. A follow-up memorandum was prepared for all Division heads on February 24, 1959, emphasizing the need for all supervisors to be alerted to and to familiarize themselves with the instructions. In November, 1959, the instructions were incorporated in the Supervisors' Manual.

CDB:aml
(6)

REC- 28

1 - Section tickler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Miss Butler
1 - C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Belmont

JAN

ZERO FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Control

A main control file (62-46855) was established to maintain record of all book reviews. This is checked monthly to insure that all Bureau supervisors handling reviews are complying with existing instructions. A card index system is maintained concerning each review showing the title, author, official who ordered review, Section to which review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for a period of one year to resolve inquiries. Tickler copies of reviews conducted are maintained 60 days for reference purposes.

In regard to the purchase of books, the final decision, of course, rests with the Administrative Division which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Coordinated

During 1959, a total of 46 books was requested by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-three books were reviewed and three retained for reference. Another 29 books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, five of which were reviewed and 24 deemed only of value for retention as reference material. At the present time, eight book reviews are in the process of being done, and one book is on order for review. It is interesting to note that in 1959, the Domestic Intelligence Division did 29 book reviews, 21 of which were done by the Central Research Section.

Over-All Value

The operation of the Book Review Control Desk is of value in that it:

1. Permits immediate determination as to whether anyone at the Seat of Government has done or is in the process of doing a book review

2. Eliminates duplication of purchases of books for review as well as duplication of reviews

3. Enables Seat of Government personnel to quickly obtain copies of book reviews for reference

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Cost of Operation

The establishment of the Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's operations. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Further Action

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures in its operation. At present, no changes are deemed to be warranted. In six months, another status report will be submitted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-D. J. Hanning
1-E. T. Turner

SAC, New York

January 5, 1960

Director, FBI (62-40855)

STALIN AND THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY
By Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov;
THE JUVENILE IN DELINQUENT SOCIETY
By Dr. Milton L. Barron
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party: A Study in the Technology of Power (1), published December 8, 1959, by Frederick Praeger, 15 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York, at $6.00.

You should also discreetly attempt to obtain one copy of the book The Juvenile in Delinquent Society (2) which was published in 1954 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. The price of this book is not known.

The above two books should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book No. #1 is being obtained for reference for SA E. T. Turner; book No. #2 is being obtained at the request of SA D. G. Hanning, Crime Records Division.

The above books are not available in the Bureau Library nor were they available at S. Kann Sons Company or Brentano's.

REC- 3

AMB:aml
(8)

Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

Author Rates Premier As Red 'Grave Digger'

By EARL H. VOSS
Star Staff Writer

Soviet Premier Khrushchev will probably go down in history as the "gravedigger" of the Communist regime in Russia, in the judgment of a former colleague now considered the outstanding Soviet emigre authority on Stalinism.

Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov, who moved in the highest Bolshevik circles at the time Josef Stalin was grasping power in the Soviet Union, believes with Molotov and Kaganovich that Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign will lead to "suicide."

This is the most startling conclusion in Mr. Avtorkhanov's new book, "Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party, A Study in the Technology of Power," to be published tomorrow by Praeger for The Institute for the Study of the USSR.

New Material in Book

Governmental and private experts say it contains some of the most valuable material ever published on the Stalin period. The author presents inside detail and anecdotes never printed before on Stalin's grisly ascent to the Soviet dictatorship and on the various abortive attempts to topple him.

Mr. Avtorkhanov believes that when Mr. Khrushchev split with Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and others on Soviet tactics in the post-Stalin era, his foes were more correct than he. Mr. Avtorkanov predicts, in effect, the overthrow of the Red regime although he offers no suggestion about a replacement.

Here are excerpts from his conclusions:

"The Molotov group saw farther and deeper than Khrushchev into the consequences of Khrushchev's campaign against the Stalinist inheritance. They understood only too well that the present regime in the USSR could continue only as a Stalinist regime or perish altogether. It could and must be corrected and modernized, but its basic methods could not be subjected to revision . . . Any criticism of the Stalinist system and particularly of the Stalinist methods would lead to suicide. In short, men compelled by the very nature of the regime to rule as Stalin did could not, the Molotov group believed, condemn Stalin's methods.

Saw New Political Life

"The inner motive of the 'anti-party activities' on the part of Molotov's group seems to have been not a lust for power (they had enough power), but a well-founded fear that the regime would collapse. In Khrushchev they saw the most likely grave-digger of the regime. . . .

"Khrushchev's political experience suggests that this new chapter may turn out to be the last in the over-long history of the regime. So thought Molotov and Kaganovich; and it is also my view."

The author presents new detail on the incredible Stalinist purges and the factions contending for power at the time. A sympathizer with Bukharin's group, Mr. Avtorkhanov looks back on a series of opportunities missed by the other Bolshevik leaders to oust Stalin.

Khrushchev's swift rise was attributable, Mr. Avtorkhanov reports, to his association with Stalin's wife. They attended a theoretical school together. Khrushchev was invited into Stalin's home through this acquaintenceship and became a protege of Stalin.

e Washington Post and Times Herald
e Washington Daily News
e Evening Star
ew York Herald Tribune
ew York Journal-American
ew York Mirror
ew York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: December 30, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS
BY ROBERT W. IVERSEN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series in project financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since inception of Communist Party, USA, in 1919. Book is actually twofold in scope: first part deals with efforts of communists to use American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes; second, gives detailed analysis of investigations by congressional committees into communist infiltration of American educational system. Author describes methods communists used to gain control of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers in New York City and use of communist front organizations to attract teachers. Attraction of college youth to communism during 1930's due, according to author, to compound of the depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary communist line. Author says congressional investigators inquiring into communist infiltration of schools were aided by "professional or semi-professional-informa[illegible]. Author believes that publicity given by congressional committees to those teachers who had admitted Communist Party membership or had taken 5th Amendment forced school administrators to take action. The author also states this anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." Author claims "the

Enclosure

20 JAN 28 1960

LLW:nji
(7)
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan

62 MAR 2 1960

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." Iversen minimizes communist influence on schools and concludes that communists have contributed little or nothing to American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression on educational methods. By implication, book is critical of various aspects of the operation of loyalty-security programs as well as congressional and state investigating committees. Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. Allegation on page 287 that Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in field of Un-American Activities, not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin furnished only copies of Director's speeches and articles. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. FBI also mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been the subjects of Bureau investigations. No identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles regarding author Robert W. Iversen.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That this book be referred to the Internal Security, Subversive Control, Espionage, and Employees Security Sections in view of mention in the book of substantive cases pertaining to those sections.

Memorandum to Mr. [redacted] H. Belmont
Re: The Fund fo[redacted]he Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

DETAILS:

Fund for the Republic Study

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one in a series of studies being prepared under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter by the Ford Fund for the Republic on communist influence in American life. Its purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since the inception of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1919.

Actually, the book can be divided into two sections. The first deals with the efforts of the communists--both students and teachers--to use the American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes. The second portion describes the numerous congressional investigations, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system.

Early Communist Activity in Schools

According to the author, the American educational system was not initially an object of communist attention. Other sectors of society were deemed more expeditious and useful targets--the more obvious centers of economic and political power. Communist activity at first was belated and improvised, and a Party policy on penetration of the schools was developed afterwards.

The communists began by encouraging children to chalk Marxist slogans on the sidewalks, to tangle with the Boy Scouts, to rebel against the autocratic teacher. Soon, however, they did a complete reversal and asked the "exploited" teachers to rid themselves of capitalist ideology. Separate "workers" schools were created to train the revolutionary elite (Party members) to overthrow capitalist society. At the same time, the communists began a campaign to gain control of the Teachers Union in New York City--Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Labor). A long, factional battle between the liberals and the communists in the Teachers Union resulted in communist domination of Local 5 by 1935 and complete control by 1938.

Communist "Front" Exploitation of Teachers

With the advent of the great depression in the early 1930s and the adoption of the "united front" tactic by international communism in 1935, the

CPUSA decided that the teachers must be aroused to class consciousness and must be organized. The communists' first task was to exploit the advantage of their newly won position in the New York Teachers Union for the purpose of gaining control of its parent group, the American Federation of Teachers.

Even more important, however, was the decision to create a host of communist front organizations or "transmission belts" through which "innocents," including teachers, could become involved in varieties of mass action and in which they would experience Party guidance. Many already existing front groups were expanded and their names changed.

According to the author, the fronts particularly appealing to teachers are divided into five categories:

1. Organizations designed for those attracted to the intellectual system of Marxism-Leninism, such as, the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.

2. The "friends" groups catering to those who were attracted to the "great experiment" in the Soviet Union, such as, the Friends of the Soviet Union.

3. Groups organized to fight against war and fascism.

4. Special-interest groups--organizations to promote the interests of the Negro, the foreign born, the sharecropper, and the scientists.

5. "Defense" organizations, ranging from the relatively stable International Labor Defense to all the little ad hoc groups that arose in the wake of each lynching, et cetera.

That this "united front" campaign had some success may be judged from the Party's statement that 440 teachers joined the Party in 1938. Bella V. Dodd, former Communist Party member and legislative representative of the Teachers Union in New York City, has estimated that about 1,500 teachers were members of the Communist Party. Pointing out, however, that this figure

represents an infinitesimal proportion of the million and one-half teachers in the country, the author observes that "they tended to be concentrated in a few areas, leaving the schools as a whole relatively unaffected; their participation tended to be confined to the thirties, and, above all, they varied widely in the degree of their commitment and involvement in the movement. In no sense were they equally members of the 'conspiracy.' " (p. 362)

Communist Infiltration of Colleges

According to Iversen, the primary factor in the politicalization of the American college campus was the coming of the depression. Prior to 1930, there had been a steady increase in college enrollment, but college education was always expensive and possible for most only with heavy parental subsidy. Following the crash, one of the most expendable luxuries was a college education and in the first three years of the depression, enrollments took a sharp dip.

The young man who really wanted an education, however, had alternatives. For New York City residents, the most notable of these were the free municipal colleges. But these had already begun to become crowded and the depression pressures forced even more rigorous scholastic selection. The result was that the city colleges became a concentration of very bright students, but, more than this, they reflected the cultural uniqueness of New York City and presented a collegiate atmosphere distinctly different from that of the old-line Ivy League schools.

Most of the city college students were sons of Jewish immigrants; many came from an anti-Czarist--but Russophile--family background. They were fighting for an education despite the demands of depression-stricken homes, only to find that the college degree was no guarantee of a place in a depression-stricken society. The futility confronting the depression graduate was not confined to New York City--it was only more concentrated there and it was there that organized student rebellion took its most spectacular course.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

The youth work of the Communist Party was entrusted to the Young Communist League (YCL). The growing discontent among college students provided the YCL with new opportunities, and broad front organizations appealing to students were opened, the most important of which was the American Student Union (ASU). The greatest communist strength among students was probably in 1939, when the ASU boasted 12,000 paid-up members. These 12,000 represent the peak of communist influence among America's thirty million students.

According to the author, the major factor behind the attraction of these students to communism was the "milieu--compounded of Depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary Communist line....The radicalism and experimentalism that has always been associated with student life led many to taste communism--it was what 'everyone was doing.' "

Noting the transient nature of most students' commitments, Iversen says that "it comes as no surprise that the radical student peace-strikers of the thirties were in the front lines in World War II and returned to settle in suburbia. For the most part, American students, like their elders, rejected communism, and the Communists found themselves 'miserable merchants of unwanted ideas.' Of the few who were attracted, for the most it was a student flirtation. For the remainder, the Communist experience led either to continued service in the party or to a political education that culminated in some variety of the sophisticated anticommunism that characterizes so many former student radicals." (p. 361)

Congressional Investigations of Communism in the Schools

The second portion of the book details the numerous investigations by congressional committees, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system. This anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." According to the author, "the ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." (p. 175)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

Iversen believes that the cold-war concern over communism in the schools was a reflection of the national frustration over the rise of communist power abroad. He maintains that the selection of the schools as a target was due, at least in part, to a widespread belief that a corps of communist teachers was engaged in instilling Soviet sympathy in the mass of American students while also indoctrinating an elite group to act as future Soviet agents. This alarming picture, he feels, was underscored when congressional investigators repeatedly stressed that Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were "products" of American schools. Iversen adds, however, that the fact was overlooked that former Senator Jenner and other investigators were also "products" of American schools.

According to Iversen, "this conception reveals an abysmal ignorance of the educative process. Students are not 'products' of the schools, and 'indoctrinating' them with an alien set of values is next to impossible....If Communists were 'produced,' it was not by American teachers." (p. 360)

Motivation Behind Some Communist Defectors

Some of the chapters deal with the motivation behind high-ranking members of the CPUSA who left the communist ranks and turned "professional and semi-professional informers." Chapter 14, "The Congressional Confessional," treats of those excommunists who were "redeemed" by testimony before the various congressional committees. According to Iversen, "full redemption" was finally attained by the witness when he consented to publicly identify his former associates in the communist movement.

Iversen describes in detail the history of Bella V. Dodd, former legislative representative of the communist-dominated Teachers Union in New York, whose disillusionment began with the ouster of Earl Browder in 1945. She was formally expelled from the Party in 1949 and subsequently testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees. Iversen claims that, at first, she was unable to state the exact Party line on education and the way it was transmitted to the teachers. Months later, however, "she had done her

homework," and her testimony as to the Party line in education and its transmission to the teachers "was marked by assurance and total recall." Even later, "her testimony acquired a smooth flow in which questions of the committee and counsel simply came as annoying interruptions. Her confidence in the structure of her story and her command of detail left her free to add revealing ideological embroidery." Iversen concludes her story by saying that "Bella Dodd had fulfilled all the requirements of the congressional confessional. The hesitation and qualification that had marked her testimony soon after her break with the party had given way to a detailed and impassioned condemnation of the false faith and all its followers." (pp. 320, 322, 323)

Scientists and Communists

In Chapter 13, "Scientists and Communists," Iversen points out that the dominance of state interest in education has been recognized by the Federal Government. During World War II, however, due to federally-financed wartime research in the colleges, thousands of academic scientists were incorporated into the Federal bureaucracy. Controls were inevitable, he says, and so, too, was friction.

The passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 instituted a security program involving clearance and surveillance of personnel working on its projects, and thus introduced a new note into peacetime academic research. Iversen then discusses investigations by congressional committees of Soviet atomic espionage operations in the United States during and following World War II. In this connection, he goes into a detailed analysis of the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Chapter 13 contains factual references to the Bureau. For example, on pages 293-294 Iversen refers to the investigation of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and makes the following reference to the FBI:

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

"... The surveillance under which the scientists worked was incredibly thorough. Thus, when one of the scientists was audacious enough to have dinner with the Soviet consul in a San Francisco fish grotto in 1943, F.B.I. men were in the next booth with a wire recorder. The indiscretion never formed the basis for an espionage indictment, although it was the basis for dismissal...." (pp. 293-294)

References to the Director and FBI

Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. The allegation, on page 287, that the Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in the specialized field of Un-American Activities, is not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin was furnished only copies of the Director's articles and speeches. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. In addition, the FBI is mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations. It is felt that these references should be reviewed by the substantive desks in the Espionage, Internal Security, Subversive Control, and Employees Security Sections. (67-467635)

The Author

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Robert W. Iversen was born in [redacted] He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. During World War II, he was a United States Army staff sergeant with the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion. Professor Iversen has taught at the State University of Iowa, Drake University, and Columbia University. He is now Professor of Social Science and Assistant Director of the Center for Continuing Liberal Education at Pennsylvania State University, his field of speciality being twentieth-century American history.

There is no identifiable derogatory information regarding Iversen in Bureau files. (Blurb, The Communists and the Schools, Robert W. Iversen, (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959).

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communist influence in American life which is being financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University. b6 b7C

[redacted]

At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-460; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., p. 96)

Conclusions

This is a lengthy (423 page) but extensively documented book which obviously required a tremendous amount of research. It is replete with factual material concerning the efforts of the American communists to infiltrate the American educational system both on a student and a teacher level since the birth of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919. More significant, however, is the position the author takes on the numerous postwar investigations by congressional and state committees regarding alleged communist penetration of the schools.

According to Iversen, the much-publicized hearings of the congressional investigators created an impression among most Americans that every sector

of society was riddled with communist conspirators, but the schools were singled out as the most sensitive sector and the most vulnerable to communist infiltration. Although the committees maintained that the problem of disciplining those educators who had admitted Party membership or who had taken the 5th Amendment was a matter for school authorities, he claims that the threat of adverse publicity "was sufficient to force many administrators to take action. The committees remained the judges of the adequacy and effectiveness of any action taken, and if a school was considered to have acted in accordance with committee standards, it was granted a sort of immunity from further public exposure." (p. 335)

In conclusion, Iversen minimizes the extent of communist influence on the American schools. He states the communists have contributed little or nothing to the American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression upon educational methods. The most serious aspect to date, according to Iversen, has been the establishment in the public consciousness of widespread doubt of the schools' ability "to keep their own house in order." (p. 368)

In regard to communism generally, the author takes the attitude that

> "Some maintain that communism is a cancer that eats away steadily at the vitals of an outwardly healthy society. In America one might better say that communism has acted as a vaccine, giving the patient a mild case of the disease--complete with fever--and thus immunized him against crippling attack...." (p. 368)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATIVES"
BY RUSSELL AMOS KIRK
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

On 1-22-60, the Director received captioned book as a gift from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This book was published in 1954 by Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, Illinois. Vice President Nixon inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover who is such an intelligent advocate of some of the conservative principles set forth in this book. From his friend, Dick Nixon." By letter 1-22-60, the Director thanked Vice President Nixon for the book. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of this book, which is attached.

THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Russell Amos Kirk. You will recall that on 6-22-59, Mrs. Harry Overstreet called and advised you that in the latest issue of "National Review" Russell Kirk had written a "smear article" on her husband, Dr. Harry Overstreet, the purpose being to ruin sales of their book, "What We Must Know About Communism." It is noted we have had cordial relations with the Overstreets and have furnished them considerable assistance in connection with their books. (100-114575)

The book jacket describes Kirk as a native of Plymouth, Michigan. He attended Michigan State College and Duke University. He contributes to the leading journals of opinion in England and the United States and has written four other books.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book is 312 pages in length. There is no reference to the FBI or the Director in the book. There is no information in Bufiles regarding captioned bnk. The underlying theme of the book is that the conservative believes that men and nations possess free will, and that if a nation or civilization falls into ruin, it was caused, for the most part, by failure of the heart and mind of the people.

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Enclosure
1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630)
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(continued next page)

CRIME REC.

He defines American conservatism as follows: (1) a belief in an order that is more than human, (2) an affection for variety and complexity and individuality, even for singularity, (3) a conviction that justice means "to each the things that go with his own nature," not a leveling equality, (4) a suspicion of concentrated power, and a consequent attachment to our federal principle and to division and balancing of authority at every level of government, (5) a reliance upon private endeavor and sagacity in nearly every walk of life, and (6) a prejudice against organic change, a feeling that it is unwise to break radically with political prescription.

Concerning leadership, Kirk believes a free society endeavors to afford to men of natural abilities every opportunity to rise by their own efforts, and resists the radical delusion that exact equality of station and wealth can benefit everyone.

Kirk terms talk of "fighting for democracy" in Indo-China as ridiculous when the people we support there are not democrats at all. He states we are not struggling to establish universal "democracy" or "capitalism" or "human rights." He feels our mission in the affairs of nations is not to undertake an eccentric crusade on behalf of these abstractions, but rather the practical task of repelling the menace of Soviet imperialism, and of conserving the freedom and justice and strength of the United States. Further, that we must hearten and help everyone abroad who stands for traditional rights, and respect and enjoy the differences which distinguish other cultures from our own.

In successive chapters, Kirk deals with the problems of the mind, heart, social boredom, community, social justice, wants, order, power, loyalty and tradition. He notes that the aim of education is not to make every man like every other, but to awaken the highest talents of the best persons among us. He hopes that none of us will become political Christians, but hopes we shall not be afraid to infuse Christian faith into politics.

He proposes: (1) renewing the power of religious faith, and piety, among the mass of men, (2) reviving the concepts of honor and dignity which gave motive to honest desire for emulation, (3) returning to individuals the responsibilities which bring a decent satisfaction and the duties of self-reliance, (4) reaffirming the right of men to what is their own, without injustice to others, (5) reminding modern society that security, though a good thing, is not a better thing than freedom, and (6) reawakening men's minds to the eternal contract of society--we do not live simply for ourselves, but to justify the faith and labor of our ancestors, and to transmit life and justice to our posterity.

Kirk contends that the free will which God bestowed upon man was the power to choose between good and evil. He believes the world is governed by love or by hate.

Deploring collectivism, uniformity and arid simplicity in today's society, Kirk calls for a return to true community, the union of men, through love and common interest. In this regard, he urges conservatives to defend the institutions of local government against a state consolidation of power. He seeks a humanization of urban life, bringing to the city man a sense of community.

Urging a return to true order in our society, Kirk notes that the decay of respect for law is the most obvious proof of the decline of order in our age. He believes there is such a thing as "creeping socialism" and contends that socialism never ceases to creep until it becomes totalitarianism. Kirk believes a faithful man is not of necessity a loyal one. "To produce loyalty, love must be added to fidelity." He further states, "Traditions are the wisdom of the race; they are the only sure instruments of moral instruction."

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 28, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "QUICK DARKNESS" BY ELSTON J. MELTON
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Author

The book "Quick Darkness," written by Elston J. Melton and published by the State Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, was reviewed by the Central Research Section after Melton sent an autographed copy to the Director together with a copy of a letter he had enclosed with his book to Nikita S. Khrushchev. His letter to Khrushchev shows that he has apparently been "taken in" by the Soviet propaganda of peaceful coexistence.

Melton has spent most of his adult years on weekly and small daily newspapers and for the past twenty-two years he has been owner of the Cooper County Record at Boonville, Missouri. He was president of the Missouri Press association in 1958 and is now president of the Missouri State Board of Education, a policy-making group responsible for an outlay of some eighty million dollars a year in public schools below the college level. Bufiles contained no identifiable information on Melton and no editorial ticklers on the Cooper County Record.

The Book

"Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton is a fictional Will Rogers' type of storytelling by a small town newspaperman. It centers around the wealthiest family in town and the personal tragedies which engulfed the family during the span of a lifetime, coming to a climax during the dark days of the depression (1930's). In

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1 - Section tickler
1 - M. A. Lucey
1 - C. D. Brennan
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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reality, the story depicts the life of Fowler "Babe" Granfield, the only child of the teen-age marriage of the beautiful daughter of the Janus family. The boy's father spends his life as an invalid in a Veteran's hospital and the mother, who becomes first a Hollywood actress and then a dope addict, ends up in a mental institution. It is the story of a child being deprived through war and ambition of parental love and affection and left to his own devices while judgment and emotions were immature. It is a series of crimes by a juvenile who through wealth, influence, and the technicalities of law escaped punishment until a stern judge had him incarcerated in a reform school. There follows the association with the hardened criminal, the fleeing from the reform school, a slaying, and the jury meting out the supreme penalty.

The Dedication

"Quick Darkness" is dedicated to Judge Sam C. Blair of the Missouri Circuit Court, Jefferson City, Missouri. Blair, apparently a very close friend of Melton, is the brother of Governor James T. Blair of the State of Missouri and is reportedly "the brains behind the Governor." (77-7536)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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[redacted] [redacted]

The Wall Between 1/28/60

Title of Book The Wall Between

Author Ann Braden Ann Braden

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

No Loz

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ [redacted]nternal Security, Room 1509 [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☒ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☑
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
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☐ Administrative Division		
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☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
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☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

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Nature of Book: The book purports to explain the Braden's point of view concerning the Kentucky sedition trial.

Ann Braden's

62 FEB 11 1960

62-46855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: February 17, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 1/18/60.

Attempts have been made by this office to obtain copies of the publication requested by the Bureau from British publishing houses without success. This matter was discussed with [redacted] and he advised that [redacted] was also interested in obtaining this book and he thought that as soon as the book becomes available [redacted] could obtain additional copies for the Bureau.

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This matter will be followed [redacted] and as soon as the book is published copies will be obtained and the Bureau advised.

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

64 FEB 29 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: February 17, 1960

SUBJECT: "THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"
BY WICKLIFFE B. VENNARD, SR.
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by the Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., is a cloth-bound 7th edition of a book formerly titled, "The Federal Reserve Corporation," which was referred to the Bureau as of possible interest.

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THE AUTHOR:

Wickliffe B. Vennard, Sr., has written numerous pamphlets which have been extremely critical of the Federal Reserve System, the United Nations, various operations of the Federal Government and the administration. The Bureau has received numerous inquiries concerning Vennard's writings, but there is no derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. By ltr dated 6/23/[illegible], Vennard wrote congratulating the Director on his election to the Board of Directors of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company and indicated that he had been the Honolulu Manager for 24 years. The letter was a six-page handwritten resume of his beliefs concerning the Federal Reserve System and of the difficulties experienced by his

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The book--276 pages in length--lays most of the ills of mankind, including economical, wars, et cetera, to the December 23, 1913, passage of the Federal Reserve Act. Describing the Act as the money scheme of an alien, he says it has been followed by 45 years of subversion of the American dream of peace, liberty and justice for all.

CRIME REC.

1 - Miss Butler (Room 7650)

(continued next page)

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Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

The author states that the money gang has hand picked the presidential nominees of both parties for 45 years; that 20 years ago they played up Fascism against communism, and today they are playing up Capitalism against communism, financing and controlling both sides.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director--none of them of a derogatory nature. The author lists what he considers 100 un-American and/or un-Constitutional matters brought to the attention of Senators while they were "taking a nap on the floor, or absent, or they were too busy with social functions and committee meetings, or they were playing party politics instead of national welfare, or the majority leaned to influence." Four of these points referred to the FBI as follows:

"24. Why did Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman ignore the FBI reports on infiltration? Why did Truman close the files? (p. 78)

"25. Why the rifts between the Justice Department and the FBI? (p. 78)

"41. Opposition to Congressional investigating committees, and closing of FBI files to them. (p. 82)

"91. Why not censure the man who promoted Harry Dexter White, who gave our money plates to Russia, and advocated that the bulwark of Europe be demilitarized, de-industrialized, and cut up into small farms so as to make slaves of the most nationalistic nation on the face of the earth? We know who he is. He was warned by the FBI. (p. 90)"

Referring to the world bank at Bretton Woods and Harry Dexter White, the author states, "The sub-committee on internal security (September, 1954) found that the FBI had made seven reports on the Communist underground activities of Harry Dexter White. Yet in spite of these reports to our government, White was kept in charge of the 'Monetary Fund.' (Harry Truman testified that the FBI requested that White be retained in such high positions so that he could be watched, but J. Edgar Hoover testified to the falsity of that statement.)" (p. 136)

On page 164, the author speaks of the slowness of the Nation to recognize the communist menace and the international bankers and stooges who use communism as a means to ride to power. He points out the tendency of the people to act annoyed at the "Paul Reveres" trying to warn them, and states, "The FBI made detailed reports on the peril to the Executive and Justice Departments in the early 1920's. Others have testified voluminously since."

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

OBSERVATIONS:

Vennard appears to be a "super patriot" and the fact that this book is in its 7th edition, and incorporates much of the information in numerous pamphlets he has written over the years, indicates that he is quite intense in his beliefs concerning the dangers of the Federal Reserve Act. He is definitely against the Federal Reserve Act and for its repeal and in his zeal to put across his ideas he has tied in every event of the past half century from the Russian revolution of 1917 to the present national debt and including the bombing of Hiroshima, the United Nations, Judaism, segregation, et cetera.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES [illegible]NT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

Book Review

FROM : A. J. McGrath

DATE: March 4, 1960

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Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S BOOK "THE ENEMY WITHIN"

Book Reviews

Kennedy, the former chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, has authored a book which in the main is devoted to relating his experiences as chief counsel of the Committee, as well as those of the Committee members and investigators. He is most complimentary about the Director in the book; however, he is critical of the Department.

The first part of his book, almost in its entirety, deals with the exposes of the graft, corruption and crookedness that have prevailed within the Teamsters Union. Kennedy recounts many of his encounters with Jimmie Hoffa and goes into detail regarding the events leading up to Hoffa's arrest for bribery of John Cye Cheasty, Committee employee. The latter part of his book is devoted to resumes of the actual work of some of the investigators of the Committee in inquiring into other unions and organized crime generally.

In his acknowledgments Kennedy makes special mention of the Director for the assistance and advice given to him.

On another occasion in his book Kennedy makes the statement that "during the whole life of the Committee the advice and help that J. Edgar Hoover gave to me personally and to the Committee were absolutely invaluable."

On several occasions throughout his book Kennedy is very critical of the Department's handling of cases which arose during the Committee's operations.

For instance, relative to the bribery case against Hoffa here in the District, Kennedy relates that although he was convinced the FBI had given the Government an air-tight case, he credited Hoffa's acquittal as being due to the effective work of Hoffa's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, together with "the unpreparedness and ineffectiveness of the Government attorneys who prosecuted the case."

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EX - 131

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Kennedy comments, speaking about the Department, that the lack of action by the Justice Department was disappointing. He states some of the cases handled by the Department were lost "through incompetence." In this regard he cites that Senator McClellan, who was a witness at the perjury trial of James Cross (president of the Bakers Union, who was indicted for perjurious testimony before the Committee and acquitted) made no secret of the fact he was highly critical of the way Government attorneys presented the case.

With respect to the Hoffa wire tapping case, which was tried in New York City, Kennedy claims Carmine Bellino, Committee investigator, had furnished the U. S. Attorney handling the case information as to Hoffa's whereabouts which was pertinent to the trial of the case. He states that he asked the U. S. Attorney after the trial why (with the help of Bellino's memorandum) he had not been able to get his dates and places straight. The U. S. Attorney allegedly made the admission that he had not read Bellino's memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is furnished for informational purposes.

5-103 (5-11-59)

2/23/60

Title of Book LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Author

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☒ Espionage, Room 2714 V.Turyn, 2260	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☑
☑ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

copy of book in Bureau Library AMB

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
13 MAR 10 1960

file central Research AMB

Nature of Book: The visit of N.S.Khrushchov to the U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959.
(in 100-1116964-2405)

51 MAR 11 1960

File 62-46855

1 - A. M.
1 - Section
1 - J. S. J

Yellow file copy
Original and copy

Legal Attache, London (62-240)

March 16, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855) — 67

REC 32

FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Reurlet 3/4/60, above caption, by which you forwarded two copies of Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship. According to information available to the Bureau, Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship and Face to Face with America are two separate and distinctly different books, even though both books deal with Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

If available, two copies of the English translation of Face to Face with America are still desired by the Bureau. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when obtained.

AMB:nji
(7)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: Copies of captioned book are desired for reference purposes by the Central Research Section because they concern Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

New Times, Vol. 1 (1/6/60), page 15 indicates two different books have been published.

Book not available in Bureau Library.

MAILED 27
MAR 17 1960
COMM-FBI

4 MAR 23 1960

CARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3-4-60

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 2-17-60. Book Reviews

Reference letter indicated attempts were being made by this office through [redacted] to obtain copies of the publication as set out in the title. [redacted] made available to this office two copies of a publication entitled "Let Us Live In Peace And Friendship." This book has a subtitle which states, "The Visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to the U. S. A. September 15 through 27, 1959." This book was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. It appears to be a translation of the original Russian text. [redacted] believes that this may be the book referred to by the Bureau as "Face To Face With America;" and is being brought out under another title. Two copies of this book are enclosed and the Bureau is asked to advise this office if they believe this book is the one desired. If not, additional attempts will be made to obtain the desired material.

b6
b7C
b7D

Also: See 100-345068-277 for translation from Kommunist #1, Jan., 1960, re Face to Face With America by N. Rodionov. AMB.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures - 2)
1 - London
ACM:MAH
(3)

1 Encl. detached and filed in Bureau Library.
1 Encl. detached and retained in CRS 3/15/60 AMB.

REC 32 62-46855 67

24 MAR 18 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"KOMMUNIST," NO. 1, January, 1960, REC- 51

To be used in connection with possible review of requested English edition of book. AWB.

ASTOUNDED AMERICA Page 113

By V. RODIONOV

"Face to Face With America. A story of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA." State Publishing House of Political Literature. 1959. 679 pages.

"A principal thing which we have to achieve is to insure peaceful living conditions for all the people on earth," stated N. S. KHRUSHCHEV on the eve of his departure for the USA. These words determine the basic purpose of a historical visit of the head of the Soviet Government to America.

A book entitled "Face to Face With America," just published, vividly and comprehensively describes the sojurn of the head of the Soviet Government in the citadel of capitalism. It has been written by a group of Soviet writers and journalists who accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his trip. The reader will find many comments and remarks and a number of discussions by KHRUSHCHEV which did not appear in previous reports of his visit to the USA.

"Face to Face With America" describes the atmosphere in which this visit took place; it depicts the USA tensely watching the progress of distinguished guest. At the same time, it contains a vivid and absorbing story about contemporary America and its working class, its Government and its leaders, and about the true masters of the country and executors of their will.

REC- 51 62-46855-68

EX. 135

NOT RECORDED 5 MAR 18 1960

This book contains not only an excellent reporting of the progress of the visit but also an analysis of events preceding and accompanying it. "The act of inviting N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA," write the authors, "is not a consequence of a Christian love toward one's neighbor, but a result of necessity confronting America of today." KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was an outstanding event going beyond the framework of an ordinary diplomatic practice.

Book Reviews

18

central Reports

50 MAR 23 1960

file 62-46855

The USSR and the US are the most powerful modern states, personifying two different social systems and the character of mutual relations between these two countries determines, by and large, mutual relations in the rest of the world.

Authors of the book recreate a picture of the ice of the cold war breaking and melting during KHRUSHCHEV's trip through the US and the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion yielding to the spirit of good will and hospitality. His ready wit and his manner of approach to his audiences won the people. "KHRUSHCHEV has conquered America," unanimously admitted numerous press organs of the USA.

In reading about KHURSHCHEV's visit to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headquarters in San Francisco, we see that he feels himself particularly at home among workers and instantly finds a common language with them. "NIKITA SERGEEVICH," says the book, "literally blossomed out finding himself in the thick of the crowd, in the strong embrace of longshoremen. On all sides hands were stretched out for a friendly handshake and greeting were heard." Dock workers will probably long remember about this meeting and discuss it with their friends and families.

During his traveling from city to city, a warm interest toward the Soviet messenger of peace and friendship grew. In Pittsburgh, in spite of the late hour, thousands of residents came out on the highway in order to see him. The "New York Times" reported that "Soviet Premier....caused the greatest gathering of people in all the city's history." "Baltimore Sun" noted: "This was more than a polite welcome; it was an open enthusiasm."

As a result of slander against socialism and Soviet system, write the authors, a great store of fossilized ideas and prejudices has accumulated in America. The arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and his remarkable speeches dealt the heaviest blow to these prejudices. Words of an American woman journalist who accompanied N. S. KHRUSHCHEV are quoted in the book. She states that she has been always hostile to the Soviet Union and believed the things which were said about it. But after observing KHRUSCHEV and listening to his speeches she realized that "this is a real man and that he proposes serious and, what is more important, practicable, things. Believe it or not, but now this man arouses sympathy in me. I involuntarily contrast him to some of our leaders such as HERBERT HOOVER or CALVIN COOLIDGE, when they were in power, whose lips, constantly curved with contempt toward

the people."

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV opened to many Americans a new world, the world of socialism. He convincingly and clearly explained in his speeches that socialism is the most progressive system answering the interests of the broadest strata of the population. Before listeners were unfolded majestic perspectives of a future communist society.

It is not easy for the people to change their convictions, particularly if we consider that for decades they were being scared by stories about communism. However, there is no doubt that the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV through the United States became associated in the minds of average American people with their growing interest in socialism and in the causes of outstanding successes of the Soviet people in so short a period. The truth penetrated the minds of millions of Americans that socialist society is capable of developing remarkably fast and that, by its very nature, it is not interested in annexations of foreign territory or in wars.

Throughout his visit, the head of the Soviet Government firmly and patiently explained Leninist principles of a peaceful coexistence. KHRUSCHEV convincingly demonstrated that in conditions of a peaceful coexistence, both the armament race and maintenance of large armies become unnecessary.

The head of the Soviet Government made a vivid speech in the U. N. in which he made a proposal for a universal and complete disarmament. In the entire history of the United Nations Organizations there never was heard a speech of any political leader which would produce such a great impression, assert old members of the UN staff. But, perhaps, even a greater impression was produced outside the walls of the UN: a huge stream of letters and comments of the world press was the world's response to the speech of the head of the Soviet Government.

The book, "Face to Face With America" quotes from a letter of two American women - Mrs. FATE LYNN and MRS. EDNA SYLVIA (both spelled phonetically.) "This speech should enter history as one of the greatest statements made by man," they write. U.S.

Peaceful coexistence opens a broad scope for the development of business contacts between countries and, in particular, for activation of the international trade. While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV often had to meet with businessmen.

According to ECKERMAN, Executive Director of the Economic Club of New York, people were striving for invitations to a dinner in honor of KHRUSHCHEV sponsored by the club, as "the hungry people fight for bread.....Judging by accepted invitations, we shall have the greatest gathering of prominent businessmen which had ever taken place under one roof."

This was not an ordinary curiosity but a desire to learn what N. S. KHRUSHCHEV would tell with regard to development of Soviet-American relations and perspectives for the broadening of contacts between the East and West.

This shows that not only average Americans but representatives of business circles as well begin to realize that armament race threatens with a war, disastrous to capitalism, and should be replaced by a policy leading to disarmament and broad international cooperation.

A change in attitude involving the broadest circles of American society frightens adherents of the cold war - armament kings and (political) leaders who carry out their will. Certain individuals were given instructions to "outargue KHRUSHCHEV or die." There were repeated attempts at the dinner at the Economic Club of New York and during KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with the leaders of American labor unions, where REUTHER and other labor bureaucrats staged a vulgar farce. Walter

The book describes KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with labor union leaders, which they attempted to carry out according to a previously predetermined plan. REUTHER had a large folio in front of him and unabashedly read his questions and answers from it. Other leaders were also armed with pieces of paper. And yet, all this cunningly conceived but at the same time, rather naively stupid plan, was swept away by KHRUSHCHEV who took over the initiative and put in the center of discussion basic problems of vital interest to the working class of all countries; the problems of stopping the armament race, the new Soviet disarmament proposals, and the problem of liquidation of international tensions and insuring a friendly cooperation between the countries. U.S.

On meeting such people, KHRUSHCHEV boldly opposed them and came out a winner. He showed a historical inevitability of the triumph of communism and downfall of capitalism, rebuffed all hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and demonstrated the advantages of socialism.

The tactics of "outarguing KHRUSHCHEV or dying," were defeated.

While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV felt the support of the Soviet people, for this visit was an expression of their will. Tens of thousands of letters and telegrams were sent to KHRUSHCHEV. Only a small portion of these messages has been published in the book but it gives an idea of how the people evaluated this unprecedented visit.

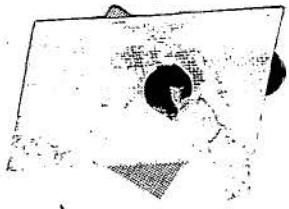
Over three months have passed since the time of KHRUSHCHEV's visit in America, but this is an event over which time has no power. It combined in itself too many hopes and high principles to be easily forgotten by the people. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was not an isolated fact but a "victorious result of a political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and a heroic work of the Soviet people illuminated by the light of great ideas," states the book: "The world has not only changed; it is continuing to change. And a brief Camp David Communique is only a partial result of the past and only the opening line of a story which history intends to record on its pages in the second half of our turbulent century."

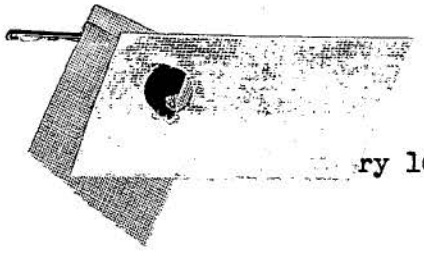
The book, "Face to Face With America," says the reviewer, "helps better to understand and evaluate historical significance of the visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, and to understand the profound theses on a peaceful coexistence and economic competition of the two systems expressed by him. This work, successfully combining elements of newspaper reporting and scientific research, will, undoubtedly, find a wide and grateful reading public in our country and beyond its borders."

Months which have passed since the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA clearly demonstrate that tremendous forces have been put in motion which day by day lead the mankind away from the "brink of war" toward which aggressive forces of imperialism were pushing it.

5-103 (5-11-59)

RA





ry 16, 1960

Title of Book THE THIEF IN THE WHITE COLLAR

Author Norman Jaspan with Hillel Moses Black

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

No Loc.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Review

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☒ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☒
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
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☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☒
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

REC- 44 62-46855-69

NOT RECORDED
5 MAR 18 1960

EX-131

Nature of Book: See FBI investigations page 160.

181

64 MAR 23 1960

Central Research

file 62-46855

UNITED STATES

Memo

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 10, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS ON THE BRINK
BY JEROME DAVIS AND
BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH B. LESTER (RETIRED)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Beach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

On the Brink calls for application of Golden Rule in diplomacy and world affairs. "Cooperative coexistence" advanced as only hope for world peace. Cyrus S. Eaton named among [illegible] of this view. United States [illegible] policy and blamed for [illegible] Communist bloc abstained. [illegible] aggression labeled a [illegible] Security program [illegible] effort. [illegible] time Communist [illegible] has been [illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

162-46855

NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 21 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-88711

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

DETAILS:

The Golden Rule

On the Brink, written by Jerome Davis and Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired) and published by Lyle Stuart of New York City, holds that "we stand on the brink of a nuclear holocaust which could destroy the world" (p. 16). The book purports to expose the "myths" of war and national defense, making it clear that war "has outlived whatever survival value it may have had in the past" (p. 9). The terrible dilemma of war or peace, the authors claim, can be resolved only if the Golden Rule is practiced by the United States in diplomacy and world affairs.

American Foreign Policy Denounced

The authors are extremely critical of United States foreign policy since the end of World War II, contending that for nearly 15 years our Government has been "making policies for wrong reasons" (p. 86). They state that Lend-Lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), our boldest ventures in international cooperation, were sabotaged and finally replaced by the completely isolationist policies of unilateral aid and military alliances outside the United Nations (UN).

Soviet Myths Demolished

The book attempts to demolish a number of so-called myths about the Soviet Union. As to the "myth" of Soviet expansionism, for example, it is pointed out that although Russia has been expanding since World War II, today she has less territory than before World War I. According to the authors, Russia has merely gotten back what formerly belonged to her and what she believes was wrongfully taken away from her at the end of World War I.

Memorandum to Mr. A. [illegible] Belmont
Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

The world-revolution "myth" is disposed of by emphasizing that while Soviet leaders have advocated world revolution in the past, they have, in recent years, preached peaceful coexistence. Russia, it is alleged, is "no more fanatically convinced now of the superiority of Communism than is the United States of Capitalism" (p. 23).

Another "myth," that of Soviet military aggression, is countered with the contention that Russia's military preparations are "largely defensive... dictated by fear, not by aggression" (p. 24). The book claims that "Soviet military forces have crossed no national boundaries since the end of World War II and have even retired from some" (p. 24).

Security Program Contributes to Space Lag

The Federal Government's security program is given as one of the reasons why this country has fallen behind Soviet Russia in the space race. Under the guise of security needs, the authors indicate, "a curtain of conformity" (p. 126) has driven many of our outstanding scientists and technologists from Government service and prevented the recruitment of others. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was denied access to classified material by the Atomic Emergy Commission, is cited as a celebrated example.

Recognize Red China

Repeated pleas are made in the book for American recognition of Communist China. While no one knows whether or not China would have responded to normalization of relations with the United States, the authors feel it is a pity that she has never been given the chance. The longer we fail to recognize Red China, they forecast, the worse the repercussions will be.

Three Schools of Thought

Three schools of thought on American relations with the Soviet Bloc are presented in the book. The "violent conflict" [illegible] (p. [illegible]) [illegible]

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

by the Eisenhower and Truman Administrations, together with the "competitive coexistence" school (p. 162), advocated by Vice President Nixon, Adlai Stevenson, and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, are both dismissed as self-defeating.

The third school, called the "cooperative coexistence" school (p. 164), is held to be the only hope for true world peace. This school is composed of a *few* churchmen, columnists like Walter Lippmann and Dorothy Thompson, and businessmen like Cyrus S. Eaton. Eaton is the Cleveland industrialist who has been publicly critical of the Bureau. This school believes in a global attack upon poverty through a giant economic reconstruction and development program, under the UN, similar to the earlier UNRRA.

Program for a Lasting Peace

Thus, to establish a durable peace, the United States is urged to implement the Golden Rule by: (1) normalizing relations with all national governments, including recognition of those regimes in control of the instruments of power; (2) universalizing the UN with the admission of Red China and the divided nations of Germany, Korea, and Viet Nam; (3) sponsoring and supporting a vast economic development program, under auspices of the UN, to eliminate poverty in the underdeveloped countries; and (4) removing restrictions on international trade and travel.

No Mention of Director or FBI

No reference is made in the book to the Director or to the FBI.

The Authors

Jerome Davis, a former college professor, is the subject of an active security investigation by the Bureau, but he is not on our Security Index.

- 4 -

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

He has been reliably identified as a concealed member of the Communist Party in 1936 and to be a Communist Party member or at least under communist discipline as late as 1944. Davis has a lengthy history of affiliation with pro-Soviet and procommunist causes and organizations. A frequent visitor to Soviet Russia, he has long been regarded as a Soviet apologist in his writings and lectures. Since 1950, he has operated a one-man organization known as Promoting Enduring Peace. (100-8871-318, 329)

Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired), who served in the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army and received the Distinguished Service Medal, has never been investigated by the Bureau although his file shows that he has appeared or spoken at several communist front affairs in recent years. He has been a staunch proponent of American recognition of Red China. (100-374553)

The Publisher

Lyle Stuart was the subject of a security and bribery investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1952-1953. However, no information of a subversive nature was developed concerning Stuart, and the Department indicated that he had not violated the bribery statute. Stuart is the editor and publisher of The Independent, formerly Expose, a "scandal sheet" which is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, and virtually "anti-everything." Stuart, in the past, has published uncomplimentary articles relative to the Bureau and has often misquoted the Director. (105-10439-50, 68)

Conclusion: Soviet Whitewash

On the Brink is the type of product that might be expected from the collaborative effort of such a confirmed Soviet apologist as Jerome Davis and his similarly inclined colleague, General Lester. Most of the international tension

and woes of the world are attributed by the authors to what they regard as the uninspired, unrealistic, and incorrect foreign policy of the United States. Communist motives, objectives, and practices are seldom touched on and when they are, only lightly and almost never critically.

The United States is cast in the role of the villain and transgressor in international affairs. In effect, the authors would have this country apply the Golden Rule in its relations with the communist bloc, despite the latter's long, bloody history of perfidy, intransigence, aggression, and subversion. They are confident that "the power of invincible good will in action" (p. 179) on the part of the United States would bring peace to the world.

9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-14-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DILLINGER"
BY SAUL COOPER
BOOK REVIEW

Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 2-16-60, Christopher W. Wilson, Vice President and General Counsel, The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, forwarded the above-captioned book to Director and asked for suggestions to prevent further distribution of book since it contains account of robbery of his bank which actually never occurred. SAC Chicago was requested to have Agent contact Wilson and advise him that Bureau could not comment on matter. A check of the book reflected that it contained several inaccuracies about the FBI. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a review of book.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

"Dillinger" by Saul Cooper was published by Hillman Periodicals, New York in 1959. Cooper is not identifiable in Bufiles. Hillman Periodicals has a poor reputation in its field, specializing in publishing cheap, sensational-type literature.

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 21 1960

MAR 17 1960

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

"Dillinger" is a 144-page, paper-backed book which purports to be an account of the gangster's career. Definitely a dime-store novel, it is poorly written and tends toward cheap sensationalism. Its appeal would be extremely limited.

The author has utilized fictitious names, time sequences and locations throughout the book. Accounts of robberies of a Dalesville, Indiana, bank and of The First National Bank of Chicago are both fictitious. The author plays up Dillinger's affair with a Peggy Alexander (probably Evelyn Frechette, Dillinger's paramour.) Dillinger's arrest by local police in Dayton, Ohio, and his subsequent escape from a Lima, Ohio, jail, as well as a later arrest in Tucson, Arizona, and his notorious escape from the Crown Point, Indiana, jail are recounted. The book deals further with Dillinger's escapes after gun battles with the law in St. Paul and Little Bohemia Lodge, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and his death in Chicago in July, 1934.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-

CRIME REC.

MENTION OF FBI:

Pages 62-63 state that Marvin H. Purdy, Chief of the FBI Chicago Office and Sam Crowley, his subordinate, were about to open a case on Dillinger, based on information that Dillinger after his Lima, Ohio, jail break had crossed the state line in a stolen car.

Actually, of course, Samuel Cowley was placed in charge of the investigation of this case and was not subordinate to Purvis. Also, the Bureau entered the case after Dillinger's Crown Point, Ind. jail break, not after the Lima, Ohio, jail break as stated in the book.

Pages 71-75, 80-82 relate that just after Dillinger's escape from the Lima, Ohio, jail, Crowley contacted Martin Zaplinsky of the Dalesville, Ind., police force, made him "an honorary G-man" and requested his help in locating Dillinger. Zaplinsky immediately arranged for Crowley to meet a Mrs. Ann Savory who was willing to help trap Dillinger through his girlfriend, Peggy Alexander, if Crowley would promise to help her fight deportation proceedings. The author infers that Crowley hinted to Mrs. Savory that he would like to discuss the matter at one of the "exotic spots around town at offbeat hours."

Here the author is obviously referring to the contacts Cowley and Purvis had with Sergeant Martin Zarkovich, one of two East Chicago, Ind., officers helpful to the FBI in this case. These officers actually brought Mrs. Anna Sage to the Agents' attention only a day before she led them to Dillinger at the Biograph Threater.

Pages 112-116 reflect that Mrs. Savory contacted Crowley and furnished information that Dillinger and his girlfriend were at a certain address in St. Paul. Purdy then sent a coded message to the Minneapolis-St. Paul Office who had the apartment covered by Bureau Agents and St. Paul detectives. In the gun battle which followed Dillinger, his girlfriend and Harry Pierpont escaped.

Actually, the information concerning Dillinger's whereabouts in St. Paul was furnished to the St. Paul Office by a manager of a St. Paul motel. Also, Homer Van Meter was with Dillinger in St. Paul, not Pierpont as indicated in the book.

Pages 121-125 tells of the Little Bohemia Lodge raid. The author states that Purdy, Crowley and Chicago Office Agents proceeded to the Lodge and set up a surveillance. He related that Agents fired at three men outside the Lodge when they failed to heed Purdy's command to halt. Two of the three men, who proved to be innocent victims, were mortally wounded. The author goes on to state that three FBI Agents were killed by "Baby Face" Nelson at a nearby residence. The author states that the entire gang, including their women companions, successfully escaped.

The author has again misstated facts in his description of Little Bohemia. For example, Cowley had not even entered the Dillinger case as yet. Also only one man was accidentally killed by Agents; the two others were wounded. Only one Agent was killed at the nearby residence; another Agent and a local officer were wounded. Dillinger's women companions were captured in the raid, contrary to the author's statement.

Pages 138-144 relate the story of the trap set for Dillinger at the Biograph Theater. The author states that Agents, led by Purdy and Crowley, stationed themselves outside the threater. By prearranged signals Purdy and Crowley pointed out Dillinger to Agents who fired at Dillinger and killed him. The author states that Agents, who wanted no help from local police, chased away two Chicago police officers who happened to come by the Theater.

Actually, Cowley was in charge of this investigation, and directed the activities himself. Also officers of the East Chicago Police Department assisted FBI Agents in the trap set at the Biograph Threater.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the author's inaccuracies and exaggerated use of literary license. The book which tends toward cheap sensationalism will obviously have an extremely limited appeal. Any protest might tend to create publicity and focus attention on its inaccurate contents.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 11, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Tolson
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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Book Report

SYNOPSIS:

You will recall the "Washington Evening Star" of 1-24-60 mentioned seven booklets to be issued in preparation for the Conference at the White House between March 27 and April 2, 1960, dealing with the problems of youth. The Director noted: "We should get copies as they are issued and analyze them and see if figures tally with our crime statistics. H." "The Nation's Children" (three volumes) is the second publication in the series of seven and was ostensibly planned to provide the delegates of this conference with materials outlining the major developments in the field of children and youth since the 1950 conference. In addition, it is aimed at providing a basis for future activities. The three volumes making up this set are (1) "The Family and Social Change," (2) "Development and Education" and (3) "Problems and Prospects." Each of these will be dealt with separately.

Booklets

"The Family and Social Change" is a compilation of ten articles by various sociologists, Doctors and other writers concerning the changing role played by the family in the move from a rural to an urban economy. It points out the ailments experienced by the family in this far-reaching readjustment. Employment, patterns of consumption and leisure all have abruptly changed. The impact of these changes on the urban areas contributed to the suburban growth which in turn created other problems. The rapid absorption of new families, facilities for the education of their children and adequate transportation all became acute items. The cities deprived of the bulk of their middle-income families still continued to grow but principally by the addition of low income families which were unable to assume the same tax burden of their predecessors.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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DETAILS:

"The Family and Social Change is composed of ten essays which cover a wide multitude of topics dealing with the family's role in social change. These essays were prepared by sociologists, a historian, anthropologist, Doctors and religious leaders.

ANALYSIS OF "THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHANGE":

The ten essays are:

(1) "From Frontier to Suburbia" by Foster Rhea Dulles points out that at the turn of the century the farm and the small town was the major influence in shaping our American way of life, whereas, today this role has been preempted by the burgeoning suburbs. The many influences on our life brought about by urbanization are cited, such as increased recreation, and use of automobiles.

(2) "Demographic Trends and Implications" by Eleanor H. Bernert is a statistical analysis of the population trend within recent years. Miss Bernert cites the reversal of the declining birthrate of the 1930's as a principal factor in the rapid growth of metropolitan areas. She comments that one frightening consequence is that in the 60's the schools of the Nation will have to absorb approximately 15 million additional pupils. Several statistical categories are discussed including the increase of children living with broken families and the increase in the number of working mothers with minor children.

(3) "The American Family in the Perspective of Other Cultures" by Conrad M. Arensberg. This essay discusses what is universal and what is unique about the American family in contrast with the families of other societies. He describes the American family as largely restricted to the father, mother and minor children in contrast with the larger families of the Far East where the kinship system is used.

(4) "The American Family Today" by Reuben Hill. Mr. Hill, who claims he is a family sociologist, believes the family to be suffering from "growing pains," which are normal symptoms of reorganization following adjustment to the new industrial-urban society which has developed rapidly since the turn of the century. He comments that everyone has discussed the role of the family and agrees it is "ailing," for the most part these writers base their views on a limited number of observations and are governed by their personal prejudices. In the transition from a rural to an urban economy, the family ceased to be a producer of goods. As a consequence, the father who was formerly the authoritarian foreman, left the home

and made the living elsewhere. This he claims began the decrease of self-sufficiency.

(5) "The Changing Negro Family" by Hylan Lewis points out the new task facing Negro families in our society in preparing its members to live in a desegregated world. The impact of rapid urbanization, the percentage of illegitimate births among Negro families, and the fears experienced by middle class Negro families that low class families are harming their position, are all discussed at length.

(6) "A Healthier World" by Doctor George Rosen gives a panorama of medical advances since the turn of the century and points out that the main problems facing our society today are those of human malformation and mental health. These are a far cry from the challenges before us at the turn of the century when we are faced with conquering the killer diseases.

(7) "Growing Up in An Affluent Society" by Moses Abramovitz describes the changes that have taken place in employment, consumption of goods and leisure within the past 50 years. There has been a dramatic shift from jobs of direct manipulation and production to jobs which are concerned with organization and regulation of production and distribution. This has brought about a softening of the class divisions. As a result, there is higher income, fewer hours and more leisure time. This has intensified family life and has allowed the father to spend more time with his family than ever before.

(8) "The Impact of Urbanization" by Jean Gottman continues the discussion of the profound changes in our society brought about by the decline of the rural economy and the rise of industry accompanied by urbanization. Because of this, statistics show that more than 90 per cent of society lives by non-farming pursuits and therefore the impact on the cities of our Nation is tremendous. More and more of our children are born and reared in suburban areas. The bread winner of the family earns his income in the city and requires many of its services but is not taxed because his domicile is located elsewhere. The cities have found that the population increase is in low income families who make a poor tax base. The problem in the suburbs is that the increase in population has been so rapid that facilities cannot keep up with demand. This is particularly true in the field of education.

(9) "The Place of Religion in American Life" by the Very Reverend Monsignor Raymond J. Gallagher, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum and Reverend Doctor William J. Villaume expresses the conviction that "pointless differences which now dissipate the strength of religious influence in our country" should be eliminated. They state there is an opportunity for religion to play an active role in strengthening contemporary life.

(10) "The New Leisure" by August Heckscher describes the increase in leisure as one of the most startling changes of the past decade. Because of the higher standard of living and more freedom, the very nature of leisure has changed. In earlier times leisure consisted of conversation, dancing and theater-going whereas today our citizens are active participants in sports such as bowling and golf. This has made leisure a prominent item in our economy as this change has made it an expensive item.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

This book contains no mention of the FBI.

The remaining two volumes of this set will be reviewed separately.

A copy of the book is attached.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 29, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"
BY WALTER S. BOWEN AND HARRY EDWARD NEAL
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

The "Indianapolis Star" of 3-20-60 carried an article by L. M. Hunt entitled "Secret Service Battles Crime, Politics, FBI," which purports to be a review of the captioned book, but is mostly devoted to criticism of the FBI. As you will recall, you wrote Mr. Robert P. Early, Managing Editor, on 3-25-60, concerning this article and pointed out that "L. M. Hunt" is possibly identifiable with Lester Hunt who has been openly antagonistic toward the FBI for several years. Below is a brief review of this book which is attached.

THE AUTHORS:

Walter Scott Bowen and Harry Edward Neal are retired veteran Secret Service officials. Bowen was first private secretary to the Chief of the Secret Service, then its official Historian by Congressional appointment. He retired in 1948 following a career which spanned nearly forty years. Neal joined the Secret Service at the age of 20 as a stenographer and spent 31 years in the Service, retiring as Assistant Chief in 1957. He is also the author of numerous stories in such magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "Cosmopolitan," "Esquire," "Pageant," and "Coronet." In addition, he has written eight books in the young adult field.

A check of Bufiles reflects no indication of any correspondence or contact with either of these men during or since their association with the Secret Service.

THE BOOK:

"The United States Secret Service," published by the Chilton Company of Philadelphia and New York, is a 196-page history of the U. S. Secret Service since its organization in 1865, setting forth highlights of past investigations, brief background and character sketches of each of its 13 Chiefs, and the problems and difficulties faced by each. Although the authors have covered nearly 95 years of the Secret Service's operations in less than 200 pages, the book, nevertheless, is extremely well written and contains many interesting and humorous incidents.

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The Chilton Company also publishes commercial journals, and articles by the Director have appeared in many of these; such as the "Commercial Car Journal," "Distribution Age," and "The Jewelers' Circular-Keystone."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The book contains numerous references to the FBI, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

Page 83 refers to the transfer of 8 Secret Service Agents "to the Department of Justice on July 1, 1908, forming the nucleus of an investigating force that, years later, was to become the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Our files reflect that on July 26, 1908, 9 Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were appointed Special Agents of the Department of Justice and these, together with 25 others, constituted the organization of the Bureau of Investigation.)

Chapter 11, entitled "Teapot Dome," on page 99, quotes a letter from Secret Service Chief William H. Moran to a Secret Service Agent at Pueblo, Colorado, which states: "We have learned that you are being followed by agents of the Bureau of Investigation and the Burns Detective Agency, who seek to ascertain the progress and scope of your investigation..." (A quote from the Whitehead book says: "Ironically, while Bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and other places, William J. Burns and Jess Smith were sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding Administration--corruption that had included the infamous 'Teapot Dome' scandal.")

In the final chapter, "The Secret Service--Then and Now," the authors refer to legislation sought by the Secret Service in 1950-1951 which would define in permanent law the powers and duties of the Service. The authors state that there was opposition from the Department of Justice to a part of the language which authorized the Secret Service to detect and arrest persons committing offenses "against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control." The Justice Department argued that this language authorized Secret Service to investigate such matters as bribery and corruption in the Treasury Department, which were within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The authors point out that the Justice lawyers were unable to point to a single instance in which there had been any jurisdictional conflict between the FBI and the Secret Service, or any single case in which the Secret Service had ever made investigations of bribery or corruption since the FBI was established.

The Justice Department subsequently, so the authors state, succeeded in having the Secret Service law amended, striking out all the language to which Justice objected, after which a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Justice and

Treasury Departments was drafted to "supplement" the law which defined the Secret Service powers and duties. The memorandum provided that the FBI would have authority to investigate any Federal offense involving an officer or employee of the Treasury Department or its constituent agencies, and stated that as soon as the Treasury had any suspicion or notice of any such offense it should immediately notify the FBI and turn over full information on the matter. The memorandum also required that the Treasury Department issue instructions accordingly to its officers, "such instructions to be submitted to the Department of Justice for comment prior to their issuance." Secret Service suggested to the Secretary of Treasury that Treasury also be given an opportunity to see any instructions issued by the FBI to its officers in connection with the memorandum. The suggestion was not adopted--but all Treasury instructions were submitted to the Department of Justice. (pp. 190-193)

While the above criticism, of course, pertains to the Department of Justice and not to the FBI and as a matter of policy we do not comment regarding legislation, it is noted that we did feel that the broad terminology of the Treasury Department bill might serve as justification for Treasury to assume jurisdiction over such matters as bribery, theft of government property, et cetera. (66-2252-282)

OBSERVATION:

As of particular interest, it is noted on page 179 that when the present Chief, U. E. Baughman, was offered the position of Chief of Secret Service (1949-), the authors quote him as replying, "I'd like to make one condition, Mr. Secretary. I'd like your assurance that every appointment in the Service, and every promotion, will be based strictly on merit, without any political factors."

CONCLUSIONS:

The Bureau presently enjoys favorable relations with U. E. Baughman, Chief of Secret Service, and with the Service generally, although incidents do occasionally arise in the field. The book, while perhaps slightly critical of the Department of Justice, makes no derogatory references to the FBI itself. Hunt's review of the book is a complete distortion and it would appear that, in addition, he has substituted the FBI where the authors refer to the Justice Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since Hunt's antagonism to the Bureau is well known and you have already written to Mr. Early of the "Indianapolis Star" concerning Hunt's distorted review.

DeLoach should use this when he next sees Early and again points up Hunt's biased reporting.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GC

Memoran

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-7-60

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: "RUMOR, FEAR AND THE MADNESS OF CROWDS" BY J. P. CHAPLIN
BOOK REVIEW

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2-1

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-60, the SAC, Los Angeles, advised that the above-captioned book had been brought to his attention by Mr. Coulter Irwin of Long Beach, California, who indicated the book was critical of the FBI. Mr. Irwin stated he was prompted to bring this book to the attention of the SAC in view of the recently published apologies by the Regents of the University of California in connection with an improper question concerning the FBI. (Check of Bufiles reflects no references identifiable with Irwin.)

THE AUTHOR:

According to "American Men of Science", the author, Dr. James Patrick Chaplin is a member of the Department of Psychology of the University of Vermont. Chaplin was born [redacted] received a B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1940 and his M.S. in 1941. He was a fellow of the University of Illinois 1946-47 and received his Ph.D. in Psychology in 1947. During World War II, Chaplin served as a psychologist in the Aviation Cadet Program. A check of Bureau indices reflects no record identifiable with Chaplin.

b6
b7C

THE BOOK:

The captioned book is a paper-back edition published by Ballantine Books, New York City, 184 pages in length with 7 pages of documentation. The cover page indicates that the book contains case histories of the strange mass hysterias that have swept across America when the mob ran wild.

REC 1 62-46855-72

The author begins with the burning of a Boston convent (1829-1834), goes on to the predicted end of the world by the Millerites [illegible]; the great airship of 1897; the Palmer raids of 1919-20; the last days of Rudolph Valentino, (1926); the 1938 Martian invasion of New Jersey (Orson Welles broadcast); the mad gasser of Mattoon, (1944); the flying saucer scare of the mid 40's and early 50's; Bridey Murphy; McCarthyism; and ends with a chapter on brain washing, communism, etc.

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Books detached and sent to Bureau Library

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The author states that the key to world problems lies in understanding human nature and concludes that "until we have the key to the understanding of human nature, our programs will continue to be dictated by expediency; war hysteria and credulity, not reason, will hold sway as they always have."

Chapter 4 entitled "Bolsheviks, Bombs and Babbitts" concerns the so-called Palmer raids and, according to the author, resulted from hysteria attendant on the discovery of more than a dozen bombs earmarked for some of the country's most prominent citizens, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. These bombs got no further than the post office because of insufficient funds; however, the person or persons responsible were never identified. Shortly thereafter, the Attorney General's house was bombed and then, according to the author, the Attorney General's hysteria knew no bounds. It is noted that no where in this chapter is the Director or the Bureau mentioned.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director--some of which are rather critical. Those references of a derogatory nature are set forth below:

In Chapter 8, "Celestial Crockery" the author refers to a project initiated by the Air Force to deal with the increasing flow of reports of unidentified airborne objects. He states that Air Force personnel were soon augmented by astronomers, psychologists, physicians, physicists, meteorologists, "and representatives of the dread Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Page 121).

Chapter 10, "High Treason in the State Department" contains several references to the FBI and/or the Director. Dealing with McCarthy's committee, the author states that Senator McCarthy attacked Adlai Stevenson's speech writers and associates and stated that Bernard DeVoto proved suspect because he had denounced the sacrosanct FBI as a group of "college trained flat feet." (p. 153.)

The author indicates that the McCarthy hysteria lead to a number of terrified employees forming a "loyal American underground" who sent the Senator information and denounced their colleagues. The underground spread from the Voice of America to the State Department and "to the presumably top secret FBI." (p. 157).

The author refers to the attack on the Reverend Clergy by Dr. J. B. Matthews, a one time Methodist missionary and subsequently the Executive Director of the Subcommittee on Investigations. Dr. Matthews, according to the author, in an article in the July, '53 "Mercury" magazine stated that "the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus in the United States today, is composed of protestant clergymen." Matthews' awesome allegations, says the author, were supported by

authoritative statements made by Earl Browder, the great American communist and J. Edgar Hoover--a pair of strange bedfellows, indeed." The author, however, cites as a footnote, the exact quotation of the Director. (p. 161)

Concerning the beginning of the Army-McCarthy hearings on 4-24-54, the author states that 800 people crowded into the room--the principles, Senators and their relatives, reporters, cameramen, Capitol policemen and "body guards assigned by the friendly FBI to protect the Senator from possible assassination." (p. 166)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the innuendoes in this book at this late date. In addition, the book itself is scarcely of the type which will attract a very large reader interest; and the documentation reflects the author gleaned his facts from such unreliable sources as the "Nation," and "Saturday Review of Literature," as well as local newspapers. Moreover, as stated previously, Chaplin is not identifiable in Bufiles, and since the book is already in publication, it is not felt worthwhile to inquire of the Albany Office for information concerning Chaplin.

3/11

I do think we should get a discreet line on Chaplin since he is a professor at Univ. of Vermont.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-8-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE OPERATORS" BY FRANK GIBNEY BOOK REVIEWS

Book

PURPOSE:

To review attached copy of enclosed proof of book entitled "The Operators" by Frank Gibney, which was forwarded to the Director for his perusal by Mr. John Appleton, Editor, Harper and Brothers, New York City. This book is identified as nonfiction, proposed publication date 6-8-60, probable price $3.95, approximately 320 pages in length. By letter 3-25-60 the Director thanked Mr. Appleton for his thoughtfulness in making this book available. (Book does not have to be returned.)

b6
b7C

AUTHOR:

Frank Gibney, described as a staff writer on "Life," a former feature writer of "Time," and an editor of "Newsweek," was born [redacted] Pennsylvania. He entered Yale College in September, 1941, and left in December, 1942, to go into the U.S. Navy's Japanese Language School at Boulder, Colorado. Gibney received his B.A. degree in June, 1944, at which time he was on active duty with the Navy. He was released from active duty 4-14-46 as a Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the Reserves on 9-1-55. In 1958, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau conducted an investigation of Frank Bray Gibney in connection with his security clearance as an employee of the House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. No derogatory information was developed. (116-437564)

EX 104 REC-87 62-46855-73

In addition to the attached book Gibney has written "The Frozen Revolution," "Five Gentlemen of Japan," and "The Secret World" (with Peter Deriabin). In March, 1959, in connection with the latter book the Bureau was advised that Gibney was concerned about the possibility of being annoyed either by "cranks" or persons acting in behalf of Soviet intelligence and had considered asking for some sort of protection. (100-409369-170, 180, 196)

Enclosure
1 - Miss Butler 7630

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ENCLOSURE 73

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Jones to DeLoach Memo 4-8-60
"THE OPERATORS"

THE BOOK:

"The Operators" begins with a "brief description" which states that recent payola and quiz show exposes only scratched the surface of today's gray-flannel morality and that millions of Americans are "taken" every day. The author then proceeds to set forth the machinations of "honest" car dealers, "friendly" mortgage men, crooked union bosses, "cure-all" advisors, chiseling TV repairmen, phoney "educators," income-tax swindlers and "respectable" businessmen from the local store owner to a corporation board chairman. A reading of the book leaves the impression that, in the author's opinion, not one of us is above a little larceny - even if it is only a sub-conscious act - so long as we feel we can get away with it. In his concluding chapter he states that "It is the thesis of this book that our national future is being misshaped, far more than we realize, by the witless optimist gulled into phony stock purchases, by the two-bit chiseler padding his outsize expense account, by the corporate dodger who writes off his Florida yacht as a business expense, the influence-peddler who tampers with legislation." The author indicates that most violations are judged leniently, but they are nonetheless acts of a criminal nature, whether viewed from the standpoint of sheer lawbreaking or of a morally sinful bearing of false witness. He concludes "If this republic continues to live by shirking, pleasure-seeking or outright fraud, we must be prepared one day to pick up a fearful check for it--without any expense account left to put it on."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

In Chapter V he refers to the FBI's arrest of twelve persons in connection with the newspaper puzzle swindle. Concerning forgers and bad check passers he quotes from the February, 1959, Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction in which he makes two slightly erroneous statements: (1) ".... the FBI estimated that one years cost of bad check passing ran to 535 million dollars" (2) "In 1958 fiscal year the FBI received for example 33,027 bad checks totaling $7,944,827." Actually, the Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction stated that "A survey of law enforcement agencies by an American industrial firm..... reflected that the annual loss due to fraudulent checks amounted to 535 million dollars," and the total value of fraudulent checks examined by the FBI in the fiscal year of 1958 was $7,933,827.

In Chapter VI, writing of bank embezzlements, check-kiting rings and kickback operations, the author refers to the FBI again merely stating that the activities of the check-kiting ring ceased after a 10-month investigation by the FBI.

In the final chapter, the author refers to the FBI's February, 1960, announcement of the arrest of a multi-million dollar loan racket which extracted FHA-backed loans from banks for non-existent household improvements. Concerning black-market operations during World War II the author quotes from a book entitled "The Black Market," by Marshall Clinard. The author states that Clinard cited "The FBI estimate of a total of 900 thousand OPA violations of all types brought before various Government agencies for the year 1944 alone."

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a rather depressing indictment of the entire Nation and while it is true that far too many of us may slip from the strictly "straight and narrow," it is not felt that we all deserve the "tarring" which the author administers. Further, the tone of the book together with the quoted probable price of $3.95 leads one to believe that it is highly doubtful "The Operators" will ever be a "best seller."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

The EDEN Press

VALDEZ, ALASKA

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

March 30, 1960

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In the interest of national security, truth, and justice, in whose behalf both U.S. State and Federal Bureaus, Agencies and Courts are functioning, our Press is fulfilling its civic responsibility by making public the enclosed volume of public court documents.

This volume concerns a grave injustice which threatens the very foundations of freedom and decency everywhere. Equally as important, this volume substantiates the reality of what many millions of Americans have come to know as "UFOs" (Unidentified Flying Objects - or Outer Space Craft) - and the acute threat they presently pose to all Life on earth.

We respectfully urge you to give this matter your closest attention.

Yours very truly,

Jerome Eden

Jerome Eden

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The EDEN Press

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Copy: Gov. Wm. A. Egan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 27, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEVERLY HILLS IS MY BEAT" BY CLINTON H. ANDERSON, CHIEF POLICE DEPARTMENT, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, BOOK REVIEW

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Tamm
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Book

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and copyrighted in 1960, was brought to the attention of the Bureau by letter dated 3-10-60 from SAC, Los Angeles.

THE AUTHOR:

Clinton H. Anderson, Chief of the Beverly Hills Police Department since December 30, 1942, has been known to the Bureau since 1936. On July 12, 1937, Anderson enrolled in the 6th Session of the FBI National Academy at which time he was a detective lieutenant with the Beverly Hills Police Department. During the course of his training, Anderson indicated dissatisfaction regarding the training course and threatened to withdraw. After several critical comments, on September 17, 1937, approximately 2 weeks prior to the graduation of the class, Anderson withdrew and consequently was not awarded a diploma because of failure to complete the course. In April, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised Chief Anderson had instructed that the FBI was to be given no information whatever regarding some jewel cases in that area.

Anderson has maintained a feeling of bitterness toward the Bureau through the years. On the surface, he gives the impression of a willingness to cooperate and appears friendly; however, he seldom refers investigative matters to the Bureau except in the security field. In April, 1954, in connection with an interstate transportation of stolen property case, Anderson wrote the Bureau in a sarcastic manner concerning the whereabouts of furs in this case. In October, 1955, prior to the Director's appearance at the IACP Convention in Philadelphia, Anderson allegedly expressed the hope that he would have an opportunity to see the Director. At that time, the Bureau was advised that Anderson was currently being sued for divorce by his wife on charges of extreme cruelty.

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62-46855

1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630)

REC-5

5 MAY 4 1960

ULG:jac (8)

59 MAY 10 1960

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat"
Book Review

In February, 1960, during a controversy between Chief Anderson and [redacted] whom Anderson had dismissed, Borders made statements to the effect that "The FBI will not accept Beverly Hills crime records because they know Anderson falsifies them." We, of course, declined to comment on these statements, however, it is noted that we have never refused to accept the crime reports of Beverly Hills. A number of years ago, we did have information that the department, in placing a value on property stolen, would only take 10 per cent of the value of the article as estimated by the victim. This has nothing to do with counting the number of offenses and an examination of the reports indicates no basic deficiency. By letter dated 3-31-60, Anderson wrote the Director concerning excellent cooperation rendered by the FBI in connection with the grand theft of a jewelry store in Beverly Hills. This communication was acknowledged by an in-absence letter. (1-6047)

b6
b7C

THE BOOK:

The book is an account of Anderson's experiences during 30 years on the Beverly Hills police force. A reading of the book reflects that Anderson has chosen cases already well publicized. The book is, of course, full of well known names such as Walter Wanger, Jerry Giesler, Clara Bow, Charlie Chaplin, Lana Turner, and Bugsy Siegel. One gains the impression that Anderson, in view of the prominence of the citizens of his community, is more than a police officer. It is felt that he would also have you believe that the citizens of his community are in truth more law-abiding than most but because of their prominence, have received exaggerated publicity for minor offenses. However, he (Anderson) does not allow the wealth or prominence of the individual offender to color his judgment.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are only four references to the Bureau, none of which are of a derogatory nature. On page 57, Anderson states " Through the years, we have kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised of communistic activities here." On page 80, he refers to swindlers, particularly bogus military men in uniform and he states "We generally turn these types over to the FBI or the military for disciplining." In Chapter 13, Anderson refers to various criminals who have visited Beverly Hills and on page 137 states, "I remember Abner (Longie) Zwillman among the visitors we used to see here, at a time when the FBI labeled him 'leader of the New Jersey underworld.'" In the final paragraphs of his book

Anderson refers to the many frustrations of police work, the chief one being that despite improvements in police methods during the past 30 years, the national crime rate is increasing. On page 217-218, he states "An FBI report recently disclosed that in a 10-year period, the number of major crimes reported annually in the United States increased 1,685,000 to 2,800,000, or 3 times as fast as the increase in population during the same period."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only. The references to the Bureau are in no way critical; the book is not outstanding; and we, of course, follow a policy of dealing with Anderson at arms length.

file 6-3-60 AMB

esa

Mr. A. H. Belmont April 29, 1960

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

LAMENT FOR A GENERATION
BY RALPH DE TOLEDANO
BOOK REVIEW

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Ralph de Toledano wrote captioned book on a fellowship grant from the Relm Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan (No reference contained in Bureau files). Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York publishers, sent the Director a copy signed by the author. Vice President Nixon furnished the foreword. The April 9, 1960, issue of National Review contains a review of the book by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor, which is both critical and laudatory:

"His demands...on his reader are high..."

"...this volume of learning and delight."

THE AUTHOR:

De Toledano, according to Bureau files, was graduated from Columbia University in 1933. He has had a career of writing about controversial political affairs. He has been on the staffs of the New Leader, Plain Talk, and Newsweek. Information dated February, 1960, is that he is leaving Newsweek, where he has been associate editor and that he had been arrested "recently" by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., on a perversion charge. (100-418978-13)

CMF:blb
(9)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 11 1960

478

63 MAY 12 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-418978-

Memo: Sullivan to Belmont
Re: Lament For A Generation
By Ralph de Toledano
Book Review

THE BOOK:

The "generation" referred to in the title is the author's own, including the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. The book is actually the story of those turbulent years, with De Toledano's own search for political freedom as the background. Liberalism, socialism, conservatism, and communism, as they have affected American thought, are examined. The author touches avidly and eloquently a legion of names and events as he moves from "my early flirting with Communism" until "I could say that God's grace had reached down to touch me."

More definitive attention is given to the Hiss trials, the McCarthy controversy, the Gouzenko problem, and the admirable qualities of Whittaker Chambers and Richard Nixon. Frequent mention is made of the author's keyations with the lack of awareness of the dangers of communism: (1) "...a society which refused to see..." (p. 69), (2) "...the macabre dance of those who refused to see, refused to believe, refused to understand." (p. 100), (3) "...Chambers...futile attempts...to warn the authorities." (p. 107).

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

Page 109: "Newsweek had planned a cover story on (Tom) Donegan, but years of training as a top FBI agent had made him the prisoner of anonymity."
Page 110: "Louis Nichols, right-hand man to J. Edgar Hoover...became my friend."
Page 118: "...I was permitted to observe the tremendously painstaking and conscientious work of the FBI."
References on pages 62, 107, 123, 126, and 211 are only incidental.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Legal Attache, London

Director, FBI (62-46855)

NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS

2 - Orig. & copy
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

May 5, 1960

According to the Friday, April 22, 1960, issue of Soviet News, a new biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin has been prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The biography has been put out in Moscow by the U.S.S.R. State Publishers of Political Literature and was written by a group of writers under the direction of Pyotr Pospelov.

You should determine whether this book is available in an English edition. If so, one copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, believes the book will be of value to the Bureau for reference purposes.

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

MAILED 30
MAY - 5 1960
COMM-FBI

REC- 21 62-46855-76

24 MAY 6 1960

AMB:klh
(6)

EX-125

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W.C. Sullivan
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FBI
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62 MAY 10 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

2-Original & cop
1-yellow file copy
1-61-190
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-H. L. Edwards, 5254
1-C. L. McGowan, 5728
1-J. S. Johnson, 6221, IB

May 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES
By Osmond K. Fraenkel
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The book is available for $1.50 a copy through the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Inspector H. L. Edwards, Division II, and SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wish a copy of the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

MAILED 8
MAY 18 1960
COMM-FBI

REC- 91

62-46855-77

12 MAY 19 1960

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AMB:ala
(9)

51 MAY 26 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 10, 1960

Title of Book THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Author Osmond K. Fraenkel

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

BOOK REVIEWS

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☑ Training & Inspection Division		
[XX] Mr. H.L.Edwards Section, Room 5254	☑	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☑ Investigative Division		
[XX] Mr.McGowan Section, Room 5728	☑	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

REC- 91 62-46855-78

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 19 1960

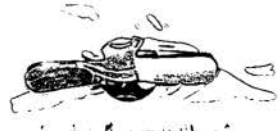
Nature of Book:

Letter to NYK
5-18-60 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62 MAY 25 1960

ENCLOSURE

62-46855



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62-46855-78

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-98

A timely report to the nation . . .

THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

How the Court Has Protected the Bill of Rights

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

Introduction by JOSEPH O'MEARA, *Dean, Notre Dame Law School*

Published for the

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

in its 40th Anniversary Year

OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, INC.

From the Introduction . . .

It is altogether appropriate that this book should appear as part of the observance of the fortieth-anniversary year of the American Civil Liberties Union. It cannot be doubted that the Union has contributed immeasurably to the improvement in the civil liberties climate which has come about since its founding. . . . Day after day, year in and year out, it is on the firing line for the American heritage of freedom. Thus it has performed and is performing an enormously useful function, and in my view, all of us are its debtors. . . .

The Supreme Court is an institution which is the ultimate guardian, under the Constitution, of the rights and liberties that have made America the land of promise; which is the chief spokesman for the Rule of Law in an increasingly lawless world; without which our republican form of government could not survive. . . . The Court is the greatest institutional safeguard we possess.

—JOSEPH O'MEARA

About the book . . .

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is both a report and an interpretative analysis of the progress of civil liberties as shown by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, emphasizing the decisions of recent years which have affected every area of civil liberties. All leading cases are included. The material is arranged under the following topical headings:

The Bill of Rights
In Time of War or Civil Disturbance
Bills of Attainder
Minority Rights
Freedom of Expression
Freedom of Assembly
Freedom of Religion
Education
Voting
The Right to Travel
Citizenship
Aliens
Due Process
Searches and Seizures
Cruel and Unusual Punishment
Self Incrimination
Double Jeopardy
Jury Problems
Confrontation
The Right to Counsel
Indictment
Labor Relations
Congressional and Legislative Committees
Procedural Problems
Leading Cases (full citations)
Index

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is an important contribution to the continuing study and evaluation of our democratic society.



OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, distinguished general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has appeared before the Supreme Court in more than twenty important cases. Among the more notable ones involving various aspects of civil liberties were De Jonge v. Oregon (free speech), Bridges v. California (contempt), Leyra v. New York (extorted confession), Trop v. Dulles (withdrawal of citizenship). He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the New York County Lawyers Association, and for many years was Chairman of the Hearings Board of the New York City Department of Welfare. Mr. Fraenkel is the author of two books, *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* and *Our Civil Liberties,* and numerous articles which have appeared in the *Harvard Law Review, Columbia Law Review,* and other legal publications.

Publication: April 1960 $1.50 *paperbound*

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I enclose my check for ..... copies of *The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties*, @ $1.50 per copy.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

2 Original & copy
1 file copy
Suttler
Johnson - 6221 IB
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

SAC, New York

May 23, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

MERGER MOVEMENTS IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY, 1895 1956
BOOK REVIEWS
(Bu File 62-46855)

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Referenced book is believed to have been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, during the first part of 1960.

NOTE: Inspector W. C. Sullivan desires a copy of book for reference purposes; the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

National Bureau of Economic Research incorporated 1/29/20 in State of New York, as a non-profit-making organization with income derived from grants and contributions. Its officers and directors are persons prominent in their particular fields and they are elected annually. 100-153843-1, encl. p. 8; 100-153843-6

AMB:klh
(7)

Book rec'd
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MAILED 9
MAY 20 1960
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EX 109

REC- 44

62-46855-79

12 MAY 24 1960

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

51 MAY 27 1960

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 18, 1960

Title of Book AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR THE NUCLEAR AGE

Author WALTER F. HAHN, JOHN C. NEFF

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

(When available?)

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☑
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527/ Wands	☐	☑
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
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☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book:

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 26 1960

62 MAY 27 1960

file 62-46855

CENTRAL RESEARCH

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 19, 1960

Book Reviews

Title of Book TONGUE OF FIRE

Author Ernest Frankel (DIAL; $4.95) no LOC.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) Room 7644

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ **Domestic Intelligence Division**		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☒
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ **Identification Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
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☐ **Investigative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Laboratory Division**	REC- 44	
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐ 62-46855-80	☐
☐ **Crime Records Division**	NOT RECORDED	
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐ 5 MAY 24 1960	☐

Central Research Section

Nature of Book:

62 MAY 27 1960

file 62-46855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: May 20, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-253)

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/5/60.

This matter concerning obtaining copy of new biography of LENIN has been discussed with

[redacted] b7D

Contacts were also made with foreign book dealers in the London area and they advised that they have not heard of an English translation of this particular book. This office will remain alert to furnish this book to the Bureau as soon as it is published and available in England.

RUC
2 - Bureau
1 - London
CWB:ic
(3)

REC- 68 62-46855-81

25 MAY 24 1960

EX-101

50 MAY 31 1960

CENTRAL RECORDS

5-103 (5-11-59)

REC-19

May 18, 1960

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA: The Formative Period

Author Theodore Draper

(VIKING PRESS, $8.50.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509 /Mr. Dise	☒	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
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☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

EX 104
REC- 19

Central Research

62-46855-82
NOT RECORDED
7 MAY 25 1960

Nature of Book: "The authoritative inside history of the American Communist party in the years when all its pattersn were being set, revealing at every step how the Comitern in Moscow shaped its policy, helped financially, and made and unmade its leaders."

164

50 MAY 31 1960

file 62-46855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: May 31, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHOV's
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Review

ReBulet 3/16/60.

Contents of referenced letter have been discussed with [redacted] information that copies of this book are obtainable.

b7D

Inasmuch as [redacted] our interest in this matter this case is being placed in an RUC status and an administrative tickler has been set so that it can be periodically checked.

RUC
2 - Bureau
1 - London
ACM:ic
(3)

REC-4
EX-105
62-46855-83
12 JUN 3 1960

59 JUN 7 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"
BY THEODORE DRAPER
BOOK REVIEW

This volume is the second written by Draper relating to the history of communism in America. The first book, "The Roots of American Communism," traced the development of the Party in this country from its inception until 1923. "American Communism and Soviet Russia" details the gyrations of the Party for the next six years--through 1929.

Draper has documented this story with painstaking and interesting detail. His source material consists of many original and rare Party documents as well as interviews and correspondence with a number of the leading figures who played active parts in the Party's history during those years.

This book discloses in no uncertain terms the consistent control exerted by the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union over the CP, USA, through the Communist International (Comintern). The facts presented by Draper should leave no doubt in the mind of any reader as to the true nature of the international communist conspiracy and should explode any myths that the CP is in any sense a real political organization. There are numerous detailed accounts of intrigue among the Party's top functionaries attempting to gain control of the Party for themselves; of the almost constant factional struggles; of the frequent and sudden switches in Party line to make the Party's policies conform to Moscow's desires and instructions; of the many journeys made by CP functionaries to Moscow to straighten out tangled Party affairs; of the Comintern representatives sent to the United States at strategic moments to dictate the line and leadership for the CP, USA; and, finally, of Stalin's terrible anger when Jay Lovestone, as leader of the CP in the United States with a majority of the membership solidly behind him, had the temerity to fight the Kremlin on the line it promulgated for the CP, USA, in 1929. This latter incident, of course, led to Lovestone's explusion from the CP, USA, even before he returned to the United States from Moscow. These events leading to Lovestone's expulsion are explained in detail and are the same events which, of course, placed Earl Browder in the top Party position with the full and complete blessings of Stalin.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Dise
PWD:ras (6)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
149 JUN 16 1960

JUN 14 1960

50 JUN 20 1960

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-362227-84

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"

Separate chapters in the book deal with the structure of the Party, the Party's vacillating policies with regard to work in the trade-union field and the struggle to establish a line which the Party should follow with regard to Negroes in the United States. With respect to the latter, the book clearly shows that Soviet instructions prevailed and the slogan on the "right of self-determination for the Negro" became the Party's line even over the objections of some of the leading Party theoreticians in the CP, USA.

Draper, in his book, reaches the conclusion that "Nothing and no one could alter the fact that the American Communist Party had become an instrument of the Russian Communist Party."

With regard to the author, Theodore Draper was born Theodore Dubinsky in Brooklyn, New York, on September 11, 1912. In 1954, when interviewed by Bureau Agents, he related that as a result of his family background his early thinking was influenced along the lines of "socialism." At the age of 15, he was associated with the Young Peoples Socialist League, and during his early college years he became politically identified with the communist movement. He was associated with the communist publications "Daily Worker" and "New Masses" from 1934 to 1939. In 1939 he began to split with the communist movement because of the refusal of the Party to permit one of his articles to be published in "New Masses." His complete disillusionment with communism was effected in 1948 when the communists seized power in Czechoslovakia. Draper wrote the first of his proposed series of books on communism in 1957. As mentioned earlier, instant book is his second volume in the series entitled "Communism in American Life." It is noted the survey which is making this series of studies on communist influence in American life possible is being generously supported by the Fund for the Republic.

There are no references in this volume to the Director or the FBI.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : R. L. Millen

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS

Attached is a review of the above publication recently received in the Electronics Section.

Electronics Section review of this book indicates that it would be a valuable adjunct to FBI field office libraries. Field Electronic Maintenance Technicians and Sound-Trained Agents would undoubtedly find it a very helpful reference in connection with the maintenance and installation of field radio and sound equipment. It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at the publisher's price of $2.95 per copy. I believe it would be to the Bureau's advantage to purchase one of these books for each field office library and for the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau Library for information.

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station and to the Sowego Radio Station one copy each of "Handbook of Electronic Tables and Formulas" at a total cost of $171.10 (58 copies at $2.95 each).

ordered 6/16/60

62-46855-84

ENCLOSURE

EX 109

REC-8

20 JUN 21 1960

Enclosure
1 - Publications Desk
1 - Bureau Library
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. Newman)
62-46855

JUN 24

GWF:pcc (8)

HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS

Copyright 1959 by HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC., Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 59-15012

Reviewed by: SA GEORGE W. FINGER, JR.

The "HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS" is a compilation of facts, figures, formulas and laws of electronics, aimed at providing the working electronics engineer and technician with a single ready-reference volume. It was compiled by Donald Herrington and Stanley Meachum of the Howard W. Sams Engineering Staff and is published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., and The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.

The book is a single volume of 117 pages of text material with a complete table of contents and an adequate index. It is broken into sixty-three sections and covers formulas and laws of electronics, constants, standards, symbols, codes, mathematical tables and formulas, service and installation data, and miscellaneous reference material. It features a number of charts and nomographs, including such material as an FCC Allocation Chart, Reactance Charts from one cycle per second to 1,000 megacycles per second, a Parallel Resistance Nomograph and a Television Signal Standards Chart.

The many formulas, facts, figures, etc., found in this volume are, of course, available from other sources. However, this compilation places them all in a neat and compact book which should prove very useful to technicians, engineers, students or anyone with a continuing interest in electronics.

It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at a cost of $2.95 per single copy.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-84

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV[illegible]

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 22, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF RADIO--TELEVISION"
AUTHOR: JOHN W. BACHMAN
PUBLISHER: ASSOCIATION PRESS, 291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 6/9/60 captioned "Report On Television By The National Council of Churches." This report, published by the National Council of Churches, has been described by Drew Pearson as one of the most devastating reports in the history of television. In essence, this report sets forth the findings of a study commission which was to delve into the broadcasting and film industry as it related to the field of religious education. A progress report was submitted in February, 1959, and another in February, 1960. Captioned book sets forth the major points covered by the commission in their report; however, this book, while not an official statement of the study commision, nor of the National Council of Churches, is highly recommended by the commission.

GENERAL THEME:

Author Bachman analyzes the effect that the media of radio and television have on the world today through the eyes of a Christian. He briefly disseds the American system of broadcasting and its growth from a small, newly-developed endeavor to a far-reaching business enterprise which greatly effects all with whom it comes in contact. He points out the noted lack of religious-type programs which are released during "prime times." The same is true for entertainment on the intellectual level such as operas, Shakespearean plays, etc.

EX 105 REC- 83 62-46855-85
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Bachman recognizes that the level of interesting and worthwhile programs can certainly be raised through concentrated effort on the part of both the networks involved and by the sponsors of the individual programs. The voluminous Western series which populate the television screen today are also taken into account by the author and their obvious effect on the youth of this era. He points out that although when it is reported that a certain broadcast has changed the opinions of only 5% of its audience, this may sound insignificant until it is recognized that a single network television program often attracts 20 million or more viewers. As a corollary to this, the effect that this one

1 - Mr. Belmont (Central Research)

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20 JUN 27 1960

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Re: "The Church In The World Of Radio--Television"
Book Review

program has on the 20 million viewers is in a sense cumulative because the million persons affected (5%) would undoubtedly spread their opinions and influence relatives, friends and co-workers.

The many-sided area of news discussions comes into analysis together with the obvious resulting controversies between any two factions. On page 69, Bachman mentions the occasion when Cyrus S. Eaton interviewed on the air by Mike Wallace expressed a low opinion of the FBI and "scores of agencies engaged in investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people." Congressman Walter solicited time from the American Broadcasting Company to reply to Mr. Eaton. The same "equal time" concept has become very notable in the field of politics as the representatives of one party demand "free time" to rebut allegations put forth by the opposition.

Mr. Bachman, after his analysis of the radio and television world of today, together with its problems and its possibilities, launches into what he considers to be a desirable direction for these forms of media. He points out the notable lack of encouragement for religious programs and adds that the two main religious programs, "Look Up and Live" and "Frontier of Faith," are scheduled when most churchgoers can seldom view them. He feels that although the field of religious education, through the use of radio and television and its corresponding uplift of moral standards, is certainly a step in the right direction for bettering the programs which are released to the public, continuing research in matters such as this is obviously necessary. He mentions that one such research organization has already begun (New Haven Communications Research Project). He ends his book with a paraphrase from the Bible, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard what is possible for the church in the world of radio--television if there is persistence in the pursuit."

This book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 6/24/60 JDS

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 24, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

(Book)

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN POLITICS
BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, is the essence of what David J. Saposs knows about communism. His purpose is to realert the American people to the menace of communism. His message is that communists use front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements and failures do not deter them from trying again. Saposs mentions the Director three times: (1) in connection with a letter from a Minneapolis mayor asking him to look into "communist" activity there, (2) regarding the Director's testimony pertaining to Communist Party membership figures, and (3) quoting the Director's testimony containing the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. He refers to the FBI when he mentions Angela Calomiris as "an FBI undercover worker." The author is an expert labor economist who was affiliated with communist fronts during the 1930's. He has been investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942-43 and under the European Recovery Program in an applicant-type investigation in 1948. Informants described him as Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, and a loyal American.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-87 62-46855-86

10 JUN 28 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

CMF:meh
(8)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Hall
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., and dedicated to the author's daughters. In this book, according to the preface, is the essence of what the author knows about communism as it has occupied his attention for almost 50 years. He hopes the book will "help to realert the American people toward the menace of Communism. . ."

Format

Previously published material makes up the greater portion of this book. Many passages are quoted verbatim. There are 25 pages of references listed at the close. From those sources, the author assembled material to deliver his message and promote his purpose.

Mention of the Director

Three times there is reference made to the Director of the FBI. On page 63, the reference concerns a letter to the Director from the mayor of Minneapolis. Saposs states that the letter was to urge the Director "to look into Communist control of the Farmer-Labor Association" in Minnesota, and that it appeared later in the Daily Worker although a copy "was not obtained from the mayor's office." In Bureau files, there is a letter from Mayor Thomas Latimer, dated December 3, 1935, asking the Director to investigate activities of "a group here, a large portion of whom are Communists, who pretend to be functioning under the guise of an out-law labor organization." The letter, however, does not name the Farmer-Labor Association. Furthermore, the only Bureau dissemination of the letter was a copy to the Director of the Works Progress Administration also mentioned in Latimer's letter. (9-1390-1-2)

The Farmer-Labor Association was formed in Minnesota in 1925 to eliminate the communist element in its parent organization, the Farm-Labor Federation. However, communists held leadership positions in the Association, which from 1928 to 1931 dominated the Farmer Labor Party, an entirely separate organization. In 1945,

the communists in St. Paul met with the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Association. This group decided to build the Democratic Farmer Labor Party and let the Farmer-Labor Association die a natural death. (100-3-74-228, pp. 109-111; 100-149693-15, p. 5; 100-3-17-18, p. 24; 100-15862-106)

On page 221, reference is made to two articles in The New York Times relating to the Director's testimony before congressional committees in 1956 and 1957, wherein he warned that membership figures are no criterion for judging the influence of the Communist Party.

On pages 224 through 226, is quoted the portion of the Director's statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, wherein he states the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA.

The FBI is mentioned on page 132. Saposs refers to "Miss Angela Calomiris, an FBI undercover worker in the Communist Party of New York. . ." (Calomiris testified at the trial of the eleven communists and was discontinued as a Bureau informant in 1951.)

Contents

Captioned book retells that the Comintern in 1922 made plans for the Communist Party, USA, to work "within the budding labor parties in the political field." Examples are given, to show how over and over the communists have used front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements. That the communists in a political organization never fail to fend for the Soviet line and Soviet foreign policy is clarified by a review of their use of the Washington Commonwealth Federation (WCF), a communist front organization, of the Farmer-Labor Association, and of the American Labor Party (ALP) and the Progressive Party, political front organizations by means of which communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties. That the communists have often met defeat but will continue to try to sway American politics is Saposs's message.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Summary

David J.

David Joseph (Sapostnik) Saposs, labor economist and author, came to the United States with his parents from Kiev, Russia, in 1895, when he was nine years old. He became a labor expert at the University of Wisconsin and later received a Ph. B. degree from Columbia University. Experience gained in the Labor Bureau, Incorporated, which he founded, in the Labor Division of Columbia University, and on the faculty at Brookwood, the first resident labor college in the United States, was his background for becoming chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935. At that time, he was advising labor to build a third party in preparation for the time when the Administration might grow hostile.
(124-1543-47, p. 2; Current Biography 1940; Who's Who in World Jewry 1955)

ny.

Twice has Saposs been investigated by the Bureau: first, during 1942 and 1943, when he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and next, in 1948, when he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation relative to his employment by the European Recovery Program in Europe. (121-10759-1, 124-1543-41)

During the 1930's, Saposs was affiliated with half a dozen communist front organizations but these associations seem to have ceased about the time of the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact of 1939. Saposs was characterized by many who knew him as being Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, anti-Soviet, and a loyal American. (121-10759-4; 10;-471-12; 124-1543-41)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 7, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increased personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

EX-100

62-46855-87

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for a one-year period in the event of inquiries. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the first six months of 1960, a total of 41 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-five books were reviewed and seven were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 17 of which were reviewed. Of the eight book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during this six months' period, five were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at present. Another status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

SAC, New York

July 11, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

OUR SECRET WAR
BOOK REVIEWS

The "Walter Winchell, of New York" column, on page six of the June 23, 1960, issue of the New York Mirror carried the following information:

> "You may be startled to learn that domestic Communists have made little secret of their espionage activities. Red publishers here have distributed a book called 'Our Secret War.' The tome contains various descriptions of methods employed by Communist spies for communication purposes. Moreover, this handbook for Communist espionage details methods for eluding the police and the U. S. counter-espionage agencies. It includes the rules established by a famous espionage school of the German general staff."

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

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NOTE:

Because the above information appeared in the Winchell column, Inspector W. C. Sullivan believes the book should be available to the Bureau for review.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "THIS DAY'S MADNESS" WRITTEN BY HAROLD RANSTAD, FORMER AGENT

Bob Review

You will recall Harold Ranstad, a former Bureau Agent, recently gave you a typed manuscript of a book entitled "This Day's Madness" which he has prepared for publication. Ranstad asked whether the Bureau would review the manuscript for him.

BACKGROUND RE HAROLD RANSTAD:

67-35263 reflects that Ranstad is a former Special Agent who EOD 4-23-34 and retired 7-31-55. His services were satisfactory. However, it is noted that Ranstad in May, 1955, was censured, placed on probation, ordered transferred to the Pittsburgh Office, and demoted from GS-14 to GS-13 as a result of his reporting for duty and then taking the time for refreshments in the cafeteria. As of April, 1960, Ranstad was employed as Counsel and Investigator for the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT:

Ranstad's manuscript, which is book length, deals with communism. The book opens with a diagnosis of the current international situation and throughout is extremely anticommunist. In fact, the book often becomes a tract, that is, highly opinionated concerning National and international problems involving communism. The book holds former President Roosevelt and the New Deal as largely responsible for the increase of communism, both in the United States and the world. In fact, at times the tone of the book becomes almost that of ridicule and "poking fun" at decisions made by some governmental officials in regard to communism.

62-46855-899

67-35263-240 Searched ... Indexed ... Filed ...

EX 109 REC. 62

After an initial "study" of the U-2 incident, Ranstad identifies the communists as "politicriminals" who are bent on conquering the world. He then spends considerable time discussing Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin. Obviously, Ranstad has spent considerable time, particularly on Marx, in researching data but his attitude is that of "poking fun" to such an extent that

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PERS. FILES

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-35263

at times the impact of the writing is lost. Ranstad spends considerable time in analyzing Marx's thoughts and techniques. At all times he tries to point out their incorrectness and fallacies. He then sketches the application of communism in Russia by Lenin and Stalin. Considerable emphasis is placed by Ranstad on Khrushchev's 1956 speech denouncing Stalin. After this beginning, Ranstad's book then branches into other fields. No effort is made to analyze the Communist Party, USA, either from its organizational apparatus or its day-to-day tactics. The manuscript primarily dwells on pointing out the errors of communism and how many people have been duped by the communists. Support is given to enforcement of the Smith Act. Criticism is made of the Fund for the Republic and Robert Hutchins for their attitude toward communism. Strong support is given to the Government's Loyalty Program and considerable space allotted to a refutation of ideas expressed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concerning Communism. In fact, in mentioning a speech by Warren, Ranstad says that it contained "not one word to which communists would object."

Ranstad feels that comments by men such as Warren that American liberties are in jeopardy are not true. He also feels that the country is in danger of fiscal bankruptcy, from inflation and high spending. Considerable discussion is given on this topic. "Unpleasant fact number one is that the United States is a nation on the verge of financial and moral bankruptcy. Prohibition, the New Deal, inflation, and the reckless lending and spending at home and abroad, in war and in peace, have been important factors contributing to our present dilemma." He criticizes Mr. Nehru of India: "President Roosevelt's attitude toward Marxism and communists was no less naive than that recently displayed by Mr. Nehru."

MENTION OF FBI:

The FBI is mentioned only twice and then in passing references. On Page 113 mention is made that communist fortunes reached a low ebb in the United States "thanks to the tireless efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and then he lists other anticommunist groups as also contributing to the demise of communists. On Page 157, talking about judicial proceedings he states: "Suppose some people do believe a man is guilty of espionage if the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested him on that charge and a Federal Grand Jury has indicted him." No further comment is made. In fact, Ranstad seems to purposely avoid mention of the FBI and there is nothing in the manuscript which would lead the reader to

think that he was a former Special Agent. He discusses in some detail the Gold-Fuchs-Greenglass case but the Bureau is not mentioned. An introduction to the book has been written by D. Milton Ladd, former Assistant to the Director of the FBI.

OBSERVATIONS:

As indicated the book is definitely anticommunist and style-wise is most readable. After an initial discussion of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, the book seems then chiefly to branch off into discussions concerning the impact of communism in this country. No specific case illustrations are given (with the exception of the Gold case) and the manuscript is confined almost exclusively to an argumentative approach trying to prove that communism is an evil and that too many "dupes" have been taken in. As indicated previously, at times the book almost becomes a tract, with Ranstad becoming most dogmatic in his statements which many times imply broad generalizations. On Page 248, talking about further actions to protect the nation, he mentions the need for realistic security programs. Communists must be excluded from the government and then Ranstad states "A central government agency may be necessary to discharge the responsibility of safeguarding the internal security without impinging unnecessarily on individual rights and interests." It is not known what Ranstad has in mind but if this could be interpreted as advocating a National police it would be undesirable from the Bureau's point of view.

It is felt that Ranstad should be told that the book has been reviewed and that the Bureau, of course, is not in a position to make any comments on it--this being his own personal responsibility. The comment on Page 248 concerning a central government agency might be called to his attention saying that if this could mean establishment of a national police, that it would be contrary to our democratic beliefs.

RECOMMENDATION: deleted per DLC

[redacted], Room 4248

[redacted]py

1 - Yellow file copy

SAC, New York

July 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ET AL.
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bulletin (publication of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich, Germany), Volume VII, Number 1, January, 1960, on page 51 carried information that the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy has been produced. The book contains 372 pages and is alleged to have been prepared by a large collective of authors headed by Chief Editor of the Kommunist F. Konstantinov.

You should discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The Legal Attache, London, should also discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, a copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

1 - Legal Attache, London

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

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NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for review and for reference purposes. If obtained, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

EX 109

MAILED 5
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M[illegible] · UNITED [illegible]NMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/21/60
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: OUR SECRET WAR-BOOK REVIEWS

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, et al
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet July 11, 1960 and July 18, 1960.

With regard to the book "Our Secret War," New York Office sources of information were unable to furnish any information concerning the book. In addition, there was no information regarding the book at Four Continent Book Corporation, New Century Publishers, Jefferson Bookshop or International Publishers. The NYO, seeking to obtain additional information regarding the book, discreetly ascertained from the "New York Mirror," July 20, 1960, that WALTER WINCHELL and his staff were on vacation until after Labor Day.

With regard to the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, the Institute for the Study of the USSR advised they did not have the book and did not know where it could be located. The Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC) advised the textbook is available in the Russian language at the FCBC.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1 - New York (100-87235) (41)

JJG:mzg
(3)

EX-105 62-46855-91

REC-18

52 JUL 27 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: July 29, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-255)

SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ETAL.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/18/60.

Contact has been made with [redacted] concerning the English publication of the textbook, Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, and on [redacted] not yet been able to obtain the English version, although they believe one is to be printed.

b7D

Bookstores in London who handle this type of publication, have also been discreetly contacted, with negative results.

[redacted] aware of the Bureau's interest in this matter and this case will be periodically followed [redacted]

An administrative tickler has been set.

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1 - London (62-255)

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5-103 (5-11-59)

file 8-26-62 [illegible]

July 29, 1960

Title of Book THE POLITICIAN

Author Robert Welch

no loc

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509/Kleinkauf	☐	☒
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
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☐ Administrative Division		
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☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Previously rec'd - reviewed. It's not actually a published book but one which Welch has had a limited number of copies printed to pass on to friends. [illegible]

See 62-104401-7 for copy of The Politician. [illegible]

REC- 45

62-46855-93

NOT RECORDED
11 AUG 8 1960

Central Research

Nature of Book:

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file 62-46855

SAC, New York

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section Tickler
1 - R. D. Cotter
1 - B. M. Suttler
2 - original & copy
1 - yellow file copy

August 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
BY LEO HUBERMAN AND PAUL M. SWEEZY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Review

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

The book has been published by the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, New York, and is priced at $3.50 a copy.

NOTE: SA R. D. Cotter, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

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EX 109

REC- 23 62-46855-94

AUG 23 1960

ENCLOSURE

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AUG 23 1960

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5-103 (5-11-59)

August 16, 1960

Title of Book CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION

Author Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy
Monthly Review Press; New York; $3.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ **Domestic Intelligence Division**		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☑	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ **Identification Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Investigative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Laboratory Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Crime Records Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: A report, by the authors, of their three-week visit to Cuba in March.

62-46855-
ENCLOSURE

file 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATE

Memo

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-12-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/22/83 BY SP-IGSM/PSK 227996

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF "JOURNEY INTO CRIME" BY DON WHITEHEAD PUBLISHED BY RANDOM HOUSE

BACKGROUND:

Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, sent the Director an advance copy of the captioned book with a cover letter. This letter was acknowledged by the Director on 8-4-60 thanking Cerf for his thoughtfulness in making the book available.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The jacket of the book is not unlike "The FBI Story" and on the bottom front of the jacket it is stated that Whitehead is the author of "The FBI Story." The current book is 274 pages in length. The price of the book which is normally indicated on the inside front cover of the jacket has obviously been removed

The entire book is a series of short criminal stories each taking place in a different country. Nine or ten of the stories relate to prominent murders that took place in different countries such as England, France, Belgium and Austria. Although Whitehead writes in his usual interesting style, this book contains no new or startling information for law enforcement officers.

Throughout the book Whitehead makes numerous references to the FBI as indicated by the attached white tabs in the book.* He clearly sets forth the fact that the Bureau is the law enforcement agency which sets the standard other countries attempt to follow. He points out the difficulties of the police forces in France, Germany and Japan following World War II and the concerted and, for the most part, successful effort by these police forces to gain the confidence of the citizens. Although he does not say so in so many words, it is obvious that Whitehead was not favorably impressed with law enforcement in some of the far eastern areas he visited and he states that law enforcement is too often corrupt and subject to political forces to be successful.

62-46855-95

EX 104 REC- 89

1 - W. C. Sullivan (Book Review Section)

JK:lln
(3)

*Detached in DO 8-13-60

SENT DIRECTOR 8-13-60

62-46855-

57 AUG 22 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-95

Book Review

"JOURNEY INTO CRIME"
Jones to DeLoach

The last two chapters in the book are concerning Bureau cases. The first of these cases is set forth in chapter 20 entitled "A Crude Case of Robbery." This describes the attempted burglary of a small bank in Campton, Kentucky, by subjects J. Paul Scott, his brother, Don Scott and Earl F. Morris. All three subjects had previously been convicted and sentenced for bank robbery in Texas. While serving in prison together they reviewed the causes leading to their apprehension and came to the conclusion that they would not have been captured if they had sufficient fire power particularly machine guns to use in their escapades.

Upon release from prison in 1954 they made plans to burglarize the Kentucky bank. This attempt took place in January, 1957. A watchman on guard in the bank shot one of the Scotts who was carrying a flashlight in his mouth while attempting to enter the bank at night. The bullet drove the flashlight battery spring into Scott's tongue and foiled the burglary attempt. The Scotts and Morris wounded a sherrif while fleeing the scene of the crime. FBI Agents and local police officers initiated a concentrated investigation to locate the robbers and found them hiding in a corn shock cold and hungry but with their arsenal of machine guns and other firearms ready to kill anyone who caused them difficulty. All three subjects have been sentenced to 30 years in prison. (91-9811)

The last chapter of the book, chapter 21 entitled "The Handsome Fraud of Fairfax," describes the activities of a lone bank robber in the San Francisco area. This subject William Liebscher, Jr., a used car salesman, robbed 14 banks of over $28,000 in a period of 18 months in 1956 and 57. His method of operation was very simple. He disguised himself with a theatrical pencil, adding a false mustache and face wrinkles to indicate greater age. He used a toy gun with only the barrel protruding from a sock and used his own automobile as the get-away car in each instance. He was captured by the FBI after prolonged and detailed investigation. The chief clue was his handwriting obtained from American Trust Bank money orders to which he attached a note when tendered to bank tellers instructing them to give him money in their possession. He has been tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison. (91-9096)

Both of the above cases mention the FBI in a very favorable manner and are accurate as to time, details and sentences given the subjects.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information regarding Whitehead's new book, "Journey into Crime," published by Random House.

SAC, Chicago

2 - original & copy
1 - yellow file copy
1 - 100-401291
1 - Section Tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - J. F. Bland
1 - L. Whitson

August 19, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL, MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS

Title of book per Publishers' Weekly, 8-29-60 issue, The Trial of the U-2. AMB

According to an article appearing on page 3 in the August 14, 1960 issue of The Worker, "Within seven days of the conclusion of the trial, a spokesman for the publishers said, a complete book, including the full transcript of the historic trial of the American spy pilot will be made available to the American people."

The book is expected to sell at $2.50 or $3.00, depending on the length of the trial, and may be ordered from Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 W. Madison, Chicago 2, Illinois.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of referenced book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA L. Whitson, Espionage Section, and SA J. F. Bland, Subversive Control Section, indicated a desire to receive referenced book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library as a reference.

AMB:des des
(8)

MAILED 27
AUG 18 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-89 62-46855-96

57 AUG 24 1960

EX-107

11 AUG 19 1960

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Ingram
Sandy

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNREC COPY AND ... FILED IN

Director, FBI

8/10/60
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SAC, Little Rock (80-0-471)

"TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT"
GENERAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

BOOK REVIEWS

ReLRlet to Bureau 6/6/60.

On 8/8/60, EDITH SWEEZY, 112½ East Second St., Little Rock, Arkansas, who works in the office of JOHN F. WELLS, president, General Publishing Company, made available a chapter from the forthcoming book "TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT", by JOHN F. WELLS, which is being distributed to potential purchasers by Mr. WELLS. This chapter is enclosed for the information of the Bureau.

Enclosure - 1
JJC/rp
(3)

62-42855

NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 15 1960

57 AUG 25 1960

FILED IN

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - W. C. S...
1 - A. M.
1 - Section

2 - Original & copy
- Yellow file copy
- 100-350092

SAC, New York

August 22, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

for

DISARMAMENT AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY
EDITED BY HERBERT APTHEKER
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. The book is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 E. 16 street, New York 3, New York for 75 cents a copy.

Note: Inspector Sullivan wishes to have a copy of this book available as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Not in Bu Lib

AMB:meh
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-350092

NY 100

REC-11 62-46855-97

15 AUG 23 1960

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AUG 22 1960
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Ingram
Gandy

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59 AUG 26 1960

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-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Rosen
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JEFFERSON BOOKSHOP — file 5-7

100 E. 16 St., New York 3, N.Y.

Announces

"Disarmament and The American Economy"

Studies in the ideology, politics, and economics of disarmament in the U.S.A.

By:

James S. Allen
Robert W. Dunn
Jurgen Kucynski
Victor Perlo
Herbert Aptheker
John Eaton
Hyman Lumer
George Wheeler

Edited by: — Herbert Aptheker
Price: — 75 cents

G. D. Coakley
J. H. Gurnock
W. P. Jones
T. W. Kitchens
B. C. Rachner

W. C. Sullivan

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P. 11
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 8-14-60

ENCLOSURE
62-46855-97

S-103 (5-11-59)

August 18, 1960

Book Review

Title of Book PUERTO RICO: Land of Wonders

Author Earl Parker Hanson

Knopf; $4.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☑ Subversive Control, Room 1250/Troy Coleman	☑	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
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☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

5- Coleman

Book received 8-25-60 forwarded to Mr. Coleman for review 8-25-60 [illegible]

62-46855 NOT RECORDED 191 AUG 29 1960

NOT RECORDED 25 AUG 26 1960

Nature of Book: The entire modern history of the island, with emphasis on its economic transformation.

I Read 8-29-60

51 AUG 31 1960

Central Reference

62-46855

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 101-6720-17

Mr. Belmont

August 31, 1960

Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Central Research
1 - Mr. Rose

MATTHEW CVETIC
FORMER [redacted] INFORMANT [redacted]

Cvetic has recently published a book, "The Big Decision." It is a pocket edition glorifying Cvetic as a Bureau informant in 216 pages and is listed to sell for one dollar. Names of characters are fictitious, it comments favorably of the Bureau, and makes no disclosure of investigative techniques or current informants. The title is derived from Cvetic's decision to become, and continue as, a Bureau informant. The book in its entirety dramatizes Cvetic as an unsung hero who "gave his all," losing the respect, love, and admiration of his immediate family and friends to protect the United States from the scourge of communism. In climax, public disclosure is made of his informant status through his testimony as a Government witness, and he is received with open arms by his family and friends. b7D

[redacted] He has made his livelihood as a professional witness, speaker, and writer, and this book is a further attempt on his part to capitalize on his former relationship with the Bureau.

Enclosure 0 Book Reviews

100-372409

BFR:lel
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1 - 62-46855

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 9 1960

52 SEP 12 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
From Mr. Baumgardner
Re: MATTHEW CVETIC
FORMER [redacted] INFORMANT [redacted]

b7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "The Big Decision," be routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Following review by Central Research, it is recommended this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

1 - A. M. B[illegible]
1 - Section
1 - R. A. M[illegible]
1 - J. S. J[illegible]
6221 I.

1 - B. M. Sutties
1 - A. H. Belmont
1 - N. P. Callahan
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow file copy

LEGAL ATTACHE, RIO DE JANEIRO

September 1, 196[illegible]

RA
ST

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

BLOOD AND WIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED LOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
LOOK REVIEWS

According to information received by the Bureau, Alberto Daniel Faleroni, [redacted] Buenos Aires, Argentina, intends to write captioned book.

b6
b7C

You should remain alert for the publication of captioned book. When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain a copy (English edition if possible) and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. You should keep the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, advised regarding your efforts to obtain this book.

NOTE: SA R. A. Mullins, Nationalities Intelligence Section, wishes to receive book.

Upon receipt of the book a decision will be made regarding a review. After handling, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:sah
(10)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

MAILED 3
SEP 2 1960
COMM-FBI

REC-8 62-46855-98

Tolson
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Parsons
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Callahan
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McGuire
Rosen
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 SEP 8 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

Re: CUBA, A SOVIET BASE, by ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI, a booklet published in Argentina by "American Freedom Front" Editions, 1960

The booklet, of some forty pages, consists of an introduction and a first and a second part.

In the introduction, the author states that this booklet is a "sketch" or a "skeleton" of a full-length book he intends to write about Cuba. With particular reference to the last portion of the second part of the booklet, the author also states that it served him as a memory aid to prepare his book entitled: "Blood and Fire in Cuba."

The first part is divided into nine chapters preceded by a short introduction. In this introduction, the author professes his deep interest in Cuban affairs and states that he is no "amateur," and no "layman," but a "student and a specialist." Then, the writer gives a short outline of Cuban history, describing it as a succession of "-isms": first, Machadism, so called after the dictator MACHADO, and second, Batistism, so called after the dictator BATISTA. Communism took advantage of the bloody dictatorships of these two tyrants to make inroads in Latin America. When JULIO ANTONIO MELLA, responsible for the Cuban revolution against MACHADO, failed to prepare the ground for international communism, he was done away with. Then, still/the same tactics, international communism chose FIDEL CASTRO to do the same thing by setting him up as the hero who felled BATISTA.

In the first chapter, captioned: "Is Cubanism Anti-Yankeeism?", the author takes sharp issue with the Red-inspired publications which appear in Cuba nowadays to kindle and fan the fire of nationalism by Yankee-baiting propaganda. By equating nationalism to anti-Americanism,

SUMMARIZED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:brm
August 25, 1960

62-46855-98
62-24463-168

ENCLOSURE

they mislead the Cuban people with one of the most cruel deceptions ever wrought upon them.

Chapter 2 and chapter 3 are entitled: "The Communists Beat the Drum" and "The Red Symphony" respectively. They depict the past and present communist propaganda efforts.

Chapter 4 and chapter 5, which bear the titles "Is There Communism in the Cuban Government?" and "Communism Above and Communism Below," the author describes at length the Cuban tragedy of a communist-dominated government.

Chapter 6 is entitled: "The DE LA FE Case." The case of an anticommunist friend of the author's is discussed, to prove that this man is languishing in jail for no other reason than his anticommunism.

Chapter 7 is entitled: "The Communist Chieftains Who Dominate FIDEL CASTRO."

The last chapter of the first part bears the self-explanatory title of "Cuba on the Road to Communism."

The second part is preceded by a short introduction in which the author sets forth his thesis "that those who govern Cuba are not Cubans, but Soviet agents." This introduction is followed by 11 short chapters.

The first chapter is captioned: "Who Benefited by the Cuban Revolution?" The author points out that the Soviets were the only ones who gained by the CASTRO Revolution and goes on to demonstrate his assertion in the second chapter, entitled "The Soviets in Cuba.

His thesis is bolstered up in the third and fourth chapters entitled "The Communists Take Over in Cuba" and "The Account of an Eyewitness" respectively.

The following chapter is entitled: "Epilogue." In this epilogue, the author sets forth eleven points to prove the soundness of his arguments in the previous chapters.

The remaining chapters are devoted to statistical material to confirm, by letting the "figures talk," the deception which is being worked on the Cuban people. In the first of these statistical chapters, the author points out that CASTRO has brought Cuba on the verge of financial and economic ruin. This chapter is captioned: "CASTRO Has Spent a Billion Pesos." The following chapter is entitled: "A Tragic Balance Sheet." It deals with the supplies being delivered to Cuba from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, which are costing the Cuban people their precious liberty.

Then, the author, after a short chapter entitled: "Our Martyrs," gives a full set of statistics on the people who have lost their lives or have been seriously injured since the success of the CASTRO Revolution. A third set of figures is given. It shows how many people are held in Cuban jails today.

The final chapter, less than half a page in length, bears the descriptive title: "We Must Defeat Communism in Cuba."

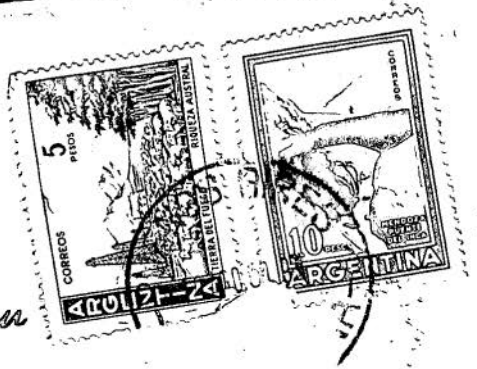
Cuba, A Soviet Base -
by Alberto Daniel
Faleroni
Information Concerning



UNCLASSIFIED

E-4[illegible]-98

VIA Correo Aereo PANAGRA Air Mail



Mr.
Edgard Hoover
Director del Federal Bureau
of Investigation -

Pa Av. at 9th NW. -
Washington, D.C. NW. -

United States of America

CENTRAL RESEARCH
8-15
2

VIA Correo Aereo PANAGRA Air Mail

Re: Falconi, A. D. -

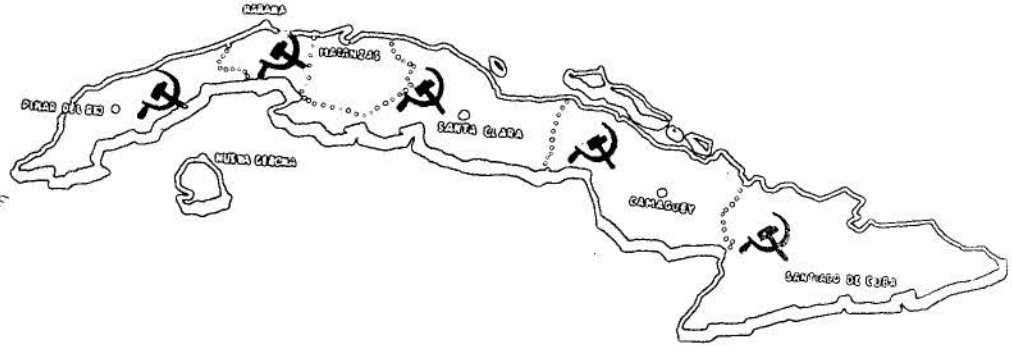
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Buenos Aires
(Argentina)

ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI

CUBA,
base soviética



Ediciones
"FRENTE AMERICANO DE LA LIBERTAD"

1960

Hecho el depósito que marca la ley 11.723
Copyright ley Ediciones "Frente Americano de la libertad", 1960.

Impreso en la Argentina.
Printed in Argentina.

62-46855-98

INTRODUCCION

Este pequeño folleto sobre Cuba, constituye la base de un libro que estoy escribiendo, con abundancia de documentación sobre la realidad de ese hermoso, heroico y sufrido país.

La urgencia de la situación que vive el continente, ante un proceso de infiltración y penetración soviética de gran envergadura, me obliga a dar a la estampa un trabajo publicado en la revista "ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL COMUNISMO", que dirige inteligentemente el dinámico luchador y honra de la Iglesia Católica, R. P. Dr. Miguel Poradowski, y aparecido en el número 26, de fecha Octubre-Diciembre de 1959. Dicho artículo se conoció con el rótulo "La Revolución Cubana y la Ola Comunista".

La segunda parte, la constituye una especie de ayuda memoria para recopilar documentación e información, que ha servido de plataforma para mi libro "SANGRE Y FUEGO EN CUBA", que hace meses estoy trabajando para publicar en 1961.

Ya en 1959 vaticinaba, el que estas líneas escribe, que Cuba, orientada pérfidamente hacia la órbita soviética por una pandilla de aventureros internacionales, acabaría por ser la primera base realmente comunista en Latinoamérica. Dejé pasar mucho tiempo, desde Septiembre de 1959, en que fue escrita la primera parte, hasta hoy, para que se confirmaran mis tesis.

Advierto al lector que este folleto es sólo una vertebración de lo que será una obra de mayor volumen. Todo lo que puede escribirse sobre la tragedia cubana no cabe en tan pocas páginas.

Antes de poner fin a esta sintética introducción, rindo mi homenaje más sincero y fervoroso a todos los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos; a los que murieron, fueron torturados y penan en las cárceles de la nueva "democracia popular" FIDELISTA, así como a mis dos entrañables amigos, el Dr. Ernesto de la Fé —preso en la isla de Pinos— y a don Salvador Díaz Versón, maestro de periodistas, exilados en los Estados Unidos, luego de haber visto ambos, sus casas invadidas, saqueadas y hasta incendiadas por las hordas rojas A.D.F. Buenos Aires, 1 de Julio de 1960.

7.670 más 955 más 1.280 mujeres, sin tomar en cuenta que en las 126 Cárceles, de los Términos Municipales, existen 8 o 10 presos sin juzgar total 9.905 personas."

HAY QUE DERROTAR AL COMUNISMO EN CUBA

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, quizá de un par de meses, NIKITA KRUSCHEV, ANASTAS MIKOIAN, CHOU-EN-LAI, SUSLOV, o cualquiera de los jerarcas soviéticos o chinos, habrán de visitar LA HABANA. Fidel Castro los invitó y ellos han aceptado esa invitación. Ese será el momento del desenmascaramiento de estos traidores a Cuba y a América. Será también el día "D" para Latinoamérica.

Todos debemos estar preparados para la lucha que se avecina, pues los Castro y sus secuaces quieren envolver a nuestro continente en el vasto escenario de una SANGRIENTA Y AGOTADORA GUERRA CIVIL. No debe permitirse llegar a eso. La Organización de Estados Americanos y las Naciones Unidas ya debieron tomar cartas en el asunto. Por otra parte, los gobiernos y los pueblos deben impedirlo, porque hay extraordinarias reservas morales y materiales para ello. Las mayorías nacionales deben aplastar a las minorías autoritarias, con aires de suficiencia dictatorial. Los Castro y su pandilla representan esas minorías, supervivencias anacrónicas de un pasado de cacicazgos políticos que América no debe tolerar que resurjan, como los perimidos de Vicente Gómez, Gerardo Machado, Jorge Ubico, Fulgencio Batista y muchos más, que fueron deshonra e ignominia para la libertad. América no debe tolerar una Cuba, BASE SOVIETICA, sino que debe cooperar a la supresión de la tiranía, criminal y fratricida, que hoy envilece y degrada a Cuba ante los ojos atónitos del mundo libre.

Muertos en Combate y atentados en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	731
Muertos en Combate y Atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	1.244
Total de Muertos	4.880
Heridos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. Nº 1 "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada"	1.028
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo	3.820
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	1.632
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	2.637
Total de Heridos	9.117
Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", sin juicio, en un solo día (9-Enero-959), por orden de Raúl Castro maniatados en el Campo de Tito de San Juan, Santiago de Cuba	178
Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", por órdenes de Fidel y Raúl Castro, Camilo Cienfuegos, el Ché Guevara, Hubert Matos, Escalona, etc, sin juicios, y por los llamados "Tribunales Revolucionarios" de los 126 Términos Municipales de la Isla, con promedio de 3 ASESINADOS diarios, durante 20 días consecutivos (aunque funcionaron 3 meses)	7.560
Total Asesinados	7.738
Muertos, Fusilados o Asesinados hasta el 31-Enero-1959	12.618

DEMOSTRACION DE QUE CUBA ES TODA UNA CARCEL O CAMPO DE CONCENTRACION

Presidio de Isla de Pinos	2.735	Cárcel de Pinar del Río	653
Prisión de La Cabaña	1.815	Cárcel del I.N.R.A.	108
Castillo del Príncipe	726	Cárcel del DIER y G-2	194
Cárcel Boniato, S. de Cuba .	430		
Cárcel de Manzanillo	284	Total	955
Cárcel de Holguín	290		
Cárcel de Camagüey	422	**RECLUSORIO DE MUJERES**	
Cárcel de Santa Clara	540	Cárcel de Guanajay	682
Cast. San Severino, Matanzas.	428	Cárcel de Mantilla	345
		Cárcel de Aldecoa	293
Total	7.670	Total	1.280

PRIMERA PARTE

Desde hace unos diez años me he interesado profunda y agudamente en la penetración comunista en la América Central y el Caribe.

Ese interés no fué impulso de diletante ni inquietud de profano, sino previsión de especialista que veía trabajar a todo vapor los organismos secretos y de superficie del Comunismo Internacional en la tarea de subvertir el orden de aquellos países haciendo blanco en los regímenes autoritarios, dictatoriales, tiránicos y pseudodemócratas que se aprovechan de Estados policiales, maquiavélicamente montados, y de la resignación de pueblos, adormecidos por la demagogia, para atraer prosélitos hacia sus fementidas causas libertadoras e independendistas. Para nadie era un secreto que la tiranía del afortunado ex sargento del Campo de Columbia tenía alguna vez que caer por tierra, domo antes lo fué la sangrienta tiranía de Gerardo Machado **Batistismo y Machadismo** fueron términos genéricos que significaron, para América, el baldón de ignominia de regímenes opresores que hicieron escuela en algunos otros lugares del hemisferio. Los comunistas internacionales supieron sacarle buena tajada al estado psicológico creado en algunos sectores liberales —y especialmente universitarios— en base a la lucha contra aquellas tiranías. En el caso de ir contra Gerardo Machado lanzaron en su contra a un líder —que luego ellos mismos asesinaron— llamado Julio Antonio Mella (1); para ir contra Fulgencio Batista pusieron en circulación a otro, llamado Fidel Castro.

¿CUBANISMO ES ANTIYANQUISMO?

Confieso que después de la frustrada invasión de Cuba, capitaneada por el doctor Fidel Castro —operación del "Gramma"— me interesó aún más el proceso de lucha contra Fulgencio Batista, pues allá por 1934

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(1) Para los que deseen compenetrarse de los entretelones de la infiltración roja en Cuba y las Antillas, recomiendo el libro de Karl Rienffer, titulado "Comunistas Españoles en América", editado en España, en 1953.

había publicado con mi firma en el diario "Tribuna", de Rosario, Argentina, una serie de artículos sobre este funambulesco personaje, titulado uno de ellos **"Una tragedia antillana"**. Ya por entonces, decíamos a dónde conduciría aquel régimen inaugurado a tiros, sangre, persecuciones, etc., y qué poco edificante sería para América soportarlo, a vista y paciencia de verdaderas democracias en plena evolución humanista. Si no me equivoco, por aquellos tiempos el doctor Fidel Castro tendría algunos seis años de edad.

Después de la operación del "Gramma", toda América se vió informada sobre un movimiento libertador cubano, denominado "26 de Julio".

Aquí, en la Argentina, tuvo sus más decididos defensores en muchos personajes políticos, demócratas de avanzadas colindantes con el criptocomunismo, filocomunistas disfrazados de demócratas y hasta anticomunistas jacobinos que siempre yerran cuando el árbol no les deja ver el monte. Los que conocíamos las estructuras de movimientos anteriores antillanos, sobre todo los que se mueven al socaire de planteamientos antiimperialistas y nacionalistas virulentos, obramos con más prudencia, tratando de investigar a fondo sobre **hasta dónde** llegaba la mano del Kremlin en aquel entresijo liberacionista. Así fué como conseguimos un folleto ilustrativo de lo que significaba quiénes dirigían y cómo actuaban los cuadros del "26 de Julio", además de insertar, en él, el futuro programa de gobierno. Aquel folleto, escrito por un exilado cubano residente en Buenos Aires (2) se subtitulaba muy sugestivamente: **"Las dictaduras en América, el Departamento de Estado yanqui y la revolución cubana"**.

Pocas veces había leído una profesión de fe antiimperialista más decididamente antinorteamericana y más favorable a los objetivos psicológicos propagandísticos del Comunismo Internacional en su etapa de "guerra fría" contra los Estados Unidos. Era evidente que los hombres del Movimiento **"26 de Julio"** iban tan lejos en su **"cubanismo"** que, haciéndolo coincidir perfectamente con el **"antiyanquismo"**, nos entregaban una versión nacionalista-marxista notable de una moderna forma de **comunismo.** Si fuéramos marxistas, muy bien podríamos adaptar el esquema a las tríadas de Hegel, en base a una **tesis,** una **antítesis** y una **síntesis,** concebida filosóficamente así: TESIS: **Cubanismo;** ANTITESIS: **Antiyanquismo;** SINTESIS: **Comunismo.**

El folleto del Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, que tanto bien le hiciera a la propaganda y los fines comunistas sudamericanos, sirvió sobremanera para que nos adentrásemos en los propósitos revolucionarios del Movimiento "26 de Julio". Para algunos no cabían dudas de que este Movimiento poseía una infiltración comunista de gran envergadura. Para otros, era eminentemente democrático y anticomunista. Como yo

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(2) **NUESTRA LUCHA, por el Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, Buenos Aires, julio 1958.**

Cuba SOVIETIZADA es una amenaza permanente para la libertad del hemisferio y DEBEMOS coadyuvar a su independencia, colaborando con los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos. Con la VERDAD en los labios y la ENERGIA en los planteamientos políticos internacionales, derrotaremos al COMUNISMO IMPERIALISTA, rescatando a sectores de opinión pública que viven engañados y estafados moralmente por los barbudos de Fidel Castro.

RECORDEMOS QUE CUBA ESTA DENTRO DEL CONTINENTE Y EL CONTINENTE DENTRO DEL MUNDO. Los soviéticos saben que en una GUERRA TOTAL, NADIE HABRA DE SER NEUTRAL NI PODRA SALVARSE DE LA HECATOMBE. TODOS SEREMOS COMBATIENTES.

Aunque la guerra aún no haya estallado con proyectiles teleguiados ni se hayan usado las bombas A y H, ESTAMOS EN GUERRA DESDE 1917. Muchos no lo comprenden así porque las anteojeras liberales no se lo permiten, o su ceguera llega hasta el extremo de hacerlos sentirse aislados de toda tragedia humana. Pero la verdad cruda, terrible, es que ESTAMOS EN GUERRA. Nadie puede ser tan cínico como para no reconocerlo, cuando le va hasta la vida en esta dramática alternativa.

EL MARTIROLOGIO

En el semanario de los exilados, titulado "CUBA LIBRE", que se publica en Miami, Estados Unidos, (Nº 43 año 1, viernes 27 de Mayo de 1960, primera página) leemos una nueva versión de las "tablas de sangre".

Las cifras son tan tremendas que desearía ser desmentido enseguida. Pero, estoy seguro que ningún agente de la tiranía castrista y del comunismo internacional se atreverá. Los hechos son demasiado elocuentes.

Sin poner ni quitar nada, reproduzco integramente el artículo donde se hacen tan espeluznantes denuncias. Dice así:

NUESTROS MUERTOS, HERIDOS, ENCARCELADOS Y PERSEGUIDOS

Cálculos, basados en datos e informes realizados por la "Comisión Reorganizadora de las Fuerzas Armadas Cubana" (CROFAC), compuesta por Oficiales Profesionales y experimentados permiten detallar que las Fuerzas Armadas disueltas, tuvieron 4.880 muertos, en campaña y 9.117 heridos; Fusilados o Asesinados después de la orden de "ALTO AL FUEGO" 7.738; encarcelados 9.905; y el resto de los 56.000 Miembros que formaban los Cuerpos del Ejército, Marina, Policía y Cuerpos Auxiliares o séase, 25.360 perseguidos o exilados.

Muertos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. Nº 1, "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada"	776
Muertos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo	2.127

que se distingan como partidarios del Ejército Rebelde, mientras que los demás la llevan como es de uso corriente.

13. — Bajo control comunista se organiza para el mes de Julio del corriente año una CONFERENCIA DE JUVENTUDES LATINOAMERICANAS.

14. — Bajo control comunista se inaugurará en Septiembre de este año el CONGRESO DE LOS PUEBLOS SUBDESARROLLADOS.

15. — Bajo control comunista se quiere hacer un CONGRESO MUNDIAL DEL EXILADO ESPAÑOL, que servirá para fomentar subversiones en toda Latinoamérica.

16. — Fueron detenidos aviones que arribaron desde Cuba, en los aeropuertos de Tocumen, en Panamá, y de Los Cerrillos, en Chile, incautándose las autoridades de ambos países de miles de kilos de propaganda comunista, que se quería introducir con franquicia diplomática. Los aviones transportes eran de la clase C-47 de la línea Cuba Aeropostal..

17. — Fueron convertidas en bases de propaganda comunista una serie de embajadas cubanas en Latinoamérica y muchos comunistas cruzan el continente, como "correos" rojos, utilizando pasaporte cubanos, diplomáticos u ordinarios. También el DIR actúa por intermedio de las embajadas y algunos embajadores —como el de Fidel Castro en Bolivia— ocupan tribunas políticas, opinan sobre la política interna del país e incitan a la solidaridad con la revolución cubana, como si cada nación fuera su propia casa.

18. — En diversos países, como Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela y otros, las tituladas **Comisiones de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana** organizan milicias "voluntarias" para correr en socorro de Fidel Castro, si éste las necesita para afianzar la comunización de Cuba ante cualquier estallido de guerra civil. Esas milicias de "voluntarios" son un calco de las famosas Brigadas Internacionales, organizadas por la Komintern cuando la guerra civil española. Fidel Castro tiene esas reservas listas para organizar atentados personales, sabotajes, etc. si es atacado su gobierno por fuerzas interiores de liberación anticomunista.

Esto es lo que ha hecho Fidel Castro de Cuba.

Este es un espejo en el cual debe mirarse cualquier nación latinoamericana, para no caer en las trampas que, bajo los lemas de "libertad" "democracia", "igualdad", "reforma agraria" "ejército popular", etc., tiende el COMUNISMO INTERNACIONAL. Esto es lo que debe conocer todo "idiota útil" o liberal bienpensante, que se encoge de hombros cuando le hablamos del drama cubano. Esto es lo que deben saber todos aquellos "invitados especiales", que sólo ven lo que la tiranía castrista soviética quiere mostrarles de una Cuba que gasta mucha plata en discursos, radios, televisión y revistas "antiimperialistas", pero ya está sintiendo los rasguños del hambre dentro de los estómagos obreros y campesinos.

estaba entre los primeros, traté de documentarme todo lo posible al respecto. Fruto de aquel trabajo, es este otro.

LOS COMUNISTAS BATEN EL PARCHE

Con el tiempo, siempre la verdad —que tiene piernas largas— resplandece. La mentira, con sus piernas cortas, siempre es alcanzada por la verdad.

Cuando los comunistas —después de haber colaborado estrechamente con el régimen de Fulgencio Batista— deciden volver las espaldas a su antiguo protector y conectarse con el movimiento revolucionario que habría de derrocarlo, orquestan su propaganda mundial, utilizando para ella sus organizaciones internacionales, tales como la **Unión Internacional de Estudiantes, Federación Sindical Mundial** (de la que el líder rojo cubano Lázaro Peña era vicepresidente), **Movimiento Mundial de la Paz, Federación Mundial de la Juventud Democrática** y otras, Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel Castro, remite mensajes a todas ellas en nombre de la "juventud revolucionaria cubana" y los mismos son reproducidos en los voceros periodísticos de dichas asociaciones. En todo el continente, la prensa comunista apoya al Movimiento "26 de Julio". Cronológicamente podemos expresar que es desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958, cuando todo el aparato de agitación y propaganda comunista bate el parche del "Fidelismo". Y todo esto tenía su razón de ser, puesto que entonces los comunistas cubanos habían entrado a formar parte del Ejército Guerrillero que accionaba en distintos lugares de Cuba. El mismo "Ché" Guevara, en un reportaje especial que le hizo la revista brasileña **"O Cruzeiro"** —en su edición internacional— correspondiente al 16 de julio de 1959, dice: "Hubo que hacer en el Escambray una "intensísima labor en favor de la unidad revolucionaria, ya que existía un grupo dirigido por el Comandante Gutiérrez Menoyo (Segundo "Frente Nacional de Escambray), otro del Directorio Revolucionario "(capitaneado por los Comandantes Faure Chaumont y Rolando Cubelas), otro pequeño de la Organización Auténtica (AO), otro del Partido Socialista Popular (comandado por Torres), y nosotros; es decir "cinco organizaciones diferentes actuando con mando también diferente y en una misma provincia. Tras laboriosas conversaciones que "hube de tener con sus respectivos Jefes se llegó a una serie de "acuerdos entre las partes y se pudo ir a la integración de un frente "aproximadamente común" (3).

Lo que no aclará Ernesto Guevara de la Serna (a) "Ché" Guevara, es que el Partido Socialista Popular es el **Partido Comunista Cubano,** como luego lo probaremos con abundante documentación. Tanto entonces, como hasta hace poco, Fidel Castro y sus principales procónsules revolucionarios, aseguraban que "no había infiltración

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(3) O CRUZEIRO INTERNACIONAL, 16 de julio de 1959, pág. 62.

comunista" en la Revolución Cubana. Ahora la careta va dejando ver, en su caída vertical, el rostro siniestro de lo que los comandos revolucionarios cubanos ocultaban al pueblo.

LA SINFONIA ROJA

El día 26 de diciembre de 1958 —a pocos días antes de la huída de Fulgencio Batista a la República Dominicana— los comunistas comienzan la ejecución de su sinfonía roja propagandística, en favor de Fidel Castro.

En Octubre de 1958, mientras celebrábamos el Cuatro Congreso Continental Anticomunista, conversando un día con el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, mi gran amigo y compañero de lucha antimarxista, recuerdo que le hice dos preguntas capitales: la primera, consistente en, ¿cuándo cae Batista y cuál es tu posición al respecto?; la segunda, ¿hasta dónde llega la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario antibatistiano?

Ernesto de la Fe, en aquellos pocos minutos que nos dejaba libre el congreso anticomunista, me respondió: "No creo en una caída rápida del régimen de Batista, aunque no podrá sostenerse mucho tiempo más en el poder debido al repudio popular. Yo, personalmente, estoy en contra de Batista y tú conoces mis críticas a su gobierno. En cuanto a la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario, creo que es muy aguda y ello me preocupa muchísimo". De la Fe, que combatiera a Batista mucho antes que el doctor Fidel Castro apareciera a la vida pública de su país, paga caro en la Fortaleza de La Cabaña su afán de oponerse a que los comunistas tomaran el timón del movimiento revolucionario. No lo han matado porque no han podido, pero si ello sucediese que sepan, desde ya, los comunistas, que ese crimen no quedará impune porque el pueblo cubano todo exigirá justicia.

Así las cosas, procuramos documentar cada vez más y mejor sobre la infiltración y control que los comunistas ejercían sobre el movimiento revolucionario cubano.

El diario del Partido Comunista de la Argentina, comenzó, desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958 —como todos los demás que ven la luz en el continente— una campaña de grandes titulares de primera página, apoyando a Fidel Castro.

Así, por ejemplo, tenemos que en su edición del día 26 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de **"Más triunfos de F. Castro"** dice en uno de sus telegramas, con la sigla (PR). —?—, lo siguiente: "LA HABANA.— 25 (PR).— La radio central de los patriotas insurrectos de Fidel Castro denunció anoche los preparativos de las fuerzas del dictador Batista de fabricación de bombas cargadas con el mortífero gas mostaza, para utilizarlas contra los combatientes fidelistas. Anunció que se hizo un llamado a la Cruz Roja Internacional y a los gobier-

2. — Fueron expropiadas las tierras, nacionalizadas industrias, atacado el capital bancario, creada la explotación colectiva de hombres mujeres y niños, a través de teorías económicas tipicamente soviéticas.

3. — Fueron liquidadas las Fuerzas Armadas y reemplazadas por "milicias populares" y el "Ejército Rebelde".

4. — Fueron atacados, invadidos, incendiados, clausurados diarios, periódicos, revistas etc., haciéndose tabla rasa con la libertad de prensa, información y la libre expresión de las ideas.

5. — Fueron creadas organizaciones juveniles e infantiles militarizadas, al estilo "komsomol" y "pionero", existentes en la URSS y países situados detrás de la Cortina de Hierro.

6. — Fueron armados los obreros y campesinos, creándose "bandas" matonistas al servicio de los "comandos" rebeldes. Más de 150.000 hombres forman las milicias rojas, llamándoselas "Ejército Rebelde" y "Marina de Guerra". Gran armamento de la URSS está llegando a Cuba para aquel fin, incluyendo camiones de guerra, esperándose los aviones retropulsores Mig-19, sobrantes de la guerra de Corea, así como los nuevos Mig-17.

7. — Fueron contratados pilotos militares de diversos países comunistas para tripular dichos aparatos, hospédanse los mismos en la Base Aérea de San Antonio de los Baños, al sur de la provincia de La Habana, así como en los hoteles "Hilton" y "Comodoro", de la playa de Marianao.

8. — Los aviones Mig-19 y Mig-17 le serán entregados al enviado comunista VICTOR PEÑA Y CARDOSO —de la Junta de Planificación del Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética —, que se encuentra en Checoeslovaquia, esperando por los mismos.

9. — Fueron reconocidos los gobiernos comunistas de la URSS y se han elevado al rango de embajada, legaciones como la de Checoeslovaquia en La Habana. El comunista cubano FAURE CHAUMONT estará a cargo de la representación diplomática de FIDEL CASTRO en Moscú. Ya fueron recibidos en la capital soviética, ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, director del Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria —INRA—; O. BARREGO DIAZ, R. MALDONADO ORTEGA y E. MENDEZ PEREZ, por Nikita Kruschev, mientras RAUL CASTRO llega a PRAGA y VIOLETA CASAL regresa de PEKIN. Los comunistas cubanos y los emisarios del gobierno de La Habana van y vienen de países comunistas, como si fueran mandaderos de Moscú.

10. — Fueron coaccionadas las empresas extranjeras, especialmente de los Estados Unidos, y se quiere provocar un conflicto y hasta ruptura de relaciones diplomáticas y comerciales con el gran país del norte, para expropiar violentamente sus intereses radicados en la isla.

11. — Fueron admitidos los chinos comunistas en el control de la Policía Secreta y de la prensa en general.

12. — Fueron obligados a abandonar Cuba muchos sacerdotes católicos, mientras trata de fomentarse la creación de una Iglesia Católica Nacional; a muchos curas se les admite usar sotana verde-oliva para

LEY 484, DE AGOSTO — Autorizando la emisión de obligaciones del Estado por 5 millones de pesos para ampliación y mejoras de servicios.

LEY 486, 19 DE AGOSTO — Incorporando la ONRI al Estado y apropiándose de sus fondos.

(Esto suma millones de pesos. No han informado jamás.)

LEY 576, 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE — Emisión de Bonos de la Reforma Agraria por 100 millones de pesos.

LEY 584, 2 DE OCTUBRE — Disuelve las Comisiones Ejecutivas Provinciales y los Patronatos de Caminos Vecinales, adjudicándose los fondos el Estado.

(Jamas han rendido cuentas de la cantidad recibida.)

LEY 591, DE 7 DE OCTUBRE — Se autoriza emitir valores públicos por un millón trescientos mil pesos para hacer cine. Se emiten pagarés del ICAIC.

Todo esto sin contar los 80 millones por concepto de la ley 40, que viene a ser un financiamiento, acabando con la reserva presupuestal. Así como otras leyes de amnistías que persiguen los mismos fines.

A todo esto habrá que añadir el empréstito sin tope, es decir, de importe libre, conocido por el Certificado de Ahorro y que provocó la renuncia de Pazos como Presidente del Banco Nacional.

Concretando, podemos decir que Fidel Castro ha manejado, en menos de un año, más de MIL MILLONES DE PESOS. Ha hecho empréstitos por SEISCIENTOS MILLONES y jamás ha dado cuenta al pueblo de las cantidades recibidas y manejadas con una anarquía insuperable.

Fidel Castro en menos de un año, ha acabado con la economía nacional y 1960 será un año de hambre, miseria y desbarajuste económico.

Nada hemos ofrecido que no se ajuste a las más estricta verdad. Son sus decretos monstruosos.

Castro gobierna a Cuba, como si gobernara una bodeguita.

¡Hasta cuando!"

BALANCE TRAGICO

Fidel Castro, los comunistas y los filosoviéticos que manejan el Estado cubano, han convertido a la "perla de las Antillas", en una BASE SOVIETICA.

Documentemos lo que decimos. ¿Qué ha sucedido desde el 1 de enero de 1959 al 1 de Julio de 1960?

1. — Fueron fusilados centenares de inocentes y encarcelados miles de enemigos del Comunismo.

nos de América para que intercedan para impedir el uso de dichas armas contra los patriotas insurrectos señalando que toda la responsabilidad por el uso criminal de estas bombas recaería sobre el gobierno de Batista".

Luego un subtítulo: "REPUDIO POPULAR". Y el texto siguiente: "En otra emisión, la radio fidelista llamó a la población a seguir boicoteando la nafta y los productos ingleses, como señal de repudio a la ingerencia de Gran Bretaña en los asuntos internos de Cuba al vender armas, cañones, tanques y aviones al dictador Batista para aplastar a los revolucionarios".

En la página 2, de la misma edición, con el título "PROTESTA EN CUBA POR EL ASESINATO DE 2 PATRIOTAS", en base a un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de la agencia TASS, expresa: "El diario venezolano "Tribuna Popular" ha publicado una declaración del Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba, en que protesta contra el feroz asesinato de dos patriotas cubanos por la policía del dictador Batista.

"El Partido Socialista Popular llama a los cubanos a condenar el monstruoso crimen perpetrado por la tiranía, señalando que "en esta ocasión han caído dos queridos camaradas y hermanos de lucha: Carlos Rodríguez Careaga, dirigente de los trabajadores de La Habana, secretario general del Comité Nacional de Defensa de las Reivindicaciones Obreras, y Saturnino Aneiro, dirigente de los trabajadores de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes y miembro del Comité del Partido Socialista Popular de Camagüey".

"El "crimen" de estos patriotas consiste en haber organizado una asamblea del proletariado de la ciudad de Ciego de Avila, en defensa de las reivindicaciones de los trabajadores de las plantaciones de azúcar, en ser revolucionarios impecables, luchadores contra la cruel tiranía de Batista, abanderados de la lucha por la liberación nacional de Cuba contra el opresor imperialista yanqui, abanderados del socialismo que llevará la liberación a Cuba, e hijos honrados de la gloriosa clase obrera cubana".

"El mismo día, los asesinos a sueldo de Batista mataron a nueve vecinos más de Ciego de Avila. Los obreros de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes respondieron a este crimen con una vigorosa protesta, declarándose en huelga y organizando un entierro que se convirtió en una manifestación por la libertad de Cuba. El Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular llama a todos los miembros del partido y de la Unión de la Juventud Socialista, a toda la clase obrera y a todo el pueblo cubano a reforzar su lucha contra la tiranía, a cerrar filas y lograr el derrocamiento del dictador" (4).

En la edición del día 27 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de página "FIDEL CASTRO DOMINA LA 3ª PARTE DE LA PROV. DE

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(4) Diario LA HORA, órgano del Partido Comunista de la Argentina.

LAS VILLAS", dice en su segunda página que así lo ha anunciado desde la radio insurrecta el "Ché Guevara, "de nacionalidad argentina" —menciona.

En la edición del 28 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página y con grandes letras, dice: "BATISTA DESESPERA ANTE LA OFENSIVA DE F. CASTRO". Subtítulo: "Más triunfos rebeldes; terror gubernamental" y publica en el centro de la página una foto a 3 columnas de Fidel Castro y sus guerrilleros, con el siguiente pie: 'Los patriotas cubanos insurrectos contra el régimen terrorista y proyanqui del dictador Batista, levantan sus armas con las que han ganado ya casi media isla en su lucha de liberación que toda América palpita".

En la edición del 29 de diciembre de 1958: título de primera página: "ACENTUAN LA OFENSIVA LOS INSURRECTOS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Inminente formación de un Gobierno libre". Anuncia que el Dr. Manuel Urrutia sería designado presidente de la República en armas de Cuba".

En la edición del 30 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página publica este título: "LA MANO YANQUI AMENAZA A CUBA. ALERTA AMERICA!" y reproduce un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de TASS, que no es noticia, sino comentario, en el cual ataca furiosamente al "imperialismo yanqui". En un recuadro, titulado "CONTRA LA INTERVENCION DE LOS YANQUIS EN CUBA", manifiesta: "La radio de las fuerzas insurrectas de Cuba acaba de formular una grave denuncia. Según la misma, dos importantes sostenes de la dictadura de Batista —el primer ministro y ministro de Estado Gonzalo Guell y el senador José Suárez Rivas— estarían coordinando en Ciudad Trujillo un plan de intervención armada para impedir el triunfo de la insurrección popular cubana.

"Se trataría de crear un conflicto internacional que sirviera de pretexto para la intervención de la Organización de Estados Americanos, sumiso instrumento del State Departament que ya tiene ganado el triste mérito de haber facilitado el degüello de Guatemala.

"Estas tratativas para la intervención exterior revelan la pujanza de la acción revolucionaria del pueblo cubano y la debilidad insanable de la tiranía de Batista. Pero advierte también contra las maquinaciones que el imperialismo yanqui está tramando para impedir que el pueblo cubano resuelva su futuro por sí mismo. Tampoco es aceptable la invitación que el renunciante embajador cubano en nuestro país habría formulado al canciller Florit para que interceda en el conflicto.

"Nada puede ni tiene que hacer el gobierno argentino —ni ningún otro gobierno— en este caso, y menos aún quienes están identificados como proyanquis. Por el contrario, cabe la activa movilización contra el proyecto intervencionista. El pueblo argentino, reafirmando su noble tradición de solidaridad con las grandes gestas liberadoras, tiende su mano fraterna al pueblo cubano en el grito: Fuera las manos extranjeras de Cuba!".

(Jamás se ha dicho cuanto dinero cogieron. Ni se le ha dado informe alguno al Tribunal de Cuentas.)

LEY 279, 24 DE ABRIL — Disuelve el Patronato para la Conservación y Cuidado del Monumento al **Cristo de la Habana** y dispusieron del dinero, sin rendir cuentas a nadie.

LEY 307, 12 DE MAYO — Se cancelan los créditos no gastados antes del día 1 de Enero con cargo a la emisión de 350 millones de pesos y los saldos remanentes se unifican en un solo crédito, el cual queda a favor del gobierno.

(Jamás se ha dicho cuantos millones han manejado con ésto.)

LEY 343, DE 28 DE MAYO — Disuelve el Seguro de Gobernadores, Alcaldes y Concejales y el gobierno se apropia de los fondos.

(Nunca han informado la cuantía de esos fondos.)

LEY 363, 2 DE JUNIO — Emitiendo Obligaciones del Estado Cubano para pagar barcos del Banco del Comercio Exterior. Se emiten Certificados de Adeudos por el Ministerio de Hacienda por término de 30 años, por 18 millones de pesos.

LEY 411, DE 10 DE JUNIO — Se aporta al INRA los fondos procedentes del diferencial de 8 pesos por quintal sobre el precio del arroz.

(Jamás han informado cuanto recibió el INRA por éste concepto.)

LEY 413, 19 DE JUNIO — Pasa al INRA los bienes de la Cia. de Financiamiento del Túnel de la Habana, aumentando al triple el repartimiento y emite valores del Estado, por 35 millones de pesos.

LEY 412, 19 DE JUNIO — El INRA rescata los billetes de $ 500 y $ 1000.

(No han informado cuantos millones.)

LEY 418, 29 DE JUNIO — Pasa el 50 % de las utilidades acumuladas en la Caja Postal de Ahorros, hasta esa fecha, al INRA.

(Jamás han informado a cuanto asciende ese dinero.)

LEY 433, 29 DE JUNIO — Los fondos de la Organización de Viviendas Económicas para miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas, pasan al Ministerio de Defensa.

(¿A cuanto ascienden esos fondos? No han informado.)

LEY 432, 7 DE JULIO — Se autoriza un prestamo de 1 millón de pesos para Turismo.

LEY 477, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al INRA el Patronato de Rehabilitación Económica de Baracoa y autoriza a disponer de sus activos.

(Jamás han informado la cantidad de pesos recibidos por el INRA.)

LEY 480, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al Ministerio de Defensa la Comisión Nacional de Viviendas. El Ministro dispondrá de los fondos.

(No han informado a cuanto asciende.)

DECRETO DEL MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA 1,718 — Prestamo al Estado para el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones por $ 28,500,000.00 mediante emisión de Pagarés de Tesorería.

asociación con los grupos burgueses progresistas para obtener la total independencia del imperialismo americano, pues para los comunistas las revoluciones populares en nuestro Continente no se ciñen al marco nacional, sino que deben ir dirigidas contra la influencia de Estados Unidos y su función de país dirigente. Aplicando concretamente la tesis al caso cubano, a su regreso de la visita a Mao, el camarada Luis Corvalán, declaró en Chile lo siguiente: "Debemos marchar con la burguesía y **Cuba es el ejemplo.**" En medio de delirantes aplausos, Corvalán afirmó que Mao le había dicho que **"la revolución cubana destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles"**. Esto mismo dijo Severo Aguirre en Moscú. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolución fidelista no es una perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino la acción parcial prevista en las tácticas a seguir para ablandar y destruir a los EE.UU. y, por ende, al Hemisferio Occidental". (8).

Esto en cuanto a **la táctica y la estrategia** del movimiento revolucionario comunista internacional en Latinoamérica, de la cual ya hemos hablado largamente en nuestra obra **"Estrategia y Táctica Comunista en los países Coloniales y Semicoloniales"**. Pero falta decir algo sobre el desbarajuste económico que sumirá a Cuba en el hambre, la miseria y la desesperación, momento en que aprovecharán los comunistas para arrojarlo a Castro del poder, para fortificar ellos su dictadura "proletaria". Mencionemos algo que aún no ha sido desmentido. Reproduzcamos un editorial de "CUBA LIBRE", aparecido el 22 de diciembre de 1959, en su página 4. Dice así:

MIL MILLONES DE PESOS HA MANEJADO CASTRO

La República está en su peor quiebra económica. ¿A dónde han ido a parar tantos millones?

Ofrecemos un pequeño balance de los millones de pesos manejados a su antojo por Fidel Castro, sin ofrecer cuentas a nadie, jugando con los dineros del pueblo en la peor política económica que recuerda pueblo alguno.

He aquí los datos. Y que los desmientan, si pueden.

LEY, 224, 10 DE ABRIL — Se emitieron bonos por 45 millones de pesos para consolidar parcialmente la Deuda Pública.

LEY 273, 21 DE ABRIL — Disuelve la Comisión Nacional del Centenario del Gral. Emilio Núñez y se autoriza al Ministro de Educación para disponer de los fondos que en cuentas bancarias existieran a disposición de la Comisión.

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(8): **Francisco Chao Hermida**, obr. cit., página 14, 15 y 16.

En la edición del 31 de diciembre de 1959, con el título de página dice en su primera: "PROSIGUE EL AVANCE DE LAS FUERZAS PATRIOTAS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Tanques de EE. UU. en Nicaragua".

En su edición del 2 de enero de 1959, en primera página titula: "LA LUCHA POPULAR VOLTEO AL AGENTE YANQUI BATISTA". Subtítulos: "La Junta Militar aceptaría a Urrutia". Otro: "Manifestaciones en Venezuela". Luego de hacer toda la crónica de la huída de Batista, en uno de sus despachos desde La Habana —sin sigla de agencia noticiosa— dice: "Por la radioemisora "Unión Radio", el Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba llamó a celebrar la caída del agente yanqui y a fortalecer la victoria mediante la unidad en los sindicatos de la clase obrera y de todo el pueblo".

En la última página de la misma edición, dedica el más amplio espacio a elogiar la acción del Partido Socialista Popular —el Partido Comunista de Cuba— en su lucha contra Batista. En una de sus partes dice: "En la ilegalidad, desde el primer minuto, pero ligado indisolublemente a la entraña del pueblo trabajador cubano, fué el Partido Socialista Popular el que llamó a unificar y coordinar los esfuerzos de la resistencia. Sin descanso, expuesto al fuego represivo de la dictadura, movilizaba a la clase obrera y campesina, bregaba por cerrar las fisuras entre las fuerzas opositoras, llamaba a **reforzar la solidaridad** con los patriotas armados en las selvas y montañas y a integrar todas las fuerzas resistentes —civiles y guerrilleras— en un amplio frente nacional de liberación".

En la edición del 3 de enero de 1959, en su última página, el diario comunista LA HORA, reproduce íntegramente el extenso "Llamamiento del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Argentina CON MOTIVO DEL GRAN TRIUNFO DE LA LUCHA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO CONTRA LA DICTADURA DE BATISTA", en algunas de cuyas partes, expresa: "La caída de la dictadura sangrienta de Batista, criatura del imperialismo yanqui provocada por la lucha heroica del pueblo cubano y de sus fuerzas armadas de liberación, encabezadas por Fidel Castro, son un motivo de júbilo no solamente para el noble pueblo de San Martín, sino para todos los pueblos de América y del mundo entero.

"Esta nueva victoria popular, que se agrega a otras obtenidas recientemente en Asia, Africa y América Latina, viene a confirmar una vez más que vivimos en la época del triunfo de los pueblos contra la dictadura al servicio de los oligarcas terratenientes y del gran capital y, sobre todo, del imperialismo; que vivimos en la época en que lo que triunfa y seguirán triunfando en todas partes, son los pueblos en lucha contra toda forma de colonialismo, contra la opresión nacional, por la autodeterminación y la soberanía nacional".

Luego, agrega: "La política consecuentemente unitaria del partido marxista-leninista de Cuba, el heroico Partido Socialista Popular, fué uno de los factores fundamentales del fortalecimiento de la unidad de acción por abajo del pueblo cubano".

Finaliza así: "El C. C. del P. C., envía a la clase obrera y al pueblo cubano su cálida felicitación por intermedio del Partido Socialista Popular, que participó en primera fila, con heroísmo y devoción ejemplar, en la lucha por el derrocamiento de la dictadura de Batista. Y envían un saludo cordial al movimiento libertador encabezado por Fidel Castro.

"Por el reconocimiento inmediato del gobierno democrático presidido por el doctor Urrutia!

"Por el fortalecimiento de la amistad de los pueblos cubano y argentino!

"Por la unidad antiimperialista de los pueblos de América Latina en la lucha contra el opresor común: el imperialismo yanqui!".

Luego viene un larguísimo artículo de Juan Marinello, uno de los Jefes del Partido Socialista Popular —es el Partido Comunista de Cuba—, titulado "FUERA LOS YANQUIS DE CUBA", escrito especialmente desde La Habana, para el diario LA HORA, y en una de cuyas partes substanciales especifica: "Sobre el actual momento cubano, e intentando frustrar la victoria del pueblo, se alza una grave amenaza, que debe ser conocida y combatida no sólo por nuestros compatriotas sino por todos los hombres y mujeres amantes de la libertad, de la democracia y del progreso. La acción del imperialismo estadounidense intenta, en este instante decisivo, que la larga, honda y dolorosa crisis cubana desemboque en su beneficio.

"De muchos es conocido el crecimiento y la ampliación del combate popular contra la tiranía batistiana. El ejército rebelde, al mando de Fidel Castro, aumenta por días sus efectivos. Campesinos, trabajadores, intelectuales, gentes del pueblo de todos los criterios, acuden a sus filas, en imponente adhesión. En las zonas liberadas se restablecen las libertades democráticas, se está entregando la tierra a los campesinos, se están organizando o reconstituyendo sus asociaciones; las directivas impuestas a los sindicatos por la CTC. vendida a la tiranía y al imperialismo están siendo destituídas por la verdadera representación de los trabajadores. Mientras todo esto se produce en los campos, aumenta en las ciudades el movimiento de masas y de amplia colaboración al movimiento insurrecto".

El diario LA HORA publica en su página 3 del día 4 de enero de 1959, una serie de fotografías y copia fotográfica del "Boletín Informativo" del 23 de diciembre de 1958, Nº 8, precio 1 ctvo., en que aparece la "Orden Militar número Siete" del Comandante en Jefe de la Región de Las Villas, del Ejército Rebelde, Ernesto Guevara, liberando la misma y glosa algunos aspectos gráficos del libro del periodista argentino Jorge Ricardo Masetti, titulado **"Los que luchan y los que lloran"**, que reúne sus crónicas durante la visita que hiciera a Fidel Castro y al "Ché" Guevara en la Sierra Maestra, antes de caer Batista.

En la página de los editoriales, el mismo diario, el mismo día, con el título: "CUBA: un tema para meditar en la Argentina", exalta

del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba; y delegados de los Partidos Comunistas de Brasil, Paraguay, Costa Rica y Panamá. Por el Partido Comunista Chino estuvieron presentes, además de Mao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretario General del Comité Central, y Wang Chia-hsiang, miembro del Secretariado".

"Todo un acontecimiento, como se ve".

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —dice el informe oficial— y los representativos de los partidos hermanos intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación internacional. Convinieron en que ésta es extraordinariamente favorable a la lucha por la paz, la independencia, la democracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los países. Las fuerzas reaccionarias, encabezadas por el imperialismo norteamericano, se están desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de la paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezados por la Unión Soviética y todos los pueblos del mundo, avanzan continuamente. Convinieron también en que si todos los países mantienen la unidad, la vigilancia y la lucha, los imperialistas sufrirán una ignominiosa derrota si se lanzan a una guerra de agresión".

"Acerca de la situación en la América Latina —agrega el informe— expresaron unánime satisfacción por el crecimiento sin precedentes de los sentimientos patrióticos en distintos países, lo que prueba que finalmente se liberarán del imperialismo americano y conquistarán su total independencia".

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —subraya el informe— expresó entusiasmo, simpatía, y la decisión de brindar **el mayor apoyo** a todos los países latinoamericanos que se **opongan resueltamente** al imperialismo yanqui, defendiendo la independencia nacional en busca de la democracia y la libertad. Finalmente hizo cálidos elogios del pueblo de Cuba por su reciente victoria sobre el despótico **gobierno pro-norteamericano** que sufría".

"Tanto la cita del envento de Pekín, como la del de Moscú, prueban dos cosas: Primera: la estrategia comunista es una e indivisible: para los planificadores de la conquista mundial no hay en el planeta un sólo fenómeno social, un conflicto por pequeño que sea, o una perturbación que pueda desenterderse de su influencia primero y de su control después. Segunda: que la revolución cubana no fué un hecho aislado, sino un episodio en la estrategia global contra el continente, y en ella estuvo la mano del Partido Comunista Chino".

"Esta intervención chinocomunista no fué caprichosa, sino que obedeció y obedece a un principio táctico, debidamente discutido, analizado y aprobado en todos los conciliábulos rojos. Esta línea fué seguida por los Partidos Comunistas de América del Sur desde que en 1954 se incorporó al Partido Comunista del Brasil, que fué el primero en adoptarla. Como es lógico, también la ha seguido al Partido Comunista en Cuba".

"De acuerdo con esta nueva tesis se denuncia el estado colonial y semicolonial de los países de América Latina, y se aconseja la

Por si esto no bastare, conviene citar algunos párrafos de la interesante publicación de FRANCISCO CHAO HERMIDA, titulada **"Un año después"** (7), que dice: "En los últimos días del mes de enero el Partido Comunista Cubano envió a Moscú al camarada Severo Aguirre. Días después iría también Juan Marinello, del Partido Socialista Popular (ala stalinista), pero la visita de éste, no obstante que fué la que provocó gran repulsa popular, careció del significado que tuvo la del primero. Este agente de la conspiración roja tuvo a su cargo el informe de la revolución cubana ante el Comité Central del Vigésimo Primer Congreso del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El discurso, breve y aplaudido, fué una confesión paladina de la intervención roja en el movimiento fidelista. De ese informe copiamos el siguiente párrafo:

"¿Qué prueban los acontecimientos de Cuba? Los acontecimientos de Cuba, como los de Venezuela, han destruído aquellos argumentos que intentaban probar que, por la proximidad de los Estados Unidos una batalla exitosa es imposible en los países latinoamericanos. Cuando el pueblo entero se levanta en lucha armada y toma el poder en sus manos, la victoria está asegurada."

"Claro que este sólo párrafo está lleno de afirmaciones mentirosas. En ningún momento el pueblo entero tomó las armas en sus manos bajo las banderas del fidelismo. El propio Fidel Castro, durante los días subsiguientes a su triunfo, se encargó de dar a conocer que la hueste que lo seguía era escasísima. La contradicción existente entre lo dicho por Severo Aguirre y lo declarado por Fidel se explica por lo siguiente:

"Mientras Aguirre hablaba en Moscú con vistas a un informe que sería conocido por todos los Partidos Comunistas del mundo, Fidel lo hacía para un pueblo ya bajo control y al cual había que inocular hondos complejos de culpa de manera que cada ciudadano se sintiera cómplice de las enormes atrocidades que se imputan al régimen que acababa de ser derrotado. La inoculación de complejos es una fase de esa técnica que se conoce con el nombre de "lavado de cerebros" y de la cual nos ocuparemos con mayor amplitud más adelante.

"Poco después, en marzo de este mismo año de 1959, se producía en Pekín, China Roja, un interesantísimo acontecimiento. Mao-Tse-Tung recibía personalmente a los líderes de los Partidos Comunistas Latinoamericanos. Entre los asistentes a la reunión figuraban: Luis Corvalán, Secretario General del Partido Comunista de Chile; Pompeyo Márquez, Pedro Ortega y Alonso Ojeda, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Venezolano; Gilberto Vieira, Secretario General, y Joaquín Moreno, del Partido Comunista de Colombia; Raúl Acosta y Jorge del Prado, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Perú; Elías Muñoz, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Argentino; Wilfredo Vázquez, del comité provincial de Las Villas las guerras de guerrillas y la labor cumplida por el Partido Socialista Popular durante el proceso de "liberación cubano". Alerta al gobierno de Frondizi, a la UCRI y a los demás sectores que el Comunismo cataloga como "antidemocráticos", para que vayan "poniendo las barbas en remojo". En la última página de la misma edición, con el título "LA MADRE DEL "CHE" GUEVARA NOS DICE DE LA FIGURA LEGENDARIA DE SU HIJO", publica un reportaje a la señora madre de Ernesto Guevara de la Serna. En la cabeza de dicho reportaje dice el diario comunista: "Ernesto Guevara, el médico argentino lugarteniente de Fidel Castro, el "Ché" Guevara para los cubanos, por cuya libertad ha combatido, es ya, en la imagnación popular, que reconoce a sus héroes, una figura legendaria de América.

"Está demás el apresuramiento de algunos diarios en asegurar que el "Ché" Guevara no es comunista. Evidentemente no lo es; se puede estar con las causas justas y luchar por la libertad de América Latina sin ser camarada nuestro. No es culpa nuestra ni del "Ché" Guevara que cada vez que alguien se porta heroicamente, o ataca a los imperialistas, o defienda a los pueblos oprimidos, sea considerado "comunista".

"Visitamos, en medio de la emoción de las visitas, de las llamadas, de las felicitaciones, de las flores, a la madre del doctor Ernesto Guevara. Es ella quien, al enterarse de que representamos al diario LA HORA, nos aclara, con una sencilla frase, su posición: —El comunismo no es ningún cuco —nos dice—, y, aunque no soy comunista, tampoco los huyo". Luego viene el reportaje, que es una larga cuenta de acción "antiimperialista" del "Ché" Guevara...

En la edición de los días siguientes, el diario LA HORA comienza a reproducir artículos laudatorios a Fidel Castro y la revolución cubana, originados en voceros comunistas de distintos países, entre ellos uno largo en su texto, que se publica en la edición del martes 6 de enero de 1959, página 2, titulado "SE RESQUEBRAJA EL IMPERIO YANQUI EN AMERICA LATINA", con el subtítulo "A la luz de la experiencia de Cuba", publicado en Pekín y transmitido por la agencia Hsinhua. Se trata de un editorial del "Diario del Pueblo" —que es vocero del P. C. Chino y del gobierno de Mao.

En la edición del 11 de enero de 1959, con el título de primera página: " EL P. C. LUCHO JUNTO AL PUEBLO", GUEVARA dice: "El dirigente revolucionario Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, médico argentino uno de los principales comandantes de las fuerzas de Fidel Castro, declaró en una conferencia de prensa en el cuartel de **La Cabaña** —del cual es jefe—, al ser interrogado sobre sus ideas políticas que era izquierdista, aunque no comunista.

"Al insistir varios periodistas sobre el mismo punto, que viene siendo lanzado constantemente por la prensa extranjera al jefe revolucionario, éste subrayó firmemente: "Creo que los cubanos recordarán que mientras el gobierno de Batista recibía armamentos del gobierno norteamericano, muchos miembros del Partido Comunista perdían sus vidas combatiendo a Batista". "Creo —agregó de inmediato— que los

comunistas se han ganado el derecho de ser sencillamente otro partido en el país". Al ser interrogado sobre su opinión respecto a una participación del Partido Comunista en el gobierno revolucionario, Guevara declaró: "Yo no me opondría". Señaló más adelante que los revolucionarios comunistas que figuraban en las filas á su mando, "eran buenos combatientes, estaban dispuestos a derramar su sangre para derrocar a la tiranía". En contraste, expresó: "Estados Unidos no parecía interesado en ayudarnos a ganar esa batalla"; agregando de inmediato: "Es muy grande el resentimiento del pueblo cubano por la ayuda en armas de los EE. UU. a Batista. Cuando los campesinos gente sencilla, veían al ejército de Batista bombardear a los civiles con bombas de napalm y otros explosivos, proporcionados por EE. UU., sintieron odio hacia los EE. UU.".

Por su parte, NUESTRA PALABRA, también órgano del Partido Comunista, semanario, comienza el 8 de enero de 1959, en primera página a publicar artículos sobre la revolución cubana, favorables a Fidel Castro y al Partido Socialista Popular. El primero de ellos, se titula: "CUBA; UN ACICATE PARA LA LUCHA DE AMERICA", debido al colaborador Félix Moreno, que en la última página, donde se ilustra con un dibujo de la cara de Fidel Castro, aparece con el otro título de: "CUBA: **del desembarco de 80 hombres a la derrota armada de la tiranía**". Todo el artículo está destinado a la propaganda y a demostrar que el Partido Socialista Popular es escuchado y atendido muy preferentemente por Fidel Castro, el Ché Guevara y sus colaboradores más inmediatos.

¿HAY COMUNISMO EN EL GOBIERNO CUBANO?

No quiero reproducir más pruebas de cómo el Comunismo Internacional se acopló, infiltró y entró a dirigir la Revolución Cubana.

Creo que sería redundancia —no obstante que la gente enseguida se olvida de estos peligros, que luego paga con su cabeza—, volver a insistir en todo lo que los diarios democráticos del mundo publicaron, subsiguientemente al día primero de enero de 1959.

Frescas están aún en nuestras memorias las neronianas orgías de sangre de los "tribunales populares"; los asaltos y muertes a casas y personas que en alguna forma habían colaborado con el régimen de Batista (y muchas inocentes que fueron barridas por la sed de venganzas personales, odios familiares, etc.); las expropiaciones violentas de fincas, tierras y otros bienes de gente que nada había tenido que ver con Batista pero no se había "jugado en favor del "Movimiento "26 de Julio"; el asalto a la casa del Delegado de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el conocido periodista cubano, Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y su posterior encierro en la fortaleza de La Cabaña, sin que nadie hiciera caso —ni el presidente Urrutia ni su primer ministro Fidel Castro— del clamor mundial que solicitó su liberación, así como incautación de todos sus documentos; el atraco

gina 4, del ejemplar correspondiente al Nº 25 del martes, 19 de enero de 1960: "DENUNCIA EL CATOLICISMO LA PENETRACION ROJA EN CUBA": En nuestro número anterior, tres sacerdotes cubanos, los reverendos padres, AGUIRRE, PEREZ y O'FARRELL, destacaron en forma clara y precisa que: FIDEL CASTRO ES LADRON, ASESINO Y COMUNISTA.

"A las palabras de estos representativos del Catolicismo Cubano, une ahora su voz el señor Jaime Fonseca, director del Servicio Latinoamericano de "Noticias Católicas", que, después de visitar Cuba ha llegado a estas conclusiones:

1.— En Cuba ha progresado notablemente el comunismo. Validos de la libertad de acción que tienen, logran los comunistas posiciones claves y aceleran el radicalismo, fomentando luchas de clases.

"2.— El pueblo cubano, es católico, luego no puede ser comunista; pero en este momento lo gobiernan los comunistas.

"3.— El ejército está penetrado por Oficiales comunistas. Fueron estos oficiales los que ordenaron el fusilamiento de elementos anticomunistas, acusándolos falsamente como criminales de guerra.

"4.— En estos momentos, los comunistas están logrando sus objetivos en Cuba. Siembran el caos, quebrantan su economía, imponen el odio fratricida y hacen todo lo posible para provocar otra "Hungría", en que el villano no sea Moscú sino Wáshington.

"5.— En Cuba funcionan unidas las Agencias: Prensa Latina, pagada por Fidel, con dinero del pueblo que comparte teletipos con la TASS rusa y la sucursal de la Cuba Nueva en La Habana.

"6.— Fidel Castro no frena, sino ayuda, a los camaradas. Fidel recibió lecciones de Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Fidel dice que no es comunista, pero todos los métodos que aplica, son marxistas.

"7.— Los comunistas están trabajando en los cuarteles del ejército, en labor de adoctrinamiento.

"8.— Oponerse al comunismo es caerse. Urrutia, Díaz Lanz, Hubert Matos y otros, son ejemplos que no admiten dudas.

"9.— Vilma Espín, la esposa de Raúl Castro, ministro de Defensa, es la que ha sido indicada para defender a los comunistas en el gobierno. Vilma Espin tiene poderes, hasta para trasladar jefes militares en Cuba. Raul Castro y Vilma Espin constituyen los puntales del comunismo y su agitación. Otro comunista lo es, el Che Guevara. La enseña roja avanza en Cuba.

"10.— En todos los Ministerios hay marxistas, Agentes comunistas y extranjeros trabajan en el INRA. Rusos, chinos, checoeslovacos y otros "técnicos" reciben, tras una estadía en el país, pasaportes cubanos y se desparraman por la América Latina.

"11.— La prensa y los oradores rojos, tienen acceso a campos militares, escuelas y universidades para difundir sus lemas, fomentar la lucha de clases y sembrar odios. En los cuarteles se hacen "lavados de cerebros" marxistas. Estos son los once puntos que señala el Director de "Noticias Católicas" de Latinoamérica".

mo meridiano topográfico de la estación experimental del "Cañaveral" de La Florida, USA. En agosto pasado (se refiere a agosto de 1959) estuvieron ingenieros soviéticos trabajando en esa zona, junto con los Castro. Toda la zona está sellada (quiere decir, cerrada) por unidades escogidas del ejército comunista cubano, con alambradas electrificadas y unos cuatro mil trabajadores laborando, algunos de ellos prisioneros políticos. Los guardianes comunistas portan fusiles ametralladoras y patrullas móviles recorren, constantemente, toda el área restringida al público exterior.

"También en los islotes fuera de la costa sureste de Cuba, en las proximidades de Cochinos, están construyendo una base operativa de abastecimientos de submarinos. La principal en una isleta, conocida por "CAYO LARGO", la cual es visitada, frecuentemente, por el ministro de Defensa, Raúl Castro".

Hasta aquí la palabra de un miembro del movimiento clandestino anticomunista cubano. Por su cuenta corre la veracidad de lo aquí reproducido, pero lo que él me escribió en Enero de este año se está confirmando en Junio, cuando se debate en los Estados Unidos y en toda Latinoamérica el problema de las posibles bases submarinas soviéticas en Cuba y plataformas de proyectiles dirigidos. Además, las denuncias de los ex-camaradas de lucha de Fidel Castro, como el ex-presidente de la República, doctor Urrutia; el comandante Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz; el comandante Michell Yabor; el capitán Jiménez Rojo; el señor Lorie; el capitán Rodriguez; el señor Joaquín Sanjenis; el doctor Justo Carrillo y muchos más, dicen a las claras que su separación de Fidel Castro y la Revolución Cubana se originó por la ingerencia comunista y aceptar los Castro el patrón soviético para la misma.

Mucho más podríamos decir respecto a Cuba, base soviética, pero el espacio es tirano y debemos someternos a los dictados del mismo. Ya en mi libro **"Sangre y Fuego en Cuba"** daré pormenorizados todos los episodios y hablaremos claramente sobre todas las personas cubanas y extranjeras que han tomado parte en este sangriento brote rojo en el Caribe. Por ahora señalemos que los únicos defensores que tiene la tan propagandeada "revolución del pueblo cubano" son los comunistas, y los marxistas que giran en la órbita soviética. En la Argentina son los elementos de "Nuestra Palabra", "Conducta", "Cuba Revolucionaria", "Quehacer Mensual", 'Situación", "Voz Proletaria", etc. todos vinculados al Partido Comunista —tanto kruschevista como trotskysta— los que defienden esa posición eminentemente imperialista y totalitaria del sovietismo. Millares de muertos y más de 20.000 prisioneros políticos no se habrán sacrificado en vano, cuando suenen de nuevo, en Cuba, los clarines del coraje anunciando la libertad renacida bajo el influjo de la doctrina martiana.

EPILOGO

En "CUBA LIBRE" —órgano oficial de la Insurrección Cubana por una Cuba sin Comunismo, según reza el subtítulo—, leemos en la página 2 de su edición de Enero de 1960, lo siguiente:

"Un grupo de hombres armados irrumpió en la madrugada del día 24 de Diciembre en el hogar del famoso periodista Don Salvador Díaz Versón, director de la revista "Occidente" y presidente de la Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas, (OIPAC), fundada en Lima, durante el Tercer Congreso Anticomunista, en 1957; las detenciones en masas de los comunistas, etc.

Miles de militares y civiles fueron fusilados, ajusticiados, muertos sin juicio previo, mientras otros millares se exilaban porque el circo romano se había instalado con toda euforia "revolucionaria", recordándonos aquellas jornadas sangrientas del Frente Popular Español, o las que se sucedieron después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial a la entrada de las tropas soviéticas en Polonia hasta Alemania Oriental.

COMUNISMO DESDE ABAJO Y DESDE ARRIBA.

Toda la prensa internacional comunista, desde la adicta al Kremlin hasta la trotskista, sumándose al coro todo el marxismo mundial y algunos demócratas izquierdistas que ofician de **"idiotas útiles"**, se ha lanzado al usufructo y provecho de la revolución cubana. De un movimiento que pudo ser glorioso, porque derrocó una tiranía bestial, hicieron una base totalitaria, horrorosa, sangrienta, un puente de transición entre el nacionalismo marxista y el comunismo soviético, llevando al pueblo cubano a una esclavitud aún mucho más bárbara que la del propio Batista!

Conviene señalar algunos puntos importantes, históricos, sobre cómo el proceso de comunización de la nación cubana se va llevando a paso acelerado.

Al producirse la huída de Batista y tomar posiciones el Movimiento "26 de Julio", frente a la Habana, los comunistas, con sus brigadas chekistas perfectamente organizadas y sus grupos de represión y "justicia sumaria, sobre el terreno", se dedicaron a "limpiar" de anticomunistas la capital de la República.

Así fué como su primera acción fué apoderarse de los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) y los del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas (BRAC), para destruirlos y borrar así todos los antecedentes que existían sobre **los agentes rojos en Cuba.** Más tarde, lanzaron sus perros de presa sobre el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, la figura más notoria del anticomunismo cubano, robando sus archivos y remitiéndolo a la fortaleza de La Cabaña, fuertemente custodiado, mientras se intentaba asesinarlo por el camino, lo que fué frustrado como más adelante lo documentaré.

En seguida, los mismos sabuesos de las chekas rojas buscaron a Don Salvador Díaz Versón.

Este celebrado periodista cubano había sido enemigo de Batista hasta el punto de sufrir exilios, prisiones y persecuciones. Se planeó y efectuó el asalto a las oficinas donde tenía instalada la "Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas" y de la "Liga Anticomunista de Cuba" y así fué como en la noche del 24 de enero

de 1959, se rompieron las puertas de acceso a las mismas y se saqueó la redacción de la mencionada revista "Occidente", se destrozaron todos los muebles y útiles de las oficinas y se robaron los archivos, que condensaban treinta años de intensa labor anticomunista de Díaz Versón, los cuales contenían 250.000 fichas de comunistas latinoamericanos y 68.243 expedientes personales de comunistas.

El día 25 de enero, un jeep que tenía la inscripción "7 Rgt. Militar", manejado por comunistas armados, cerró el paso al líder del anticomunismo cubano y lo amenazó de muerte, dándole un plazo de 24 horas para que se fuera del país. Pocas horas después, otro auto ocupado por chekistas atacó a balazos el automóvil de Díaz Versón que se vió obligado luego, a dejar Cuba, trasladándose a Centro América, donde participó del Primer Congreso Anticomunista Centroamericano, celebrado en San José de Costa Rica, donde fué recibido en sesión plenaria y denunció lo que el Comunismo está haciendo en daño en Cuba. Después de un mes por Centro América, regresó a Cuba, viéndose obligado, más tarde, a salir a Miami (EE. UU.), corrido por la persecución roja.

La Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas (OIPAC) ha denunciado que "El "Ché" Guevara, agente del comunismo internacional, con larga historia marxista en América, es actualmente Jefe de La Cabaña, el más importante baluarte militar de la nación, y jefe del Séptimo Regimiento, estando a su cargo las prisiones militares y los Consejos de Guerra, y fusilamientos. Guevara ofreció una conferencia, hace días (5), en el local comunista "Nuestros Tiempos" y está celebrando actos culturales en La Cabaña con destacados marxistas. Nicolás Guillén, poeta y dirigente rojo, habló hace una semana allí, a los soldados".

"Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel (menciona el comunicado), fanático del comunismo, es actualmente el Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas, ya que su hermano renunció a ese cargo al aceptar ser Primer Ministro.

"Fidel Castro, no es comunista, ni lo es el Presidente Urrutia, ni los miembros de su gabinete. Es decir, que el Gobierno, no es comunista, pero los comunistas tienen una gran parte de las Fuerzas Armadas, gran penetración en el movimiento obrero, circulan armados, han sacado de nuevo su periódico "HOY", tienen horas de radio en el aire, y actúan poderosamente en el periodismo, la radio y la televisión.

"Kerensky hizo una revolución en Rusia contra los Zares, y los comunistas se apoderaron de ella. La juventud guatemalteca se alzó contra la dictadura de Ubico, los comunistas se adueñaron de la revolución. Igual puede ocurrir en Cuba.

"La persecución contra los anticomunistas sigue su curso violento. Nos esperan momentos más duros".

(5) El informe lleva fecha 26 de febrero de 1959.

—BRAC— y bajo la amenaza del tormento físico y después de proporcionarles solamente un poco de agua en 4 días, el 30 de Noviembre contaron a los investigadores, secretamente, este relato.

"Mientras servían bajo las órdenes del comunista Raúl Castro, ellos pudieron observar de madrugada que un submarino extranjero, relativamente lejos de la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, descargaba armamentos para el personal guerrillero rojo.

"Según ellos declararon, el armamento en su mayoría era de manufactura norteamericana, pues había sido capturado a los yanquis en Corea, en 1953, y se lo enviaban a Raúl Castro por ser estos armamentos más fáciles de poder conseguir y proveerlos de municiones. También dijeron que en el submarino soviético venía un oficial de la Marina de Guerra Soviética, que decía haber sido Agregado Naval de la embajada de la URSS en La Habana, antes de 1953, y que también decía llamarse PETER K. SZAKAJEF, y que hablaba bastante bien el idioma español. Este oficial naval soviético era llamado por los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro, con el nombre clave de "CARLOS GOMEZ" y hacía alarde de haber residido en Guatemala algún tiempo, durante el gobierno de Arbenz, y que tenía muchos amigos en la América Latina. El tal oficial soviético SZAKAJEF, según ellos, representaba tener unos 45 años de edad, y se decía allí entre los guerrilleros, que venía en calidad de enlace con los comunistas de Raúl Castro.

"También los dos individuos, Valdivia y Sánchez, declararon que también del submarino soviético vino a tierra otra persona, que se hacía llamar AGAPITO VENEREO, que había sido instructor de guerrillas en Méjico y al cual los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro dieron muerte, pues descubrieron que el tal Venéreo era un policía secreto federal de Puerto Rico.

"También el difunto José Castaño me dijo una vez que los submarinos soviéticos tenían gran afición al desembarcadero llamado de la Estancia "La Chiva", localizada dentro de la Bahía de Nipe, la cual aparecía como de propiedad de un tal Cruz Alonso y Rodríguez, que es dueño, con dinero soviético, del hotel "San Luis", situado en la calle Belascoin 74, en La Habana.

"Este individuo está muy citado y elogiado por el coronel BAYO, en su autobiografía. Según el difunto teniente Castaño, este hotelero es apoderado de fondos secretos soviéticos en Cuba y fué uno de los diez organizadores, en 1947, de la famosa "Legión del Caribe".

Más adelante el mismo luchador anticomunista decía: "Actualmente se está construyendo una carretera, que enlazará el pueblecillo campesino de JAGUEY GRANDE, en la provincia de Matanzas, al sureste de La Habana y la profunda Bahía de los Cochinos, en la península cenagosa de La Zapata. Cochinos será adaptada para base de submarinos

"JAGUEY GRANDE será utilizada como una plataforma de concreto y acero reforzado para proyectiles atómicos teleguiados, y como dato curioso podemos citar que Jaguey Grande está situado en el mis-

La Bahía de los Cochinos es profunda, con unos 350 metros de profundidad y un calado en el canal de entrada, de más de 150 pies de mínimo. Allí no reside nadie; solamente carboneros, extractores de carbón de palos de madera de manglares, ocasionales, que llegan y se van prontamente. Allí no existen embarcaderos; solamente pueden usarse canoas primitivas para el transporte y acercarse a la tierra firme más cercana, que queda a unos 150 kilómetros de distancia.

EL RELATO DE UN TESTIGO.

Por conducto que no puedo revelar —porque sería condenar a muerte a un luchador anticomunista cubano que tiene sus familiares en la isla— ha llegado a mí el siguiente relato. Sin quitarle ni agregarle nada, lo doy a conocer porque aunque ahora parezca en algunas partes inverosímil, los que conocemos la guerra secreta del comunismo contra nuestros pueblos y Estados, sabemos bien que tales cosas ocurren.

Dice así el relator: "Ahora, a continuación, le voy a relatar una historia que quizá le pueda parecer a Ud. inverosímil pero es solamente la pura y única verdad. Tuve conocimiento de ella por mi querido amigo, el joven difunto teniente JOSE CASTAÑO, que me la relató con la condición de que yo nunca la relatara, ya que se trataba de un llamado secreto de seguridad hemisférica, que solamente la poseían muy contados altos funcionarios de los servicios secretos del contraespionaje de las naciones que integran la Junta Interamericana de Defensa.

"El difunto teniente José Castaño fué asesinado por un pistoletazo en la nuca, al estilo chino comunista, en la oficina particular del argentino Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, en la antigua colonial fortaleza de La Cabaña, en La Habana.

"Castaño era el Inspector Director del Negociado del Contraespionaje Antisoviético de la Policía Secreta Cubana, también llamado BRAC, y era muy joven, cultísimo, había sido ex-oficial de academia del Ejército, profesor del Colegio Militar, maestro de idiomas en las escuelas del Estado cubano y había cursado policiología en los Estados Unidos, primero en la Universidad de Northwestern, de Chicago, Illinois, y luego con la Policía Secreta Federal, FBI.

"Esta es la historia: el día 26 de Noviembre de 1958, la Policía Cubana de Contraespionaje, basada en una noticia de un "confidente revolucionario", asaltó una clínica clandestina, en donde había varios fidelocomunistas, curándose de varias heridas de balazos, y algunos de ellos venidos de las Sierras Orientales, en donde habían servido bajo las órdenes de Raúl Castro.

"Entre los terroristas comunistas heridos, había dos individuos que decían llamarse EDUARDO VALDIVIA y RAMIRO SANCHEZ, ambos miembros de la Juventud Comunista Cubana. Después de ser arrestados, fueron llevados a la Prefectura del Contraespionaje

Por otra parte, el presidente de la **Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente,** almirante D. Carlos Pena Botto ha denunciado en la prensa del Brasil, el 23 de marzo de 1959, entre otras cosas lo siguiente: "Los "barbudos" cubanos vendrán a Brasil dentro de pocos días...". **"La Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente,** que reúne a organizaciones anticomunistas de los 22 países de América y de la cual soy presidente hace cuatro años, mucho estimaría consintiesen ellos en responder a las siguientes preguntas: a) Fué, o no Fidel Castro uno de los organizadores del "bogotazo", bárbaro movimiento subversivo comunista irrumpido en la capital de Colombia, el 9 de abril de 1948, durante la IX Conferencia Panamericana y que resultó en millares de muertos y heridos, y en la destrucción de más de la tercera parte de la ciudad? **Pormenores explicativos:** Fidel Castro y Rafael del Pino llegaron a Colombia en avión, el 29 de marzo de 1948. Descendiendo en el aeropuerto de Medellín. Traían cartas de recomendaciones de Rómulo Betancourt. El 3 de abril de 1948 distribuyeron en el Teatro "Colón", durante un espectáculo de gala, al cual asistían el Presidente de la República, Mariano Ospina Pérez y Delegados a la Conferencia, folletos de nítido tenor comunista atacando de preferencia a los Estados Unidos, por lo que fueron expulsados del teatro por la policía. El día 6 de abril, en la pieza Nº 33, que ocuparon en el Hotel "Claridge", fué descubierto o informado por el Jefe de la Delegación de Extranjeros, Dr. Camilo Cortés Zapata, vasto material de propaganda marxista, encontrado en ella.

En la noche del 9 de abril, ambos llegaron al hotel, con fusiles y pistolas, trayendo objetos saqueados, y el día 13, dejaron el hotel con destino ignorado, habiendo olvidado en el cuarto Nº 33, un documento importante que los acreditaba como "Agentes de Primera Clase en el Tercer Frente de la URSS. en América del Sur" (Declaración de Guillermo Hoenigsberg) huésped del Hotel Claridge.

"b) ¿Fué, o no, Fidel Castro amnistiado por el Gobierno Batista después de haber sido condenado a 15 años de prisión por la tentativa de asalto al Fuerte Moncada, el 26 de Julio de 1953?

"c) ¿Tuvo, o no, Fidel Castro relaciones íntimas con elementos comunistas, en el período que transcurrió entre su amnistía, en noviembre de 1954, y al inicio del llamado "Movimiento 26 de Julio", en diciembre de 1956?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: Fidel Castro fué para Nueva York, luego de su libertad, donde entró en contacto con los ex presidentes Prío Socarrás y Grau San Martín. Consiguió entonces levantar una gran suma de dinero, con el auxilio de comunistas y "burgueses progresistas", suma ésta, empleada en la compra de armamentos que fueron contrabandeados para Cuba (Sierra Maestra) y conservados allá, en depósitos.

"En 1956, Fidel se dirigió a México donde se ligó a los comunistas y principalmente con el general Alberto Bayo, veterano de las fuerzas comunistas de la Guerra Civil Española. En México, más armamentos fueron adquiridos y la conspiración fué definitivamente estructurada.

La táctica de guerrillas fué cuidadosamente enseñada a los cubanos partidarios de Fidel, por el General Bayo, en un campo de entrenamiento próximo a Chalco y después de dos meses de intensa labor. 82 guerrilleros desembarcaron en la costa cubana, habiendo partido del puerto mexicano de Tuxpán, a bordo del yate "Gramma".

„"Son bien conocidas las ligazones de Fidel con Juan Arévalo (ex presidente comunista de Guatemala), José Figueres (ex presidente de Costa Rica y líder de la organización izquierdista "Legión del Caribe") y Rómulo Betancourt (presidente actual de Venezuela y también líder de la "Legión").

"d) ¿Son, o no son comunistas algunos de los principales auxiliares de Fidel Castro, entre ellos Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, Raúl Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Armando Hart, Calixto Morales, Joel Domenech, Juan Marinello, Blas Roca, Arnoldo Escalona, Lázaro Peña González, Celia Sánchez, Amparo Chaple y Rita Vilar?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: "Ché" Guevara: vino para Cuba a bordo del "Gramma", con Fidel Castro. Había estado largo tiempo en Guatemala, sirviendo al gobierno comunista de Jacobo Arbenz. Es considerado como marxista convicto. Se casó con una exilada del partido peruano "Apra", de quien después se divorció. Hábil, decidido y corajudo, tuvo actuación destacada durante la revolución y se tornó el número 2 en la jerarquía de las fuerzas rebeldes que sacaron a Batista del poder.

"Comanda actualmente la fortaleza de La Cabaña, transformada en presidio militar.

"Expide actualmente "carnets de identidad" a aquellos que considera a su servicio, carnets que tienen mayor valor que aquellos otorgados por el mismo Fidel (Adolfo Rivero, de la redacción del diario "El País", puede testificar al respecto).

"Raúl Castro: hermano de Fidel Castro, ahora en el Comando de las Fuerzas Armadas, es considerado como fanático comunista y el más peligroso de todos. Raptó ciudadanos americanos en la provincia de Oriente, se portó con bravura durante la revolución, es de audacia sin límites. Se casó con Vilma Espín, formada en el "Tufts College" y considerada como marxista.

"Carlos Rafael Rodríguez: uno de los teóricos del Partido Comunista de Cuba. Adquirió gran prestigio cuando probó a Fidel que en Sierra Maestra había más de un millar de comunistas en el "Movimiento 26 de Julio", algunos de los cuales estaban infiltrados en la Guardia Personal del Jefe de la Revolución.

"Armando Hart: Ministro de Educación, casado con Haydée Santamarina, ambos considerados como pertenecientes al Partido Comunista.

"Celia Sánchez: fué Secretaria de Fidel Castro durante la guerra civil. Ejercía la profesión de enfermera y trabajó por mucho tiempo en Pilón, en los ingenios de azúcar de Julio Lobo. Sus reacciones y actitudes son las de una verdadera comunista. Ejerce, según decíres, gran influencia sobre Fidel.

ciera a la Federación Juvenil Comunista, hace muchos años. No sería difícil que Grobart fuera uno de los consejeros de Raúl Castro, pues según fuentes de las cuales se ha obtenido información que se considera responsable, mientras Raúl Castro fué Comandante en Jefe de las guerrillas armadas del Segundo Frente, que operaban en la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, en Cuba, efectuó viajes a la URSS, usando como medio de transporte submarinos puestos a su disposición por ese país. Se manifiesta que detrás de la Cortina de Hierro, en Bucarest, tuvo una entrevista con un emisario del premier Nikita Kruschev, llamado BORIS M. PONOMAREV, que entonces era funcionario de la sección para las Relaciones Exteriores del P.C.U.S.

El Segundo Frente Oriental estaba literalmente plagado de comunistas fanatizados. Otro grupo controlado por el Comunismo Internacional era la "Columna 9", dirigida por Ernesto "Ché" Guevara. Ambos grupos estaban adoctrinados personalmente por el intelectual comunista cubano, profesor CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ. Para los analfabetos trajeron sistemas visuales de adoctrinamiento, películas y maravillosas revistas, todas en colores, pintando excelsitudes del "paraíso" proletario soviético. Todos los jóvenes eran, en su mayoría, de la Juventud Comunista Cubana.

De acuerdo con los vientos que están soplando en Cuba, al socaire de la influencia soviética, los comunistas se han convertido en propietarios de manufacturas de la caña de azúcar, y, usando rótulos de fachada, controlan la minería y fabulosas propiedades rústicas y urbanas, adquiridas con fondos financieros secretos del Estado moscovita.

Para confirmar mis anteriores denuncias sobre la infiltración y penetración soviética en Cuba, recuerdo que en las selvas inexploradas mejicanas del distrito de Quintana Roo, los comunistas tenían (no sé si los siguen teniendo aún), amplios centros de adiestramiento armados bajo la dirección del ex-teniente coronel del Ejército Republicano Español, ALBERTO BAYO, uno de los emisarios de la URSS en todas las revoluciones del área del Caribe. (6).

En cuanto a las maniobras de submarinos soviéticos en la zona del Caribe, se sabe que hace unos veinte años que están operando en las aguas de Cuba. El lugar preferido para ellos, para cargar sus acumuladores y baterías, ha sido siempre la desolada Bahía de los Cochinos, en la costa suroeste de Cuba, lugar completamente rodeado por arenas movedizas manglares, pantanos selváticos llenos de cocodrilos y de aguas podridas, malolientes por siglos de siglos.

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(6): En el libro "Alas Rojas sobre España", del cual es autor Miguel Sanchis, en la página 35, se observa un par de fotografías que fueron publicadas durante la guerra civil española en el semanario Estampa. En una de ellas se señala a Bayo —también está Rexach— conocido por sus incursiones sobre Toledo y Mallorca. En ese libro se habla mucho sobre las conexiones de los aviadores republicanos con los soviéticos. (Publicaciones Españolas, Madrid, 1959).

especial del gobierno de Mao-Tse-Tung, es VIOLETA CASAL, directora de la Radio Oficial de Cuba.

Asimismo se asegura que en el yate "Gramma", con el cual Fidel Castro intentó invadir Cuba, fracasando, iba como timonel el famoso funcionario de la Policía Secreta Soviética, que se hace llamar HIPOLITO CASTILLO, miembro de la vieja Komintern y del Kominform. Iba en el "Gramma" como delegado especial del embajador soviético en México, con oficinas en Avenida Tacubaya 204, México, D.F. De Castillo hay quién dice que es español, naturalizado soviético, mientras que otros sostienen que es latinoamericano. Otras personas estiman que es ruso y que habla español.

De Raúl Castro —hombre de confianza del Kremlin y de Pekín— se manifiesta que llegó de la URSS el día 7 de Junio de 1953, y que está fichado por la Policía de Cuba, bajo la declaración Nº 4150, IEG 6, Bdor 118, página 181, Dpto. de Investigaciones Anti-Subversivas. Ese día llegó procedente de Guatemala a La Habana, y anteriormente había llegado a Guatemala desde Moscú. A La Habana arribó en el vapor italiano "Andrea Gritti", y al ser arrestado le secuestraron abundante material microfilmado soviético, y un diploma de la Escuela de Terrorismo y Sabotaje, llamada "Anticol", que está situada en la barriada de Melnik, en las afueras de Praga, Checoeslovaquia. En Guatemala fué invitado de honor de VICTOR MANUEL GUTIERREZ, el líder comunista guatemalteco. Allí posiblemente se conoció con ERNESTO GUEVARA DE LA SERNA (a) "Ché Guevara", que tiene larga actuación internacional al servicio del comunismo.

LOS COMUNISTAS SE AFIRMAN EN CUBA.

Cuando se dice que el sovietismo se afirma en Cuba, no hay por qué sostener que se está exagerando. En realidad, la verdad pura es que Cuba —si no se libera a tiempo— será el primer satélite latinoamericano del Kremlin.

Todo lo que hemos dicho hasta ahora es un pálido reflejo de la sovietización cubana. Agregaremos otros detalles, para afianzar la opinión nacional e internacional, que sabe ya a qué atenerse en este problema latinoamericano que afecta directamente a la defensa de todo el mundo occidental.

Sabemos, por ejemplo, que a fines de 1959 regresó a Cuba —estaba en un país situado detrás de la Cortina de Hierro— el ruso-hebreo FABIO GROBART, fundador y orientador del Partido Comunista Cubano por muchos años, y que huyó a la URSS en 1952.

Este individuo tiene unos 12 nombres diferentes. Está relacionado con el Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética y la llamada "JUNTA SUPREMA PARA LA LIBERTAD LATINOAMERICANA" —JUSLA—. Grobart tiene un pasaporte diplomático cubano con el nombre de "JOSE BLANCO", dado por el ministro de Estado y Relaciones Exteriores, RAUL ROA, que pertene-

"Amparo Chaple: ejerce la presidencia de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras y declaró, en tumultuosa asamblea, refiriéndose a los profesores: "Debemos organizarnos en Tribunal Revolucionario, somos nosotros los que debemos juzgarlos".

"e) ¿Está, o no está circulando nuevamente en La Habana el periódico comunista "HOY"?

"f) ¿Fué o no fué asaltada la sede de la Secretaría General de la **Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente**, el día 6 de enero último, habiendo sido apresado el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y el señor Raúl Granja, como así también saqueada la Secretaría y robados todos los archivos?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, el anticomunista Nº 1 de Cuba, fué Ministro de Comunicaciones en el gobierno Batista, en 1952, pero poco tiempo después se retiró del cargo. Inclusive, fundó el Movimiento de Integración Democrática Americana (MIDA), que se afilió en 1955 a la **Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente**.

"En ocasión del IV Congreso Continental Anticomunista, realizado en octubre de 1958, en Guatemala, el Dr. De la Fe fué electo Secretario General de la mencionada Confederación, y pasó a desarrollar fuerte y corajuda campaña contra la infiltración marxista en Cuba.

"Fué apresado por los comunistas, que intentaron lincharlo en el acto de la prisión, lo que no consiguieron dada su popularidad en La Habana. Quisieron llevarlo, entonces, a la sede del Partido Comunista para juzgarlo sumariamente, seguido del clásico tiro en la nuca, pero tampoco lograron realizar esa intención. Lo condujeron para la fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde lo encerraron en la celda Nº 14, juntamente con Raúl Granja, otro líder antimarxista. Allí permanece él, entonces, hace cerca de dos meses y medio, sin haber sido ni siquiera interrogado. Los comunistas lo acusan necia y falsamente, en sus arengas, de haber contratado con un portorriqueño, el asesinato de Fidel Castro por la cantidad de cien mil dólares.

g) ¿Fué, o no atacada y saqueada la sede de la **Confederación Interamericana de Periodistas Anticomunistas**, en la noche del 24 de enero último, habiéndose quebrado el mobiliario y robado el archivo conteniendo 250.000 fichas de comunistas de la América Latina, archivo éste que representaba 25 años de pesquisas?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: El Sr. Salvador Díaz Versón, periodista muy conocido en La Habana y presidente de la Organización mencionada más arriba, director también de la revista mensual "Occidente", de carácter declaradamente anticomunista, tuvo que huir de Cuba ante las amenazas recibidas y se encuentra exilado en los Estados Unidos, en la ciudad de Miami, Florida.

"h) ¿Fueron, o no, prendidos por los comunistas, infiltrados en el Movimiento "26 de Julio", los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar y del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas, que eran órganos del gobierno depuesto?

"I) ¿Es o no verdad que el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos celebró, extensivamente, en Nueva York, la victoria de Fidel Castro?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: A las 20 horas del 10 de febrero último, el Comité de Manhattan del periódico "Worker", órgano del Partido Comunista, con sede en la calle 26-23 Oeste, en Nueva York, convocó a los marxistas a una reunión en el Park Palace, esquina de 5ª Avenida con la calle 100 para escuchar a los siguientes oradores: Joe North, director de "Worker", que entrevistara en Cuba a los líderes revolucionarios Raúl Castro y Juan Marinello; y James Malloy, organizador del Comité del Partido Comunista de Harlem, barrio negro de Nueva York. En los folletos entonces distribuídos, se leían las exhortaciones: "se solidarizan con el Movimiento de Liberación Cubana", "fuera de Cuba el imperialismo yanqui".

"Ya anteriormente el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos había dado su entero apoyo al Movimiento "26 de Julio", por medio de un manifiesto publicado en la revista marxista "Political Affaire", de diciembre de 1958".

Hasta aquí el artículo periodístico del almirante brasileño don Carlos Pena Botto, infatigable luchador anticomunista. No fue refutado por los delegados de Fidel Castro, ni por ningún miembro del gobierno de Cuba.

Por otra parte, deseo agregar algunos datos aclaratorios de otro informe recibido, sobre los últimos sucesos cubanos.

EL CASO "DE LA FE"

Ernesto de la Fe fué apresado el día 5 de enero, en sus oficinas anticomunistas de la calle Consulado 30, donde se hallaba la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente y del Movimiento de Integración Democrática Americana (Anticomunista).

Allí mismo trataron de asesinarlo sus captores, que eran los capitanes Moisés Pérez y Fidel Domenech, el Comandante de Milicias Luis Fajardo Escalona y otros, todos a los órdenes del comunista "Che" Guevara.

El asesinato fue impedido por el soldado rebelde Ayán Ortiz.

Instantes después, ya prisionero De la Fe de los comunistas, quisieron matarlo frente al edificio del Estado Mayor de la Marina de Guerra, lo cual evitó el Comandante Pérez Alberti, de la Marina de Guerra, con refuerzos. Por último lo llevaron a las prisiones de La Cabaña, donde es jefe el propio "Che" Guevara.

Allí Ernesto de la Fe sufrió toda clase de vejaciones por parte de los soldados comunistas del "Che" Guevara, lo que se agravó por la altivez de carácter que siempre demostró. Mientras tanto, soldados comunistas asaltaron los archivos de la Confederación y se los llevaron a sus oficinas centrales ubicadas en Prado 206 (altos) Habana. En

frecuentemente viaja entre Méjico y La Habana es un tal VICTOR TRAPOTE, que se hace pasar por escultor y pintor, y que en realidad es un comunista español que actuó en la guerra civil española de 1936-1939. Actualmente Trapote está naturalizado soviético. Perteneció al Comité "Iberia", en Praga, Checoeslovaquia, y trabajó un tiempo a las órdenes de André Marty, en España. Para viajar tiene un pasaporte diplomático falsificado mexicano, y otro pasaporte falsificado cubano, con rango de "Agregado Cultural". Inspecciona las actividades comunistas del área de Centro América y del Caribe.

Por otras informaciones confidenciales —enero de este año— supimos que agentes del gobierno de Cuba —que hablan francés— estuvieron en la isla Martinica, fomentando agitaciones contra Francia. Entre ellos viajaron dos comunistas haitianos, naturalizados cubanos, que residen habitualmente en el poblado de Manzanillo, en la provincia de Oriente, Cuba. Este pueblo de Manzanillo es tradicionalmente en donde hay más comunistas y allí "todo el mundo es rojo", hasta el alcalde, y es el único verdadero **soviet** que ha existido en Cuba, por su propia voluntad, desde 1926. Es allí donde nació el ex-zapatero y secretario general del Partido Comunista Cubano, FRANCISCO CALDERIO, más conocido por "BLAS ROCA". En La Habana, por esa fecha, se fomentaba la creación de "Comités Pro-Liberación" de todas las colonias francesas, inglesas y holandesas en América.

El movimiento de los agentes soviéticos, desde Cuba, es extraordinario. Todos conectados con el gobierno de Fidel Castro y el famoso "DIR" —Departamento de Investigaciones Revolucionarias—. A principios de este año, por ejemplo, salió de La Habana hacia La Paz —Bolivia— un agente secreto del DIR para entrevistarse con elementos comunistas de la COB —Central Obrera Boliviana— y, muy posiblemente, con Juan Lechin, con el objeto de tratar que los bolivianos dejen pasar por su territorio a los rebeldes paraguayos y, al mismo tiempo, que les dejen usar el territorio boliviano para preparar —bajo la dirección comunista— milicianos armados para usarlos posteriormente, cuando sea derrocado el gobierno de Stroessner.

Unos meses antes, un dirigente juvenil comunista, graduado en el Instituto "LENIN", de Moscú, llamado LEONEL SOTO Y PRIETO, miembro del "DIR", celebró una entrevista con MIHAIL SAMOILOV, primer secretario de la embajada de la URSS en Montevideo —Uruguay— y trataron acerca de la rebelión en el Paraguay y su posible financiación. A Samoilov se le atribuye ser uno de los principales directores soviéticos en América del Sur. Por su parte, Soto y Prieto es el que está organizando el Congreso de Juventudes Latinoamericanas, a realizarse en La Habana, en Julio próximo, bajo patrocinio internacional comunista.

Todas estas conexiones se han logrado en la zona del Caribe, y especialmente en Cuba, poco antes del triunfo de Fidel Castro sobre Batista y reforzadas notablemente después del mismo.

Una de las mujeres que obra como enlace entre los comunistas internacionales, y que no hace mucho viajó a Pekín como invitada

Interior de Pekín, y actúan, en su mayoría, en la antigua fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde comanda el "Ché" Guevara.

Uno de los funcionarios más peligrosos de esa Policía Secreta China —que viaja por toda la América Latina— es un tal CHAN-SHAO-JAN, que tiene la misión de organizar células rojas chinas en todo el continente. Otro, que habla muy bien español, es el llamado WANG-TE-CHU. Como agitadores juveniles, viajan YAN-HUAN-MI, que es dirigente de la Juventud Comunista de Pekín, y uno de los directivos de los programas de onda corta para América Latina, en español; así como otros cuyos nombres nos reservamos.

En La Habana, uno de los periódicos que tienen los chinos comunistas, se llama "KUAN-WA-PO", y Raúl Castro visita frecuentemente el local donde tiene sus oficinas el editor, que es un chino comunista que recientemente llegó a Cuba. Allí Raúl Castro bebe té y mantiene conferencias con los chinos rojos. Frecuenta mucho la amistad de un titulado "corresponsal extranjero", llamado KUNG-MAG, que tiene en ese periódico sus oficinas.

A propósito de todo esto conviene recordar que, en abril de 1959, estuvo en La Habana un delegado del ministro de Información y Propaganda de China Popular, llamado YAO-CHEN. Visitó a Raúl Castro en su residencia de Columbia, en las afueras de La Habana. Recibió un tanque de oro, como presente para Mao-Tse-Tung, de manos del propio Raúl Castro.

En su vinculación con los chinos comunistas, se sabe que Raúl Castro ha auspiciado la creación de una Sociedad Cultural China, en La Habana, llamada "Alianza Democrática de Nueva China". (Sobre este asunto se dice en Cuba que en Noviembre de 1957, se celebró en Pekín una conferencia a la cual asistió una delegación secreta remitida por Raúl Castro, que prometió libertad de acción para los chinos rojos, si ellos ayudaban financieramente al derrocamiento de Batista).

Ligado a estos chinos, se halla el director del INRA, profesor "capitán" ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ.

Este comunista que es Director del Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria —INRA—, en Julio de 1951 asistió al Tercer Festival Mundial de la Juventud para la Paz, que se celebró en Berlín Oriental. También en 1957 concurrió, como delegado especial del Partido Comunista (se denomina Partido Socialista Popular, en Cuba) al Sexto Festival Mundial de la Juventud, de Moscú.

NUÑEZ JIMENEZ en 1950 estuvo dos meses en las selváticas Sierras Maestras, conjuntamente con unos soviéticos que fueron a Cuba en calidad de "ingenieros" y "científicos", —supuestamente a realizar un estudio de la flora y de la fauna tropicales— para efectuar un estudio topográfico adecuado, para usar la zona en una guerra civil. El profesor NUÑEZ JIMENEZ es ingeniero agrónomo, y maestro de geografía, en las escuelas del Estado cubano.

Volviendo al caso de los elementos soviéticos que han penetrado en Cuba para "aconsejar" —léase dirigir— la revolución cubana, se sabe que uno de los funcionarios de la policía secreta soviética que

seguida la maquinaria chekista de propaganda contra De la Fe, se puso en movimiento. El propio "Ché" Guevara lo acusó de tener armas en sus oficinas, de poseer un archivo del BRAC (Buró de Represión de las Actividades Comunistas, durante el gobierno de Batista); de poseer un plan para dar muerte a Fidel Castro; de estar en complicidad con gobiernos extranjeros y miles de falsedades más. Todo esto era mentira, pero no obstante el régimen insistía en ellas.

Después de estar más de tres meses en la prisión, sin que se le formara causa criminal alguna, ni se le tomara declaración, ni se le pusiera a disposición de ningún Tribunal, se anunció a todas voces la celebración de su juicio. Una hora antes de su juicio fue que su abogado defensor, el doctor Humberto Díaz Arguelles, pudo ver el sumario. No había ninguna acusación concreta; todo había sido propaganda radial y de prensa sin ningún fundamento. No habían hallado los comunistas ninguna prueba en su contra, a pesar de que la noche antes el propio comandante "Che" Guevara comisionó al director del periódico "HOY", Aníbal Escalante, para que hiciera lo posible por fabricar una prueba falsa contra Ernesto de la Fe. Todo el mundo sabía en el presidio de La Cabaña, que el "caso" De la Fe era "un caso personal del "Che", como decían a cuantos fueron a interesarse por él.

Cuando llegó la hora del juicio, hubo que suspenderlo por falta de pruebas y, porque a pesar de eso "a Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", según dijeron los miembros del Tribunal. Se dijo entonces que la causa iba a pasar a los tribunales civiles. Así se hizo con otras que tuvieron la suerte de "arreglar económicamente" con sus captores y acusadores. Pero, días después, sorpresivamente, se anunció que iba a ser juzgado, **por la causa de haber conspirado** "para dar el golpe del 10 de marzo de 1952". Se le avisó al abogado defensor una hora antes, sin darle tiempo de conocer el sumario, ni de que se le acusara. Durante el juicio quedó demostrado fehacientemente y hasta agotarse las pruebas que Ernesto de la Fe nada tuvo que ver con la conspiración para el golpe de Estado del 10 de marzo de 1952. Así lo declararon los doctores Humberto Medrano, Ulises Carbó, subdirectores del periódico "Prensa Libre"; Dr. Miguel Angel Quevedo, director de la revista "Bohemia"; los periodistas del Gobierno Revolucionario, Mario Kuchilán y José Pardo Llada. Ninguno de los acusadores en el juicio le mencionó a él como conspirador. El propio ex presidente Carlos Prío Socarrás, quien fuera derribado aquel día, no lo acusó en sus declaraciones. Su abogado defensor propuso a su favor 25 testigos. Sólo le aceptaron 5. La impresión que había en el público era de que saldría absuelto por falta de pruebas, pero como a "Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", porque así lo quería el "Che" Guevara, lo sentenció el Tribunal a 15 años de prisión, muchos más que a muchos de los que se comprobó que habían conspirado. En seguida que el Tribunal leyó la sentencia, sus miembros abandonaron el salón de la jurisdicción de Guerra, donde se celebró el proceso.

A Ernesto de la Fe se lo condenó por haber colaborado con el régimen revolucionario unos meses, como ministro de Prensa. ¿Por qué no se hizo lo mismo con el Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleó, presidente de la República y que formó parte de esa primera etapa del gobierno de Batista? Se dice que De la Fe fue condenado por haber sido Ministro. ¿Por qué, entonces, se pasean libremente por las calles de La Habana, los ex ministros Raúl Lorenzo, de Comercio; Miguel Suárez Fernández, sin cartera; Armando Coro, de Salubridad y otros? Todos ellos fueron ministros de Batista, mucho después que lo fuera Ernesto de la Fe.

Ernesto de la Fe fue ministro de Información, de 1952 a 1954. Fue cesanteado cuando se opuso **públicamente** a las elecciones del primero de noviembre de 1954. Después de eso enjuició a Batista por sus errores. El 6 de enero de 1956 denunció (cosa que nadie hacía entonces) a Batista de estar preparando la muerte del Dr. Pelayo Cuervo Navarro, Carlos Prío Socarrás, Rafael García Bárcenas y él. Publicó en "Bohemia" el artículo "La Vaina Rota", destinado a enfrentar al Ejército contra Batista. Su casa fue asaltada y destrozada dos veces; se lo llevó detenido, una vez al SIM (Servicio de Inteligencia Militar) y otras a la Jefatura de Policía Nacional. Retó a duelo al Jefe de la Policía, general Hernando Hernández. Fue atacado implacablemente por la prensa de Batista. Cuando se produjo su detención, el Ministro de Recuperación de Bienes Malversados, creado por el gobierno de Fidel Castro, comprobó que De la Fe era insolvente. No tenía cuenta en el banco, no poseía casas ni acciones de sociedades, etc. Sólo fueron halladas en sus oficinas, boletas de empeño pues vivía últimamente de empeñar sus pertenencias personales. Así vivía este luchador antirojo!

LOS JEFES COMUNISTAS QUE DOMINAN A FIDEL CASTRO

No hay ninguna duda de que el actual gobierno de Cuba está controlado por los comunistas.

Estas no son invenciones de nadie sino que se puede probar con documentos.

Todo el plan de acción gubernamental de Cuba ha sido redactado como **'Tesis del Partido Socialista Popular"** —el Partido Comunista Cubano— y publicado en los números 1-2 de la revista "NUEVA ERA". (revista teórico-política editada por el Comité Central del Partido Comunista de la Argentina), correspondiente a Enero-Febrero de 1959. aparecida en Buenos Aires. A ella tiene que remitirse quien quiera tener una clara y objetiva vista panorámica de lo que actualmente sucede en Cuba. **Milicias armadas, reforma agraria bajo el signo de la República Popular China** (técnicamente la dirige el agente chino-soviético LI-MI), **que ahora comenzará a publicar EN ESPAÑOL el primer diario antiimperialista de la América Latina; nacionalización de tierras e industrias; socialización de la producción;** etc., son obras llevadas observadora, que estuvo presente cuando el congreso de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba, hace casi un año.

Ya por aquella época, por correspondencia estrictamente confidencial, sabíamos que Kocherguin había llamado severamente la atención de Raúl Castro sobre la molestia que estaba ocasionando a la dirección moscovita del Comunismo Internacional, el hecho de saberse que la revolución cubana estaba tomando medidas subordinadas al maoísmo chino. Kocherguin insistió en que el liderazgo debía ser soviético, dejándole a los chinos rojos solamente la dirección del plan de la Reforma Agraria. También exigió a Raúl Castro la aceleración de los programas de sovietización de Cuba y la entrega al argentino —cubano— soviético "Ché" Guevara, el Banco Nacional para que, a través del mismo, se lograra la nacionalización de todos los bancos extranjeros operantes en Cuba.

De acuerdo con la misma fuente informativa —y estos son asuntos que recién ahora se debatén en el campo de la política mundial— teníamos conocimiento que Kocherguin había exigido a Raúl Castro la construcción de dos bases operativas de abastecimientos para submarinos soviéticos. Una de ellas situada en las cercanías de la Bahía de Nipe, y la otra al suroeste de La Habana, en la Bahía de los Cochinos. Ya éste último lugar se comenzó a trabajar hace meses y la zona está rodeada de alambradas electrizadas y guardada por una sección selecta de subametralladoristas rojos.

Mientras todo esto suceda con asombrosa rapidez, un conjunto de filocomunistas cubanos, entre ellos el franco-cubano FAURE CHAUMONT, visitaba la República Popular China, comprometiéndose a aceptar unos 4.000 ex-enrolados del Ejército Popular Chino —veteranos de la guerra de Corea— los que irían a Cuba, disfrazados de trabajadores agrícolas, para cooperar con la reforma agraria. Esos chinos llegarían en partidas de 100. En realidad de verdad, nada tenían que hacer con la reforma agraria, sino que serían facilitados por Mao-Tse-Tung para reforzar el ejército rebelde de los Castro.

También por la misma fecha se nos decía que la URSS tenía el propósito de enviar a Cuba unos 38.000 rifles, manufacturados en Skoda, siendo muy modernos, experimentados después de Corea, marca "SHE", semiautomáticos, con destino al equipamiento de las milicias rojas cubanas.

LOS SOVIETICOS EN CUBA

En febrero de 1960 tuvimos noticias confidenciales que se esperaban en Cuba a algunos altos funcionarios de la Policía Secreta Soviética, entre ellos a WLADIMIR P. BURDIN; NICOLAS S. ZAKHAROV y VASSILY F. GRUBYAKOV. Uno de estos individuos fué de la escolta personal de Nikita KRUSCHEV.

Por otro lado, los funcionarios de la Policía Secreta China, de los cuales existen muchos en Cuba, son enviados por el ministro del

que quiere a la Nación, sino el nacionalismo que desemboca en el internacionalismo y procura integrarse en la órbita soviética. Entre el nacionalismo de José Martí y el nacionalismo de Fidel Castro hay tanta distancia como la praxis filosófica que informa a uno y otro, en su enfoque de la solución de los problemas cubanos. Sería igual que confudir en un mismo tono ideológico al nacionalismo de José de San Martín, con el predicado por Rodolfo Ghioldi; o el nacionalismo de Tiradentes y el sostenido por Luis Carlos Prestes; o el nacionalismo de León Tolstoy y el manoseado por Nicolás Lenin.

¿QUIENES SE APROVECHARON DE LA REVOLUCION CUBANA?

La revolución cubana se inició como una auténtico movimiento contra el régimen de Fulgencio Batista, totalmente desprestigiado por sus crímenes, sus negociados, su nepotismo y su demagogia.

Pero lo que iba a ser una revolución cubana democrática, auténticamente popular, fué copada en el camino por los comunistas, y allí en adelante todo marchó según la música que entonara el Kremlin a través de sus violinistas políticos.

La segunda parte de la revolución cubana, cuando los comunistas desde algunos rincones de la Sierra Maestra comienzan a tomar cartas en la conducción del movimiento antibatistiano, ya sea por medio de Raúl Castro o del "Ché" Guevara —son los que manejan a Fidel Castro—, esa parte de la revolución, repito, comprende esquemáticamente un estado de subversión para la zona del Caribe, que fué trazado dentro de los pasos geopolíticos de la Unión Soviética por el general del Ejército Rojo, G.I. POKROVSKY (de la Sección Planificación del Estado Mayor), obedeciendo órdenes del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El plan de Pokrovsky establece que los Estados Unidos de N.A. tendrán que soportar el peso de una Cuba soviétizada, con el fin de no perder el apoyo internacional de gran parte de la América Latina y de los países subdesarrollados del bloque neutralista afro-asiático, pues en caso de atacar directamente a Cuba, los EE. UU. podrían desatar una Tercera Guerra Mundial, con factores psicológicos a favor de la cacareada y fementida política de "coexistencia pacífica" que tanto pregona la URSS.

Los soviéticos —de acuerdo con informaciones de origen responsable— apelaron —una vez establecido Fidel Castro en el gobierno de Cuba— a uno de sus mejores agentes: VADIM KOCHERGUIN, quién se entrevistó con Raúl Castro —ministro de Defensa—, para negociar con éste la construcción de bases de proyectiles teleguiados atómicos, en la región central de Cuba, en el MISMO MERIDIANO DE LAS INSTALACIONES NORTEAMERICANAS del Cabo Cañaveral, de la Florida. Kocherguin fué enviado en calidad de Delegado personal del ministro soviético del Interior y bajo cuyo mando está la policía secreta política, a la cual pertenece Kocherguin. Este agente soviético llegó a La Habana, viajando con pasaporte diplomático soviético y haciéndose pasar por directivo de una comisión obrera a cabo por el gobierno de Fidel Castro mientras sopla en las velas de su barcaza revolucionaria el viento soviético. No hay vueltas que darle a este asunto: **el comunismo internacional ha logrado sentar su plaza en Cuba y si el movimiento de pinza se cierra pronto, con la conquista de la Argentina, entonces el proceso de la defensa hemisférica está en ventaja para la URSS y en contra de la democracia occidental. Corremos el riesgo de ser neutralizados por el Comunismo. Eso es peor que combatir y ser derrotados.**

¿Quiénes son los comunistas y filocomunistas que rodean a Fidel Castro, explotando su egolatría y su paranoia, haciéndole creer que puede ser un nuevo San Martín o Bolívar?

RAUL CASTRO, hermano del dictador, que ejerce el cargo de Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas.

ERNESTO CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA, Jefe de la Fortaleza de La Cabaña.

UNIVERSO SANCHEZ, ex ayuda de Fidel Castro en la Sierra Maestra, que actualmente es presidente del Plan de Viviendas.

CARLOS MAS MARTIN, quien tiene un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

VICENTINA ANTUÑA, que es Directora de la Dirección de Cultura.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, Director del Instituto de Reforma Agraria.

PEDRO MIRET, ministro de Agricultura.

RAUL ROA, compañero de ruta, es ministro de Estado.

HAYDEE SANTAMARIA, compañera de ruta, es la esposa del ministro de Educación, el izquierdista ARMANDO HART.

Comandante DEMETRIO MONTSENY, que es el Jefe Militar de Las Villas.

Comandante MANUEL PIÑEIRO, que era jefe militar de Oriente y ha sido destacado al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Comandante WILIAM GALVEZ, que fuera Gobernador de la provincia de Matanzas y fue destacado también al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

En La Cabaña dirigen toda la persecución a los que se oponen al gobierno, los comunistas FIDEL DOMENECH, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Director actual del periódico "HOY"), ARNALDO ESCALONA (abogado); SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO y otros.

FIDEL DOMENECH es el contacto comunista con el jefe de la Marina de Guerra, comandante JUAN CASTIÑEIRAS.

El Ministro de Comunicaciones, Ingeniero ENRIQUE OSTULKL, es filocomunista, al igual que el Ministro de Salubridad, doctor RUIZ DE ZARATE.

Los directores de los tres periódicos voceros oficiales, son filocomunistas: CARLOS FRANQUI, de "Revolución"; LUIS MARTINEZ PAULA, de "Diario Libre" y EDUARDO HECTOR ALONSO, de "Diario Nacional", todos de La Habana.

Hay un cuerpo de guardiamarinas, denominado "FIEL A CUBA", que usan boina morada, entrenados por profesores comunistas.

Se están formando PATRULLAS JUVENILES, niños en edad escolar, que son adiestrados en la disciplina militar, en la Avenida del Puerto, por Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra y de la Policía, según calco del sistema de "pioneros" soviéticos.

Existe una Comisión de Revisión de Textos de Historia de Cuba, para cambiar la mentalidad del pueblo cubano, con respecto a los norteamericanos, que preside el Dr. ELIAS ENTRALGO, acusado de comunista.

El antiguo compañero de Fidel Castro en la Universidad de La Habana y conocido comunista, ALFREDO GUEVARA, es el presidente del Patronato del Teatro y Cine.

La esposa de Raúl Castro, VILMA ESPIN, comunista también militante, está organizando, con la comunista doctora CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, el Frente Femenino de Mujeres Revolucionarias.

La Dra. CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, a su vez, es jefe de Despacho del Ministerio de **Defensa Nacional.**

Tres comunistas fueron designados para Abogados de Oficio de La Habana: ARNALDO ESCALONA, SALVADOR GUILLÉN y JOSE MIGUEL PEREZ LAMY.

El presidente del Retiro Azucarero es el viejo comunista MARCELINO FERNANDEZ, atacado a tiros, recientemente en Haití, junto con el embajador de Cuba en aquel país.

Los comunistas más influyentes en Cuba, actualmente, son: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, director del periódico "HOY". Estuvo en la Sierra Maestra junto a Fidel Castro. Fué Ministro sin cartera del gobierno de Batista, en 1940.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ (el de mayor influencia cerca del dictador cubano). Fué su ayudante en la Sierra Maestra. Actualmente ocupa distintas posiciones en el Gobierno. Es autor de una Geografía de Cuba, netamente comunista.

LUIS MAS MARTI. Peleó en Sierra Maestra, al lado de Fidel Castro. Alcanzó el grado de capitán. Es redactor del periódico "HOY" Ocupa un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

Muchos que figuran en las determinaciones del Partido Comunista, pero que ya pasaron de época y tienen relativa influencia, son: JUAN MARINELLO, BLAS ROCA, LAZARO PEÑA.

CUBA MARCHA HACIA EL COMUNISMO.

Los soviéticos tienen un extraordinario interés en que los comunistas controlen el gobierno de Cuba. Este paso puede ser el primero de una larga marcha por el Caribe y América Central, que podría desplazarse —vía Venezuela— hacia la América del Sur.

Después del triunfo de Fidel Castro, el líder comunista Lázaro Peña, que durante cuatro años había permanecido exilado, regresó. Lázaro Peña que durante muchos años fué Secretario General de la Federación de Trabajadores de Cuba y secretario de la Federación Sindical Mundial, venía de Praga (Checoeslovaquia).

Lázaro Peña procedió de inmediato a reestructurar la CTC. bajo los programas comunistas.

Peña ha establecido relaciones directas con la Federación Sindical de China Popular, así como con la Federación Juvenil de China y la Federación de Mujeres Chinas. Como ya dije más arriba, la China Popular publicará, en español, un diario para toda América Latina, para popularizar los planes y doctrinas de "revolución agraria y antiimperialista".

Es innegable que David Salvador, líder comunista de la Confederación de Trabajadores Cubanos —ahora comunista— será el árbitro de la situación política, en los próximos meses. Cuando Fidel Castro hizo la parodia de renunciar y retirarse del poder, Salvador paralizó en horas, a los trabajadores de Cuba y mediante la adhesión incondicional a Fidel Castro logró desalojar del poder al presidente Manuel Urrutia. Llegó a hacerle reemplazar por el doctor Dórticos, que puede ser un títere bajo la presión de Fidel Castro.

La verdad es que Cuba marcha a pasos de gigante hacia el comunismo. ¿Podrá el espíritu democrático de su pueblo, sobreponerse y aplastar al gran enemigo que se alza contra su soberanía? Eso es lo que todos esperamos, para bien de Cuba, de América y del mundo libre.

SEGUNDA PARTE

Los que realmente gobiernan a Cuba no son cubanos. Los que se dicen cubanos son amanuenses de los agentes soviéticos que actúan en la isla. Y esos cubanos, que todos los días hablan de libertad y democracia, son los mismos que han asesinado la libertad y han cometido el crimen de leso democraticidio, a las órdenes de los personeros del Comunismo Internacional.

Para desentrañar el misterio de cómo el Comunismo Soviético se ha adueñado de Cuba, habría, previamente, que conocer qué clase de organismos secretos del Comunismo Internacional laboran en Latinoamérica por someter sus pueblos al totalitarismo rojo. Un cuadruple eje: Moscú — Pekín — Belgrado — París, trabajan urgentemente la soviétización de nuestro hemisferio. He dicho sovietización y no comunización. Sovietización entraña rendirse incondicionalmente a los objetivos y fines de la política exterior del Kremlin; comunización comprende la segunda etapa de un proceso económico y político que ya en Cuba se va esbozando con la tan mentada reforma agraria, la nacionalización de industrias, comercio, bancas, enseñanzas, etc., nacionalización que nada tiene que ver con el cubanismo martiano sino que es hechura **maoista** preñada de lemas y consignas ideológicas —doctrinarias que tienen por lugar de origen Pekín, por vehículo de transmisión al Partido Comunista Chino y por jefe a Mao-Tse-Tung. Es la nueva versión marxista del nacionalismo. No es el nacionalismo

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Quinn Tamm

DATE: September 2, 1960

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Book Entitled "[illegible]"
by HERMAN [illegible]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Book Reviews

Attached is I. I. L Draft #1011, entitled "Valuable Book Authenticated."

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

95-68157

FLM:JWW
(6)

1 - Mr. C. E. Moore, Jr., Room 4242 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. J. E. McHale, Jr., Room 7630A (sent direct)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

95-68157

4 SEP 7 1960

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
140 SEP 8 1960

1 Recent 9-6-60 YTS

53 SEP 12 1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 95-68157

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

I. I. Draft #1011

September 2, 1960

VALUABLE BOOK AUTHENTICATED

The Department of English, History and Government, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., submitted a copy of the first edition of a book entitled "Omoo," published in 1847 by HERMAN MELVILLE, the author of "Moby Dick," dealing with the habits and customs of the natives of the island of Tahiti in the South Seas when visited by whaling vessels in the early part of the 19th Century. The Naval Academy authorities stated the book was of immense historical interest and requested an examination of the indented writing on the second flyleaf, the first having been removed, and the handwritten marginal notations presumably written by an anonymous young Naval officer who took issue with various passages in the book, challenging the accuracy and veracity of the author.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory of the indented writing helped establish ownership of the book, and the handwritten marginal notations by the anonymous Naval officer were established as the writing of SAM MARCY, a member of the first Naval Academy faculty and a son of WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War from 1347 to 1849.

This is another illustration of the aid furnished other Government agencies in authenticating books and other documents of historical interest.

ENCLOSURE

62-46155-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Book Reviews

For the past year and a half there has been a conflict in views between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). At first this conflict was an ideological one; however, proceedings and discussions which took place at the 3rd Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of the Communist Parties which immediately followed brought this conflict out into the open and disclosed that it was more deep-seated than at first believed.

We have reviewed a book entitled "Long Live Leninism," published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1960. The book is made up of two editorials published in Communist China and a report delivered at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP in Peking on 4-22-60. The editorials and report were in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. This book discusses the policy of peaceful coexistence as based on the teachings of Lenin and Marx. It supports the revolutionary wars which are said to be necessary according to Lenin and takes the position that capitalism will never be defeated in the final analysis until overthrown by violence. Considerable emphasis is placed on the position that civil wars in oppressed nations are necessary in the final phase of accomplishing communism.

The capitalistic-imperialistic system is defined as the source and cause of modern war because it refuses to permit so-called oppressed nations to progress to a better system of life under communism.

It is emphasized throughout the book that the Chinese CP has followed the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism although the book gives credit to the Soviet Union as being the leader of all communist countries. Russia is never directly attacked in the book although inferences are made about deviations from Lenin which apparently refer to Russia.

100-3-81

JWL:bgc
(5)

62-468554

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 21 1960

SEP 21 1960

53 SEP 26 1960

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

INT. SEC.

100-3-81-9194

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-81

A review is made of the economical and military accomplishments of the communist countries emphasizing that many countries have been brought into the communist camp by overthrowing the imperialist-capitalists. It is held that the conditions incurred by the capitalist system create a situation where revolution in colonial and semicolonial countries is inevitable.

The book defines well the position of the Chinese in basing their policy on the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It takes the position that coexistence is being misinterpreted when the masses are led to believe that capitalist and communist systems can exist together, for as long as there is counter-revolutionary violence by the capitalists there is bound to be revolutionary violence to oppose it.

ACTION:

A copy of the book "Long Live Leninism" has been disseminated to the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency as it appears to contain information of interest to them.

JWL RWC

9/17

pwf

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 12, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman
Book Review
Central Research Matters

Tolson
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Publication — Book Reviews

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 2, 1960, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Malone in which captioned book was referred to Central Research Section for review. The book is subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain." His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, was convinced this account would assist in making known "the diabolical nature and methods of athiestic Communism." Therefore, he states in the foreward, he "made possible the publication" since the author "could not afford the expense." The book was published this year by The Daughters of St. Paul, Boston, Massachusetts.

It contains no reference to the FBI or the Director.

Author — Lajos — Summary

According to Bureau files, Dr. Kalman was born in Rumania, April 4, 1904, lived in Budapest, Hungary, from 1940 to 1956, came to the United States as a refugee, and was sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. (105-57238-1, 2).

When INS interviewed Kalman at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in 1957, Kalman said he was graduated in law and was a member of the Hungarian Bar Association, had been drafted into the Hungarian Army in 1942 but deserted, was apprehended in 1945 and again deserted. (105-57238-9). He denied membership

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-57238

CMF:blf
(10)

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Edwards
1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. D. F. X. Callahan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - C. M. Ford

EX-105

62-46855-99

REC-52

SEP 21 1960

62-46855

Books placed in Bureau Library. 11-4-60. CMF

EX-105 SEP 23 1960

CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION

CORRESPONDENCE

in any political party in Hungary and said he had held membership in only the "Small Farmers Union" (no reference in Bureau files) and in the "Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society."

In the book , the author describes himself as coming to Hungary in 1927 from Eastern Transylvania, where the hope for the future is to form, together with the Hungarians and Rumanians, a separate state: Transylvania (pp. 176-179). He obliquely forecasts his own future as follows:

> "From the day when the country finally rids itself of the shackles of diabolical Communism, the Hungarian lawyers will have to assume an almost superhuman task to help to bring about a national renaissance" (p. 174).

Escape to the West

In the introduction, Dr. Kalman states that although only a few hundred supported the Soviet troops in the October-November, 1956, Revolution in Hungary, the communist party had the upper hand. Soon, "...I was informed that after this 'victory' of the Communists, the Secret Police put my name on the list of the peoples to be liquidated. I had no other choice: leaving behind everything I had, my family and my former life, I escaped to the West" (p. 15).

"After waiting for more than three years," he concluded it was his "duty to throw some light on the legal system in Hungary during the Communist regime." It is noted in Bureau files that Dr. Kalman's sole possession, when he entered the United States was a manuscript (70-26311-2).

Anarchy in the Exercise of Justice

The book is replete with specific examples of how the communists destroyed the progress the Hungarians had made to gain a sound legal system. By gradually degrading and eliminating the trained lawyer(pp. 36, 106) or by "re-educating" him ideologically (p. 42), the communists placed party interest above material

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman

justice:

"The Communist party knew only one code of ethics: blind obedience to its interests and program and toward its changing tactics, including the aims of the planned economy. If anybody violated it, or his action was declared a violation by the court, his suit became a political process" (p. 60).

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

62-116155-100

REC-52

105

September 7, 1960

Dr. Lajos Kalman
762 Elton Avenue
Bronx 51, New York

Dear Dr. Kalman:

Inspector H. L. Edwards has delivered to me the inscribed copy of your book, "The Lawyer in Communism." I regret very much that my schedule was such that I could not receive the book from you personally, but you may be sure that I deeply appreciate this generous gift. I am looking forward to reading it with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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COMM-FBI

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NOTE: Re Edwards to Malone memorandum dated 9-2-60, and entitled "Presentation of Book "The Lawyer in Communism" To Director By Author, Dr. Lajos Kalman."

BDA:mas 100

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 9/2/60

FROM : Mr. Edwards

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF BOOK "THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM" TO DIRECTOR BY AUTHOR, DR. LAJOS KALMAN

BOOK REVIEWS

On 9/1/60 while at the American Bar Association (ABA) convention headquarters in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, I was approached by Mr. Henry Erdesz of 762 Elton Avenue, Bronx 51, New York. He presented me with the attached book, "The Lawyer in Communism" subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain" which was autographed in blank as follows: "with respects, Washington, September, 1960, Dr. Lajos Kalman." Erdesz stated that the author would like to present this book to Mr. Hoover. He said the author is a Hungarian refugee who does not speak English and consequently, Erdesz, an engineer by profession, accompanied the author to the ABA convention to assist him in interpretation during the couple days he had his book on display. It was noted several copies of the book were lying on display on one of the tables outside the convention registration room. Erdesz stated he and the author had just arrived in Washington the afternoon of Wednesday, 8/31/60, intended to return to New York on the late afternoon of 9/1/60, and Erdesz frankly admitted that the idea of trying to arrange for a personal presentation of this book to the Director was a spur of the moment thing.

Bureau files reflect Erdesz came to the attention of the New York Office in June, 1958, by reason of information from the New York Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicating he had applied to return to Hungary from which he had immigrated to the United States to escape the communists. His expressed motive in wanting to return to Hungary was because he could not get a satisfactory job and was losing his self-confidence. Later information indicated Erdesz requested the application withdrawn in November, 1958, claiming his wife, children and himself are happy here and want to remain in this country.

Concerning the author, Bureau files reflect information from New York in October, 1957, based on an INS report showing the author claimed to be a graduate in law, member of the Hungarian Bar Association and an anti-communist. Bureau conducted no investigation.

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
HLE:meh
(6) Enclosure

EX-105 REC-52 62-46755-100

SEP 21 1960

memo: Sullivan to Belmont, 9/22/60 CMF: blf

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-57232

The book has a foreword by Cardinal Cushing indicating he made possible the publication of it primarily because he felt it would help to make known to all classes the diabolical nature and methods of atheistic communism. A loose mimeographed preface was inserted in the book by newly-elected ABA President, Whitney North Seymour, referring to the tragedy of Hungary; indicating the book deals with the portion of the sad tale of Hungary which involves lawyers; refers to the same situation occurring in Cuba and expresses the hope that the "bench and bar of Hungary will be restored under freedom to their former place of honor from which the communists toppled them."

Sincere as the author and his companion, Mr. Erdesz, might be it appeared that the idea of getting a personal audience with the Director to present this book might have been motivated by a commercial angle. I told Mr. Erdesz that I was sure the Director would deeply appreciate the author's thoughtfulness but I felt confident the extremely short notice and the Director's tight schedule would make it unlikely that he could arrange a definite appointment before they were scheduled to leave town. Mr. Erdesz said he thoroughly understood and would appreciate my seeing that the Director received the book with the author's compliments. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That a letter acknowledging receipt of this book be prepared by the Crime Records Division and sent to the author, whose mailing address is the same as that of Mr. Erdesz mentioned herein.

2. That the book be referred for review to the Central Research Section.

9/6,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "I WAS A SPY" BY MARION MILLER,
FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT
Book Reviews

On 9-16-60, the Director received from Marion Miller a copy of her book "I Was A Spy" which was published this month by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Mrs. Miller inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover, Without you this book could never have been. Your personification of integrity and deep personal dedication to our country's security serves constantly as an inspiration to our fellow citizens. God Bless and protect you that you may continue your vital services for America. Gratefully, Marion Miller." b7D

You will recall that [redacted]

[redacted]

In May, 1960, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a Photostat of the manuscript of captioned book which was reviewed at the Bureau and minor changes were suggested. Los Angeles Office subsequently forwarded a copy of the galley proofs. This material was reviewed at the Bureau and found to contain the corrections and changes previously suggested.

The book deals principally with Mrs. Miller's activities in the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and her association with communists from 1950 to October, 1955, when she publicly testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington. The Bureau is portrayed in a minor role throughout the book and an overall good picture is created of the FBI. Included in her acknowledgments, Mrs. Miller paid sincere thanks to the men of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for their inspiration. The back dust cover points out that Mrs. Miller has received awards and commendations from

Enclosures Sent 9-21-60 62-46855

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Butler - 7630
1 - BSciac (6)

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 28 1960

11 SEP 27 1960

51 Dec 4 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-375282-136

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover and other prominent people and organizations.

By letter 9-13-60, attached, SAC, Los Angeles advised that the Millers have received numerous highly favorable letters from readers in scattered parts of the country. On 9-9-60, Bobbs-Merrill Company held a publisher's party at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, which featured Mrs. Miller. Hugh Miller, Head of Bobbs-Merrill, reportedly told Mrs. Miller that her book was considered the best of 92 books published by this company during the past year and he fully expected it to become a best seller. He indicated that the "Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express" was interested in publishing the book on a daily installment basis.

Los Angeles Office advised that Mrs. Miller was scheduled to be honored at a celebration on 9-19-60 at the Kowloon Restaurant in Los Angeles. Many prominent individuals were expected to attend this affair including various movie celebrities. In addition, arrangements were made by members of the B'nai B'rith and Republican National Committee officials in Los Angeles to have Vice President Nixon send congratulatory greetings to Mrs. Miller as a partial answer to some of his critics who have labeled him anti-Semitic. The Millers continue to average two or three speeches per week to various groups in the Southern California area, and continue to receive enthusiastic responses from their audiences.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter from the Director be sent Mrs. Miller thanking her for sending a copy of her book.

FD-103 (5-11-59)

Sept. 28, 1960

Book

Title of Book MAYIBUYE, AFRIKA! (COME BACK, AFRICA) AN AFRICAN TREASURY

Author Edited by Langston Hughes
Crown, $3.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Review

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division	☐	☐
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ ~~Internal Security, Room 1509~~	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☑ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☑
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
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☐ Files & Communications Division		
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☐ Investigative Division		
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☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
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EX 109

REC. 19 62-46855 101

NOT RECORDED
5 SEP 30 1960

Nature of Book:

ENCLOSURE

63 OCT 6 1960

central Reception

file 62-46855

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-15[illegible]

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Tolson
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Books about Africa

"MAYIBUYE, AFRIKA!" (COME BACK, AFRICA!) AN AFRICAN TREASURY. Edited by Langston Hughes, Crown. $3.50.

THE AFRICAN by William Conton. Little, Brown. $4.00.

By MIKE NEWBERRY

BLACK AFRICAN writers were unknown, unheard, and unheralded in our country a few years ago, though they were known throughout the world.

Headlines, that are read by those who do not read history, has changed all that. Now publishers are rushing into print almost every manuscript they can get, to satiate, if not satisfy, the public's interest and curiosity. This indiscriminate seeking for best sellers has led to much not too discriminating publishing. It is well to be wary of some of the "African" books that are offered.

If we are forewarned then that not all this interest in Africa is genuine, nor is all that glitters "the black truth", as one African poet has written, we can better judge the true from the false.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I go from this sour comment to the two books at hand. Both are truthful and genuine and exciting. Those who have no acquaintance with African literature might do well to begin here, get acquainted, and see what they've missed.

LIFE AND DEATH

Edited in his inimitable way by Langston Hughes, **"The African Treasury,"** is one of those rare books that is much too short. To do justice to the depth and breath of its subject it ought to be twice its length. It is a rich collection, yet to portray the literature of Africa in a thin volume of 203 pages is as ambitious as attempting to squeeze America's culture into such a format. You can't!

The vibrant and varied interests of Langston Hughes come to the rescue here. For this is one time that the personal imprint of the editor accentuates and lends sensitive understanding to the subject matter. He seems to have done the impossible.

From an "Advice to the Lovelorn" column in South Africa to "What Nkrumah Told the U. S. Senate" this anthology travels the byroads and highways of African folklore, political manifesto, essay, poetry, song and story. Some 46 works, by almost as many Black African writers, are included. And they range from the subtle, sophisticated delineation of the problem facing a modern African leader in a tribal society, "The Blacks" by Peter Abrahams, to the wise proverbs of the Ewe tribe, "Until you have crossed the river, don't insult the alligator's mouth".

In such a kaleidoscopic collection it is unfair to single out one writer over another writer. Yet, I would mention the prose power of a longshoreman of Simon's Town, South Africa, Peter Kumalo. His terse, striking drama of life and death, "Death in the Sun," is all the more astounding when placed side by side with his children's poem, "Play Song." In many ways Peter Kumalo reminds one of Jack London. Then too, there are the more familiar writers: Cyprian Ekwensi of Nigeria, Abioseh Nicol of Sierra Leone, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, who will soon enough become well-known and deservedly known . . .

One could argue, as one can always argue with an anthology, that **"The African Treasury"** suffers some sad omissions. Where, for instance, is the intricate, forceful work of Esa Boto, or Ferdinand Oyono's gusty realism? Where is the existentialism, African style, of Camara Laye? Where are the French African poets Bernard Dadie and Paul Niger and Guinea's Keita Fodeba?

But if they have to await another day, their abscence does not detract from the main theme of **"The African Treasury."** That is the reaffirmation of pride in self, of national pride. Of "Negritude" as the Black African

W.C. Sullivan
S-V.R. Vaughn

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker p. 4
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 9-25-60

62-46855-101
ENCLOSURE

writers term it.

It is voiced by Francis Ernest Kobina Parkes of Ghana:

Give me black souls,
Let them be black.
Or chocolate brown
Or make them the
Color of dust —
Dust like,
Browner than sand.
But if you can
Please keep them black,
Black.

It is voiced too by the Ghanian novelist, William Conton, in his vastly interesting and topical novel, **"The African".**

The poor boy who rises "from the bush" to become the Prime Minister of the fictional West African state of "Songhai" is depicted as a sort of Horatio Alger, but his goal is not personal wealth. It is, says Conton, national identification and national liberation. And his achievement of it comes through dedication and sacrifice.

"What a deuce, do you think I am writing a Romance? Don't you see that I am copying Nature," Richardson, one of England's earliest novelists, once wrote. So too does Conton, as a pioneer of the modern Ghanian novel, seem to say.

His fiction is often non-fictional. Realistic, point blank, and almost coldly told, his story is drawn so closely from real life that many of his people are easily recognizable. And as the early English novelists his devices sometimes appear awkward and unpolished, and like them, they are full of life and vitality.

If the lament, often heard, that the Western novel is dying has cause for concern, here, in the work of writers such as William Conton it may be reborn, on the rich soil of Africa.

For **"The African"** and **"The African Treasury"** echo the slogan of rebirth, renewal, and new life of the Accra conference: "Mayibuye Afrika!". "Freely translated", says Langston Hughes, "that means 'Long Live Africa'! But the literal translation comes much closer: 'Come back Africa'!"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DeLoach
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McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 30, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

(By Paul Blanshard) has recently published a book, "God and Man in Washington." It is a hard-bound edition in 251 pages and is listed to sell for $3.50. According to the author, the book discusses religious pressures of all denominations(Protestant, Catholic and Jewish) on Congress, the President and the Supreme Court, but on reviewing the book, the author insists that every Catholic presidential candidate has a special responsibility to declare his position on six exclusive policies laid down by his Church in the fields of public education, marriage, divorce, birth control, censorship and the use of public funds for parochial schools. The book is violently anti-Catholic.

Blanshard was also the author of "American Freedom and Catholic Power," which is very critical of catholicism and the author's contention is that the Catholic hierarchy is threatening our fundamental ideals of democracy.

The author, Paul Blanshard, resides in Washington, D. C., and was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, August 27, 1892, the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated from the University of Michigan and was a pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church in Boston for two years. He was formerly employed in the State Department and was described by Mr. Adolph Berle of the State Department, as being "possibly socialistic, extremely liberal, but not a Communist Party adherent." Blanshard has not been investigated by the Bureau.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Central Research
1 - (100-21571) (Blanshard)
1 - (62-46855) (Book Review Control)
1 - Mr. Harrington

62-46855-10A

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~~62-106375~~

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EX 100
REC-29

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62 OCT 13 1960

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "God and Man in Washington," be routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Thereafter, it is recommended that this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

5-103 (5-11-59)

August 26, 1960

Title of Book GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON

Author Paul Blanshard

Beacon Press, January, 1960; $3.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division		
[ ] Central Research, Room 7627	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Espionage, Room 2714	[ ]	[ ]
[X] Internal Security, Room 1509	[✓]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison, Room 7641	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	[ ]	[ ]
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[X] Crime Records Division		
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Book forwarded to Kleinkauf on 9-26-60 AMB

62-46855-102

REC-81

NOT RECORDED
5 OCT 3 1960

EX-108

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Nature of Book: On page 16 Blanshard mentions that the derogatory reports linking Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam to the communists which were leaked by the McCarthy Committee to the press in an effort to discredit Oxnam and other Protestants were largely an FBI product.

57 OCT 11 1960

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STAT

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, Ph. D.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Book.

The Author

Gilbert Goodman, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Economics, Wayne State University, says that, during the mid-20's, he became acutely aware of the great differences between the income of capitalists and that of the men working for them. He felt that if we could not morally justify the fact that some men made huge sums of money a year while others made but modest incomes, the communist charge of capitalist exploitation of the worker would be well founded. He believes his analysis meets the communist claim.

Dr. Goodman is not identifiable in Bureau files. His book does not mention the Director or the FBI.

See 62-106353-1 for incoming re transmittal of book.

Money Received Not Real Income

The author emphasizes that the money received is not the real income, and neither are the goods and services it buys, as generally believed. The real income, he says, is the satisfaction in these goods and services, which is obtained only through consumption.

Goodman makes use of dialogue between an imaginary laborer in a factory and a professor of economics to advance his theories and to show that there is not as much disparity between the benefits to the capitalist and to the worker as the amount of money received would indicate or as the communists would have the worker believe.

REC- 5 62-46855-103
7 OCT 10 1960

Book placed in Bu Library

EX 104

Central Resp

PEM:lms lms
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1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - P. E. Maddox

57 OCT 11 1960

62-46855

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, PH. D.

In pointing out the numerous benefits the worker receives under our system, the author discusses ownership, profit, interest, prices, controls, rent, wages, unionism, distribution, poverty, et cetera.

Style of Development

The book does not, as the style of development might indicate, present the science of economics in a simplified language. We find, instead, the factory worker using the language of the traditional professor of economics.

Book Submitted by Detroit Office

The author presented this book to the Detroit Office as an item of possible interest. Detroit thanked the author and sent the book to the Bureau for whatever value it might have.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

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W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
BY EARL PARKER HANSON
BOOK REVIEWS
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, describes transformation of Puerto Rico as abject colony to prosperous commonwealth associated with United States. In chapter nine, which is devoted to the "new deal" Democratic Governor of Puerto Rico Rexford Tugwell, the author shows that Louis Munoz Marin, prior to becoming governor, and his popular Democratic Party appealed to the lower classes which was 80 per cent of the population. He said the wealthy upperclass supported by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists did everything to hamper the Puerto Rican Government. He says the embattled "150 per cent Americans" used FBI investigators to confuse and hinder the government program. He says that when Agents investigated a candidate for some job they would go to some "superpatriot" whose loyalty was certain and when this "superpatriot" said the candidate had advocated Puerto Rico's eventual independence the Agents could not understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the candidate was anti-American. The author, an engineer and geographer, is presently a planning consultant, Department of State, commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During 1944 he was employed by United States Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia. Investigation under Hatch Act during 1945 shows he was associated with communist fronts and a contributor to communist publications. Interviewed October, 1959, in espionage investigation relative to association with subjects William and Rose Browder, brother and sister-in-law of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-6720-

Enclosure
62-46855
1 - 101-6720 (Earl Parker Hanson)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Coleman

REC-46
62-46855-104
EX-108
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62-46855
SUBV. CONTROL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

OBSERVATIONS:

Hanson's statements about the FBI are, of course, inaccurate but when read in context seem to demonstrate merely the extreme political views of an anti-Republican Party Popular Democrat and certainly would be understood as such by the average reader. It is noteworthy that the author's main purpose in this passage is to castigate the "150 per cent Americans" and "super-patriots" as he terms the political opponents of Governor Munoz in the early 1940's. The references to the FBI are incidental thereto. Even taken out of context the extreme generality of the undocumented statements would make them of no value to enemies of the FBI seeking authentication of alleged FBI misdeeds.

ACTION:

For information.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated, New York, New York, and dedicated to "Don & Muriel," friends of the author. This book, according to the flap, describes one of the world's most exciting social adventures, the transformation of Puerto Rico from an abject colony to a self-reliant increasingly prosperous commonwealth freely associated with the United States.

Format

This book consists of 320 pages appropriately indexed in thirteen additional pages. The text of the book was set up on Linotype. The page size is approximately 5" by 8".

Mention of the FBI

The author states that in the 1940 election the Coalition Republicans and Socialists won the office of Resident Commissioner (Puerto Rico's official representative in the United States Congress). On pages 143 and 144 he states the Resident Commissioner did everything he could to hinder Governor Elect Munoz Marin and discredit him in the eyes of the Congress. He then says "The embattled 150 per cent Americans also used the F.B.I. for the purpose of confusing and hindering the government program. Agents of that organization were, of course, everywhere, investigating everything constantly. When they asked questions about a candidate for some job, they usually went first to the superpatriots of whose loyalty and respectability they were certain. These superpatriots then told them that the candidate was, or had been, an advocate of Puerto Rico's eventual independence and must therefore be regarded as being un-American and a poor security risk. As a large percentage of Munoz's following at the upper level was, or had once been, in favor of independence, as the F.B.I. investigators could not be expected to understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the people who held them were anti-American, and as it did not seem to be clearly recognized that a large number of independent countries and peoples were wholeheartedly on the side of the United States during the war, that practice gave rise to a number of irritations. At the lowest political level such use of the F.B.I. seemed a device for having Republicans appointed to jobs in a government devoted to carrying out tasks and programs that were anathema to Republicans."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

Contents

The book eulogizes Governor Munoz Marin and his political career. It covers the modern history of Puerto Rico, its political changes, industrialization, cultural reforms, problems in labor, health, education and the peculiar problem of dual culture. It shows that from such changes the people of Puerto Rico though preferring their present relationship to federated statehood, are overwhelmingly and increasingly for continued relations with the United States. The author concludes by saying that visitors from all parts of the free world see what Puerto Rico has done and is doing and return to their homelands saying "This is America's answer to communism."

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Earl Parker Hanson, engineer, geographer, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1899, of American parents. Among other activities he was in 1935, 1936, planning consultant and member of the Executive Board, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. He was a special representative of the Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia and Special Assistant to the United States Minister in Liberia 1944-1946. In 1958 he was a Consultant of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Planning Board. He is currently employed as Consultant to Puerto Rico's Department of State and a columnist for a weekly newspaper "The Island Times." (Who's Who in America 1960-61)

Hanson became an employee of the United States Department of State when the Foreign Economic Administration went out of existence. He resigned from the State Department on June 30, 1946.

During the 1940's Hanson was affiliated with at least three communist front organizations and contributed to communist publications.

On July 13, 1955, Hanson visited the San Juan Office and said he was preparing a book and desired to show that Governor Munoz had eliminated the danger of communists as far as Puerto Rico was concerned. He desired information relative to the existence of communists in Puerto Rico. No information was furnished Hanson.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA, has been identified as the individual who recruited Jane Zlotovski for espionage during the early 1940's. After his arrest in the above case, Browder and his wife were interviewed and during one interview Rose Browder admitted that she had been a member of the secret cell of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She identified Alfred K. Stern as a member of this group (Stern was indicted for espionage conspiracy in the summer of 1957 and fled to Czechoslovakia) and stated that a former government employee whom she refused to identify had also been a member of this group. She was subsequently called before a Grand Jury and identified the latter individual as Earl Parker Hanson.

Hanson was interviewed by Agents of the San Juan Office on October 6, 1959, relative to his association with William and Rose Browder. He admitted discussing Russian war relief with the Browders on numerous social contacts, the most recent being July, 1959, but denied that Browders ever suggested that Hanson engage in espionage.

Hanson had been previously interviewed on July 28, 1959, concerning his membership in a secret cell of the Communist Party, USA. He denied Communist Party membership at any time but stated he was associated with some Communist Party members during the 1940-1941 period because of his efforts to help with Russian war relief. (101-6720)

5-1[illegible]3 (5-11-59)

Title of Book JOURNEY INTO CRIME

Author DON WHITEHEAD
Random House; $4.95

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

See memo to Jones, to Leach 5/12/60

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
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REC- 25 62-46855-105
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15 OCT 12 1960

EX-108

Nature of Book:

SURE

Central Research

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51 OCT 13 1960

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Don Whitehead Keeps Hot on Crime Trail

JOURNEY INTO CRIME. By Don Whitehead. (Random House; $4.95).

The author of the celebrated "FBI Story" presents a chronicle of crime gathered on a 30,000-mile trip around the world that will fascinate all who have an interest in criminals and their apprehension.

His stories, collected on the eight-month tour from police departments over the world, are about 21 true cases including: The Japanese who invited 18 people to a lethal tea party; the San Franciscan who robbed banks to keep up his credit rating; the proper Britisher who liquidated his victims in acid; the Chinese secret society which pirated a 4,551-ton ship and 17 other fascinating occurrences.

The most significant thing discovered by Pulitzer Prize Winner Whitehead is the tremendous influence which the FBI and Scotland Yard have had on the police of other countries.



DON WHITEHEAD

He reports that many police departments over the world send their men to the FBI to study its organization and methods of crime fighting. The FBI, he reports, has become a symbol of efficiency and integrity for many professional police officers who hope that, with time, they can achieve the same results.

Of course, he points out, the FBI and Scotland Yard are hardly comparable. The FBI acts only against violations of Federal law and has no jurisdiction in local crimes. The Yard is more like the New York City police force in its duties and operations.

In practice, however, Scotland Yard invariably takes over the investigation of major crimes in Great Britain at the request of local authorities. That's because the locals have to pay the expense of the investigation unless they call in the Yard within 48 hours. Mr. Whitehead says they always do.

This book is essentially a reporting job but that's the work Mr. Whitehead is most qualified to do. A former newsman in Washington, Mr. Whitehead is now turning out columns for the Knox papers.

—JERRY O'LEARY, JR.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star ✓
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 9-18-60

62-46855-105
ENCLOSURE
62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/7/60

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES"
BY OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

This book was written by Osmond K. Fraenkel, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, (ACLU) and is based on a pamphlet of the same title issued by the ACLU in 1937 which was later revised in subsequent years. The current edition is revised up to June, 1959, the end of the 1958 term of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The book sets forth a number of decisions of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. The rulings are presented in a factual manner with no expressions of opinion on the part of the author.

On page 96 (tabbed) mention is made of the FBI. It is stated that in the Nugent case (Harry Gray Nugent, Selective Service Act 1948, 25-322634) a majority of the court ruled that a conviction for draft evasion was proper despite the contention by the registrant that he was denied a fair hearing since he was not allowed to examine the FBI report.

In the Remmer case (Elmer F. Remmer, Obstruction of Justice, 72-580) the FBI conducted investigation at the request of the judge without the knowledge of the defendant regarding an allegation that a juror was approached and told he might profit from an acquittal of the defendant. The Supreme Court returned the case to U. S. District Court for rehearing as to whether this episode affected the defendant harmfully, and after the District Court found that it did not, the Supreme Court still reversed and remanded for new trial on the basis that it could not be definitely determined that this episode did not influence the juror.

EX 100 REC-11 62-46855-106

In the Gold case (Ben. Gold, Labor Management Relations Act, 122-308) the same question arose in a different form since the FBI investigated the jurors for a purpose unrelated to the case and without the knowledge

1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Book Review Control Desk

EJM:dsj
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Mohr
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Belmont
Callahan
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/19/60

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS -
"RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW"
BY JACK GREENBERG

This book presents a detailed discussion of the legal aspects of race relations. The material is arranged by the field of activity such as interstate travel, education, housing, etc. Many pertinent cases are cited and analyzed.

The point is made that the fact does not always coincide with the law as is illustrated by the continued existence of school segregation in the face of the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. However, it is brought out by the author that although law does not erase prejudice, the law can change conduct and in some areas, such as desegregation of the armed forces, housing projects and employment situations, this has led to a lessening of prejudice.

The only reference to the FBI is on page 76 where it is stated the appearance of the Government is of great help to plaintiffs in segregation suits since the Government not only has a large, able legal staff, but also can draw upon the services of the FBI.

The Attorney General is mentioned on:

Page 77, where it is stated that while proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting, he probably, even without specific statutory authority, may use this procedure in non-voting cases although he has never attempted to do so.

Page 138, where it is explained that under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 the Attorney General may sue to prevent violation of voting rights secured by the Act.

62-46855-107
REC-92
EX 100
62 OCT 21 1960

Page 271, which discusses legislation that has been proposed for the purpose of giving the Attorney General authority to institute suit in various racial and civil rights situations.

59 OCT 26 1960

1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Book Review Control Desk
WLM:dsj (7)

file 62-46855

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"

The Department of Justice is mentioned on:

Page 38, where the book tells of the significance of the amicus curiae briefs filed by the Department in cases relating to voting, civil rights, school segregation, etc.

Page 77, where it is stated that "the President's office has issued a statement affirming that...the courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court."

Page 83, which relates that shortly after a 1957 Supreme Court decision which held that legally enforced segregation of intrastate travel denies due process and equal protection, the Justice Department called a conference of Southern United States Attorneys to consider appropriate measures of implementing the decision. The author observes that it appears that no departmental action ensued. (It is noted that by departmental request, 11/14/56, the field was instructed to forward news articles concerning bus segregation in intrastate commerce. This is still being done and the clippings are forwarded to the Department upon receipt from the field.)

The author, Jack Greenberg, argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court and reportedly has appeared as counsel in other race relations cases. He is described by the publisher as Assistant Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund and Executive Director of the New York State Bar Association Special Committee to Study the New York Anti-Trust Laws. The book was written under a grant

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen
Re: Book Review
"Race Relations and American Law"

from the Fund for the Republic which grant was administered by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Publication was by the Columbia University Press.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be forwarded to the Book Review Control Desk for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10,
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Central Research Section

DATE: October 11, 1960

SAC, Chicago (62-5708)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL, MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet 8-19-60.

There is enclosed one paperback book entitled "The Trial of the U-2", which was recently published by the Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. It was ascertained at that address, which is actually the State-Madison Secretarial Service, that a hard-cover book is also contemplated, but the actual date of publication at this time is unknown. Therefore, in the interest of expediency the enclosed booklet was obtained. In the event the Bureau subsequently desires a hard-cover book, please advise and it will be obtained.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure - 1)
1 - Chicago

RNH:oc
(3)

Hard cover book not necessary

62-46855-108

REC- 50 12 OCT 20 1960

ENCLOSURE

68 OCT 25 1960

CENTRAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/28/60

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293) Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Rio de Janeiro 9/1/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 15 and 17, 1960, failed to indicate subject book has appeared on the market in Argentina to date. Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.

3 - Bureau
1 - Rio de Janeiro

ESS:fo
(4)

EX-125

REC- 44 62-46855-109

NOV 7 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

NOV 9 1960

file 62-46855

5-103 (5-11-59)

November 14, 1960

Title of Book THE CIO CHALLENGE TO THE AFL

Author Walter Galenson

Harvard. 732 pp. $9.75

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ **Domestic Intelligence Division**		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509/ Hall	☐	☑
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ **Identification Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ **Investigative Division**		
☒ J. R. ADAMS Section, Room 2250	☐	☑
☐ **Laboratory Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Crime Records Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

REC-37 62-46855-110
NOT RECORDED
18 NOV 29 1960
EX-113

Central Research

Nature of Book: See review of book by Tom Brooks in The New Leader, 10-17-60, p. 24.

52DEC 6 1960

file 62-46855-

1 - A. H. Belmont
1 - D. J. Parsons
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - A. M. Butler
tickler
1 and copy
file copy

SAC, New York

December 13, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked for the Central Research Section.

Rec'd 12-23-60

1. COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES by Ralph Lord Roy. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 750 Third Avenue; $7.50

Rec'd 12-23-60

2. YOU CAN TRUST THE COMMUNISTS by Dr. Fred Schwarz. Prentice - Hall, Incorporated, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; $2.95

Ordered by NY - will be forwarded

3. IN MANY VOICES by Edward Hunter. Norman College, Norman Park, Georgia, $3.50

Rec'd 1-18-61

NOTE: The above books are being requested by Central Research Section for reference purposes. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:lms
(9)

62-46855-111

REC-52

19 DEC 13 1960

MAILED 5
DEC 13 1960
COM-FBI

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G[illegible]ENT

Memorandum

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Cotter

Tolson
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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 21, 1960

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEWS

"Cuba - Anatomy of a Revolution," written by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy and recently published by the Monthly Review Press, New York City, has been reviewed by Nationalities Intelligence Section.

This book is extremely favorable toward the Cuban revolution and toward the aims and activities of the Castro regime. The authors briefly portray the plight of Cuban people under the Batista regime and its predecessors despite fact Cuba is endowed with substantial natural resources. The book blames this situation chiefly on foreign economic control, particularly U. S., of Cuba and charges that the corrupt military dictatorships which have ruled Cuba for the past half century have been supported and condoned by U. S. business interests which were realizing enormous profits in Cuba.

Huberman and Sweezy trace the course of Castro's revolutionary July 26 Movement as well as developments in Cuba during the first 18 months of Castro's regime. They argue that the Castro revolution has been misunderstood in the U. S. as well as among Cuban middle classes. According to Huberman and Sweezy, the Cuban revolution has always been more radical than was realized either by the American people or by the Cuban middle classes. The authors point out that the extremely radical character of the Castro movement was finally recognized only after Castro put into effect his sweeping agrarian reform laws in May, 1959, and it was at this point that Castro lost support in U. S. and among Cuban moderates, including some of his own former July 26 followers.

Huberman and Sweezy believe that Castro will be able to withstand any economic or political pressures exerted by the U. S. and, in fact, that Castro can survive all attacks short of a full-scale military attack by U. S. Armed Forces. Although they acknowledge that the Communist Party of Cuba (admittedly late comer in supporting Castro) is enthusiastic backer of his regime and is being increasingly relied on by Castro, Huberman and Sweezy deny the Castro regime is communist dominated. They argue, in fact, that the Cuban revolution is the first socialist revolution in history engineered by noncommunists.

109-12-210

1 - 100-346046 (Sweezy)
1 - 100-8436 (Huberman)
RDC:jwh

162-46855

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 7 1960

15 DEC 6 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-12-210-2512

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
109-12-210

The communist weekly publication, "The Worker," carried review of this book 8/21/60 which was generally favorable but which sharply criticized the book for its failure to give due credit to the communists for their support of Castro.

We have main files on Huberman and Sweezy. Both are in the Reserve Index and have been affiliated in the past with a variety of communist-front organizations, and both are avowed socialists.

ACTION:

This is for information. A copy of "Cuba-Anatomy of a Revolution" is available in the Bureau library.

5-103 (5-11-59)

-13-60

Title of Book RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere

Author Nathaniel Weyl

The Devin-Adair Company, New York; October 1960; $4.50.

28

10-11-60 Not available Kansas, Kansas
10-28-60 Not available Kansas
11-3-60 Not available Kansas
Bon Library - NO

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

Book Reviews

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☑ Espionage, Room 2714	☑	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☑ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☑	☐
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☐ Identification Division		
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Book obtained & routed to RA Mullins 12-12-60 AMB

Book to be filed in Bureau Library AMB

Book reviewed

See memo Donahoe to Belmont 11/30/60 Rem: pdf

62-46855-112

REC-47

NOT RECORDED
13 DEC 15 1960

EX-111

Nature of Book: "The shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

central Res AMB

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57 DEC 21 1960

file 62-46855

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

TOP REPORTERS TACKLE HOT POLITICAL THEMES

Two books "of extreme importance to Americans who care about what is happening to this country and what may happen to their children" are announced for fall, 1960, by Devin A. Garrity, president of the Devin-Adair Company.

RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere, by Nathaniel Weyl, is described by the publisher as "the shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

Nathaniel Weyl knows his Latin America. A former Communist, he belonged to the same cell as Alger Hiss during the '30's and was their Latin American expert. A Columbia graduate, author of such books as "The Reconquest of Mexico" and "The Negro in American Civilization", Weyl recently directed Latin American research for the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

In RED STAR OVER CUBA, Nathaniel Weyl documents the shocking story of Fidel Castro, stating in one Chapter: "As early as 1949 Fidel Castro was not merely an implacable enemy of the United States, but a trusted Soviet agant as well."

Weyl examines the failure of our State Department to base its policy on the massive, incontrovertible evidence, concluding that "we were hoodwinked about Cuba by naive sentimentalists, deluded liberals and philo-communists."

62-46855-112

Publication of RED STAR OVER CUBA will be in October. $5.00

(more)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

Book

BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck is a modern-day adventure story--but a tragically true one. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, two men walking their dogs in a lonely woodland strip in the borough of Queens, New York City, found the body of Paul Bang-Jensen with a bullet hole in his head. Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who had made world headlines by refusing to hand over to his superiors at the UN a list of witnesses to the Hungarian uprising to whom he had pledged secrecy.

Did Paul Bang-Jensen commit suicide...or was he murdered?

DeWitt (Pete) Copp, a prize-winning radio and tv writer and former Air Force flyer, and Marshall Peck, staff writer and cable editor of the New York Herald Tribune, have done a real detective job on this exciting, baffling and shocking story.

Bang-Jensen was a heroic figure in an unheroic time. He played his role against the backdrop of the Hungarian revolt. Copp and Peck go backstage at the UN to find the answers to these questions:

What was the story behind Bang-Jensen's dismissal from his high ranking UN post? Was there truth in a report that potential Soviet defectors had approached Bang-Jensen? And was it suicide...or murder?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN is the tragic answer. Publication will be in

~~November. $4.00~~
Jan. 4.50

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO[illegible]T

Memorandum

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Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: December 14, 1960

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME"
BY DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M. D.

Captioned book published in 1960 by Columbia University Press, New York, was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson. Copies of book are available in Bureau Library and in Training and Inspection Division for consultation by instructors, National Academy men, and others.

The author:

Dr. Abrahamsen is a well known psychiatrist, author of several prior works in the field of psychiatry. In addition to private practice and research, he has worked and taught at Columbia University and the "New School of Social Research" in New York. He is a consultant to the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose any derogatory information regarding Abrahamsen. We have had occasional cordial correspondence with him over a period of about 20 years.

The book:

Because of the author's psychoanalytical orientation, the book deals chiefly with psychodynamics and depth psychology chiefly in the Freudian tradition. Much of his analysis deals with attempts to uncover unconscious motivations for crime and other abnormal conduct. This is not an elementary textbook. It treats in rather specialized detail such concepts as psychosomatic disorders and their relationship to crime; neuroses; psychoses; historical accounts of attempts to classify criminals on the basis of physique or personality; philosophy of the relationship between psychiatry and the law; his procedure in psychiatric examination of the offender; and his thoughts concerning rehabilitation and crime prevention.

The book is primarily a review of certain psychological principles as they affect criminal behavior, chiefly from the psychodynamic point of view. The author feels that our prisons, and parole and probation systems have failed

62-46855
1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
1 - Mr. Edwards
NAW:hcv

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REC- 37

18 DEC 16 1960

51 DEC 23 1960

in their objective of rehabilitating the offender. One of his main theses is that society's aim should be to rehabilitate and not simply to retaliate or punish and he believes that more competent and widespread psychiatric services would help.

The FBI is mentioned in four places in this book all in connection with uniform crime reports which are simply cited without editorial comment. Nothing critical regarding FBI.

Abrahamsen develops the thesis that criminal behavior is a function of several variables according to the formula $C = \frac{T \neq S}{R}$. In this scheme, C stands for crime, T for criminal tendencies, S for social situation, and R for resistance (to anti-social behavior). Frequent reference is made to this relationship throughout the book. He goes into detail concerning the variability of these factors from one person to another and as they relate to various classes of offenders. He explains, for example, that two juveniles, even in the same family, are not affected in the same way by the social situation in which they live and the fact that only one becomes a delinquent must be due, therefore, to variations in the other factors. He states as the first law of criminal psychology, "A multiplicity of causative factors go into the making of criminal behavior. Since these causative factors vary qualitatively and quantitatively with each case, the causation of criminal behavior is relative."

Abrahamsen's philosophy on the whole appears to be sound although he does favor abolition of capital punishment, and, for certain kinds of offenders, indeterminate sentences (those whose troubles are primarily psychological and thus presumably amenable to correction through psychotherapy). In this connection, he states ".....when an acquittal takes place on the ground of irresponsibility because of mental disease or defect, a legal statute should make committal to a mental hospital mandatory." He then presumes that the ".... offender is kept under supervision and treated and is released only when this is compatible with the security of society." This is a rather naive view. However, his general belief is that "The first duty of the law is to control anti-social and criminal aggressions so that society will be protected and its members able to work and create a foundation for an orderly life." He goes on to state that, "Certainly there are some offenders who are so socially ill and maladjusted that they are unable to adapt to society at all and must be kept within walls for everyone's protection. These are the incorrigibles, those who are beyond correction."

Family tension is the chief factor in producing delinquency, according to Abrahamsen. "...those families which produced criminals showed greater prevalence of unhealthy emotional conditions....than families of non-delinquents." Tension is manifested mainly through hostility, hatred, resentment, nagging, bickering, or psychiatric disorders and such conditions as alcoholism and immorality. As regards to delinquents, he feels that "The loss of the elders' authority and the diminished power of moral and social authority bring about rebelliousness, loss of ideals, and lack of goals in the youngsters." He says children need strong discipline.

Abrahamsen indicates his belief that the Soviet Union does not tell the truth about its juvenile delinquency statistics and concludes, "I believe that the sociological and psychological reasons for juvenile delinquency there are by and large the same as in the capitalistic countries, including a keen competition for material wealth."

The following statements indicate his psychological analysis of delinquency:

"Inability to postpone satisfaction indicates a serious defect in the character of a person, which, incidentally, is an earmark of the criminal, indicating the deep-seated pathological nature of the majority of offenders' minds." He states that juvenile delinquents as a group generally blame their crimes upon the situation or circumstances and not upon themselves in that "...he always projects the origin of his criminalistic impulses to sources other than himself." "No matter how much the delinquent child receives, he feels that he should have received more because the adult world 'owes' it to him." He says that "...we find that the delinquent is more aggressive, assertive, and defiant; he is more resentful and hostile and therefore has more difficulties in submitting to authority and law." He feels that the delinquent shows a marked tendency to be destructive and that his capacity for self-control is much lower than that of the average child. Delinquents show a marked lack of realism. It is his view that the malformation of the delinquent's character should make us see "the necessity for handling practically all offenders with firmness when giving them psychiatric treatment."

As for psychosomatic disturbances he says they "...can almost always be found at sometime during the lives of criminals or those who commit anti-social acts, (but) there is no causal relationship between them; that is psychosomatic disturbances in and of themselves do not cause crime." He

believes that there are basic differences between the neurotic individual and the criminal which enable the diagnostician to distinguish between them. He says, "While the neurotic individual manifests an inner conflict through emotional and physical symptoms which he most frequently turns against himself, the criminal most often turns his aggressions against society." "The criminal apparently does not suffer from an inner conflict since he convinces himself that all of his difficulties with the law stem from the environment. If a criminal who manifests a neurotic character disorder feels any regret or remorse at all, it is because he has been caught, not because of the harm he has done to society." His basic view concerning the sex offender is shown in the following statement: "Some sex criminals continually repeat the same sex offenses: they are the exhibitionists, the pedophiles, and most frequently the homosexuals. However, one type of sex offense may lead to another. For example, a person who had merely exhibited himself for many years may eventually commit rape."

Of TV, crime comics, etc., he indicates that they certainly do little if any good. Psychiatrically, the only possible excuse would be to give otherwise well-adjusted youngsters a vicarious outlet for their aggressive feelings. He feels that they should be controlled, stating, "Specific techniques depicted for committing crimes could be eliminated, the heroes need not be superhuman beings but rather officers of the law, and the 'crime does not pay' principle could be clearly stressed."

RECOMMENDATION:

None.....informative.

5-108 (5-11-59)

11-7-60

Title of Book DEATH TO TRAITORS

Author Jacob Mogelever

(Doubleday & Co., Inc.; $4.95;

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
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☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room _____	☐	☐
☒ Crime Records Division		
☒ M.A. JONES Section, Room 4236	☐	☐

Book rec'd 12-9-60 5:20 PM
Routed to B.M. Sattler 12-12-60 AMB.

A

REC- 43 EX. - 137

62-46855-114

NOT RECORDED
6 DEC 15 1960

central Research

Nature of Book: See attached

A

ENCLOSURE

52 DEC 20 1960

file 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO[illegible]

Memorandum

Tolson
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Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 5, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN MIGHT AND SOVIET MYTH"
BY JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Reference is made to the Director's routing slip dated October 3, 1960, which is attached to a review of captioned book by Paul Harvey in his syndicated column Paul Harvey News. The Director noted "I would like to have a review of Campaigne's book."

THE AUTHOR

Who's Who in America, 1960-1961, reflects that Campaigne is an author and editor who has been connected with The Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, in an editorial capacity since 1946. He is a recipient of the Lincoln National Life Foundation award for the best editorial on Lincoln and has received several medals and awards from the Freedoms Foundation.

Bufiles indicate that in June, 1959, Campaigne furnished our Indianapolis Office with a "Letter to the Editor" sent to The Indianapolis Star which alleged that the business manager of a Joliet, Illinois, newspaper who had disappeared in 1957 had been kidnapped and that the FBI had not investigated the case. Campaigne wished to know the facts in this matter. He was personally advised by the Special Agent in Charge in Indianapolis that this case was under the primary jurisdiction of the Joliet Police Department and there was no evidence developed reflecting a violation of Federal Law within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Campaigne was completely satisfied with this explanation and there is no indication the letter was ever published. (94-8-483-127, 128)

There have been occasions when The Indianapolis Star has given the Bureau a number of problems over the years. Principal trouble has come from Lester M. Hunt, a reporter-writer for the paper. (94-8-483-134)

Enclosure
LLW:des/ala
(8)

REC-8 62-46855-115
EX.-122
16 DEC 20 1960

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Butler 1 - Section tickler

DEC 22 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaigne

UNITED STATES NEEDLESSLY FEARS SOVIET UNION

Captioned book (218 pages) contends that today, the United States is a dupe of irrational fear of the Soviet Union and that Russia cannot stand against the United States economically, militarily, or ideologically. Russian accomplishments and claims of accomplishment are shown to be a brilliantly exploited facade which hides from the West a backward and primitive country, far more terrified of atomic war than we.

Campaigne claims that one excellent way to appraise the Soviet military situation realistically is to suppose that the tables are turned, putting the United States in the Soviet position. He states that in that case we would face the following menaces:

> "...There would be more than two thousand modern Soviet fighters, all better than ours, stationed at two hundred and fifty bases in Mexico and the Caribbean. Overwhelming Russian naval power would be always within a few hundred miles of our coasts. Half of the population of the United States would be needed to work on farms just to feed the people...." (American Might and Soviet Myth, p. 122.)

Campaigne believes that what the American people are suffering from is a chronic underestimation of their own vitality and a surrender to the Soviet psychological offensive--that is, an overestimation of communist power. The Soviets are aware of this and have "exploited our growing weakness of character to create in us this dangerous uncertainty." (p. 138)

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

He is extremely critical of our foreign aid program, claiming that it is immensely expensive, has dropped America from a respected nation to a level of dislike and active distrust, has actually harmed recipient countries in many cases by disrupting their economies, and has not impeded the rise of communism.

UNITED NATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

According to Campaigne, the United Nations far from being a force for world peace, is, "in fact, a forum for war," and a "center of intrigue where Communists trap those who dare oppose them." He asserts that the United States must not surrender responsibility to the United Nations but must make its own decisions if the cause of "good faith" and "justice" is to be strengthened. He believes that the primary

goal of American foreign policy should be the preservation and strengthening of the United States. Only in this manner can we "save ourselves. And if we do that, perhaps the world can save itself, and we may help effectively toward that end." (p. 172)

FBI MENTION

The FBI is mentioned indirectly on page 106 in referring to Democratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, as "a former FBI agent."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO

Memoran

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 11/30/60

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson
Parsons
Belmont
Gurnham
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Nathaniel Weyl is the author of "Red Star Over Cuba," which is scheduled for public sale on 12/5/60. The Devin-Adair Company, New York City, will publish the book. George Peabody, George Peabody Associates, Incorporated, New York City, made available copy of final galley-proof to our New York Office. Weyl is former Communist Party member who was involved with Harold Ware-Alger Hiss group in Washington, D. C. He has been cooperative in interviews by Bureau and appeared before McCarran Committee in 1952. On 6/10/60 Weyl's wife, Sylvia, telephoned the Bureau to advise that he was writing this book and requested some assistance in its preparation. She noted the book would deal largely with the extent of communist influence over Fidel Castro. Mrs. Weyl was told we could be of no assistance.

"Red Star Over Cuba" traces Castro's activities from his student days in the early 1940's through August, 1960. Castro is described as a seasoned and highly competent Soviet agent who has been involved in many ruthless murders not connected with his military operations.

Many pages are devoted to Castro's role in the Bogota, Colombia, uprising in 1948. By piecing together various police and intelligence reports, Weyl tries to show that Castro and Rafael del Pino were responsible for setting off the uprising and infers that Castro and Del Pino possibly actually had Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of Colombia's Liberal Party, assassinated. The assassination of Gaitan touched off the riots and his assassin, Roa Sierra, was immediately beaten to death by the crowd which gathered. Much has been written about Castro's part in the uprising, but no official investigative agencies have charged him with Gaitan's assassination to our knowledge. Weyl attempts to document his version

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1 - Parsons
1 - DeLoach
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Sullivan
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by placing Castro and Del Pino in the immediate vicinity of the assassination, by showing the two were sent to Bogota as Soviet agents, and by detailing suspicious activities on their part prior to and following the assassination. We do know that they became frightened and fled to the Cuban Embassy and thereafter were flown back to Cuba by an official Cuban plane. Del Pino, who broke with Castro, made statements about their part in the Bogota uprising while in the U.S., but made no admissions which would confirm that he and Castro had major part in the uprising.

Generally, the book is based on previous publications by Jules Dubois and Ray Brennan, articles by Herbert L. Matthews of "The New York Times," testimony of Cuban exiles in the U.S. before various Government committees, testimony and statements of former Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith and various newspapers and periodicals. Weyl bitterly denounces the State Department for its handling of Latin-American affairs and for allowing Castro to take over Cuba. He claims State Department ignored data published in 1949 detailing Castro's part in the Bogota uprising and flatly blames Roy Rubottom who was in Bogota during the uprising. He quotes Rubottom as stating on 12/31/58, the day before Castro took over Cuba, that there is "no evidence of any organized communist element within the Castro Movement or that Castro himself is under communist influence." This statement by Rubottom reportedly was made to a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Weyl repeated the statements that Herbert Matthews actually briefed Earl Smith when Smith was made Ambassador to Cuba and that Gardner, Smith's predecessor, was completely ignored by State Department officials. In referring to Rubottom as a protege of Milton Eisenhower, Weyl described the latter as "well-intentioned, vaguely leftist, former bureaucrat who exercised massive influence over Latin-American affairs chiefly because he was the President's brother."

Weyl claims Russian submarines brought munitions to Castro's forces twice in August, 1957, and that Raul Castro made trips behind the Iron Curtain during that period to raise funds and obtain arms. Weyl states that, if one single American could be held responsible for the Cuban tragedy, it would be Herbert Matthews. He explains that Matthews exerted great influence through his writings and that American officials and the American public placed great dependence on veracity of Matthews.

Weyl makes the following recommendations: (1) U.S. military assistance to Latin countries threatened by communist aggression; (2) a "Monroe Doctrine" as a collective undertaking by non-communist Western Hemisphere nations; (3) elimination from public office of personnel responsible for the "Cuban disgrace;" (4) intervention by the U.S. and other Western Hemisphere nations in the internal affairs of a Hemisphere country only when that country becomes an agency or outpost of international communism; and (5) U.S. to give leadership in Latin America with idea that the area will be transformed from a region of poverty to a stable area committed to ideals of due process and individual freedom.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

On pages 75 and 76, Weyl refers to Laurence Duggan as being the State Department official who was in charge of its Latin-American affairs during the period when communism first made inroads in Cuba. Weyl quotes testimony of Hede Massing that Duggan was recruited into a Soviet spy network in the 1930's and states Duggan plunged or was pushed to his death from a window of his New York office in 1948, after extensive FBI interrogation. Duggan was in charge of South American affairs for the State Department at one time and his death did occur ten days after we interviewed him on 12/10/48. However, his death was immediately preceded by his appearance before a congressional committee.

ACTION:

For your information. According to Mr. Peabody, who made the galley proof copy available, the Director will be mailed a copy of the book,* as well as Allen Dulles and all members of Congress.

12/1

* BOOK WAS RECEIVED 11-28-60.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SENT 12-1-60.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

December 16, 1960

W. C. Sullivan

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which was recently published in Moscow, was reviewed by the Central Research Section. It was designed to summarize in a single volume (877 pp.) the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism which are particularly pertinent to present-day conditions. It was prepared by a group of seven authors "led by O. V. Kuusinen, a secretary of the Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition, 31 other individuals are listed as advisors on or contributors to individual chapters. Of particular interest is the fact that it treats the issues currently in dispute between the Soviet Union and Communist China in such a manner that each nation can find justification for its position.

Part I (Chapters 1-3), Part 2 (Chapters 4-7), and Part 3 (Chapters 8-10) are devoted to dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and Marxist economics, respectively. No new arguments are cited in the effort to prove the validity of these aspects of communist theory.

Part 4 (Chapters 11-20) deals with the current tactics of the international communist movement and, as such, is the most significant part of the book. The revolutionary character of the communist parties, their vanguard role, and historic mission are reaffirmed along with proletarian internationalism and democratic centralism. The communist movement is described as "international in its very essence," (p. 430) and the book appeals for the establishment of close ties between all communist parties so that they can exchange their experiences and coordinate their activities. This is to be accomplished through meetings of the leaders of the various parties, the exchange of delegations between parties, and by

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1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Rutile 62-46855
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Condon

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attendance at important conferences. The claim is made that this international solidarity is achieved voluntarily and by mutual agreement based on a common aim and allegiance to Marxism-Leninism so that, while each party retains its independence, world-wide unity of action is assured.

In the colonial nations, the communist parties are urged to support the indigenous national liberation movements, and the book holds out the promise of Soviet economic and technical assistance, without any military or political strings, to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

The United States is accused of using the cold war to attempt to impose its political, economic, and military domination over the entire world, and the charge is made that this gives rise to a serious danger of war. The book concedes that the danger of war will remain as long as imperialism continues. It stresses, however, that war is not fatally inevitable because the peaceful policies of the communist nations and their combined strength can prevent either a local or a world war.

The book admits the possibility and desirability of a peaceful transition to socialism, but warns that there is no doubt that in a number of capitalist countries the overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship will inevitably take place through an armed class struggle." (p. 617)

Part 5 (Chapters 21-27) deals with the transition from socialism to communism and is significant because of its insistence on the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat to insure the triumph of socialism. The repressive functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat are explained by the inevitability of resistance by the bourgeoisie. As material abundance increases, class and other social distinctions will disappear and the state will be replaced by public self-government. The socialist nations--a commonwealth of free and equal states based on the principle of socialist internationalism--will make the transition from socialism to communism more or less simultaneously.

The above are the most important points covered in the book. The remaining topics are merely a rehash of standard communist claims.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Referral/Consult

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS: Pamphlet (enclosed) is compilation of information re use of dogs by police both in the United States and foreign countries. Purports to be objective but shows slight favorable bias although disadvantages are discussed. This work is comprehensive and provides wealth of material not otherwise available in one source. We should have it available in Bureau library for reference.

Author is Assistant Professor at School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University. Bureau files contain no reference to Samuel G. Chapman.

Pamphlet, containing foreword by and endorsed by O. W. Wilson, was sent to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin unsolicited "for review." Obviously, Bureau should neither endorse nor criticize publication. Believe acknowledgment neither necessary nor desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Bureau make no comment re pamphlet.

2. That pamphlet be placed in Bureau library for reference.

Enclosure

62-46855

REC 92 62-46855-116

15 DEC 1960

1 - 62-27840
1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
1 - Bureau Library
1 - Mr. C. E. Moore

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(6)

62 JAN 5 1961

Pamphlet placed in Bureau Library 12/29/60

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46855-116

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DETAILS

Pamphlet entitled "Dogs in Police Work" by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is compilation by Assistant Professor Samuel G. Chapman of School of Public Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, of information pro and con use of dogs in police work. Mimeographed flyer sent with book says book: (1) Describes the advantages and disadvantages of a dog program; (2) Analyzes the factors police officials will need to consider in making a decision on adopting a program; (3) Outlines in detail the organization, costs, and operating procedures of a dog program.

O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois, endorses book and states in foreword: "Mr. Chapman has filled an urgent and timely need for the compilation of materials summarizing experience with police dog programs in this country and abroad. Through review of these reported experiences and analyses of the various programs, police officials will be better equipped to evaluate the potential value of a canine corps in their own communities."

Review of pamphlet was made by SA N. A. Watson. It is a comprehensive survey of uses of dogs by police departments in United States and foreign countries. First section of book deals with history of movement. Second section recounts experience of British police and third, experience of American police with dogs. Fourth section deals with departmental planning for use of dogs.

Although book purports to be a survey, it is evident on reading that author holds a favorable bias. It is true that disadvantages are set out; however, while not overt, there is a tendency in the text to minimize unfavorable comments. A bibliography and several appendices conclude the work. Appendix E is a list of common police hazards taken from a book by August Vollmer, John Peper, Frank Boolsen. The value of including this material is rather obscure although the author does refer to it in passing. It bears no relationship to the subject matter of the pamphlet. Book was sent unsolicited to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for review. No letter accompanied it; only a mimeographed form and a printed slip requesting that clipping of any notice published be sent to publisher. Consistent with Bureau policy, we should make no comment either endorsing or criticizing this pamphlet. In view of the manner in which it was sent, i.e. by form rather than letter, it is unnecessary to acknowledge receipt or send comment.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bureau files contain no references to Samuel G. Chapman and there are no references to any Samuel Chapman localized to Michigan. Public Administration Service is one of a group of several organizations interested in various aspects of municipal administration and associated with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. There is nothing in Bureau files to indicate that ICMA is other than a legitimate organization advocating a metropolitan form of city government. Bureau representatives have participated in some of its annual conferences. (62-27840)

Booklet is a useful compilation of material on this subject and should be placed in Bureau library for reference purposes.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 6, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

INTRODUCTION: Captioned volume, published 1960 as part of Police Science Series, copy furnished Bureau gratuitously by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. Book written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., Lieutenant Colonel, Military Police Corps, U. S. Army (formerly Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas). Illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army. No derogatory information identifiable with either of these men was located in Bureau files.

SYNOPSIS

Subject matter generally sound; mostly on administration and supervision rather than leadership. Writing is mediocre; errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. Text easy to read by persons of limited educational background. Administrative and supervisory principles are familiar and closely parallel Bureau's policies. Chapter on philosophy very poor; accomplishing nothing. Cartoons not of much value, sometimes offensive. Few references to Director and Bureau, none unfavorable. Conclusion: Book's good points outweigh its faults; should be available for reference in Bureau library and in Training and Inspection Division. (We have available 4 copies)

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

Enclosure

1/10 EX-113 REC 26 62-46855-117

(62-46855)

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
1 - Bureau Library

16 JAN 12 1961

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Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

DETAILS

Captioned book was published by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, in 1960 as part of their Police Science Series. The publisher gratuitously furnished Bureau one copy (Receipt was acknowledged by Crime Research Section). In addition, we had already ordered three copies. Book was written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Police Corps, U. S. Army. He was formerly a Captain on the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department. The book has been illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army, not otherwise identified. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose derogatory information identifiable with either of these men. Book was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson of Training Section whose report follows:

This book is a mediocre piece of writing. It contains nothing new and is essentially only a survey of well-known supervisory principles. While it purports to be a book on leadership, it is more of a review of administrative and supervisory techniques. So far as leadership is concerned, the book is unsophisticated and replete with platitudes. What the author says, however, is generally sound so far as it goes and, for police officers and administrators of limited educational background, it should be a useful work.

The book is easy reading for the most part but the author really got in over his head in the chapter entitled "Philosophy and the Police." This is a hodgepodge of pseudo-erudition. It aims almost exclusively at telling the reader (with remarkable naivete) what philosophy is rather than promulgating a basic police philosophy. He throws around a few terms such as metaphysics and epistemology but does not accomplish anything. This chapter is labored and unfortunately obscure. Typical: "These indispensable characteristics that make something what it is must be compared but not confused with its necessary accidents and its contingent accidents or respectively those characteristics which it always has or those which it sometimes has."

The supervisory (leadership) system espoused is familiar. Any FBI Agent would recognize as Bureau policy nearly all of the principles. There is nothing along this line with which we would disagree. It is regrettable that the writing is not better; there are many faults in spelling (moral for morale, p. 46), punctuation (officers for officer's), and grammar. On the positive side, the following are typical:

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

"Now this is not intended to belittle the reputable psychologist but we do view with some skepticism the amateur psychiatrist-citizen who, with little real knowledge of the problem is often inclined to pity, for instance, the poor misunderstood criminal and other "problem children" because--just maybe--he was frustrated in infancy by a broken toy or a harsh word."

"Men should be rotated in several assignments, in different areas, and in varing duties if the best in the individual and the best in the group is to be discovered."

"It is not possible however to have a high morale without a high state of discipline."

Of wine, women, and song the author says, "It would be a very unusual man who cared not at all for any of these three delights, but only the very foolish or the very immature would permit his passion for any of them to ruin his career as a police officer and cast a shadow upon his department."

Of misfits who are not washed out during the probationary period: "Of course it must be remembered that perhaps a man was passed because he tried exceptionally hard or because some how he just wasn't noticed or maybe he had influential friends or an uncle in city hall or a kindly training officer who didn't have the heart to call a slob a slob. Advice to supervisors--discover him early and wash him out during his probationary period without any more fan-fare than necessary."

"This professional attitude means spotless attire, good physical condition, proper grammar, direct and distinct speech, alertness, a willingness to serve, strong desire, a sharp and ready sense of humor, intense loyalty, a great deal of energy, inventive ingenuity, unquestioned courage of convictions, and a better than average education."

In a very few places in the book there are certain matters which are somewhat questionable. For example: "Every experienced officer knows full well the type of homo sapiens who understands no language but force, who respects not the law or its representatives, and who values not man in any form. Do these mammals deserve the same treatment as the housewife or the business man whose accelerator pressure was a little too heavy for the speed limit? The restrictions on force are to protect this latter group of "law violators" and not the former."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

The author approves an occasional white lie. In this connection he says, "Kant seems to have been somewhat of a police officer's philosopher for what policeman would not say that it is good to be a little bit bad for the common good?...Any thinking officer would be content to be a little bit of a liar for the common good. He would suffer no pangs of conscience for a little white lie to a little old lady who trusts implicitly in the nice police officer on her street who helped her save face." Illustrative of the author's philosophic confusion, compare his belief concerning the acceptability of the white lie with the following question from his book, "Can a police officer, for instance, be a little bit honest any more than a female can be a little bit pregnant?"

The illustrations (cartoons) are of little value. Most of them are intended to be humorous and they do provide a chuckle but there is no need in a book like this to try to entertain. In many cases, the cartoon's connection with the text is obscure. A few, if not obscene, are at least offensive. (See pages 42, 81, and 101) The cartoon on page 115 mentions the Director but not in a derogatory way.

The author conducted a survey to find out "how the supervised feel about the supervisor." Questionnaires were distributed to police officers, school teachers, and Army recruits. The form listed 20 desirable and 20 undesirable traits and the respondents were asked to rate them from most important to least important as adjectives descriptive of supervisors. He reports that all 3 groups placed honesty and competence among the first 5 desirable traits and dishonesty and incompetence among the first 5 undesirable traits. Seniority was rated next to last among the desirable traits and lack of seniority was rated least important among the undesirable traits. The reader must bear in mind that this is merely an opinion survey with no theoretical orientation and no scientific controls so that any conclusions drawn from it must likewise be recognized as mere opinion.

There are a few references to the Director and the Bureau:

In the preface it states "The police profession has developed many leaders but most of them remain unsung and unknown. Not all of them can emerge with the stature of a Vollmer or a Hoover or a Wilson and there isn't that much room at the top anyway."

The cartoon previously mentioned portrays a police officer operating a computor like the Univac and shouting "Hey Sarge--It says here the MO fits J. Edgar Hoover."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

On page 130 the following reference appears: "Every police administrator in the United States should know that invaluable assistance and advice in planning and operating a training program can be had for the asking. All he has to do is write a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation and ask. Many departments have received from this source, recommendations and assistance which could be acquired in no other manner."

A reference to the FBI National Academy appears on page 136: "Quotas for such high level schools as the National Academy, Traffic Institute, Special Training Institutes, Graduate Criminology Schools, and other outstanding facilities should be sought and always filled with the best supervisors available."

Finally, on page 162 relating to philosophy the author states: "Any consideration of principles as pertains to police functions would be remiss without including that indispensable thing called integrity. This is the principle that colors our thoughts and dominates our concepts when we think of such famous police names as The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Scotland Yard, The London Bobby, The Texas Ranger, or the Cop on the Corner; for integrity is the priceless ingredient."

Director, FBI (62-46855) 12/29/60

Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293) Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRiolet 10/28/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 19, 1960, failed to indicate captioned book has appeared on the market to date.

Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.

2 - Bureau
1 - Rio de Janeiro

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FD-4 dated 2-24-61 from Legat, Rio advised "Due to SOG conferences & HL on States during 1/61, action this case delayed until next road trip to Buenos Aires to begin first week in March, 1961.
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December 12, 1960

REC-7

62-46255-118

Mr. Walter L. Bradbury
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Bradbury:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1960, with enclosure.

I appreciate your furnishing me the galley proofs of this book, and I am looking forward to reading it as soon as possible.

It was certainly good of you to advise us of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Tolson

1 - Mr. Tolson

MAILED 31
DEC 12 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Incoming letter forwarded the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor," authored by John Starr. Mr. Bradbury stated he was forwarding the proofs at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols. According to Bradbury, the book is a story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations. The book apparently will not be published prior to the middle of 1961 according to Mr. Bradbury's letter. We have enjoyed cordial correspondence with Mr. Bradbury in his capacity with Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., and his letters have always been directed to Mr. Tolson. He is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bufiles failed to reflect any information on John Starr or his book, "The Purveyor." The book is being reviewed by the Crime Research Section. (94-41128-56; 62-104277-1255, 1629)

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TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. · PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE . . NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

December 5, 1960

Book Reviews

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you herewith a set of galley proofs for a book entitled THE PURVEYOR by John Starr which might be of interest to the department. It is the story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations.

You know that we restrain ourselves from approaching you on routine publications where your attention might be of benefit to us, but an imposition on your time. In this case it is possible that prior knowledge of the contents of the book might be of use to you.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols of Schenley has read the manuscript and is quite interested in the book. In discussing it, he suggested that if he were still in the Bureau it is something he would like to have known about, and he thought that it would be desirable for you to see it.

For your information, part of the book is being published, prior to book publication, in the May 1961 issue of True Magazine. This use was arranged by the author and is not connected with our rights in the material.

Sincerely,

Walter I. Bradbury

Walter I. Bradbury

REC-7

Mr. Clyde B. Tolson
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-46855-18

EX.-122

11 JAN 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memora

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "THE PURVEYOR" BY JOHN STARR, PUBLISHED BY HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.

Book Reviews

By letter dated 12-5-60, Walter I. Bradbury, Vice President of captioned company, sent Mr. Tolson the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor" which will be published by their company sometime during 1961. The proofs were sent at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, and Mr. Bradbury felt we would like to have prior knowledge of its contents. Mr. Bradbury's letter was acknowledged on 12-12-60. Inasmuch as Mr. Bradbury did not specify regarding the disposition of the galley proofs, they are not being returned. He did not request the Bureau's views or criticism of the book.

REVIEW OF "THE PURVEYOR"

"The Purveyor" is a story of a person named Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in New York City, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida and Louisiana. The author associates Pavane with many well-known hoodlums listing their names, aliases and a succinct resume of their criminal records--in some instances the author includes the hoodlum's New York Police Department and FBI Identification numbers.

The book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, how to make liquor, how to obtain the ingredients needed to make the product, and et cetera. Although the book is written as a factual presentation of crime in those years, it is believed that a great portion can be attributed to fiction. Throughout the book, Pavane is associated with almost every well-known hoodlum who ever received publicity. The book left the impression that the author's source was probably a small-time hoodlum who furnished him with as many names as possible, in other words, a "name-dropper."

There were no violations alleged in the book under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The following references to the FBI were noted in the book, none of which were derogatory:

REC-7 62-46855 119

JAN 16 1961

Page 10 --- While discussing Frank Costello, whom he described as a "greasy punk," he states in the footnote that "...Police and F.B.I. information... would seem to give Frank Costello more importance."

1 - Mr. Sullivan
RLR:jag (6)

50 JAN 24 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

62-46855

Page 31 --- The author's note on this page mentions John Dillinger's death "...under the guns of F.B.I. agents..."

Page 49 --- The footnote concerning the hoodlum Louis Buchalter quoted the Director as labeling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States."

Page 55 --- The footnote lists the business interests known "to the F.B.I." as belonging to hoodlum Longie Zwillman.

Page 66 --- The footnote relates that, "After more than two years of hiding, America's most wanted criminal, Lepke Buchalter, turned himself in to J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell, in August, 1939." The information regarding this arrest was set out on page 110 of "The FBI Story."

Page 81 --- The statement is made that, "The FBI will tell you that the loot of all the burglars, pickpockets, armed robbers, and auto thieves only totals up to about $479,000,000 in one year's take. But according to the figures the amateurs are stealing about four million bucks in cash and property from their bosses every day of the year." These figures were probably obtained from Norman Jaspan's book, "The Thief in the White Collar."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles failed to reflect any information on "The Purveyor," its author, John Starr, or the main character, Angelo Pavane.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

January 9, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

THE HUNT FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES
BY RALPH LORD ROY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Review

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series of studies financed by Lord Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to show extent and success of communist penetration of American religious leaders and institutions. Book examines charges that have been made, prominent persons involved, role and tactics of Communist Party, and other pertinent factors concerning question of communism and religion. Author maintains that America's churches and religious leaders are not significantly influenced by communists or communist sympathizers and that today communist influence within our churches is nil. Author estimates that in past 40 years between 50-100 clergymen joined Communist Party, most of them Negroes. Peak periods of communist infiltration of churches given as 1936-1939 and 1943-1946. Communist influence on clergymen has been exerted, author contends, principally through medium of communist front organizations. Book contains implied criticism of well-known anticommunists and House Committee on Un-American Activities for citing nebulous or unsubstantiated charges of communist penetration of churches. References to Director and FBI are factual and not derogatory. No identifiable information in Bufiles concerning author Ralph Lord Roy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (8)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Conner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Tickler

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 JAN 16 1961

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file 62-46855-

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

DETAILS

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

Communism and the Churches, by Ralph Lord Roy, newly published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, of New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is one of a series of studies relating to communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated $250,000 for such a series. (100-391697-651)

Definitive and Timely Book

This book is an extensive (495 pages), well-documented, and scholarly treatise on the extent and success of communist infiltration of and influence among American religious leaders and institutions. It is undoubtedly the most definitive work prepared on this subject to date. Moreover, it is especially timely in view of the controversy that has raged over communism and religion in recent years.

The author points out that many questions on this issue have been frequently raised but never adequately answered. He cites, for example, that a reserve officers' training manual of the United States Air Force recently charged that communists and fellow travelers had infiltrated American churches that Joseph Kornfeder, a former communist, estimated that 600 ministers had joined the Communist Party and that another 2,000 or 3,000 had been fellow travelers and that J. B. Matthews, former executive secretary of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, had asserted that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen. (p. 3)

No Significant Red Influence on Churches

Roy examines the accusations that have been made, the personalities involved (such as the Reverends Harry F. Ward, Jack R. McMichael, William Howard Melish, Stephen H. Fritchman, Elliot White, Kenneth Leslie,

and Richard Morford), the role and tactics of the Communist Party, and other pertinent factors bearing on this issue.

As a result of his study, Roy reaches several general conclusions:

1. "The notion that America's churches and religious leaders are significantly influenced by Communists or Communist sympathizers is absurd." (p. 421) Nearly every Protestant denomination has been confronted with such charges, and the National Council of Churches has been a favorite target of the accusers. Neither the National Council of Churches nor the policy-making bodies of the various denominations are above criticism. "But to give serious consideration to the charge that such policy pronouncements are pro-Communist, or even to hint that a single outstanding Protestant leader in the United States today is a Communist sympathizer, is to close one's eyes to the obvious truth." (p. 421) While Roy indicates that such figures as Ward McMichael, Melish, Fritchman, White, Leslie, and Morford have been communists or communist sympathizers, he apparently does not consider them to be among the top Protestant leaders of our country; he points out that many of the individuals mentioned in this book whose activities have followed the communist line do not--or never did--occupy a pulpit and those that do are not very important.

2. The Communist Party, USA, has never undertaken an all-out campaign to infiltrate the churches. In the 1920's and early 1930's the churches were considered an integral feature of the capitalist system and, for this reason, the communists thought that they could be no more successfully infiltrated than could the American Legion or the National Association of Manufacturers. The communists did not abandon their idological antagonism toward religion, but in later years they assumed a seemingly more tolerant attitude toward the churches. Nevertheless, no plans to capture organized religion--like the plans to capture organized labor--were ever formulated by the Communist Party.

3. Only a small number of clergymen over the past 40 years ever joined the Communist Party, possibly as few as 50, perhaps as many as 200. Of the small group of clergymen who did join the Communist Party, the majority have been Negroes.

4. The main device used by the communists among churchmen has been the front organization. Through this means, several thousand clergymen have had communist front affiliations over the past 30 years. Since 1930, there has been an estimated total of over 500,000 ordained clergymen in the United States, approximately 85 per cent of them Protestants. The proportion who have been associated with communist efforts in any way whatever has been exceedingly small--perhaps slightly over one per cent. The number who have

been communists or inveterate fellow travelers has been minute. Today, perhaps 25 of this number remain, or approximately seven one-thousandths of one per cent of American ministers, and most of these do not have their own churches. (Note: In a study prepared by the Bureau in March, 1950, 15 clergymen and 18 church workers were listed on the Security Index.) (100-403529-112)

5. "Today, Communist influence within American churches is near the zero mark. The communists and their sympathizers have consistently lost ground among clergymen since World War II. They reached their peak during two periods: from 1936 to 1939, at the height of the united-front movement; and from 1943 to 1946, during the war and during the immediate postwar afterglow.

Anticommunists Have Hurt Churches

While Marxist Communism has been an outspoken foe of religion, Roy says, ironically, more damage has perhaps been done to America's churches by the noisiest antagonists of Communism... Some of these efforts have been motivated by sincere conviction; others unfortunately by opportunism, some even by vindictiveness or demagoguery. (p. 220)

Roy implies that attacks--frequently based on innuendo or tenuous or unsubstantiated charges--on clergymen by such well-known anticommunists as J.B. Matthews, Benjamin Gitlow, Joseph Kornfeder, and Herbert Philbrick and by the House Committee on Un-American Activities have done much to generate the impression among many Americans that the Protestant churches in particular have been subjected to considerable communist penetration and influence.

Communism Not Pressing Problem of Churches Today

To Roy, the danger of communist infiltration is not the paramount question facing American religious leaders and institutions today. Rather, it is the fact that "the churches are faced with the more serious and pressing problems of apathy and complacency and a disquieting lack of social zeal." The Nation, he maintains, "desperately needs clergy and laymen who, from democratic motives and by democratic means, will strive to convert the prophetic ideals of their Judeo-Christian heritage into reality. (p. 489)

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book but not critically or derogatorily. Factual references to the Director appear on page 234 and to the Bureau on pages 3, 202, 233, 240, 267, 315, 345, and 459.

The Author

Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory information regarding the author, Ralph Lord Roy.

According to the book jacket, Roy was born in Vermont in 1928, and was educated at Swarthmore College, Union Theological Seminary, and Columbia University. He has served churches in Brooklyn in Manhattan, and from 1957 to 1960 was assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Methodist Church in Harlem. He is now pastor of an English-language congregation in the Iglesia Metodista Grace in Manhattan.

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

Bufiles indicate that Rossiter was disapproved for security clearance, following an investigation by another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, because he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American Russian Institute, of Hollywood, California. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (116-78894-26: Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., pp. 49, 86)

At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, have had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-490: Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc. p. 88)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: January 16, 1961

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 5/31/60.

Attempts have been made in the recent past by this office to obtain this publication without results. [redacted] has been contacted regarding this publication, as well as two independent booksellers in London. From them it has been learned that this book was prepared by 12 Soviet newsmen who accompanied KHRUSHCHOV to the United States and for this work they received the Lenin Literary Prize. The book is scheduled to be printed in English, but because of the present world situation it was felt by the booksellers that there would be very little profit in an English publication, which possibly accounts for the fact that it has not yet appeared on the market.

This matter will be followed and an administrative tickler has been set by this office.

5-1 form to Legat, London, 3-8-61, instructing disregard request for 2 ccs English edition captioned book. Copies received from other sources. AMB.

1 copy of book placed in Bureau Library
1 " " retained in Central Research.
AMB

RUC.
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(3)

REC-14 62-46855-120

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CENTRAL RECORDS

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5-103 (5-11-59)

1/31/61

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN

Authors Dewitt Copp and Marshall Peck

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division		
[ ] Central Research, Room 7627	[ ]	[ ]
[XX] Espionage, Room 2714	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Internal Security, Room 1509	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison, Room 7641	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Subversive Control, Room 1250	[ ]	[ ]
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[ ] Crime Records Division		
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memo being prepared by Esp

62-46855 Central Research

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 17 1961

NOT RECORDED
16 FEB 20 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

Nature of Book: BETRAYAL AT THE UN relates to the "suicide" of U. N. diplomat Paul Bang-Jensen. Authors reportedly feel he may have been murdered because of his activity in a plot to induce the defection of a high Soviet diplomat.

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FEB 20 1961

50 FEB 21 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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W.C. Sullivan
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 1, 1961

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"
BY DWIGHT LOWELL DUMOND
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

The proofs of the captioned book were furnished the Bureau by Mr. Edwin Watkins, Associate Director, The University of Michigan Press, after being advised byltr 1-16-61 that because of a long-standing policy it would not be possible for the Director to comment concerning the book. Byltr 1-23-61, Watkins stated he understood the Director's position and asked if the Director had any suggestions concerning individuals and institutions to whose attention the book should be brought. Watkins also indicated he would like to send the Director a complimentary copy of the book upon its publication, scheduled for October, 1961.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

The above book was written by Dwight Lowell Dumond, Professor of History of the University of Michigan, and will be published by The University of Michigan Press. Our files contain no derogatory information concerning The University of Michigan Press. Dr. Dumond was born 8-27-95 at Kingston, Ohio, and attended Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, (A. B., 1920), Washington University (M. A., 1928), and the University of Michigan (Ph. D., 1929). He was on the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, 1929-30, and the University of Michigan since then. He is the author of two other books: "A History of the United States" (1942) and "America In Our Time" (1947).

REC- 43 62-102936-121
NOT RECORDED
47 FEB 1960

Dumond was interviewed in early 1952 in a Loyalty of Government Employees case and was cooperative. (121-36282-11) In addition, the Bureau has received copies of Dr. Dumond's addresses and articles in the past and we have had cordial correspondence with him. Bufile #62-102936 reflects that E. Merrill Root, author of "Brain Washing in the High Schools," made a study of 11 textbooks used in high schools in the United States which he claimed were loaded with half - truths and unfair analyses. Root considers the type of indoctrination in these texts to be responsible for the fact that 1/3 of our young men succumbed to the brain-washing done by Russian and Chinese captors during the Korean War. One of these 11 textbooks was Dwight L. Dumond's "History of the United States."

Enclosure sent 2-2-61
1 - Miss Butler - 7630

ULG:ulg

57 FEB 9 1961

1 XEROX
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5 FEB 3 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

94-4-4084-4

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

"THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

This book is a history of slavery in the United States from the earliest settlement until 1865; the complete subjection by force of one person to the will of another, recognized and sustained by state law; the subordination of nearly four million Negroes to the status of beasts; the cruelty and injustices; and its effects on the home, education, religion, and politics. It also deals with the contest between slavery and freedom in America which began in the early 18th century and sets forth the efforts of the men and women who dedicated their lives to arresting the spread of slavery.

The author states that "Nothing short of the full power of the government, used to the point of extermination, ever could have restored slavery after July 1862." He concludes that "Had there been no laws, no presidential proclamations, no general orders, every slave would have been free as the armies moved because the owners fled and subjection by force was ended. That is how the slaves became free in such numbers as to impede the progress of the armies. Lincoln's proclamation simply restored the balance of the war's objectives--nationalism and freedom--in the eyes of the world."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information only since we have already told Watkins we could not comment on the contents of the book and since nothing of particular concern to the Bureau is contained therein.

2. That the attached letter, acknowleding Watkins' letter of 1-23-61, be sent.

A. H. Belmont 2/8/61

W. A. Branigan

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form a review of the book entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." It documents Bang-Jensen's career with the United Nations (UN), his participation in the investigation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolt and his ultimate dismissal from the UN for refusing to make available a list of witnesses he had interrogated in connection with the UN investigation. The authors are DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, a novelist and reporter, respectively, who are World War II veterans. No derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning them. Four references appear to the FBI; none of which are derogatory. One reference pertains to an interview with an unidentified FBI man regarding Bang-Jensen's contact with the Bureau in 1958. It appears the authors are using literary license in this instance since there is no record in Bureau files of any contact of the Bureau by the authors regarding Bang-Jensen. Previously, public source information has, however, referred to the fact that Bang-Jensen did contact the Bureau prior to his death. The authors, in general, have concluded that Bang-Jensen may have been murdered because of some knowledge he had of the possible defection of a high Soviet official or officials. No new information regarding this matter appears in the book. Bang-Jensen refused to identify the supposed defectors when interviewed by the Bureau in September, 1958.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

105-61515

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews - Central Research Section)

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Central Research
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NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 13 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

A. H. Belmont
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

DETAILS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form results of a review of a book published in January, 1961, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Specific references to the FBI are noted, including an alleged interview with an unidentified Agent regarding Bang-Jensen. This appears to be literary license taken by the authors as no record can be located regarding any contact concerning Bang-Jensen.

Background Information and Summary Comments on the Book

"Paul" Bang-Jensen was found dead in New York on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. The death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. There has been, however, considerable agitation and question as to whether Bang-Jensen actually committed suicide or whether his death was in some manner engineered by the Soviets because of his criticism of the handling of the investigation by the UN of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The book, by authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, consists of 275 pages with an additional 50 pages of appendices. The appendices cover various personal documents made available by Bang-Jensen's wife and certain excerpts from the hearings held by the UN which led up to the dismissal of Bang-Jensen for insubordination by the Secretary General of the UN.

In summary, the book reviews Bang-Jensen's participation in the investigation of the Hungarian Revolt, his disagreement with various officials of the UN regarding the preparation of the UN report involving the Hungarian Revolution; his refusal to make available a list of witnesses that he had interviewed regarding Soviet action in connection with the Hungarian Revolution and his ultimate dismissal from the UN. The authors also concluded that because of the dangerous situation in which Bang-Jensen became involved in acting as a go-between for an unidentified Soviet official who planned to defect to the West there is the possibility that he was murdered by Soviet agents and that the murder was made to appear to be a suicide.

No tangible information has been produced by the authors to support these conclusions and no new information has been set forth regarding the possible defection of a Soviet official. In this connection it should be noted that Bang-Jensen was interviewed by our New York Office in September, 1958, and at that time refused to divulge the identities of the Soviets who were allegedly interested in defecting. He dismissed questions regarding this matter by stating that they had returned to the Soviet Union.

Bureau File Check Regarding Authors

DeWitt Copp is a novelist and documentary film writer who teaches history at St. Lukes School, New Canaan, Connecticut. His film "The Day Before Tommorrow," produced by Warner Brothers, documented the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen, Maryland, and won for him a film Media Award for 1960.

Marshall Peck is a former reporter and editor of the European edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and is now cable editor of the New York edition of the "Herald Tribune." Both Copp and Peck live in Lewisboro, New York, and both are veterans of World War II. No identifiable derogatory information has been found in Bureau files concerning the authors.

References to the FBI

References to the FBI appear in four places in the book by Copp and Peck.

1. On page 20, referring to an interview with the wife of "Paul" Bang-Jensen, a statement appears to the effect that Bang-Jensen told his wife that he had told the FBI about conditions at the UN and that he didn't want to put any thing in writing which his wife was urging him to do at that time. Bang-Jensen did make charges concerning Soviet domination of the UN and his charges were disseminated to interested agencies, including the Internal Security Division of the Department, the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency and the Civil Service Commission.

2. On page 251 the authors refer to comments attributed to an unidentified FBI Agent indicating that Bang-Jensen came to the FBI in the Summer of 1958 and that he was interviewed at length. The unidentified FBI man is quoted as stating that he considered Bang-Jensen sane, careful and thorough in what he said but that it involved a matter upon which the FBI could not act. No references can be found in Bureau files indicating that the authors at any time interviewed an Agent or official of the Bureau regarding Bang-Jensen. It should be noted, however, that immediately following his death, press releases by Robert Morris and news articles that appeared concerning Bang-Jensen indicated that he had contacted the Bureau. This fact was also known by his wife. It appears that the authors are utilizing literary license in writing the book to discredit allegations by certain officials of the UN that Bang-Jensen was mentally unstable. These allegations were based on the fact that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists on several occasions prior to his death.

3. A third reference to the FBI appears on page 254 in the narrative of conversations between the reporter (who represents the authors) and his editor for whom he is allegedly investigating the Bang-Jensen death. He refers to the fact that Bang-Jensen did not talk in specifics until after his suspension from the UN in 1957 and his ultimate dismissal in 1958 by the Secretary General of the UN. This reference again indicates that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI and to Robert Morris who was formerly with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and involved speculation as to the identity of the Russian defector or defectors.

4. The fourth reference to the FBI appears on page 260 and is attributed to Arthur McDowell, a friend of Bang-Jensen who is Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression. McDowell deplores the fact that the jurisdiction of the FBI is limited in dealing with "traitors" at the UN. No derogatory comments appear in the book regarding the Bureau or the Bureau's handling of the Bang-Jensen case.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 9, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index

62-46855-122

RSG:lms
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Gamer

REC-43

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32 FEB 15 1961

file 62-46855

system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 11, 1960, through February 3, 1961, a total of 53 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty books were reviewed and twenty-three were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 15 of which were reviewed. Of the 17 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, eight were done by the Central Research Section,

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section"

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

5-103 (5-11-59)

60

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen

Author DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck

The Devin-Adair Company, New York; January 1961; $4.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☑ Espionage, Room 2714	☑ WHA	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☑ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☑ WRW
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ **Identification Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
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☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
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☐ **Investigative Division**		
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☐ **Laboratory Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Crime Records Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book:

Book Reviews

Reviewed 2-8-61 by W A Aull

Book filed in Bureau Library

62-46855-123

REC-64

EX.-112

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 17 1961

central Research

59 FEB 23 1961

file 62-46855

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 17, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEW: THE WAR CALLED PEACE
BY HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

An advanced copy of captioned book was furnished to the Director as an enclosure to a letter from Harry Overstreet, dated 2/11/61, and was acknowledged by letter dated 2/16/61.

This book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a well-documented, hard-hitting, scholarly treatise on the nature of international communism and the communist man. It is typical of the anticommunist literature prevalent at this time. It points out that the objective of international communism to take over the entire world has not changed. Communists even alter the meaning of terms in their effort to obtain this objective. Thus, there is the term "war" called "peace." The reader is urged to understand the nature of international communism, its goal and its use of force wherever there is a "power vacuum."

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned.

Bufiles reflect a cordial relationship with the authors.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 27 1961

JEK:meh
(10)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Keating

52 MAR 2 1961

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-2-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE" BY KENYON J. SCUDDER AND KENNETH S. BEAM
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND

By letter 2-21-61, Kenyon J. Scudder enclosed a statement to appear in the Spring Catalog of G. P. Putnam's Sons announcing captioned book. Scudder stated that he and co-author, Kenneth S. Beam, would consider it a great honor if the Director would consent to look over the galleys and furnish a statement which could be used on the back of the jacket and in a circular that will go to thousands of people with a special interest in the subject. Subsequently, by letter 2-24-61 Mr. Howard Cady, Editor-in-Chief and Vice President of G. P. Putnam's Sons, reiterated Scudder's request and furnished galleys of the book.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

We have had limited correspondence with Scudder who sent the Director a book "Prisoners Are People" in June, 1956. The Osborne Association, Inc., for whom Scudder acts as Director of Field Services, was founded in 1933 to rehabilitate criminals. Their views have been very extreme upon occasion in the past and they have been critical of prisons, parole and probation in this country.

THE BOOK

"The Twenty Billion Dollar Challenge - A National Program For Delinquency Prevention," according to the authors, "will present a blueprint for community action." The Foreword to the book sets its purposes as: 1. To arouse citizens to their responsibility in the prevention of delinquency in their community; 2. To indicate how they can go about meeting this responsibility through cooperative effort; and To point out the need of effective planning and leadership on every level--community, city, county, state and national--with special emphasis on the last. The book is divided into four parts: Some Causes of Delinquency, How Citizens Take Action, Four Major Objectives, and A National Objective.

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MAR 7 1961

1 - Miss Butler (Room 7644)
ULG:kmd
(6)

52 MAR 14 1961

ENCLOSURE REMOVED 3-3-61

CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to DeLoach
RE: "THE TWENTY BILLION
DOLLAR CHALLENGE"

The authors offer usual standard, well-publicized reasons for delinquency and offer the usual methods by which citizens can take action. Nor do the authors' objectives--assisting children and youths, strengthening family life, and improving community conditions, and reaffirming moral values--offer anything new. Possibly the only new approach contained in the book is the authors' conviction that the greatest need in the movement to prevent delinquency, both in this country and overseas, "is a National and International Clearing House, with facilities for research, for collecting and disseminating information on successful methods and programs wherever they are to be found." This would facilitate communication between communities struggling with this problem. The authors conclude, that in spite of our best efforts we will always have some delinquency; however, it is within our power to decide how much.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book contains two references to the FBI, neither of which are derogatory. The first, in chapter 9, states "We all respect and admire the trained personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its unhampered achievements." It then goes on to state that crooks, gangsters and criminal syndicates fear the FBI because they know it is free from political domination. The second, in the final chapter, justifies the authors' title by stating "In 1960 both the U. S. Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated that delinquency and crime now costs the taxpayers more than 20 billion dollars each year, and these costs are steadily rising."

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new. In addition, it is noted that the book will carry a statement in the front by Chief Justice Earl Warren while the requested statement by the Director is to appear on the back of the jacket. Therefore, it is felt that Messrs. Scudder and Cady should be advised that as a matter of long-standing policy the Director must decline to make the requested statement.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letters to Messrs. Scudder and Cady be forwarded.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 27, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE,
NORMAN PARK, GEORGIA
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book written by Edward Hunter, former editor, foreign correspondent, and author, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book presents a comprehensive analysis of the origin, scope, and present influence of the Spanish, German, Italian, Jewish, Slavic, and Asian press in the United States. Altogether, 162 existing periodicals are mentioned. These have been placed on the attached list for indexing as they constitute thumbnail identifications and descriptions of possible future value. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Hunter states that the foreign-language press in America has always exerted immense influence here and abroad as witting or unwitting vehicles for the Americanization of their readers and, in the old countries, as missionaries for the American way of life. He also provides a cogent analysis of the menace posed by U.S. communist newspapers, of which he states, "The only thing American about them is their address."

ANTICOMMUNIST FOREIGN-LANGUAGE EDITORS NOT UTILIZED

For ability to appraise communist strategy, Hunter says the majority of Slavic language editors have few equals, because communism is no academic subject with them, they know the tactics from having seen them used against themselves. They know that liberty must be defended if it is to be preserved. Yet, Hunter writes, rarely is a foreign-language editor invited to community forums where theoreticians gather with social clubs to discuss communism. Consequently, the most important repayment they could give to their new country is denied them, and invaluable material fails to reach the general public as a result. / ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

GLO:baj	1 - Mr. Parsons	1 - Mr. Suttler
(10)	1 - Mr. Mohr	1 - 118-4047
	1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Miss Butler
	1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - Section Tickler
		1 - G. L. Oliver

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162-46855
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Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE
62-46855

THE COMMUNIST PRESS

Hunter states that the outright communist press is disarmingly small, but must be viewed exactly as Communist Party membership: A small dedicated core remains. These Party organs, he states, have these purposes: propaganda, conspiratorial and operational activity. Hunter uses the congressional testimony of John Lautner, former Bureau informant, to show how the communists exploit foreign-language groups through their newspapers. (p. 161)

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only direct mention of the FBI is the statement: "An FBI operative named Mr. Matt Cvetic, who held high posts in the Red network, exposed its [International Workers Order] innermost secrets." (p. 156)

THE AUTHOR

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

(118-4047; 100-350512-866)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information

2. That the 162 foreign-language U.S. periodicals on the attached list be indexed.

ARABIC PUBLICATIONS

p. 52 [illegible] AMERICAN JOURNAL, English-language Arab weekly, 3,000 circulation

p. 52 AL-HADI (Guidance), only Arabic daily in the United States, 3,000 circulation

p. 52 [illegible] N, THE, English-language Arab weekly, published in Brooklyn, 4,000 circulation

p. 54 [illegible] (The Orient), weekly Arabic newspaper, Highland Park, Michigan, 6,000 circulation

p. 54 [illegible] L-UL-GHARB (Mirror of the West), Arabic tri-weekly newspaper, New York City

SPANISH

p. 56 [illegible] Plains, (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 15,000 circulation

p. 60 [illegible] de [illegible], (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 14,000 circulation

p. 60 [illegible] (Diary of the Americas), of Miami Springs, Florida, 17,000 circulation, a bilingual Spanish daily

p. 62 [illegible] (New Mexico) [illegible], Spanish bilingual newspaper in the English-language, merged in early March, 1959, with the bilingual [illegible] de la Libertad (The Torch of Liberty)

p. 63 [illegible] (Spectator), a [illegible], California, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper that began in 1942. Circulation 5,000

p. 63 [illegible], (The Gazette), Tampa, Florida, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper with one page in Italian. Began in 1[illegible]. Circulation above 5,000

ENCLOSURE

p. 61 LA VERDAD (Truth), Corpus Christi, Texas, Spanish bilingual newspaper that began in 1942, and has 4,000 circulation

p. 61 LA PRENSA (The Press), Spanish bilingual newspaper of San Antonio, Texas, started in 1913; 12,000 circulation

p. 61 DUVAL COUNTY PRESS, San Diego, Texas, small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans

p. 61 TAMPA INTERBAY NEWS, (Florida) small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans

p. 61 EL DIARIO, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City, biggest circulating Spanish daily

p. 64 LA PRENSA, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City. Circulation--12,000. First Spanish daily in the U. S. Founded 1912

p. 63 EL IMPARCIAL, San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper. A New York City publication also until September, 1955

p. 67 LA PATRIA (The Nation), once published by Jose Marti in New York City to further Cuban independence

p. 66 LA OPINION, Spanish-language newspaper, started in 1926. Circulation 15,000 daily, 15,000 Sunday. Believed published in Los Angeles

p. 66 EL CONTINENTAL, Spanish-language newspaper of El Paso, Texas. Began in 1926, 9,000 circulation

p. 68 VISION, Spanish language newsmagazine published in New York City for export. Circulation over 100,000. Portuguese edition, VISEO, distributes half as many in Brazil.

p. 69 AMERICA CLINICA, Spanish-language monthly journal of medicine mainly for export, published in U. S. A. 1953 circulation, 73,210

p. 69 American Exporter's Automotive World, monthly Spanish bilingual published in U. S. A., mainly for export. 1953 circulation, 22,054

p. 69 EL AUTOMOVIL AMERICANO (AMERICAN AUTO), monthly Spanish-language publication. Published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 21,599.

p. 69 EL EXPORTADOR AMERICANO (American Exporter), monthly Spanish-language publication published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 17,155.

p. 69 EL FARMACEUTICO (The Druggist), monthly Spanish-language publication, published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 19,000.

p. 69 GUIA (Guide), monthly Spanish-language publication on trade, published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1958 circulation, 20,049.

GERMAN

p. 76 The Lutheran Standard, Columbus, Ohio, German-American religious weekly, published since 1946, circulation 145,000. English-language.

p. 76 The Lutheran, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, German-American religious weekly magazine entirely in English, published since 1918. Circulation, 192,000.

p. 76 Gospel-Herald, Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, religious weekly published by Mennonites since 1908. Circulation, 18,000.

p. 76 THE MENNONITE, Newton, Kansas religious weekly, circulation, 15,000.

p. 76 UNITED BRETHREN, Huntington, Indiana, religious weekly published by the United Brethren in Christ, circulation, 8,500.

p. 76 THE WANDERER, St. Paul, Minnesota, National Catholic weekly newspaper, formerly published in German. Circulation 10,000.

p. 76 TROY FREIE PRESSE (Troy Free Press), of Troy, N.Y., news bilingual (German) weekly newspaper. Circulation 3,000.

p. 76 NEW BRAUNFELS ZEITUNG-CHRONICLE, of New Braunfels, South Dakota, a bilingual (German) weekly newspaper, dating back to 1952. Circulation 6,000.

p. 76 AMERIKANISCHE SCHWEIZER ZEITUNG (American Swiss Gazette) of New York City, weekly Swiss American newspaper, began in 1868. Circulation 4,000.

p. 77 SWISS JOURNAL (SCHWEIZER-JOURNAL), Swiss American weekly newspaper, started 1915, 2,000 circulation. Prints occasional items in italian.

p. 77 SIEBENBUERGISCH-AMERIKANISCHES VOLKSBLATT (Transylvania-American People's Journal), Swiss American weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, since 1905. Circulation 4,000.

p. 77 ROCHESTER ABENDPOST (Rochester Evening Post) Rochester, N.Y., German-American daily newspaper. Started in 1851. Circulation 13,678.

p. 78 ABENDPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Evening Post and Milwaukee German Press) and the SONNTAGPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG(Sunday Post), its Sunday edition, of Chicago, both of which began in 1889, have 27,000 and 30,000 circulation respectively. German-American newspapers.

p. 78 DETROITER ABEND-POST (Detroit Evening Post) German-American tri-weekly newspaper. 5,500 circulation.

p. 78 AMERICAN HERALD UND LINCOLN FREIE PRESSE (American-Herald and Lincoln Free Press) and its companion SONNTAGSPOST (Sunday Post) of Winona, Minn., are German-American newspapers going back to 1873. Circulation 15,000.

p. 91 AUFBAU (Reconstruction), an American weekly, published by the New World Club, Inc., New York City, a German-American Newspaper, founded November 8, 1926. Dr. Manfred George, editor. Circulation: 30,000.

ITALIAN

p. 95 IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO (Italian-American Progress), New York City, founded in 1880. Circulation: 70,000.

p. 98 LA NOTIZIA (News), Italian-American daily newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1916. Circulation: 57,000.

p. 98 IL POPOLO ITALIANO (Italian People), Italian-American daily newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, founded 1935, circulation: 15,500 daily and Sunday.

p. 98 L'ITALIA (Italy), Italian-American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1886. Circulation: 14,500.

p. 98 DIVAGANDO (Recreation), all-Italian weekly art and literature magazine, founded 1942. Circulation: 15,000. New York City.

p. 98 L'ADUNATA DEI REFRATTARI (The Call of the "Refractaires"), all-Italian weekly newspaper, New York City. Founded 1922. Circulation: 8,000.

p. 98 L'ITALIA, all-Italian general newsweekly, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1886.

p. 98 SONS OF ITALY TIMES, Italian bilingual news weekly, put out since 1936 by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of Italy in America. Circulation: 50,000.

p. 98 LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA (Italian Tribune), Italian bilingual news weekly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded 1933. Circulation: 25,000.

p. 98 Italian Tribune, Newark, New Jersey, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1931. Circulation: 20,000.

p. 98-99 L'UNIONE (Union), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1890. Circulation: 15,000.

p. 99 LA VOCE DEL POPOLO (Voice of the People), Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1910, circulation 14,500.

p. 99 LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA D'AMERICA, Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1909, circulation 14,000.

p. 99 GAZZETTA DEL MASSACHUSETTS (Massachusetts Gazette), Boston, Massachusetts, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1936, circulation 14,000.

p. 99 LA LIBERA PAROLE (Free Speech), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1918, circulation 10,000.

p. 98 SENTINEL PRESS, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual semi-monthly newspaper, founded 1933, 8,000 circulation.

p. 99 IL CORRIERE DEL POPOLO (People's Messenger), San Francisco, California, Italian bilingual monthly newspaper, 3,000 circulation.

p. 99 ITALIAN NEWS, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1921, 14,000 circulation.

p. 99 TEXAS TRIBUNE, Dallas, Texas, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1927. 5,200 circulation.

p. 99 COLORADO, Denver, Colorado, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1905, 4,000 circulation.

p. 99 ROME TRIBUNE, Rome, New York, English-language monthly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1914.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN

p. 100 BIEN (The Bee), the only Swedish general news publication, a weekly of San Francisco, California. Circulation: 3,000.

p. 100 DECORAH-POSTEN (Post And Fireside), weekly newspaper for Norwegian community, Decorah, Iowa. Circulation 18,000. Founded 1874.

p. 100 NORDISK TIDENDE (Norwegian News), Brooklyn, New York, Norwegian American News weekly, 9,500 circulation.

p. 101 MINNESOTA POSTEN, Minneapolis, Minn. Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1940, 6,000 circulation.

p. 102 WASHINGTON POSTEN, Seattle, Washington, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1889, circulation above 4,000.

p. 103 DULUTH SKANDINAV (Duluth Scandinavian), Duluth, Minnesota, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1887, 1,250 circulation.

p. 103 SUPERIOR TIDENDE (Superior Time), Superior, Wisconsin, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1888, circulation 125.

p. 102 SVENSKA AMERIKANAREN TRIBUNEN (Swedish American Tribune), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded in 1876. Circulation 27,000.

p. 102 SVEA, Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Worcester, Massachusetts, founded 1897, circulation 21,000.

p. 102 NORDSTJERNAN (Swedish North star), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, New York City, founded 1872, circulation 8,000.

p. 102 NORDEN (The North), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Brooklyn, New York, founded 1896, circulation 2,300.

p. 102 SVENSKA POSTEN (Swedish Post), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Seattle, Washington, founded 1888, 3,300 circulation.

CZECH

p. 103 DENNI HLASATEL (Daily Herald), Czech bilingual daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1891, circulation 60,241.

p. 103 HLASATEL (Herald), Czech bilingual semi-weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1892, circulation 61,045.

p. 103 NEW YORKSKE LISTY (New York News), Czech tri-weekly bilingual newspaper, New York City, founded 1874, circulation 12,250.

p. 103 POKROK-SVOBODA-NARO[illegible], Czech bilingual weekly newspaper of El Campo, Texas, founded 1885. Circulation 6,000.

p. 103 VESTNIK (Herald), Czech bilingual weekly newspaper put out by the Slavonic Benevolent Order of Texas, West, Texas. Circulation 13,000.

GREEK

p. 103 THE ATLANTIS, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City, founded 1934. Reportedly determined supporter of the Greek monarchy and leans toward the Republican party in American politics. Circulation: 15,000.

p. 104 THE NATIONAL HERALD, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City. Circulation 17,000.

p. 104 KYRIAKATIKA NEA (Greek Sunday News), Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1950, 3,800 circulation.

p. 104 THE NEW CALIFORNIA, Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1907, circulation 3,200.

p. 104 ELLENIKOS-ASTER (Greek Star), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1904, circulation 4,200.

p. 104 ELLENIKOS TYPOS (Greek Press), Greek-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1912, circulation 3,500.

p. 104 ATHINAI (Detroit Athens), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Detroit, Michigan, founded 1928, circulation 5,500.

p. 104 NATIONAL GREEK TRIBUNE, Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1922.

p. 104 HELLENIC CHRONICLE, English-language Greek American weekly, Boston, Massachusetts, circulation 15,500.

JEWISH

p. 106 HADOAR (The Post), founded in 1921 as a political weekly and bi-weekly publication, published in the Hebrew language. Circulation: 10,000.

p. 307 FORWARTS (Jewish Daily Forward) daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 65,000. New York City.

p. 307 DER TOG-MORGEN JOURNAL (The Day-Jewish Journal), founded in 1914, daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 51,000 in New York City. Philadelphia edition, daily Jewish-language daily printed outside New York City, reports 3,000 circulation.

p. 308 MORGEN FREIHEIT (Morning Freedom), Jewish-language daily newspaper, New York City. Allegedly a communist organ, began in 1922. Circulation 8,000.

p. 106 THE DAY, Jewish newspaper founded in Philadelphia in 1900. Still survives in combined form.

p. 109 WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE, the only Jewish weekly newspaper, begun in 1921 in Milwaukee.

p. 109 FREIE ARBEITER STIMME (Free Voice of Labor), a biweekly Jewish American newspaper, started in 1890 as an anarchist paper to compete with a Socialist paper, Arbeiter Zeitung, founded the same year by the United Hebrew Trades.

POLISH

p. 113 GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polish Star), Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper started in 1892. Circulation 17,100.

p. 115 PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI (Catholic Leader), New Britain, Connecticut, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded in 1907. Circulation 31,000.

p. 115 AMERYKA ECHO (American Echo), Toledo, Ohio, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1898, circulation 17,000.

p. 115 CZAS (Times), Brooklyn, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1903, circulation 13,500.

p. 115 STRAZ (The Guard), Scranton, Pennsylvania, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1897, circulation 9,500.

p. 116 SLOWO POLSKIE (Polish Word), Utica, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1890, circulation 7,500.

p. 116 GWIAZDA (Polish Star), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1902, circulation 8,100.

p. 116 DZIENNIK ZJEDNOCZENIA (Polish Daily Unity), of Chicago, Illinois, Polish bilingual daily newspaper, begun in 1913, circulation of 35,000 makes it the largest Polish daily, published by the Polish National Alliance.

p. 116 JEDNOTA (Unity), bi-weekly fraternal organ of the Polish National Alliance, Chicago, Illinois. Circulation 160,000. Founded 1880, oldest Polish publication in America.

p. 116 DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI (Polish Daily News), bilingual Polish daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded 1890. 21,000 circulation. Published by the Resurrectionist Fathers.

p. 117 DZIENNIK POLSKI (Polish Daily News), Detroit, Michigan, founded 1904. Circulation 35,000.

p. 117 KURYER CODZIENNY (Polish Daily Courier), Polish daily newspaper, South Boston, Massachusetts, founded in 1915. Circulation 30,000.

p. 117 WIADOMOSCI CODZIENNE (Polish Daily News), Cleveland, Ohio, Polish Daily newspaper, started in 1915, 28,000 circulation.

p. 117 KURYER POLSKI (Polish Courier), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, oldest Polish daily newspaper in America, founded in 1866, circulation 20,000.

p. 118 GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polar Star), Polish-language weekly newspaper in Wisconsin. Allegedly follows a pro-Warsaw line and was the only one of the Polish-language newspapers, except the outright communist organ, not to criticize Khrushchev during his 1959 tour of the U.S.

p. 118-178 GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice), Detroit, Michigan, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper. Allegedly communist. 3,000 circulation, founded 1909.

p. 118, 119 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper in New York City, started in 1910, nearly 25,000 circulation. Owned by the Sons of Poland and the Polish Union. Ignace Morawski, editor and general manager.

RUSSIAN

p. 121 ROSSIYA (Russia), daily Russian American newspaper. Circulation 2,500. Started in 1933.

p. 122, 178 RUSSKY GOLOS, Russian American Daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1917, circulation 6,000. Allegedly a communist organ.

p. 122 NASHE VREMYA (Modern Times), Russian American weekly newspaper, founded in 1950, circulation 1,500.

p. 122 RUSSKAYA ZHIZN (Russian Life), Russian American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1925.

p. 123 NOVAYA ZARIA (New Dawn), Russian American daily newspaper, begun in 1928, San Francisco, California. Has never recovered from a period of intimacy with the Soviet Consulate.

HUNGARIAN

p. 134 SZABADSAG (Liberty), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1891, circulation 22,000.

p. 136 AMERIKAI MAGYAR NEPSZAVA (American-Hungarian People's Voice), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, founded in 1901, circulation 21,500.

p. 135 WISCONSIN MAGYARSAG (Wisconsin Hungarians), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded in 1926.

p. 139 AZ UJSAG (The News), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 13,500. Much of whose advertising space deals with transactions with the Soviet Bloc.

p. 136 CHICAGO ES KORNYEKE (Chicago and Vicinity), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 12,500, started in 1906.

p. 135 SOUTHWEST JOURNAL, Detroit, Michigan, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1932, circulation 10,500.

p. 136 SZABAD MAGYARSAG (Free Hungarians), 216 W. 18th St., New York City, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1956, claiming 5,500 circulation.

FINNISH

p. 138 TYOVAAJA (Pioneer), Fitchburg, Massachusetts, daily Finnish American newspaper began in 1905, circulation 4,200.

p. 139 INDUSTRIALISTI (Industrialist), Duluth, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded in 1917, circulation 4,100.

p. 138 TYÖMIES-ETTEPÄIN (Workingman-Forward), Superior, Wisconsin, tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper. Founded in 1903, circulation 5,200. Allegedly Red-tinted.

p. 139 AMERIKAN SVOMALTAR (American Spirit of Finland), tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1899, 3,000 circulation.

p. 139 MINNESOTAN UUTISET (Minnesota News), New York Mills, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1917, circulation 7,100.

p. 139 NEW YORKIN UUTISET (Finnish New York News), Brooklyn, New York, semi-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1907, 3,500 circulation.

p. 138 TYÖVÄEN OSUUSTOIMINTALEHTI (Cooperative Weekly), Finnish-language weekly, begun in 1930, 5,500 circulation.

p. 139 AITTAJA (Helper), Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Ironwood, Michigan, founded 1905, circulation 1,900.

p. 139 NAISTEN VIIRI (Women's Banner), Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Superior, Wisconsin, founded 1910, circulation 3,200.

CHINESE

p. 143 CHINESE WORLD, San Francisco, California, oldest Chinese paper in the United States, founded 1891, circulation 9,000.

p. 143 CHINESE TIMES, San Francisco, California, biggest West Coast circulating newspaper. Circulation 9,500.

p. 142 CHINESE JOURNAL, New York City, newspaper, begun in 1928, circulation 17,700.

p. 142 CHINA TRIBUNE, Chinese American daily newspaper, boasting 10,000 circulation. Y. Y. Tan, editor.

JAPANESE

p. 148 PACIFIC CITIZEN, Los Angeles, California, official English-language weekly newspaper of the Japanese American Citizens' League. Circulation 6,500, begun in 1915.

p. 149 NEW JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS, Los Angeles, Calif., bilingual daily newspaper, founded 1947, circulation 5,500.

p. 149 HOKUBEI MAINICHI, Japanese American bilingual daily newspaper of San Francisco, California. Started in 1948, circulation 6,000.

p. 150 NICHI BEI TIMES (Japanese American Times), San Francisco, Calif., newspaper, begun in 1946. 6,000 circulation. Y. B. Abiko, editor.

p. 151 RAFU SHIMPO, bilingual Japanese American newspaper, Los Angeles, California, started in 1903.

p. 152 COLORADO TIMES, Japanese daily newspaper, Denver, Colorado, founded in 1918. Circulation 2,000.

OTHER

p. 171 AMERIKAI MAGYAR SZO (Hungarian-American Word), New York weekly begun in 1952, claims 3,000 circulation. Four staff officers took Fifth Amendment when asked if they were CP members by HCUA in 1957.

p. 178, 179 LAISVE (Freedom), Richmond Hill, New York, semi-weekly newspaper, started in 1911, claims 5,100 circulation. Other Lithuanian papers have exposed its whitewashing of communist excesses. Roy Mizara, editor.

p. 179 NAUJIENOS (Lithuanian Daily News), Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper started in 1913, circulation 40,250.

p. 51 THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY, magazine

p. 51 SVOBODA (Liberty), daily newspaper of Jersey City, New Jersey, 20,000 circulation.

p. 51 AMERYKA (America), daily newspaper in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10,000 circulation.

p. 52 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper of 24,000 circulation in New York City, Ignacy Gorzewski, editor.

p. 23 NOVY MIR (New World) Russian language newspaper, New York.

p. 26, 121, 124-130 NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (New Russian Word), daily Russian American newspaper. Mark E. Weinbaum, editor. Circulation 23,250. Tracy Eisenstadt, aka "Argus", feature writer. (p. 129)

p. 34 GAZETTE VAN DETROIT (Detroit Gazette), weekly Flemish periodical with 5,000 circulation.

p. 34 Y DRYCH, Monthly Welsh publication, published in Utica, N.Y., with 3,750 circulation.

p. 35 EL DIARIO de NUEVA YORK (New York Spanish Daily), 60,000 circulation.

p. 38 THE COPPER COUNTY NEWS, Anglo-Finnish weekly in English, Calumet, Michigan, 3,000 circulation.

p. 43 AMERICAN SANOMAT (Finnish American News), Finnish weekly, Calumet, Michigan, 5,000 circulation.

p. 43 AMERIKANSKI SRBOBRAN (American Srbobran), semi-weekly organ of the Serb National Federation, with 16,000 circulation in both Serbian and English editions.

p. 49, 71, 78 NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG UND HERALD (New York State Journal and Herald), established December 24, 1834. German-language daily in New York City. Dr. Ludwig Oberndorf, managing editor. Circulation 41,000 daily.

Mr. Malone 3/1/61
Attn: Mr. Edwards

H. L. Sloan

"COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, sent a complimentary copy of "Combat Shooting for Police" to the Director, which was acknowledged in 1/27/61, and pursuant to your instructions has been reviewed by the writer.

The author of this book, Paul B. Weston, with whom I have been acquainted for several years is a retired Deputy Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department and has long been associated with Firearms Competitions and Police Training. This book is dedicated to former Special Agent James E. Amos, who brought to the author's attention, the Bureau's practical firearms training early in his career.

The book gives an excellent presentation of fundamental and advanced firearms training procedures and is replete with favorable references to the FBI, one of which is quoted as follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have performed many wonders in the field of national defense, crime control, and cooperation with local officers, but in the field of personal safety for each and every police officer in the United States the adoption of the Practical Police Course and its associated training program is one of the many wonders in police training. In a few short years, the police forces of the nation have been changed from a target-oriented group of men to a combat-oriented group of officers ready to protect themselves and cause havoc among their underworld opponents."

Chapter III is an excellent article on mental conditioning when law enforcement officers are confronted at gun point by a subject. We are placing stress on this matter in our Agent's training and it is a good adjunct to practical firearms training.

1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
(Publications Desk - Central Research Section)
(1) - Bureau file 62-46855
1 - Crime Records (Attn. Mr. Jones)
1 - Mr. Callahan

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 9 1961

HLS:mmp:ejw
(7) 31 MAR 20 1961

1 XEROX
MAR 17 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-117683-5

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: "COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEW

The policies of the Bureau and those advocated by the author do not differ on training procedures or equipment except in the matter of "Cutaway Trigger Guards" (Page 126) and Weston does point out some of the inherent dangers of carrying such a revolver.

The February, 1961, issue of "The American Rifleman," official publication of the National Rifle Association, contains a very favorable review and states "Every Law Enforcement Officer and all Law Enforcement Agencies have a definite responsibility to the public to be adequately trained in the use of firearms that are tools of their professions. This book will materially assist in the attainment of that goal.

ACTION:

(1) This memorandum and reviewed book be forwarded to the Publications Desk - Central Research Section.

(2) That 5 copies of this book be obtained for the library at the FBI Academy.

UNIT[illegible]NT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: March 7, 1961

FROM : Legat, London (62-253)

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH

Remylet 5-20-60.

Since submission of relet, periodic contacts have been made with foreign book dealers and sources [redacted] b7D determine if the above book has been published in English. No such publication has been received in the English language; however, and during the last contact with foreign book dealers it was determined that they did not have in stock a biography of LENIN published in 1955 by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd, London. From records available in this office it could not be determined if this book has previously been furnished to the Bureau and because the cost of the biography was nominal ($1.00), it is being furnished the Bureau at this time.

Periodic checks will be made to see if the new biography is available in English.

RUC
3 - Bureau (Enc.)
1 - London (62-253)
ACM:MAH
(4)

Encl (book) detached & retained in CRS. 3-15-61 A.M.B.

REC- 95 62-46855-124

12 MAR 15 1961

ENCLOSURE

50 MAR 21 1961

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G[illegible]E

Memora[illegible]

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 21, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE PROFILE OF COMMUNISM--A FACT-BY-FACT PRIMER PREPARED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
BOOK REVIEW- (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned paperback book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a revision of a pamphlet, "Primer On Communism," which was prepared by B'nai B'rith in 1951.

The 119-page book is an unusually good, brief, and hard-hitting, primer. It is in question-and-answer form, analyzing the entire system of world communism. Matter-of-fact statements are given in answer to the questions posed--e.g., "What is the communist world peace movement?"--and a bibliography is set out at the end of each chapter for other and more interpretive reading. The inexpensive book commendably serves the purpose announced in the foreword, "...to fend off, on the one hand, the attempts of opportunists, demagogues and bigots to exploit fears based on ignorance, and, on the other hand, the siren songs of the communist appeals on the international scene."

The factual content of the primer appears to be very good with two exceptions. One, with obvious reference to the Judith Coplon case, states, "Among the political data acquired by Soviet espionage agents were the espionage files of the Justice Department...." (p. 64) Such a statement is too broad and open to misinterpretation. Another attributes to the FBI a March, 1960, estimate of the strength of the Communist Party, USA, as "approximately 10,000." (p. 26) No public statements on the size of the Communist Party, USA, have been issued by the Bureau since 1957, at which time the membership was placed at 17,000. There

GLO:meh
(9)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 100-530 (B'nai B'rith)
1 - Section tickler
1 - G. L. Oliver

REC- 67

62-46855-125

17 MAR 27 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/30/81 BY SP-6BJA/omh

C76,758 EX. 1/01

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

66 MAR 29 1961

are no other references to the Director or the FBI. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

B'nai B'rith:

Bureau files indicate B'nai B'rith is a legitimate Jewish fraternal organization. (100-530)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. A. H. Belmont March 21, 1961

W. C. Sullivan Book Review

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The basic theme of captioned book is that there has been a steady decline in liberal values in the United States since our Nation was founded. The author traces this decline historically from before the American Revolution down to the present time, and, in the process, is critical of the Director and the Bureau.

On page 239, the author charges that the General Intelligence Division of the FBI, relying on radical literature as decisive evidence of subversive beliefs, made illegal arrests during the Palmer Raids. On page 252, Ekirch claims that the Bureau's investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act were, in effect, "legalized snooping." The source cited by the author for both of these claims is the highly distorted book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal.

While conceding that "it was in no sense desirable" that communists should be employed in sensitive or important positions in government, Ekirch claims that the solution adopted was neither liberal nor legally defensible under traditional American values or constitutional law (p. 328). He also accuses the Director of overestimating the threat posed by the Communist Party, USA (pp. 338-339), criticizes the prosecution of Party leaders under the Smith Act (pp. 340-342), and claims that the FBI's role in the loyalty-security program aroused fears that the United States "was coming under the sway of a Federal police force" (p. 345).

The author points out that liberalism is not a well-defined political or economic system but rather an attitude in favor of limited representative government and the widest possible freedom of the individual in all phases of his activity. Since the 18th century was the classic age of liberalism, in a sense, liberalism and colonial America grew up together. Political liberty in the

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
JFC:lgh
(8)

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler

1 - J. F. Condon

62-116395
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128 APR 3 1961

55 APR 3 1961

colonies was closely tied to local government; religious liberty flourished; and the availability of land and economic opportunity gave rise to a natural faith in a free economy. The Declaration of Independence explicitly set forth the liberal political philosophy of the American Revolution which found practical expression in the constitutions of the individual states which specified the personal and property rights of the individual and limited the powers of the Government.

The first half of the 19th century was a period of great contrast. While considerable progress was made toward democratic progress and reform, there were, at the same time, frequent mob attacks on Catholics and immigrants; the Indians were uprooted in the West; and slavery still prevailed in the South. At the same time, the powers of the Federal Government were steadily broadened, and the Supreme Court repeatedly defended Federal over state power. By the middle of the 19th century, slavery stood out as the most direct challenge to American liberalism, and sporadic violence over this issue, in both the North and the South, finally erupted into the Civil War.

There were widespread violations of civil liberties during the Civil War. President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus; censorship of the press was instituted; and military conscription was practiced on an extensive scale for the first time in our history. Following the war, the North governed the defeated South like a conquered province; the Negro, although emancipated, was still not given the right to vote; and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), dedicated to violence and intimidation, emerged in the South. Since the Civil War had established the primacy of the Federal over state government, the trend subsequently has been toward an increased centralization of the powers of government and a weakening of liberalism and individualism. By the 1890's, the concept of a noninterventionist government had been completely discredited. Antitrust and other regulatory measures controlling business were adopted, and the Supreme Court asserted exclusive Federal control over interstate commerce.

Measures adopted during World War I further weakened the liberal tradition. Military conscription made no provision for conscientious objectors. Laws against espionage and sedition suppressed dissent. State criminal syndicalist statutes were enacted, and censorship of the press was common. More and more, the duties rather than the rights of the individual were stressed.

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

The period following World War I is described as a period of "hysteria." Conscientious objectors, pacifists, and political prisoners were kept in jail rather than amnestied. Five legally elected socialist assemblymen were denied their seats in New York State. Over 700 aliens were deported because of their political beliefs, and over 4,000 persons were arrested during the Palmer Raids. There was a revival of the KKK; our traditional immigration policy was reversed; and legislation to insure conformity in morals (e.g., prohibition, state censorship laws) was enacted. For the first time in our history, the suppression of freedom enjoyed almost nationwide government support on the local, state, and national levels.

During the administration of President Hoover, the power of the state and local governments was gradually taken over by Washington and, after the New Deal of President Roosevelt, the concept of a planned economy gained even greater acceptance. With the notable exception of the evacuation and detention of the Japanese on the west coast, the author finds few violations of civil liberties during World War II. He stresses, however, the tremendous expansion of the powers of the Federal Government. Following World War II, the tensions of the cold war and the Korean War led to a further decline in liberalism. We now have peacetime conscription; the armed forces have assumed greater power in all branches of the Government; and foreign trade has degenerated into economic warfare. The Government's monopoly over nuclear power has subordinated free enterprise to the interests of the state. Fearful of offending minority groups, the press, radio, and the motion-picture and television industries censor potentially controversial material.

Bureau files reflect that an article in the December 19, 1960, issue of "Neues Deutschland," a publication of the Communist Party of East Germany, set forth that Ekirch was one of a group of 30 American professors who urged diplomatic recognition of East Germany and Communist China. In 1948, an individual who may be identical with Ekirch was the subject of a Selective Service investigation in New York City because he claimed to be a conscientious objector. In 1952, Arthur Ekirch of Alexandria, Virginia, who may possibly be identical with the subject, was a subscriber to Alternative, publication of the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution. Alternative claims that its goal is to fight "against war, capitalism, and totalitarianism." (25-181769;14-2771;100-72924-905)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES [redacted] NT

Memo[redacted]

file v4/14/61 [illegible]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3-21-61

FROM : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-293) ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

REC-93

5 RA Mullins

SUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReRiolet 12/29/60.

On March 8, 1961, [redacted] advised that he is acquainted generally with the background of FALERONI over the past several years.

[redacted] declared that while he has no specific adverse information concerning FALERONI as to subversive type activity, he has received a definite impression that FALERONI is an individual who is an opportunist in tendency and in informant's opinion would not be above capitalizing or trading upon his contacts or acquaintances. For this reason, informant said he would advise that considerable circumspection be followed in any dealings with FALERONI.

With regard to the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", he has received no information of any book or other publication under that title having been written by FALERONI.

b7D

On March 9 and 10, 1961, inquiry was made in several of the larger bookstores in Buenos Aires by Legat in an unsuccessful endeavor to locate a copy of the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", or any other recent writing of FALERONI under a similar title. Information was developed that no book under this title had been published in Argentina insofar as was known by book store employees.

[redacted] was instructed to remain alert for the appearance of any writings by FALERONI, including a book under the above or a similar title.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that extreme caution be exercised by the Bureau in handling any future contact by FALERONI.

UACB by 3/31/61, no additional investigation is being conducted in this matter. One copy of this letter is enclosed for the information of Legat, Mexico City.

REC-93 62-46855-126

3 - Bureau (~~1 - Mexico City~~) not sent
2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-293) [redacted]

17 MAR 28 1961

63 APR 6 1961

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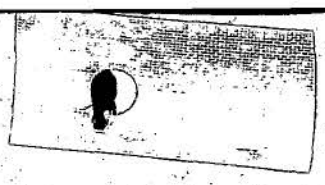
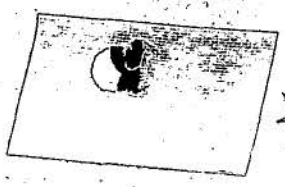
286

file 62-46855

CENTRAL RESEARCH

files 5-4 Ann

April 19, 1961

62-46855-127

PERSONAL

Miss Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
333 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Miss Otto:

I have received your letter of April 13, 1961, and it was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of "The Purveyor: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire." I found the manuscript interesting and am looking forward to reading the finished book. Thank you for your thoughtfulness on this occasion.

APR 19 10 26 AM '61
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 31
APR 19 1961
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Tolson

NOTE: The galley proofs of this book were sent to Mr. Tolson by Mr. Walter I. Bradbury of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., on 12-5-60, which was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Tolson on 12-12-60. A review of the galley proofs was made by Jones to DeLoach Memo dated 12-21-60, which reflected the book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, and is told as the story of one Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in various States. There are a few minor references to the FBI in the book, primarily regarding FBI Identification Numbers in the footnotes, none of which are derogatory in nature. Angelo Pavane, Ann M. Otto, and the author, John Starr, were not identifiable in Bufiles. (62-46855) Miss Otto also furnished a copy of this book to Mr. Tolson on the same date--see Mr. Tolson's letter to Miss Otto dated 4-19-61.

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RLR:bar (6)

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

GENERAL BOOKS
TEXTBOOKS
MAGAZINES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Trade Department

April 13, 1961

Book Reviews

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of THE PURVEYOR: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire by John Starr, to be published May 8th.

We know that Mr. Walter I. Bradbury sent you the original manuscript and we thought you would be interested in seeing the finished copy of the book.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Otto

Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department

AMO/lsa
Enclosure

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REC- 87

62-46855-127

25 APR 24 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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file 5/25/61

Mr. A. R. Belmont April 21, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

"THE BLACK MUSLIMS IN AMERICA"
BY C. ERIC LINCOLN
DOUB REVIEW
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

62-46855

1 - 25-330971 (NRI)
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. McGowan (Racial Matters)
1 - Central Research (Miss Butler, Rm 7640)
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Rampton
[illegible]

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
149 MAY 2 1961

ORIGINAL FILE IN 25-330971

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

In August, 1958, Lincoln advised the Atlanta Office that he planned to do research on the NOI and prepare a paper dealing with the organization from a philosophical standpoint to attempt to form conclusions as to the reasons for persons participating in the NOI. [redacted] b7D [redacted] On March 28, 1961, Lincoln advised that his book would be published by Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, and would be released April 19, 1961. He said he interviewed Elijah Muhammad, National Leader, Malcolm Little, Minister of the New York Temple, and other NOI officials for material in addition to attending NOI meetings in several cities and reading everything he could find regarding the NOI. He also mentioned that he feared for his personal safety when certain NOI officials read the book.

On April 7, 1961, Lincoln furnished the Atlanta Office a letter received from Chicago from "Miss Thelma X" which he interpreted as a threat and possible violation of the Extortion Statute. (NOI members frequently use the letter X in place of their last names) The Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia, declined prosecution. The matter is currently being presented to the United States Attorney at Chicago.

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

The NOI is an all-Negro, violently antiwhite, fanatical group which has been under investigation for the past several years to determine if its activities bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450 or in violation of any other Federal statutes. There are presently 35 field offices conducting investigations and submitting semiannual reports on this organization.

THE BOOK

"The Black Muslims in America" according to the author presents a partial perspective of the dark and serious problems of racial tension and calls for more studies about the "voiceless

people" who want to be heard in the councils of the world. In the preface, the author explains that he became interested in this study in the Autumn of 1956 while teaching courses in religion and philosophy at Clark College. At this time he read an appraisal of Christianity in a term paper submitted by a senior student which indicated the Christian religion is incompatible with the Negro's aspirations for dignity and equality in America and that Islam offers the answer to these desires.

The book, which originated out of a doctoral dissertation prepared by the author in the Graduate School of Boston University, is divided into nine chapters and a section containing documentation or notes. It gives a rather detailed history of the origin of the cult and closely examines the background and rationale of the movement. Considerable portions of this 276 page book are devoted to a philosophical, sociological study of the racial tensions which, in the author's opinion, foster the development of the NOI and other Negro supremacy groups. Much of the material appears to have been obtained from the Negro press coverage of the NOI and its leaders, including the regular newspaper column of Elijah Muhammad. The author apparently interviewed Muhammad, Malcolm Little and others connected with the NOI, however, nothing new appears in the book which could not be obtained from public source material. This use of press material by the author has resulted in exaggeration of many facets of the NOI, such as membership, economic growth, organizational efficacy, etc., due to the inherent exaggeration of the Negro press when covering NOI activities. The book tends to be sympathetic to the NOI when dealing with the racial tensions which spawn such movements. However, the author states America must confront the issue of racism and discrimination with determination and then there will be no need for the "Black Muslims" and America will be a better place for all.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book makes a dozen references to the FBI, [redacted] These references range from an allegation by Malcolm Little that "no fewer than fifteen FBI Agents are regularly assigned to cover his New York Temple alone" to Muhammad's complaint that the FBI could readily catch "all the lynchers and school-bombers in the South" with a fraction of the Agents assigned to cover his personal movements. Many of the references pertain to FBI watchfulness and close surveillance of the organization, however, these references are similar to statements of this variety made in other publications concerning the NOI.

b7D

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new concerning the NOI. It evaluates the NOI from a philosophical, religious and sociological standpoint and makes no attempt to suggest cures outside these areas of interest. It plays down the obvious financial gouging the rank and file receive from NOI leaders while tending to lend validity to the trend of the cult toward orthodoxy. Although the author believes the cult is extremist, bordering on open rebellion, he makes no suggestions that NOI leaders advocate overthrowing the government and says that the movement can be stopped and should be if it seriously threatens the peace and security of the Nation.

See next page for recommendations.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the underlined names in the Index (Pages 270-276) be indexed.

3. If you approve, this memorandum and book should be sent to the Records Branch for appropriate action. The book is being retained in Room 7638 pending approval of this action.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE[redacted]

Memorandu[redacted]

Tolson
Parsons
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-8-61

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: AUBREY WILLIS, AUTHOR
"OUR GREATEST ENEMY - BEVERAGED ALCOHOL"
EXPOSITION PRESS INCORPORATED
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

By letter dated 4-20-61, copy attached, I. L. Gurney, Division of Parole, State of New York, Port Kent, New York, requested information concerning the accuracy of statements made by captioned author in his book. He referred to the following two statements allegedly appearing on pages 15 and 23 respectively, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Report for 1956 outlines that 59.47 per cent of all 1956 crimes could be charged to alcohol" and "The F.B.I. tells us that our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounts to $20,000,000,000 per year." Gurney also requested any information the Bureau has with regards to the effect alcohol has on crimes, criminals and parole. An appropriate reply was sent to Gurney, a copy of which is attached.

OBSERVATIONS: Book Reviews

The book has been reviewed by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and was found to be replete with gross statistical misinterpretations, abuses and falsehoods. Willis, an admitted ex-alcoholic and speaker for the Southern Baptist Convention, has an ax to grind and misused FBI statistics and attributed erroneous statements to us to help make his case against alcohol. We did not say any portion of crime could be attributed to alcohol, as Willis states. He took arrest figures for liquor laws, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct and drunkenness from Uniform Crime Reports - 1956 and stated since these arrests represented 59.4% of all arrests, alcohol was responsible for 59.4% of all the crime in the United States in 1956. This is ridiculous. Arrest figures for 1956 were obtained from 1,551 cities over 2,500 representing a total population of 41,219,052. This population represented less than 1/3 of the total United States population and while arrests are a partial measure of the crime problem they do not measure the total crime count since not all crimes are cleared by arrest. Also, we never said our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounted to 20 billion dollars per year. This was the estimated total cost of all crime in the United States and Willis used the figure falsely in an attempt to make his case against alcohol.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 15 1961

Enclosures sent 5-9-61
MJK:jk

62 MAY 17 1961

25 MAY 12 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-48447-5

J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum

ACTION:

(1) If you approve there is attached a letter to the publisher, Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, pointing out the inaccuracy. No letter is being sent to the author since his whereabouts are unknown and there is no information in Bureau files pertaining to him.

5-103 (5-11-59)

May 15, 1961

Title of Book: THE UNCERTAIN TRUMPET

Author: General Maxwell D. Taylor

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division	☐	☐
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☑ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☑
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☑ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☑
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: See attached article.

NOT RECORDED
5 MAY 22 1961

Central Research
62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 24 1961

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

file 62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN 116-69750-

0-19 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy



Gen. Taylor's New Book Is Must Reading

By RICHARD STARNES

IN the serpentine coils of the Soviet espionage apparatus there is, in a manner of speaking, a new best seller.

The book, which created only the smallest of ripples when it was published in the United States in January of last year, is Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's "The Uncertain Trumpet" (Harper and Brothers).

The new interest in the book stems, of course, from Gen. Taylor's recent appointment to the task of picking up the pieces of the American disaster in Cuba. Gen. Taylor's influence on the future course of American arms will be profound, and "The Uncertain Trumpet" is a working blueprint of the man's military thinking.

AFTER HE LEFT

It was written after Max Taylor left the Army in 1959. Quoting oneself on the column dodge is usually considered to indicate that the golden years are coming on apace, but in a piece published in January, 1960, I wrote:

"At the conclusion of his tour (as Army Chief of Staff) in the Pentagon he left the Army a disillusioned and deeply troubled man. He was 57-years-old, in vigorous good health, presumably only just approaching the peak of his intellectual powers.

"Why did he quit? Why does a man of proven courage and ability turn in his uniform?"

That was long before Cuba and Laos, of course, but essentially the reason Gen. Taylor so abruptly ended a distinguished military career was his sure knowledge that the United States was in no position to fight limited wars (such as we are confronted with and apparently unable to fight in Southeast Asia today).

HIS FEELING

He felt, if my reading of "The Uncertain Trumpet" is correct, that American planning was hypnotized into paralysis by the doctrine of massive atomic retaliation, that built-in weakness in the joint Chiefs of Staff system have left our strategy planning to budget - conscious civilian amateurs.

But what of Gen. Taylor's view of the military future? There are many elements in it, of course, but basic to his whole philosophy is blunt rejection of the assumption that the free world cannot fight a non-atomic war with the Soviet bloc.

"Why," he wrote, "has the United States made no determined effort to develop conventional forces comparable to those of the USSR? For one thing, we have accustomed ourselves to saying, and perhaps to believing, that we are hopelessly outnumbered by the communist bloc. This statement as a generalization is simply not true."

Gen. Taylor's considered estimate, which is too long to repeat here, arrives at the conclusion that the free world's available manpower totals 156.9 millions against the communist bloc's 145.4.

he Washington Post and Times Herald
ne Washington Daily News 29
ne Evening Star
ew York Herald Tribune
ew York Journal-American
ew York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5/12-61

VPD

ENCLOSURE

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62-46855

Mr. A. H. Belmont

May 18, 1961

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Fox

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

"AMERICAN COMMISSAR"
BY SANDOR VOROS
PUBLISHED BY THE CHILTON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

Captioned book was reviewed to evaluate the past activities of the Communist Party (CP), USA, enumerated in the book and to determine if the Bureau was mentioned. The book does not mention the Bureau or its contacts with the author.

Sandor Voros' autobiography corroborates the testimony of many an ex-communist: that the Utopian dream of universal brotherhood turns into a nightmare reality of the police state.

Born 61 years ago in Hungary, Voros immigrated to the United States at the age of 21. Working in sweatshops as a furrier in New York City, he gradually earned up to $100 a week. He sympathized with the anti-Horthy Movement in Hungary which brought him into touch with the communists who were running it. In 1929 he was made manager of "Uj Elore," a Hungarian communist daily published in New York. As a card-carrying member, Voros participated in CP activities until his transfer to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in December, 1929.

For the next nine months Voros edited the Hungarian Canadian Worker in Hamilton and became the leader of the Canadian Hungarian Movement in this city. Upon his return to New York City in September, 1930, Voros became active among the unemployed. When "Uj Elore" moved its office to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1931, Voros moved with it. He became head of the Ohio Bureau of the "Daily Worker" and for the next six years as a CP member in Ohio participated in hunger marches and with the unemployed against the strikebreakers.

In 1937 Voros left the United States to fight with the Loyalists in Spain. Voros had some prior experience: he had participated in the October, 1918, Revolution in Hungary. He became chief of the Anglo-American Section of the Historical Commission of the International Brigades and was later made Chief of the Commissariat of the XV Brigade. After the Loyalists were defeated, Voros returned to the United States in December, 1938.

100-358290

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

FFF:bgc/kmo (11)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
159 MAY 25 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Voros soon became disillusioned with communism when Russia refused asylum to the ex-Loyalists who could not return to their own countries. He became more disillusioned when Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939. It was not long thereafter that Voros called it "quits."

OBSERVATIONS:

Voros, under his true name Alexander Wrought, was the subject of a security investigation because of his CP activities. He was first interviewed by Bureau Agents in March, 1950, and has been recontacted on numerous occasions since. He has cooperated by furnishing information concerning his activities and the activities of others in the CP but has so far refused to testify against his former acquaintances. A copy of a manuscript entitled "To Spain and Back" by Sandor Voros was reviewed by the Bureau in June, 1959, which manuscript was substantially the same as Voros' current book "American Commissar."

In the epilogue of the book Voros seems a little bitter when he writes, "The Communist Party which I quit over 20 years ago has by now all but disintegrated. Yet, I and my fellow former rebels have been degraded to second-class citizens, denied even the right of serving our country in the capacities we are best fitted for..." (How is Voros able to say that the Party has now all but disintegrated if he had, in fact, severed his relationship with the Party over 20 years ago? He has been requested to serve his adopted country by testifying against some former CP acquaintances but he has refused.)

It appears that Voros is disappointed, so he says, because the United States has not called upon him, because of his experience, to fight totalitarianism. He feels the United States needs ideological weapons and trained men to use them - experts that are plentiful among former communists.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Assistant Director DeLoach consider calling attention to the publication of "American Commissar" to his contacts on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the event the committees desire to subpoena Sandor Voros to testify before one of the committees.

5-103 (5-11-59)





1961

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMISSAR

Author SANDOR VOROS (True name Alexander Wrought; Bufile 100-358290)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

REC-37 62-46855-128

EX-102

NOT RECORDED
5 JUN 1 1961

Central Research

Book to be placed in Bureau Library 5-31-61 jms.

Nature of Book:

Book attached

Please return book to Central Research.

Book Review write-up prepared 5/16/61

62 JUN 6 1961

file 62-46855-

DIRECTOR, FBI 5-5-61

LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-350) ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

"PELIGRO ROJO EN EL URUGUAY"
(The Red Menace in Uruguay)
by BENITO NARDONE
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

ReRiolet 3/29/61.

Book Reviews

On 4/13/61 [redacted] informed he has received no additional information concerning publication of the captioned book; however, he noted that the March 20, 1961, issue of the Spanish language edition of "LIFE" magazine, pages 13-23, inclusive, carried an article entitled "LA CONSPIRACION ROJA" ("The Red Conspiracy") written by BENITO NARDONE. This article, which was made available [redacted] is enclosed herewith as a matter of possible interest to the Central Research Section. b7D

Informant said that in the event he develops additional information concerning publication of a book by NARDONE, as set forth in relet, he will immediately advise Legat.

C

3 - Bureau (Enclosure)
2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-350)
[redacted]

JEG:LM
(5)

62-41555
NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 12 1961

58 JUN 29 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-23-2012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/7/61

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 65-66266)

MORRIS COHEN; LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 100-406659)

Class. & Ext. By SP-1 GSK/mm
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
Date of Review 6/7/81
5/10/81

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

This memo is prepared to review a book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," written by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, which will be published in England. b6 b7C

On 5/9/61, [redacted] advised the Bureau that one of his clients, the Athenian Press, New York City, had sent the above-captioned book to him to read for libel. He stated the book includes severe criticism of the FBI and [redacted] inquired if he could send the book to the Bureau. [redacted] was told that, under the circumstances, it was not felt the Bureau should inject itself into this matter. The Legal Attache, London, was instructed to attempt to discreetly obtain the manuscript of this book. Legat, London, obtained book and forwarded same. Legat also suggested the Bureau furnish a statement to London for use of Embassy press officer in answering any inquiries.

Review of book shows it is full of inaccuracies, false statements, and attempts to attribute to the FBI blame for the Lonsdale-Cohen case, since the FBI had been unable to locate the Cohens. This book has so many inaccuracies, misstatements of known facts, speculation and outright lies that it is not believed we should attempt to dignify it by offering any information in response to inquiries. Detailed review of the book is attached. EX-113

REC-44 62-46855-29

sent 6/9/61

NOT RECORDED 3 JUN 14 1961

ACTION:

There is attached a cable to the Legat, London, advising him that in view of the misstatements of facts and inaccuracies in the book the Bureau will not dignify same by offering any comment for the press officer, U. S. Embassy, or for the Legat.

57 JUN 21 1961

Enclosure
JPL:ams
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-66266-22

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

The book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, has been reviewed and contains the following inaccuracies:

Page 9 states the Cohens were specially groomed in Russia.

This is pure speculation.

Page 9, paragraph 2, states the Cohens were revealed not as Canadians as they claimed to be.

Morris Cohen claimed to be a citizen of New Zealand and his wife claimed to be a Canadian.

Page 10 states that no direct link was ever established between any of the five defendants and a Soviet Embassy official.

In a newspaper article by Houghton he made a statement that he was handled by Vassili Dozhdalev, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

Page 11 states as follows: "The American Federal Bureau of Investigation was largely at fault. In 1950, American agents investigating the case of the Rosenbergs, later executed as Russian spies, found evidence implicating Morris and Lona Cohen. Their activities were checked, but too late. Within a month of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the Cohens had left America for Australia, and the FBI lost them. In 1957, when Colonel Abel was exposed and sentenced to 30 years for spying, evidence linking him with the Cohens was found. The FBI again failed to trace them."

This statement is false. We first heard of Morris and Lona Cohen in 1953. The Cohens left New York City sometime in the summer of 1950; however, it is not known where they went and no evidence has been uncovered indicating they ever went to Australia. At the time of the arrest of Abel, we did find out the Cohens were linked to Abel; however, by that time they were in England residing under aliases.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 12 states "To all intents and purposes the Cohens had a 'record' in espionage, and the FBI were clearly something less than efficient in losing sight of two dangerous suspects who later made such an easy entry into Britain to continue their careers."

We had no information indicating the Cohens were involved in espionage until 1957. Previous information in 1953 indicated possible membership in the Communist Party, on both the part of Morris and Lona Cohen.

Page 18 states the Cohens were no more than associates of Gordon Lonsdale who had to be investigated and after the arrest of Lonsdale they were interviewed by the British.

[redacted] the Cohens, or the Krogers as they were known in England, [redacted] were part of the espionage network. b7D

Page 42 states that the Cohens had in their possession two genuine American passports which were probably issued in 1947 and were used when the Cohens left America in 1950 to escape the FBI hunt for them which began when their association with the Rosenbergs was discovered.

The Cohens did have issued in 1947 valid American passports and they used them for a trip to Europe. These passports were not in their possession when they were arrested. These passports were not used by the Cohens in leaving the U. S. No FBI hunt began for them in 1950 since we did not know that they were actually associated with the Rosenbergs. Our later investigation showed that they had left New York City about the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs; however, we do not know of any connection between the Rosenbergs and the Cohens.

Page 47 states that Morris Cohen was born in New York in 1911.

He was born in 1910.

Page 48 states that Morris Cohen was a star football player at the University of Mississippi.

Cohen did not play football in college.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 48 states Cohen left the University of Mississippi in 1931.

This is not so. He graduated in 1934.

Page 48 states that Cohen left Mississippi in 1931 and became a temporary teacher and assistant football coach at James Monroe High School in New York.

This is completely wrong. He did not become a teacher in 1931 and never was an assistant high school football coach.

Page 48 states that in 1934 Cohen obtained a Masters Degree at the University of Illinois and then returned to New York City to more posts as a temporary teacher.

Cohen attended the University of Illinois for one semester and obtained no degree. He did not become a teacher in New York City until after World War II.

Page 50 states that the father of Lona Cohen had made money as a bootlegger.

This is pure fiction.

Page 50 states that Morris Cohen, upon his return from Spain in 1938, became a substitute teacher.

This is wrong.

Page 51 states that Morris Cohen, after World War II, took the New York Board of Education examinations to become a teacher and came out top in the junior school list and third in the examinations for high school teachers.

This is pure fiction.

Page 51 states that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were arrested in August, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested in July, 1950, and Ethel in August, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 51 describes Morris and Lona Cohen as important undercover members of the cell operated by the Rosenbergs.

There is no KNOWN basis in fact for this statement.

Page 52 states that while the FBI was investigating the Rosenberg case their agents heard the names of the Cohens.

This is a lie.

Page 52 states that by the time the detectives (the FBI) got around to investigating the Cohens, they could not be found.

This is not so when set out in the context of this story. The authors are attempting to imply that we heard about the Cohens during the investigation of the Rosenbergs and allowed them to get away in 1950.

Page 53 states that when Colonel Abel was arrested, among the papers found in his studio the names of Morris and Lona Cohen occurred as well as references to the Rosenbergs.

None of these names appeared among the papers of Abel.

Page 54 states that after the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, he had brought with him documents which named Allan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist. Nunn May was arrested, tried, and sentenced, and for four years a name scribbled on an envelope found in his home was ignored. The writers state this name was Klaus Fuchs.

This is not so. Fuchs' name and British address was found in the notebook of Israel Halperin, one of the subjects in the Gouzenko case and it was furnished to the British.

Page 54 states that Fuchs told the police that Harry Gold was his contact.

Fuchs did not know the name of Harry Gold. We identified Gold.

Page 54 states that when Abel was arrested in 1957, the evidence of his association with the Rosenbergs and the Cohens was found.

No evidence linking Abel to the Rosenbergs was found.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 54 states that before the end of September, 1950, the Cohens were on their way to Australia.

No evidence has been uncovered indicating that the Cohens went to Australia.

Page 55 states that in 1953, after spending something over two years in the Dominion, including at least one visit to Gisbourne in New Zealand, the Cohens left for Europe.

This is pure speculation. Cohen claimed that he was born in Gisbourne, New Zealand, which gives the writers the thought that he and his wife were in New Zealand.

Page 55 states that in 1953 the Cohens purchased traveler's checks in Vienna and within months cashed them in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The Cohens traveled to Japan in 1955, not in 1953.

Page 58 states that Lonsdale arrived in England on March 3, 1955.

This is the date on which he left the U. S. by ship. He arrived in England on March 7 or March 8.

Page 76 discusses Lonsdale's trips to Europe and states that [redacted] he frequently met other Soviet agents on some of these journeys and passed information to them. b7D

[redacted]

Page 114 states that Lonsdale was the chief Russian agent in Southern England and was the head of all agents working for Russia in London and all along the South coast.

This is pure speculation.

Page 114 states that Lonsdale was connected with Russian Naval Intelligence.

This is not so. He is a Soviet military intelligence officer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 124 states that it is possible that Lonsdale met Harry Houghton in Warsaw.

This is not so.

Page 128 states [redacted] saw Naval secrets in the back seat of Houghton's car in November, 1960. b7D

No such information has been furnished [redacted]

Page 154 states that at conferences with the Americans it was decided that the spies exposed in England would serve as a good propaganda answer to the U-2 incident.

No conferences were held with the prosecution in England on this case, to the Bureau's knowledge.

Page 159 states that a young scientist who had been friendly with Houghton and who had been sent to the U. S. a few months before the arrests was interviewed by the FBI and cleared of any complicity.

No such interview was held.

Page 175 states that the Cohens were having regular meetings with the Rosenbergs, up to 1950, and that after the arrest of the Rosenbergs the FBI agents back tracked on their activities and the names of the Cohens began to occur.

This is a lie.

Page 176 states that "Colonel Abel, once he had been caught, talked and talked."

This is not correct. Abel has been uncooperative since his arrest in June, 1957.

Page 213 states that if Lona Cohen had not been convicted in England, she would have been extradited to America to stand trial for her part in the Rosenberg conspiracy.

This is not correct. There is no treaty of extradition covering espionage.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 221 states that the Cohens had an unused British passport which was one of a batch sent to a British colony, and should have been destroyed.

This is a complete garble of the facts. The Cohens did have such a passport and used it in 1954 as an identity document when they obtained their New Zealand passports.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERN[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2012

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: 6/30/61

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
100-406659

#211,326
Classified by SP6 Bja/gcl
Declassify on: OADR 9/5/85

Book Reviews

SECRET

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum reviews a book entitled "The War Within" written by Comer Clarke, British author, and deals with the Lonsdale and Cohen cases. Bufiles negative on Clarke.

By letter 6/12/61 Legat, London, furnished a copy of "The War Within." A review of the book reveals it is full of inaccuracies, erroneous assumptions, and conclusions and other items which are outright lies. He mentions the FBI in one place in a derogatory fashion. The author claims we had seen Morris and Lona Cohen meeting with Colonel Rudolf Abel and had investigated Abel but Abel's cover was so good we decided he had no espionage connections. As a result of this, the author states "... FBI had slipped up -- and badly." This statement is pure fabrication and has absolutely no basis in fact. It is an obvious attempt to shift the blame to the FBI for the fact that the Cohens operated in England for over six years without being detected.

This book appears to be thrown together hastily in an effort to profit from a timely book. It apparently relies heavily on British newspaper accounts which were very inaccurate and proved distruthful under an active analysis.

62-468[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 13 1961
25 JUL 12 1961

ACTION:

For your information. A detailed review of the errors in the book is attached.

JPL:ct
(6)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ESP. SEC.

1 XEROX
JUL 13 1961

63 JUL 17 1961

SECRET

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

DETAILS:

The book entitled "The War Within" by Comer Clarke has been reviewed and following are some of the inaccuracies:

page 7 The author states Lonsdale is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Red Army.

We have no information to substantiate this statement.

page 32 The author states a communist spy serving a sentence for espionage told officials the background about Lonsdale. The author claims Lonsdale's parents separated when he was 12 and he was raised in a state school, served in the Army and had an assignment in China.

We have no knowledge of such information.

page 36 The author states Lona Cohen was of Jewish extraction.

Lona Cohen is not of the Jewish faith.

page 36 The author claims Lona Cohen at age 23 went to New York and obtained a job as a librarian.

Lona Cohen left home at age 14 and was never employed as a librarian.

page 37 The author states Morris Cohen joined the socialist group at the University of Mississippi.

No such information was developed.

page 42 The author states that in 1941 Lona Cohen received a vital and highly trusted job as a courier between the Russian resident directors and their staffs and the spies in United States laboratories and Government offices.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This is pure fabrication.

page 43 The author states Klaus Fuchs in 1941 was drafted to work at Glasgow University.

Fuchs worked at Edinburgh University from 1936 to 1940 when he was interned. On his release in 1941, he returned to Edinburgh University.

page 45 The author says Lona Cohen had a dead letter box, later discovered by the FBI, under the sill of a store window on Park Avenue.

This is pure fantasy.

page 45 The author identifies Harry Gold as "an old American communist of long standing."

Gold never belonged to the Communist Party.

page 47-48 The author tells of courier trips by Lona Cohen to Canada during the war carrying information from Colonel Pavel Sokoloff of the Soviet Consulate in New York to Colonel Zabatin in Canada.

This is not correct. The author is evidently referring to Pavel Mikhailov who was Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

page 50 The author says Morris Cohen was a courier for communist scientists at Columbia University.

This is fiction.

page 50 The author states that the name and American address of Klaus Fuchs were found in a notebook by Irael Halperin, named by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected in Canada, as being involved in espionage in Canada.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7D
Referral/Consult

This is not correct. Fuchs' name and British address were in Halperin's notebook.

page 51 The author claims that Fuchs came to the United States in 1946 and asked fellow scientists about the duties of a communist scientist which was reported to the FBI. Then the FBI watched Fuchs and reported [redacted] that Fuchs had been seen meeting Soviet agents.

This is a complete fabrication. We identified Fuchs from [redacted](S)

page 52 The author claims the FBI followed the Cohens after the arrest of the Rosenbergs. The author claims the FBI found out that the Cohens were friends of the Rosenbergs.

This is false.

page 53 The author states Lona Cohen was co-director of "Save the Rosenbergs" campaign.

This is false.

pages 54-55 The author tells of Lonsdale's training in Winnitsa which is allegedly the town in Russia which is set up like an American town.

We have received reports of the existence of this town, however, it has never been proven.

page 55 The claim is made that an FBI source in the United States stated Lonsdale was trained in this town.

This is a lie.

page 61 Contains a fanciful description of Lonsdale meeting the Cohens in Tokyo in 1954 on their way to Canada.

This has no basis in fact.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

page 102 The author states he recalls standing a few feet from the Cohens at a bar in Fleet Street.

This is undoubtedly the result of a vivid imagination.

page 103 States that Colonel Abel first met Reino Hayhanen at a theater in Flushing, Holland.

This shows the author's complete unfamiliarity with the basic facts in the Abel case. This meeting occurred in a theater in Flushing, New York, not Holland.

page 105 The author states Hayhanen was flown back to the United States after the arrest of Abel in June, 1957.

Hayhanen was flown back in May, 1957, before the arrest.

page 106 The author states the FBI shadowed the Cohens for months while investigating the Rosenbergs.

This is a complete lie.

page 106 The author states as follows: "In fact it (FBI) noticed the Cohens meet Abel and he was watched but his cover was so good it was decided he had no espionage significance. The Cohens seemed to lead nowhere ... and ... went to Canada. In this case it was the American FBI which had slipped up and badly. Abel was to be allowed to carry out his work."

This is an outright lie.

page 109 Contains the statement that Abel had a horde of 357,000 pounds ($1,000,000) which has been dug up.

This is based on erroneous news stories which were circulated at the time of Abel's trial and was proven to be false. Abel had no such amount in buried treasure.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

b7D

page 144 The author claims [redacted] identified the Krogers as the Cohens before the arrest by comparing photographs of Krogers and the Cohens and that the FBI confirmed this fact.

This is completely false. It was only after the arrest when the fingerprints of the Krogers were compared with the fingerprints of the Cohens which we had furnished to the British earlier that an identification was made. ~~(S)~~

page 149 The author states that a locket found in the shop of Cohens contained a microdot which was a newspaper article concerning the Abel case.

Again this is wrong. A locket was found, however, it contained photographs and no microdots.

Bufiles negative on Clarke.

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 6/19/61

FROM : T. J. McAndrews

SUBJECT: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY FRED J. COOK

Book Reviews

PURPOSE

To review the book entitled "A Two-Dollar Bet Means Murder" written by Fred J. Cook, hack writer for the periodical known as "The Nation", in which he has previously attacked the Director and the FBI, for any information of investigative interest to the Bureau.

DETAILS

In his book the writer rehashes and adds slightly to material previously written by him that appeared in "The Nation" October 22, 1960, entitled "Gambling, Inc." Cook points out what he considers the general apathy of the American public toward gambling as evidenced by the relative ease with which this form of "vice" has become an estimated 46.5 billion dollar annual business in the U. S.

He cites inquiries made by the Massachusetts Crime Commission in 1957, the New York State Commission of Investigations with their 100 handbook raids in October, 1959, and lauds the efforts of Milton R. Wessel's Special Group on Organized Crime in their efforts to identify and expose the extent of hoodlum control of gambling in the U. S.

In a rather disjointed manner, Cook endeavors to point out that in the final analysis a $2 bet eventually finds its way through a labyrinth of interrelated sports wire services, and layoff stations, into the pockets of persons like the Meyer Lanskys, Fred Benders and Frank Ericksons of national criminal notoriety whom he claims have successfully operated through police and political corruption as well as fear of threatened character assassination, and physical reprisal against those who would attempt to encroach on their domain over the weak and addicted victims of gambling. Cook attacks the Director and the FBI toward the end of the book by commenting on what he believes to be an astigmatic view, present even today, by the FBI toward the alleged important rackets and criminal overlords of national importance.

62-104615-35

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 27 1961

JUN 26 1961

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith (Central Research)

RRH:swb

JUL 3 1961

XEROX
JUN 27 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY FRED J. COOK

Cook also attacks the Director's position on a crime commission implying that the position taken by Mr. Hoover is incorrect and that in order to successfully combat the powerful criminal overlords in the U. S., such a commission would be a necessity.

ACTION

Cook's feelings, as reflected in previous writings, are well known. His book contains no information of investigative interest to the Criminal Intelligence Program of the Bureau.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Vizas

SAC, BUTTE

July 10, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; the price is $5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book recd 7-25-61. Will be placed in Bureau Library after served purpose. AMB.

AMB:maj
(10)

Note: SA C. J. Vizas, Espionage Section, desires a copy of book for reference purposes; after perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library. The following sources were checked as to availability of book with negative results: Bureau Library, Kann's, Hecht's, Sidney Kramer, Park Book Shop, Brentano's.

EX 100

REC-20 62-46855-130

21 JUL 10 1961

MAILED 4
JUL - 8 1961
COMM-FBI

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Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUL 13 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Suttler

1 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, NEW YORK

July 10, 1961

62-46855

DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(64-46855)~~ FD217 to NY 7/13 PB

BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should discreetly obtain the following items and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section:

1. Two copies of the July, 1961, issue of the church magazine "The Episcopalian" which is published monthly by the Church Magazine Advisory Board, The Episcopal Church, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York 10, New York

Rec'd 7-15-61 Retained by N.C.S.

2. One copy of the book "The Grand Tactican: Khrushchev's Rise to Power" by Lazar Pistrak, published in April, 1961, by Frederick A. Praegar, Incorporated, 64 University Place, New York 3, New York; price $6 a copy

Rec'd 7/15/61 Bu Library

3. One copy of "Cuba Vs. the C. I. A." (handy pocket reference) by Robert E. Light and Carl Marzani, available from Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, for $1.00

Rec'd 7-27-61 Fwd to Papich 7-27-61

AMB:maj
(10)

NOTE: Items 1 and 2 are requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; item 3 is requested by SA S. J. Papich, Liaison Section. The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the city were contacted in an effort to obtain the above items with negative results.

REC- 23 62-46855-131

715527
MAILED 4
JUL 8 1961
FBI

JUL 11 1961

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Copy of "Conquest Without War" by N.H. Mager and Jacques Katel ~~detached & sent to Dir. Library~~.

No ack necessary — No individual named to write to.

Book detached in Director's Office 7/14/61 edm

ENCLOSURE

"Conquest without war" Book by N.H. Mager & Jacques Katel

No loc

62-46855-132

REC- 15 JUL 14 1961

EX- 105

56 JUL 19 1961

With the compliments
of the publishers



from THE INNER SANCTUM *of*
SIMON AND SCHUSTER
publishers · 630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20

Central Files Section

62-46855 — 132
file 62-46855

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card Index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days. Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

REC-7 62-46855-133

CDB:cb/meh
(6)

EX-116

6 JUL 24 1961

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Brennan

58 JUL 25 1961

62-46855

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION

Reviews Conducted

During the period February 4, 1961 - July 14, 1961, a total of 28 books was received and coordinated by Central Research Section. Twenty books were reviewed, four were not reviewed, and four were obtained for reference purposes. Of the twenty books reviewed during pertinent period, seven were reviewed by Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

DEMB

Wed

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[redacted]um · UNITE[redacted]ERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/20/61
Attention: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, Butte (62-1734)

SUBJECT: "CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/10/61.

Under separate cover one copy of captioned book is being forwarded to the Bureau.

This book was obtained in such a manner that the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, is not aware the book was purchased for the FBI.

3-Bureau (cc-Package) Books received in CRS. 7-25-61 [illegible] 34
1-Butte

Book will be [illegible] in Bureau Library. [illegible]

AJFM:iap
(4)

REC-10

134

FBI
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

A. [illegible]

62-46855-135

CHANGED TO

100-25688-1137

AUG 14 1963

PS — VMC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

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TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?
INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF
JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON
NARCOTICS ADDICTION

DETAILS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Indiana University Press. ABA and AMA jointly conducted a study of drug addiction and, in particular, the question as to whether it should be regarded as a crime or as a disease. This book publishes the results. Only reference to FBI is neutral and minor and concerns arrest data; no mention of the Director. Study was financed by the Russell Sage Foundation which "is dedicated to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States."

PROBLEM AND CONTROVERSY: "On the question of how to deal with drug addiction there are two opposing schools of thought. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its supporters regard addiction to narcotic drugs as an activity that is properly subject to police control. With the growth of addiction in the United States since World War II, increasingly severe penalties have been incorporated into both Federal and state laws, and the distinction between the peddler of drugs and the user of them has grown smaller and smaller. The advocates of this punitive approach argue that crimes committed by addicts are a direct result of the drug; they also contend that most addicts were criminals before they became addicted.

Critics of this view regard addiction as a disease, or something akin to it, for which punishment is inappropriate. They argue that many addicts become criminals in order to get money to buy drugs, since there is no way in which they can obtain them legally and the cost of illegal procurement is high. This state of affairs, they contend, encourages the spread of addiction among criminals and juvenile delinquents who have easy access to drug peddlers. From this point of view, drug addiction is primarily a problem for the physician rather than for the policeman, and it should not be necessary for anyone to violate the criminal law solely because he is addicted to drugs."

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

(62-46855)

NAW:ejw

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-46855-136

REC-10

EX-113

AUG 4 1961

JUL 28 1961

This sets the stage. The introduction states as one reason for publishing the book that an attack upon the report was published in 1959 by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. "The sale of this pamphlet was discontinued after an attack upon the Supreme Court which it contained was given unfavorable newspaper publicity, but by this time the document had already been widely circulated to libraries and law enforcement officials throughout the country. In the meantime, the target of the attack, though it was given some publicity, has become almost unavailable. In view of the discussion and controversy which the Joint Committee's work aroused, it was felt that the reports along with supporting documents should be given circulation equivalent to that enjoyed by the attacks upon them. It is hoped that this book will accomplish that purpose."

Main part of book consists of two reports: One by Judge Morris Ploscowe entitled "Some Basic Problems in Drug Addiction and Suggestions for Research" and one by Rufus King entitled "An Appraisal of International, British and Selected European Narcotic Drug Laws, Regulations and Policies."

Ploscowe surveys the present state of knowledge in this field. He questions the efficacy of our present prohibitory approach and points out that Congressional committees support this approach and seem oblivious to doubts about it despite the failure forty years of attempting to enforce prohibitory laws. He says severe penalties including incarceration have failed to control the problem. Regarding stringent law enforcement, he says, "These predilections for stringent law enforcement and severer penalties as answers to the problems of drug addiction reflect the philosophy and the teachings of the Bureau of Narcotics. For years the Bureau has supported the doctrine that if penalties for narcotic drug violations were severe enough and if they could be enforced strictly enough, drug addiction and the drug traffic would largely disappear from the American scene. Stringent law enforcement has its place in any system of controlling narcotic drugs. However, it is by no means the complete answer to American problems of drug addiction. In the first place it is doubtful whether drug addicts can be deterred from using drugs by threats of jail or prison sentences."

Of law enforcement, Ploscowe says, "Moreover, even if it were (theoretically) possible to eliminate the drug traffic through strict and uniform enforcement of narcotic laws, this objective is practically unrealizable. In the first place, inefficiency in law enforcement is endemic in this country. The causes are many and varied. Among such causes are inadequate recruiting and training

of police officials, lack of specialized expert direction of police departments, political selection of police chiefs and district attorneys, part time and amateur administration in district attorney's offices and courts, political selection of judges, lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies, lack of State supervision of local law enforcement, inadequacies in the law of arrest, search and seizure, and other branches of procedural law, etc." He concludes that stringent law enforcement and severe penalties are not easy answers and that we must "lookelsewhere for a rational drug control program." His report discusses the definition, extent, nature, and effects of drug addiction.

Ploscowe cites the close relationship between drug addiction and crime and says that for most addicts predatory crime is a necessary way of life. He cites studies to show that the addict's criminality is a necessary consequency of his addiction and says that Anslinger (Federal Bureau of Narcotics) has always taken the position that the addict was usually a criminal first before becoming an addict. His point is that law enforcement claims the problem could be reduced materially by incarcerating the addicts whereas he claims that this will not work. He says, "Since opiate drugs do not act as a stimulant for the commission of violent crime, should not confirmed addicts have a means of obtaining such drugs legally, so that they will not have to engage in crime in order to raise the money necessary for their needs? This basic question goes to the heart of our present policy in dealing with drug addiction."

Then follows an analysis of various proposals for establishing clinics for treating addicts including dispensing legally the drugs they must have. In all fairness, it must be noted that Ploscowe says, "The author of this report tends to agree with the Council's recommendation that we should go slow in establishing narcotics clinics. He would like to see the various problems involved in the establishment of clinics carefully tested in a research setting. Clinics cannot be established on the basis of broad general principles alone." He concludes by pleading for research in both the medical and legal aspects of the question.

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES. Rufus King analyses the problem as it exists abroad. Regarding England, he says there is a disparity of views as to the situation there. "The Federal Bureau of Narcotics insists that the English have an illicit drug traffic of the same magnitude and viciousness as our own, and that the enforcement policies of the two countries are identical." However, his view is "Giving full weight to such disparity of views, it is nonetheless stated here without hesitation

that England (and the U. K. countries which follow her pattern) has no significant drug-addiction problem, no organized illicit trafficking, and no drug-law enforcement activities that could be regarded as comparable to those which preoccupy our own authorities.

The key to this difference appears to be that the British medical profession is in full and virtually unchallenged control of the distribution of drugs, and this includes distribution, by prescription or administration, to addicts when necessary. The police function is to aid and protect medical control, rather than to substitute for it." The conditions in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Italy are also examined and described as not being as severe as the problem is in this country.

FINAL REPORT. The final report of the Joint Committee which comprises the last part of the book notes that there exists "Dissatisfaction within the legal and medical professions concerning current policies which tend to emphasize repression and prohibition to the exclusion of other possible methods of dealing with addicts and the drug traffic." The committee acknowledges that although drug peddling is a very grave offense which they describe as "a vicious and predatory crime," there is a grave question as to "whether severe jail and present sentences are the most rational way of dealing with narcotic addicts." In summary, the views of the committee appear to be:

1. The drug peddler is a menace and should be subject to strict law enforcement and severe penalties.
2. The drug addict is neither corrected nor aided by a punitive law enforcement approach and incarceration does him no good except to temporarily get him off the drug after which he reverts to its use in most cases.
3. The crimes committed by addicts are the result of his addiction and need for drugs and not, in most cases, a forerunner thereof.
4. Medical evidence indicates that the drug addict functions satisfactorily as a person while he is on the drug and his trouble arises when he is deprived of it.
5. The addict is more of a medical and psychological problem than he is a law enforcement problem.
6. Our present method of dealing with drug addicts has failed and should be examined critically with a view to reform.

The net result of this study is a plea for continued research on the various aspects of the problem. The final recommendation is that the ABA and the AMA set up permanent instrumentalities for carrying on this work.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

For the American Bar Association:

Rufus King (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Section of Criminal Law, American Bar Association. King is well known to the Bureau. It was he who, with Downey Rice, former Bureau agent, was mixed up with Jean Pierre LaFitte in a scheme to explore and develop mineral deposits and diamond mines in Africa. Rice and King were law partners. King applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1942 but was turned down. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with King for several years in connection with ABA activities, particularly with relation to the Criminal Law Section. In connection with these activities, he has also met with various Bureau officials. In a memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, 5/2/58, concerning the Criminal Law Section of the ABA, the name of Rufus King and several others associated with this section was mentioned. The Director noted that King and several of the others mentioned in the memorandum were certainly "dubious" friends of the FBI.

Honorable Edward S. Dimock, Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Judge Dimock was the subject of Departmental applicant investigation in February, 1951, which developed no derogatory information. In 1952 he presided at the trial of the "second string" communist leaders; was criticized by New York newspapers for allowing communist defendants to travel outside the district while awaiting trial; George Sokolosky raised the question as to why Dimock was appointed to preside instead of an experienced judge. In 1953, it was reported that a communist party (CP) member had indicated that [redacted]

b6
b7C

Abe Fortas, of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, D. C.; Associate Editor, psychiatry; one time Assistant Secretary of the

Interior and Professor of Law at Yale University. Fortas was the subject of an internal security; Hatch Act investigation. The basis for the investigation was that his name appeared as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was also reported to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. A 1942 report from the Washington Field Office showed no communist tendencies on the part of Fortas nor any indication that he had ever advocated the overthrow of our Government. Informants considered him liberal in his views, but loyal to the United States and not dangerous to the internal security of this country. In September, 1942, Fortas was interviewed under oath. He denied membership of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization or any organization which advocated overthrow of the Federal Government. Fortas admitted membership in the National Lawyers Guild but stated he did not believe it to be under communist influence. He said he had resigned from it approximately 2 years prior to the time of interview. (101-1605) He was one of the lawyers who defended Owen Lattimore (105-87196-5).

For the American Medical Association:

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service; President, American Psychiatric Association. In 1950, Dr. Felix was the subject of Bureau investigation, loyalty of Government employees. Washington Field Office investigation showed no unfavorable information. Felix was submitted as a contact by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter in December, 1958. He is known personally to Inspector A. K. Bowles. It was stated, "He is a personal friend of Inspector A. K. Bowles. Bowles is in contact with Dr. Felix frequently and knows him well enough to contact him in connection with Bureau business if the need arises." [redacted] Dr. Felix's degree of association [redacted] was not known. As Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Felix was one of the country's foremost health experts.

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Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; Professor of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, American Medical Association. Bureau files contain no record on Stetler.

Director of Studies for the Joint Committee

Judge Morris Ploscowe, editor of "Organized Crime and Law Enforcement," author of "Crime and the Criminal Law," "Sex and the Law," "The Truth about Divorce," and "Manual for Prosecuting Attorneys." Ploscowe was born at Minsk, Russia, on January 25, 1904. He became a naturalized American citizen through the naturalization of his father at Brooklyn, New York, in 1912. Ploscowe attended New York University from 1921 to 1923 and Harvard University from 1923 to 1925. He received an A.B. degree from the latter in 1925. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928. He has also attended schools of criminology in Paris, France; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria; and Rome, Italy. He once applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI but was turned down.

During October, 1952, while addressing a national meeting of correctional groups, Ploscowe, then Executive Secretary of the Commission on Organized Crime, made a statement that 90% of the police training in the United States was no good. In connection with this statement, the Bureau contacted Ploscowe by letter and by interview and found him to be cordial. Ploscowe has been an advocate of a state police council to have supervisory jurisdiction over local police; for the Attorney General and the state to supersede the local investigators and prosecutors, and for a Federal agency to receive and circularize information about the criminal element. He was the author of the Kefauver committee report.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, an authority on social psychology, wrote the introduction to this book. He has been interested in narcotics problems for many years. Lindesmith once corresponded with one [redacted] subject of a closed Espionage-R investigation. In August, 1955, the subject of a closed Bureau internal security investigation stated in her application for immigration that she was destined to A. R. Lindesmith for a pleasure trip of six months.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6
Page 25 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 26 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 86 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 89 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 134 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

April 28, 1961

REC-26 62-46855-137

Honorable Harry Flood Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

113

The copy of Book "Race and Reason" by Carleton Putnam was received on April 24, and I did want to send you this personal note expressing my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
APR 28 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding Putnam or James E. Simpson. With respect to Public Affairs Press, Bufiles reflect that SA Kemper talked to a Jerry Blue in August, 1950, regarding a book on Washington, D. C., in which Blue asked for pictures of the Bureau. When asked what the book was about he was very vague. In view of very questionable record of this organization, Mr. Tolson noted, "We shouldn't have anything to do with this outfit," to which the Director noted, "I agree H." Bufiles reflect we have had a very friendly and cordial relationship with Senator Byrd.

JMM:lcw
(3)

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 7-28-61

56 AUG 3 1961

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 24, 1961

The attached book "Race And Reason; A Yankee View" by Carleton Putnam was sent to the Director from Public Affairs Press, Washington 3, D.C. U.S.

The FBI is mentioned on page 99.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

C
Book Reviews

Carleton Putnam U.S.

REC-26 62-46855-137

APR 1 1961

EX-113

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

rs
Butler
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Because I believe this book to be of exceptional importance, I urge it upon your immediate attention. It is sent to you with the compliments of the North-South Council, James E. Simpson, Chairman, P. O. Box 5554, Friendship Station, Washington 16, D. C., out of funds contributed by people in both the North and the South.

Harry F. Byrd,
United States Senator

ack 4-28-61
xmm

ENCLOSURE
62-40855-134

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS

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FOR INSPECTION IF NECESSARY

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

20 DIRECTOR

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62-46855-137

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 24, 1961

FROM : C. L. McGowan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"RACE AND REASON" BY
CARLETON PUTNAM

The author, who stresses his northern background, presents his analysis of the viewpoints of the North and South with regard to the relationship between the white and Negro races.

The author, who leaves no doubt as to his own opposition to integration, indicates that the northern point of view is strongly influenced by what he terms modern equalitarian anthropology - a school which holds that all races are currently equal in their capacity for culture and that existing inequalities of status are due solely to inequalities of opportunity. He states that in the school desegregation cases the authorities cited by the Supreme Court in its opinion, and which in a large measure appear to form the foundation of the court's decision, reflect a point of view rooted in modern equalitarian anthropology. His stated opinion is that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a pseudo-scientific hoax in this field, that this hoax is part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test.

The author states: Carleton Putnam U.S.

"There is no basis in sound science for the assumption, promoted by various minority groups in recent decades, that all races are biologically equal in their capacity to advance, or even to sustain, what is commonly called Western civilization. They most emphatically are not.

"The Negro race has various and valuable qualities. In those great attributes of the heart - sympathy and kindness - and in a sense of humor - the average Negro, taken as an individual, is fully on a par with the average white. In certain skills the Negro ranks above the white. If I were lost in an African jungle, my life might depend on the talents of a Negro. In other qualities of mind and character, qualities specially involved in our Western civilization, the full-blooded Negro is congenitally only partially adaptable."

1 - Book Review Control Desk

62-46855

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(6)

REC-26 62-46855-138
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EX-113

File 62-46855-

CRIME RESEARCH

MR JONES

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

Putnam supports the view that school integration is social integration, and social integration means an ever increasing rate of interbreeding. He asserts that the interbreeding of two superior breeds may or may not produce an improvement in human beings but that crossing a superior breed with an inferior breed, which he considers the Negro race, can only pull the superior down. He states that all the evidence of history points to retrogression where white and black integrate.

Putnam contends that the Negro race is inferior in its culture, moral standards and intelligence. Putnam makes reference to a published report of 1958, summarizing the results of 40 years of intelligence tests involving whites and Negroes. It was found, according to the report, that Negroes regularly score below whites and he supports the conclusion reached in the survey that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. The author also, in further support of his contention that the Negro race is inferior, makes reference to the lack of progress on the part of the Negro race when left on its own as evidenced by the lack of progress in such places as Africa and Haiti.

The author expresses the belief that the Negro should be given every reasonable chance of achieving social and cultural adaptation through equal education in his own schools and by every community effort that does not involve pulling down the white race. He states it does not follow, however, that he believes the average Negro capable of achieving it within any time limits that could have a practical bearing on the present racial controversy. He suggests that the best solution to the problem may be permanent voluntary segregation through pride in one's own race, Negro as well as white. He supports the view that the Negro should be taught that he has customs, background, consciousness and fundamental characteristics of his own and that he must develop these or else cease to exist as an ethnical identity in America. Putnam denies that he preaches a doctrine of white supremacy in any sense of domination, exploitation or violence. He states that he advocates a doctrine of white leadership based on proved achievement. In reply to a request for a few points to stress in an effort to make northerners r e a l i z e the situation in the South, the author says:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

"The whole matter can really be put in a nutshell: a gullible, trusting nation has been misled by various minority groups with their own self-interest at stake into believing that Negroes have an inborn capacity for Western civilization equal to the white race. This has caused the North and the Supreme Court to feel morally justified in forcing the South to risk what amounts to social integration with the Negro. The facts are that the Negro does not have the aforesaid inborn capacity and that social integration with him invariably produces deterioration in any white civilization that tries it. Thus it is not the South which is committing a moral crime against the Negro in maintaining segregation, but the North which is committing a moral crime against the South in forcing integration.

"Let me also put the broader problem in a nutshell if I can: The minority groups in question have sown their seed in soil made fertile by the left-wing overdrift of our times. This overdrift has other manifestations. We see it in declining moral standards, in disrespect for distinction and authority, in juvenile delinquency, in the sordid content of literature and the drama, in the appeal of public leaders for votes instead of principles, in the ascendancy everywhere of quantity over quality, in a rising crime rate, in excessive government partiality to labor unions, in the careless workmanship and lack of discipline of the labor force, in the disappearance of the servant class and the resultant waste of higher energies upon domestic duties, in punitive taxation, in the appeasement of evil and lawlessness among men and nations, and in many other aspects of life.

"It is an overdrift which sources in one colossal error of fact. There is no such thing as equality in nature.

"As is plainly evident, there is no such thing as equality among men. (I acknowledge many men as superior to me, and I mean superior, not simply different.) To contradict this obvious fact is to set in motion a hornet's

nest of evils and to corrupt humanity as a whole. In the United States both the effect of the overdrift and the influence of minorities have been accentuated by the cultural mixing which has taken place since the 1880's, particularly in the urban Northeast and North, which are centers of cultural dissemination for the rest of the country, and in which the mass media have their roots.

"Against these things, because of the relative purity of its stocks and traditions, the South is a bulwark. To save the South from integration is to begin the saving of the United States from all the manifestations of equalitarianism and cultural deterioration I have mentioned."

The FBI is mentioned in the book only once on page 99 and that indirectly with regard to the arrest of a man named Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the FBI's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. His reference to Zborowski, whom he describes as a research associate in social anthropology at Harvard, is made in connection with a remark of the author that the Harvard faculty is not distinguished by the number of conservatives among its members. (Bureau file 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4/18/58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11/20/58. On 11/10/59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial.)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Malone
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW - DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE? INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON NARCOTICS ADDICTION

SYNOPSIS

Book publishes joint report of ABA and AMA study. Takes position drug peddler is menace and deserves strict penalties, but addict is medical and psychological problem; not legal one; requires treatment, not punishment. Holds that addicts become criminal in order to get money to buy illegal drugs and recommends research looking towards supplying drugs and treatment legally to reduce crime and effect cures. Committee disagrees with Federal Bureau of Narcotics punitive approach to addicts; says efforts at enforcement have failed; most addicts revert to use of drugs after release from incarceration.

Only one innocuous mention of FBI re arrest data; no mention of Director.

Committee includes: (for ABA) Rufus King, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Criminal Law Section, ABA; Hon. Edward S. Dimock, Judge, U. S. District Court, Southern District, New York; Abe Fortas, Attorney, Washington, D. C.: (for AMA) Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, AMA. Judge Morris Ploscowe of Brooklyn, New York, was Director of Studies for Committee. Alfred R. Lindesmith, Psychologist, wrote introduction of book. Details of these persons set out in memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

REC- 65

62-46855-139

27

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

(62-46855)

NAW:ejw
(4)

XEROX
JUL 28 1961

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 7-26-61

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-1-369-
94-1-33156

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
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F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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1 - N. P. Calla
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1 - Section tickler

Butler
Suttler

SAC, New York

August 9, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

According to the May, 1961, issue of "News & Views" (a pamphlet published monthly by the National Laymen's Council of the Church League of America, 1407 Hill Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois, Edgar C. Bundy, editor) a book by J. B. Matthews is to be published by the Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.

You should discreetly determine the title of the referenced book and whether the book has been published. One copy of the book should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when available.

NOTE: Following sources checked with negative results concerning publication data re book: Kann's, Bureau Library, "Books in Print," Bu Indices, "Publishers' Weekly." Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

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(8)

See serial 160 re book by Matthews AMB

MAILED 31
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192

1 - N. P. Callahan, 5515 Justice
1 - W. C. Sullivan, 807 RB
1 - V. E. Ruehl, 625 RB
1 - B. M. Suttler, 4248 Justice
1 - Miss Butler, 624 RB
SAC, Washington Field

1 - Section tickler
Original and copy
Yellow file copy

August 22, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is now available at The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 2452 39th Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., for $7.50 a copy (pre-publication price until September).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

Enclosure - 1

NOTE: SA V. E. Ruehl, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for reference purposes for NIS. The book will be retained temporarily in NIS.

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(9)

EX. - 102

MAILED 25
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58 AUG 24 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STAT ENT

Memo n

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/23/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61.

A telephone call to the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 8/22/61, revealed that J. B. MATTHEWS is currently working on a small book. There is no firm date as yet for publication of this work and no title has been given to it. A Mr. MUNSON at the Bookmailer advised that if it is published it probably would not be ready for at least two months.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/87 BY SP-7 MAC/DSK
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REC- 87 62-46855-142

AUG 24 1961

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(RM)
1 - New York (100-87235)(41)

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CRIME RESEARCH

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57 SEP 1 1961

1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. W.C. Sull
1-Mr. Corman, 803 RB
1-Mr. Suttler, 4246, Justice

1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
2-Original & copy
1-Yellow file copy

SAC, NEW YORK

August 31, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

"THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM"
BY NATHAN GLAZER AUTHOR OF
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published recently by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated, 750 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, for $5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA R. W. Corman, Internal Security Section, has requested that the book be reviewed. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Several bookstores and the Bureau Library was checked with negative results as to availability of book.

This book is one in the Fund for the Republic series on "Communism in American Life."

Book rec'd 10-2-61, AMB.

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FBI - JUSTICE
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EX. - 107

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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

August 31, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

DARE WE BE FREE?
BY HERBERT APTHEKER
BOOK REVIEWS

Dare We Be Free? (The meaning of the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party) is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 East 16 Street, New York 3, New York, in the paperback edition for $1 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book received 9-28-61 AMB.

NOTE ON YELLOW: SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes. After the book has served its purpose in CRS, it will be filed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and Publications Files checked with negative results as to availability.

EX. - 102

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REC- 42 62-46855-143

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64 SEP 6 1961

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/30/61
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-8419)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/22/61, instructing WFO to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book.

On 8/29/61, The Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc, telephonically advised SA CHARLES B. FINDLEY, Jr., that the captioned book has not been printed as yet and that it is expected to be published and available by October 15, 1961.

One copy of the captioned book was ordered by WFO, by United States Post Office money order, under the WFO confidential post office box, IRVING RUBIN, Post Office Box 3176, Columbia Heights Station, Washington 10, D. C.

When the book is received it will be forwarded to The Central Research Section.

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(3) - Bureau
1 - WFO
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(4)

REC-52 62-46855-144
EX-101
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CENTRAL RESEARCH

64 SEP 7 1961

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-29-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

O BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: CONDENSATION OF ARTICLE OF U. E. BAUGHMAN'S BOOK, "PRESIDENTS IN DANGER" IN "LOOK" MAGAZINE, 9-12-61

The September 12, 1961, issue of "Look" magazine (attached), pages 25-33, contains a condensation of retiring Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman's book entitled "Presidents in Danger." Following is a resume:

Baughman begins by telling of a would-be assassin's plan to dynamite President Kennedy's car on December 11, 1960. According to Baughman, the madman did not go through with his plot when he saw Mrs. Kennedy and her two children approach the car in which Kennedy was sitting. The Secret Service apprehended him a few days later. Baughman mentions some of the security measures, such as sealing manholes along the inaugural parade route, to protect the President from harm.

He then discusses the Secret Service task of safeguarding Eisenhower when he went to Korea in 1952 and goes into some detail about the measures taken to keep Eisenhower's departure for this trip secret. Next he sets forth some of the precautions taken to guard President Eisenhower while he played golf. Also included is an account of Eisenhower's fainting spell in Afghanistan and the use of an oxygen tank by a Secret Service man, which action, Baughman claims, probably saved the President's life.

Baughman then discusses Secret Service coverage of President Truman when he took his morning walks. He also tells of President Truman's assignment to Secret Service Agents to check on Secretary of Defense Forrestal's complaint that he was being followed by "foreign-looking men." The Secret Service men found that Forrestal actually was the victim of hallucinations and thus advised President Truman that Forrestal apparently was having a psychotic breakdown characterized by suicidal features. Baughman goes into considerable detail on the attempt on President Truman's life on 11-1-50 by two Puerto Rican nationalists. In this regard, he mentions the heroism of White House officer Leslie Coffelt who, as he was dying, shot and

Enclosure

REC- 42 62-46855-146

JVA:dgs
(3)

EX-112

SEP 8 1961

64 SEP 12 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

killed one of the assailants. Baughman tells how Secret Service officer Stewart Stout acted heroically when he held to his station inside Blair House in the event the Puerto Ricans should get through the front door in their attempt to reach President Truman.

Baughman concludes by telling of the Secret Service Agent who inserted himself between President Truman and a barracuda off the Florida coast. The Secret Service Agent luckily was not attacked by the killer fish and later indicated he was glad the incident happened since it proved to be a test of his readiness to make a sacrifice of his life for the President of the United States.

An inset in this article tells of the incident of the smoking lectern at President Kennedy's inaugural. Baughman, who saw the smoke, noted that he thought of halting the inaugural and clearing the stands because of the danger of fire, but hesitated because of the possibility of panic. Fortunately, the smoking subsided and the emergency was over.

There was no mention of the FBI in the condensation of Baughman's book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: September 7, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE BLACK BOOK ON RED CHINA
BY EDWARD HUNTER, 1958
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The book is a bitter indictment of Communist China, with a supporting bill of particulars as to why Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations. The Director and FBI are not mentioned.

Admission a Mockery

Hunter cites Red China's many "crimes against humanity." For example, chapters are devoted to "Slave Labor," "Martyred Religion," "Aggression," "Outlaw Jurisprudence," "The Smashed Family System," and "Brainwashing and Genocide." In one chapter, "The Red Crime Combine," he says that the drug traffic is the main medium by which Red China supports its operations abroad. To substantiate this view, he quotes General Matthew H. Ridgway, Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, and U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Henry J. Taylor.

Hunter points out that the United Nations Charter defines its objectives as the furtherance of "fundamental human rights," support for the "dignity and worth of the human person," the guarantee of "equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." He rationalizes that "To fit Red China into those objectives would make a mockery of them."

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 12 1961

PM:bbb/maj
(10)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Maddox

1 XEROX
SEP 13 1961

62-46855
SEP 12 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 118-40447-29

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/11/61

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReWFOlet 8/30/61.

WFO has received a receipt, dated 8/31/61, from the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc for the order of one copy of the captioned book, which is to be mailed upon publication. This receipt will be maintained in WFO files.

This receipt was on the letterhead stationery of the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc and was signed by RICHARD A. HARDOCK, Circulation Manager. PETER S. H. TANG was listed as the Executive Director of this institute and the following were listed as Trustees:

FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN
Yale University

ROBERT F. BYRNES
Indiana University

THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN
University of Southern California

STANLEY K. HORNBECK
Washington, D. C.

STEFAN T. POSSONY
Georgetown University

PETER S. H. TANG
Georgetown University

REC-32 62-46855-147

16 SEP 14 1961

EX-112

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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(3) - Bureau
(1 - 105-(Research Institute)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-0-6329)

CBF:keh
(5)

55 SEP 20 1961

EXP-PROC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-[illegible]

RICHARD L. WALKER
University of South Carolina

Yuan-Li WU
Marquette Univerisity

Advisors were listed as follows:

GEORGE E. TAYLOR
University of Washington

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG
University of Wisconsin

DAVID T. CATTELL
University of California, L. A.

FRANZ H. MICHAEL
University of Washington

WFO indices are negative regarding RICHARD A. HARDOCK.

WFO indices disclose that STANLEY K. HORNBECK is possibly identical with the case captioned "STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Miscellaneous (Information Concerning)" (WFO 62-6233) which contains Bulet 1/9/50, instructing that Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, 2139 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C., should not be contacted by Special Agents of this Bureau in the future. It is to be noted that this individual had advised that he is personally acquainted with the Director. It is also to be noted that he was the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, State Dept., when ALGER HISS was Deputy Director of that office.

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WFO 62-8419

[redacted]

WFO indices were not searched regarding the above listed persons who are not listed in the Wash., D. C. area.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: A MANUAL FOR SURVIVAL, PUBLISHED 1961 BY THE CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA, EDGAR C. BUNDY GENERAL CHAIRMAN, BOOK REVIEWS CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Bundy is professional anticommunist. Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Bundy. This book another self-promotional scheme. Rehash of old public source material on communism exploited to develop theme: (1) greatest danger to country from communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure best remedy; (3) exposure is task of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. Sales pitch climaxed by appeal for funds and subscriptions to Bundy's News and Views. FBI references generally commendatory though FBI called "private detective arm" of Department of Justice and statement was made, in effect, that it was not the FBI but HCUA which should be given credit for discovering Alger Hiss. Letter from Director to Wayne Murphy (formerly) of National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 3-26-56, reprinted to stress confidential nature of FBI files. Letter appeared in Legion paper "The Firing Line." Attack on Supreme Court for legal hair-splitting included reference to such FBI cases as those of Ben Gold and Shirley Kremen. Errors include: (1) liberties in paraphrasing Director's statements to give seeming support of argument that primary danger to country is from communist sympathizers and non-members who do the work of the Party; (2) actual communist objectives confused with Party line by citing primary objective of communism as cessation of nuclear testing; (3) obsolete term, "C. I. Rep.," used; (4) undefined epithets used to describe persons and organizations suspected of communist connection or aid to cause; (5) unidentified American citizen described as having served as Soviet spy may be Arvid Werner Jacobson, jailed in Finland in 1930's. If so, account factually incorrect in ways which again emphasize incompetence of self-styled spokesmen on communism such as Bundy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CBP:maj/bbb
(11)

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Hanning
1-Mr. Suttler
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-C. B. Peck

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 26 1961

SEP 25 1961

XEROX
SEP 26 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-104396-57

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

PURPOSE OF MEMO

The purpose of this memo is to furnish a review by Central Research Section of captioned book.

PUBLISHER

The Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Edgar C. Bundy. Bundy is a professional anticommunist who, by writings, lecture tours, seminars, and other promotional schemes, is attempting to capitalize on the menace of communism. His previous book, Collectivism in the Churches, as well as his bulletin, News and Views, and other writings have relied heavily on outdated public source material and nebulous terms to convey the impression of current communist affiliation or infiltration on the part of individuals or groups whom he has singled out for attack. Chief among Bundy's targets is the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America with which he has a theological dispute.

THE BOOK

A Manual For Survival professes to be a "Counter-Subversive Study Course" for use at the local level. It is arranged in the form of lessons with questions and recommended reading at the end of each chapter. Review reveals it to be another self-promotional scheme of Bundy and his group. Old public source materials on communism are exploited to develop the book's theme: (1) the greatest danger to this country is posed by communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure is the best remedy; (3) exposure is the job of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. In the last chapter, "What You Can Do," the sales pitch is brought to its peak with an appeal for financial contributions and subscriptions to Bundy's periodical News and Views. The book bears no data as to its price and it is not on sale at principal bookstores in this area.

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

Over forty references are made to the Director and the FBI. They are generally commendatory. On page 157, however, which concerned the work of the FBI and Congressional investigative committees, emphasizing the HCUA's function in exposing communism as contrasted with the FBI's limitations in the field, the FBI was referred to as the "private detective arm" of the Department of Justice. On page 162 it was stated, in effect, that it was not the FBI but the HCUA which should be credited with discovering Alger Hiss.

An attempt was made to impress the reader with the inaccessibility to him of FBI file information (and thus to build up the importance of organizations like Bundy's) by reprinting, on page 160, a letter from the Director to Wayne Murphy dated 3-26-56 when the latter was Research Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. The letter pointed out that it is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearance of any type to individuals or organizations, and stressed the confidential nature of our files. Permission was given in the letter to publish it in the American Legion publication, "The Firing Line," and it was so published in the April 15, 1956 issue, thus passing into the public domain. Attempt was made to discredit Central Intelligence Agency as a possible source, or so it appeared, with the statement on page 44 of the book that Inspector General Lyman Kirkpatrick of that Agency "does not know very much about communism." The reason given was a statement by Kirkpatrick in April, 1961, to the effect that poverty and intolerable social conditions breed communism, which, according to the book, is a fallacy.

Chapter VI is devoted to an attack against the Supreme Court for allegedly aiding the communist cause with legal hair-splitting. On page 71 it was stated with reference to the Ben Gold case: "The Supreme Court had little trouble finding a microscopic flaw in the otherwise carefully prepared case. While Gold was on trial, the FBI innocently contacted three jurors seeking some information on an entirely unrelated case. The FBI did not know that the three interviewed people were jurors. The Supreme Court deemed this an 'unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of the jury' and by a four to three majority ordered a new trial. The government threw up its hands in helpless disgust and announced it was dropping further prosecution." On page 74, the case of Shirley Kremen, accused of harboring communist fugitives (Thompson and Steinberg) was cited to show the lengths to which the Supreme Court would go in challenging the admissibility of evidence seized by FBI.

LIBERTIES TAKEN IN PARAPHRASING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS

On April 22, 1954, the Director addressed the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. Included in his remarks was this statement, as shown in the transcript of his address, page 2, paragraph 4:

> "The pseudo liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem which his cloak of respectability invites."

On page 138 of A Manual for Survival this statement is distorted in such manner as to imply a possible lack of concern about known communists on the part of the FBI. The book's paraphrase follows:

> "J. Edgar Hoover in Addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution in their 1954 national convention in Washington, D. C. stated emphatically that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party as we are with the self-styled pseudo-liberals."

On page 132 of the book the Director is alleged to have taken the position that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party, who don't even carry cards anymore, but that we are concerned with the fact that for every actual member of the Communist Party, there are ten others outside the party ready and able and willing to do the Party's work. Again the implication of a possible lack of concern with reference to the Party. An actual statement of the Director on this matter was made before HCUA on 3/26/47. The transcript, page 5, bottom of page, contains his words:

> "What is important is the claim of the Communist themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate."

Other references to the Director and FBI were made chiefly in connection with the use of old public source material relating to communist infiltration of broad phases of American life.

OTHER ERRORS AND WEAKNESSES

Confusion On Communist Objectives

On page 183 the book sets forth alleged communist objectives at the present time. The primary objective was listed as general and universal disarmament beginning with nuclear disarmament and "cessation of all nuclear testing." This is an obvious confusion of the Party line with actual communist objectives.

Use of Obsolete Term

On page 182 of the book the phrase "C. I. Rep." is used as though it were up-to-date terminology applicable to persons currently responsible for the passing

of orders and instructions from Moscow to Communist Parties abroad. The term "C. I. Rep." no longer was accurate after the dissolving, in 1943, of the Communist International to which its initial letters referred.

Use of Nebulous Phrases

On page 180, the reader is warned not to call a person a communist because of the danger of a libel suit. Elsewhere in the book, however, the reader encounters other phrases whose use presumably recommends them as fitting epithets. These include especially the word "radical," for example, radicals, a radical organization, radical religious leaders, radical theologians; as well as "left-wing," for example, left-wingers, left-wing press, and another combination known as "radical left-wing." Also used as epithets are the words: liberals, self-styled liberals, religious vigilantes, Social Gospelers, modernists, and even "modernist-radical-socialist theologians."

Spy Story

On page 151 there appears an account of Soviet espionage activities by an unnamed American in an unspecified country in Europe. Dr. J.B. Matthews, while on the Dies Committee, was said to have interviewed this young American whose story has never been published. After consultation in Espionage Section and check of pertinent references, the individual has been tentatively identified as Arvid Wemer Jacobson, who was jailed in Finland from 1933 to 1936 for Soviet espionage activities and whose background closely resembles that of the person described. (61-7219)

If the individual mentioned in the book is, in fact, Jacobson, the book contains these additional errors of fact: (1) versions of Jacobson's "story" have previously appeared in print, for example, in the book Witness by Whittaker Chambers; and (2) Jacobson admitted to FBI that he was a Communist Party member. The first fact would indicate lack of acquaintance with the published literature on espionage and communism; the second goes to prove all over again the incompetence of persons such as Bundy to make statements relative to an individual's Communist Party adherence. In the connection used in this book, such a mistake would be particularly pertinent, for the reference was intended to prove the potential of non-Party members for espionage recruitment.

Slanted Bibliography

In the last chapter a list of 12 books is set out, selected by the Church League of America as being "basic to any understanding of the nature of communism." Bundy's book Collectivism in the Churches appears in this selected list while the Director's book "Masters of Deceit" is relegated to the general bibliography.

2 - Original and copy
1 - Yellow file copy
Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SAC, New Orleans

September 27, 1961

1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK

THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

N.S.

Captioned book is available through The Conservative Society of America, P. O. Box 4254, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, for $2.00 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

An order blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Book rec'd 10-12-61. AMB.

Enclosure - 1

NOTE: Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library. Indices and Bureau Library negative re availability.

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REC- 31 62-46855-148

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EX-112

19 SEP 27 1961

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58 OCT 3 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 22, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"
BY KENNETH NEAL WALTZ
PUBLISHED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Waltz, an associate professor of political science at Swarthmore College, graduated from Oberlin College in 1948 and took his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army for approximately a two year period 1944-1946. He was on leave and studied in England during the school year 1959-1960. [redacted] His captioned book is a treatise based on philosophical principles rather than political aspects in an examination of the reasons for war. The inquiry follows three principal themes or "images" of international relations: 1. man is the cause of war; perfect human nature and eliminate war 2. men form states; the reformation of states will bring universal peace 3. there is a constant possibility of war in a world in which there are two or more states each seeking to promote a set of interests and having no agency above them upon which they can rely for protection. "World government is the remedy, for world war." The book represents the author's dissertation for a doctorate in political science.

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RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

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140 OCT 4 1961

EX-101

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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 105-84836 (Waltz)
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Section tickler
1 - R. E. Wood

XEROX
OCT 4 1961

CENTRAL RECORDS

58 OCT 10 1961

DETAILS:

This memorandum presents a review of the book "Man, the State, and War" which was referred to the Central Research Section by letter from the Philadelphia Office 9/8/61.

AUTHOR

Kenneth Neal Waltz is currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He received a B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1948, an M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1950, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1954. He was inducted into the U.S. Army 4/13/44 and honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant October 25, 1946, after foreign service in the Pacific Theatre. He was granted leave of absence during the 1959-60 school year for the purpose of study and research in England.

[redacted]

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"MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"

The foreword has been written by Professor William T. R. Fox, Institute of War and Peace studies at Columbia University, New York. Fox indicates that Waltz' book is the second of the Topical Studies in International Relations to be published, and advises these studies are financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to Columbia University.

Waltz writes in a very studied and elaborate style, ponderous in examples and comparisons. The book is an attempt to discover what the major philosophic writers, both classic and modern, have to teach us about the causes of war and means to peace.

* Soviet Committee of State Security

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

"Man, the State, and War" consists of a study of three major images of international politics: war as a consequence of the nature and behavior of man, as an outcome of the internal organization of states, and as a product of international anarchy.

The first image may be generally summarized by saying the evilness of men, or their improper behavior, leads to war; individual goodness, if it could be universalized, would mean peace. "Man loves as well as hates, savors as well as lusts, makes peace as well as war." War stems from misunderstandings, the evil quality of rulers, or lack of proper education.

The second image admits that there are "bad" states but hastens to add that democracies and liberal states have also initiated war. Environments sometimes force nations to choose highly competitive or even war-like behavior if they wish to survive and to protect the values their social systems represent. Waltz finds it easy to refute the charges that capitalism is the cause of war or that socialists will not support war.

The third image is labeled by Waltz as "International Anarchy." The requirements of state action are imposed by the circumstances in which all states exist. Each state pursues its own interests, however defined, in ways it judges best. Force is a means of achieving the external ends of states because there exists no consistent, reliable process of reconciling the conflicts of interest that inevitably arise. The third image describes the framework of "World Government" and shows how this international system would constrain the behavior of states.

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 5, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEWS THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
BY NATHAN GLAZER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is eighth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to survey communist influence in American life. The book is both a history and analysis of membership of the Communist Party from its beginnings to the mid-1950's. Author takes "sociological" approach to examine various elements from which Party expended recruiting efforts and the response of the groups to these efforts. He concludes that while Party efforts were successful at some times and among some groups, over-all, communism in America was a failure. References to Director and FBI are not derogatory, but mainly are quoted membership statistics taken from public records. Author Nathan Glazer not investigated by Bureau, but several references noted in Bufiles. In February, 1960, one Nathan Glazer and three others wrote letter to editor of New York Times urging clemency for Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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141 OCT 12 1961

AKH:lms
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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Howe
1 - Section tickler

OCT 12 1961

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

DETAILS:

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

The Social Basis of American Communism, by Nathan Glazer, published in August, 1961, by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is the eighth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-391697-651)

A Study of Party Membership

The book is both a history and an analysis of the membership of the Communist Party up to the mid-1950's. This "special study of the membership," as the author states in his introduction, aids in understanding communism in America because membership, and its "social composition," is a most important aim of any Communist Party. He says that, according to communist theory, the two main targets of Communist Party efforts to recruit should be the most exploited and most repressed workers. In the United States, the industrial workers and the Negroes. However, in American reality, these groups did not prove to be most responsive.

Author's Approach

The author takes a "sociological" approach to examine each of the various groups of people from which he says the Party obtained its greatest response. Devoting a chapter to each group, they are: (1) the elements, mainly in the Socialist Party of World War I, from which the first members of the Communist Party were drawn; (2) the immigrant workers who made up the greater part of the Party during the twenties; (3) the native-born workers and the workers in trade unions; (4) the middle-class and professional groups increasingly prominent in the late thirties and forties; and (5) the Negroes whose recruitment became intense after World War II.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

The author sets forth a flood of statistics, including 42 pages of notes, comments, and sources, on Party membership for the various ethnic and social groups to show the Party's successes and failures to influence these groups.

Author's Conclusions

While pointing out partial success by the Party during various periods, the author concludes that, "over-all, communism in America was a failure." His reasons are that in America, even the most oppressed and most miserable could see that the normal processes of American democracy could give them more than the communists ever could. Self-interest, which according to the communists' own theory should be the spur that brings the masses to them, operated here to drive them away. And so the communists had to resort to the special quirks of history that made some groups, at some times, open to them; they operated in these openings with their mixture of organizational skill and moral blindness, and achieved some successes. But in the end, these strains and twists in American democracy were insufficient to give them lasting success.

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book, though not critically or derogatorily. In the introduction (p. 12), the author states the perfect material for this study could only be found in the possession of the FBI or the CP, USA. The Director is mentioned (p. 179), and the FBI (pp. 93, 116), but in each case, these are FBI estimates of Party membership which the author has extracted from Congressional reports or the book, Report on the American Communist, by Ernst and Loth.

The Author

According to book jacket, Nathan Glazer [redacted] graduated from City College in 1944, and received his A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He has taught at the University of California in Berkeley, Bennington College, Smith College, and Columbia University. He is the author and coauthor of several books and contributes regularly to a number of magazines.

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Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

Bufiles reveal that no investigation has been made on author; however, there are several references to him. (1) He is the author of "A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" which appeared in The New Leader, July 2, 1956 (65-58236-A). (2) During April and May, 1959, the name Nathan Glazer, Bennington College, appeared on a list of subscribers to the Peking Review, a strongly procommunist English language publication printed in Peking, China (100-394984-6317). (3) One Nathan Glazer and three other individuals wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times, February 16, 1960, urging an act of clemency to free Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass (101-2483-A).

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University. b6 b7C

Bufiles indicate that [redacted]

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 11, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

INTRODUCTION: Captioned book published by Charles C. Thomas, 1961. Editor is Captain Glen D. King of Dallas, Texas, Police Department, graduate of 65th Session, FBI National Academy. Contributors, all from Dallas Police Department, are Captain C. D. Talbert, Lt. D. A. Byrd (63rd Session, FBI NA), Lt. L. W. Rucker, Lt. W. F. Dyson, Lt. T.D. Cain, and Lt. E. L. Cunningham. Book contains forward by Chief J. E. Curry of Dallas (48th Session, FBI NA). National Academy graduates are all in good standing and we have no derogatory information on any of the others. Book contains no reference to FBI.

SYNOPSIS: Subject matter appears sound and practical. Book is well written; will be very useful. Point of view is that of the intermediate or low-level supervisor; deals with problems of Sergeant and other first-line supervisors. Text contains nothing questionable. A few statements seem somewhat questionable scientifically, but they concern minor supporting data, not major principle. Chapter on performance rating is not thorough, leaves many questions unanswered.

CONCLUSION: Book is an excellent contribution to police literature. Its good points far outweigh its shortcomings. We should have several copies available for use by our staff, National Academy class members, and for loan to police instructors in field offices who lecture on supervision at command-type schools. Separate memorandum prepared.

4 copies ordered 10/16/61 fjw

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

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167 OCT 17 1961

10 OCT 16 1961

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1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
1 - Bureau Library

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OCT 17 1961

(Details on page 2)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-91811-57

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

DETAILS

"First-Line Supervisor's Manual" prepared as a joint effort by officers of intermediate rank of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department and edited by Captain Glen D. King, a graduate of the 65th Session, FBI National Academy, is an excellent, very practical and extremely useful work. It represents a significant contribution to police literature and will undoubtedly be widely read in police circles. If the principles set forth are followed, it should make signal contribution to the improvement of supervision in law enforcement. The book is well written, very readable, and sets out sound principles. Nothing objectionable was found in the text.

There are a few statements which could be questioned from a strictly scientific point of view but they concern data used to illustrate points and have no effect upon the validity of any supervisory principles. For example, on page 72 Lieutenant W. F. Dyson says "Careful studies have revealed no relation between behavior and any such physical characteristics." This appears in a section of the book in which the author warns against charlatanism in psychology, particularly referring to the pseudoscience of phrenology. The conclusion would be challenged by some inasmuch as certain psychologists and anthropologists have discovered a greater than chance incidence of correlation between certain personality traits and certain physical types. It is not safe to state flatly that there is no relation although the significance of the relationship remains unknown.

Again, on page 103 Cunningham and King write, "When measured alone, sight is 87 per cent effective as an avenue of learning, with hearing 7 per cent, and the other senses splitting the remaining 6 per cent." They make this statement in connection with an admonition to the instructor to appeal to more than one sense of the student. This is sound pedagogy, but their statistics are highly suspect. Psychological studies have shown that some people learn better through the sense of sight while others are oriented toward the sense of hearing thus the 87 per cent, etc., are meaningless figures. The fact remains, however, that the principle involved is undeniably correct.

A degree of carelessness in publication is apparent in this book as it is unfortunately in so many of the Thomas books. For example, a few typographical errors were noted and one entire paragraph is repeated on page 127.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

The chapter on performance rating written by Cunningham and King leaves quite a bit to be desired. It raises many questions; answers few. What they say is sound but it does not go far enough. It fails to examine critically and in detail the various types of rating systems in use. Its value is thus limited and it represents more of a general survey than a real useful analysis.

Despite the few criticisms, the book is undoubtedly of value and we should have several copies for use by our own staff members in their research, by FBI National Academy men in connection with their research papers and other study and for loan to police instructors throughout the field who lecture on supervision before police command-type schools. The book is of value as a reference work.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/5/61
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (64-86)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/27/61.

Enclosed is copy of the Book "The Case of General Edwin A. Walker" by Kent and Phoebe Courtney, which the Bureau requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
1 - New Orleans
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Enclosure detached for review. Oct. 12, 1961. C.M.S.

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Enclosed is copy of the book "The Case of General

Submit 9/27/61.

BOOK REVIEWS
[illegible]
SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL [illegible]

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (64-88)

ATTENTION: GENERAL [illegible] SECTION
TO : Director, FBI ([illegible]) DATE: 10/3/61

Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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2 - Original and [illegible]
1 - Yellow file [illegible]
1 - Mr. N. P. [illegible]
1 - Mr. W. C. [illegible]
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

October 26, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THIS IS COMMUNISM"
BOOK BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
BOOK REVIEWS

"This Is Communism" by David E. Weingast was published in 1960 by the Oxford Book Company, 71 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. The price of the book is not known.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Research 11-1-61. AMB.

NOTE: Captioned book being obtained at the request of SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for use of Bureau. Bureau Library, General Indices, and various bookstores in Washington all negative re book.

AMB:meh
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MAILED 5
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REC-50 62-46855-150

19 OCT 26 1961

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5-103 (5-11-59)

October 17, 1961

Title of Book THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Author ALAN BARTH

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ **Domestic Intelligence Division**		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ **Identification Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐ Central Research	☐
☐ **Investigative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Laboratory Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☑ **Crime Records Division**		
☑ MA Bureau Section, Room 4264 Justice	☐	☐

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

Nature of Book: COPY OF BOOK ATTACHED - Detached & filed in Bureau Library
DIRECTOR HOOVER AND THE FBI MENTIONED ON SEVERAL PAGES
(See Index)

63 OCT 31 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

File 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: October 16, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The case of General Walker is actually only incidental in this book, which is, rather, the case of the extreme conservatives. The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably.

Purpose of Book

The Courtneys' "documented expose" is a lashing of the executive branch of the Government for "appeasing communists" and urging foreign aid bills to "give aid and comfort" to communist satellite countries.

Plan of Attack

The handling of the case of General Walker is to the Courtneys an example of the Administration's softening toward communism, "muzzling the military who warn of the communist threat" (pp. 112-113), when actually what is needed is to defeat the communist conspiracy by:

> "(1) The indoctrination and/or education of local groups regarding the Communist menace; and
>
> "(2) Concerted efforts by patriotic Americans to bring about political changes...." (p. 1)

REC- 40

62-46855-15

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CMF:meh
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - C. M. Ford

OCT 25 1961

XEROX

OCT 26 1961

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REC'D DE LOACH
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DOM INTELL DIV.
FBI - JUSTICE

MR JONES
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Oct 24 10 45 AM '61

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Case of General Edwin A. Walker

The John Birch Society is highly praised for its approach to the menace (pp. 1-17), and Senator Fullbright is condemned for supporting the Administration's methods (pp. 74-96).

Solution

The Conservative Society of America (CSA) was established in June, 1961, with Kent Courtney as national chairman, "to restore the two-party system...; to give the voters a choice between Liberal, New Deal, Socialist-Communist policies on the one hand, and Conservative, Constitutional, Free Enterprise, anti-Communist policies on the other." This book is the first publication effort of CSA. (105-36811-46)

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director's name is mentioned favorably on page 13 in connection with a quotation from "Communist Target--Youth," and again on page 92 in a quotation by Senator Karl Mundt. In Appendix I, "J. Edgar Hoover's report" on the San Francisco riots is mentioned in a reprint from a Manchester, New Hampshire, newspaper (p. 119), and in Appendix II, "Masters of Deceit" is an item in a suggested reading list (p. 133). Another item on that list is the weekly newsletter published by "ex-FBI agent Dan Smoot" (p. 128), who is also mentioned in the foreword (p. 5).

The Authors

Kent Courtney is the publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper, New Orleans, Louisiana. His wife Phoebe is editor. Neither the Courtneys nor their publication has been investigated by the FBI. The newspaper indicates rabble rousing and hate mongering. (105-36811-37, -46)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-23-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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SUBJECT: "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"
BY ALAN BARTH
BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS

"The Price of Liberty" is the latest book by Alan Barth, editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and author of two other books and numerous articles in which he has been critical of the Bureau. This book is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement." As in his other two books, Barth is principally concerned with the preservation of our rights of privacy and indicates that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring a criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

The book contains numerous derogatory references to the FBI and/or the Director. Barth refers to Uniform Crime Reports tables which list official arrest statistics by offense, including the so-called "crime of suspicion." In his chapter on wire tapping, he is extremely critical of the FBI which, he states, has flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century. Referring to the Director's Appropriations Subcommittee testimony in February, 1959, indicating we had 74 telephone taps in cases involving internal security, Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI...." In his last chapter, Barth quotes copiously from the Director's International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) speech in October, 1960, concerning youthful crime and the cost of crime. All quotations attributed to the Director have been checked and are accurate--the derogatory nature of the material lies in Barth's conclusions or remarks following each quotation. Near the end of the book, Barth does give the police some little credit and indicates the need for more professional training and higher pay for police, citing the Director's remarks before the IACP concerning small salaries paid police--the only nonderogatory reference in the entire book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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46 OCT 30 1961

1 - Central Research
57 NOV 2 1961
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CRIME RESEARCH

DETAILS

PURPOSE

To set forth brief review of captioned book published by The Viking Press, New York, copyrighted in 1961, together with information concerning Barth.

THE AUTHOR

Alan Barth is an editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and the author of two books: "The Loyalty of Free Men" (1951) and "Government By Investigation" (1955). In addition, he has published a number of articles in various periodicals such as "Harper's," "New Republic," and "American Mercury."

Barth has long been critical of the Bureau, congressional investigatin committees and the Government Loyalty Program. His name appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization (a cited organization) in 1941. In 1950, he reviewed Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," in which he indicated that "one is tempted to praise Lowenthal's sober indictment of the FBI" and stated that "Mr. Lowenthal's indictment is much too impressive to be dismissed."

In his book "The Loyalty of Free Men," in which he minimizes the threat of communism, he was critical of the Bureau and its handling of the Government Loyalty Program. Barth concluded that the inevitable effect of the Government's Loyalty Program is the corruption of the traditional American right of privacy, and the development of dangerous police powers. This book won for Barth the Sydney Hillman Foundation Award, and the book was distributed by the Fund for the Republic. In his book, "Government by Investigation," Barth attempted to show that the legislative branch has acquired a dominance in the American system of government which is becoming a peril to liberty and is again critical of the FBI.

Barth is also the author of an article entitled "Why Handle Criminals With Kid Gloves?" which appeared in the 9-59 issue of "Harper's Magazine," in which he quoted from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the need for sterner measures in dealing with juvenile offenders. Barth then stated "The only way to civilize these young barbarians, it would appear, is to treat them with the utmost savagery," inferring that this is the position of the Director which, of course, is a gross inaccuracy.

THE BOOK

In "The Price of Liberty" Barth, as in his other two books, is principally concerned with the preservation of our "right of privacy." In his Foreword, Barth indicates that we are now justifying short cuts by the police which involve serious trespasses on procedural rules intended to limit governmental authority and to insure fairness in the administration of justice, and states that the premise of the book is that procedural rights are the indispensable keys to political freedom.

The author cites the prevailing tendency of law enforcement to make arrests without warrants, to make arrests for so-called crimes of "suspicion" and "investigation," to wrest confessions from suspects, to conduct searches without warrants, and to seize evidence. He devotes a chapter to wire tapping and another to the right of defendants to the assistance of counsel. The sum total of these chapters is that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring the criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

In his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," he indicates that society's demand for punishment is most insistent and most savage in precisely those areas where it is least deserved and least likely to be beneficial--juvenile delinquents, homosexuals and drug addicts. And, he says, it is precisely in pursuit of these offenders that the police are most careless of civil rights. Barth concludes: "The central problem of political science in a free society is the preservation of a rational balance between order and liberty. It is quite true, of course, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But it is imperative to remembe that the vigilance demanded by this maxim means vigilance against duly constituted authority--against the forces of order. A resolute containment of those forces is the price of liberty."

MENTION OF THE FBI

Barth makes several references to the Director and/or the FBI. These references, which are critical in nature, are set forth below:

In Chapter Three, "Arrests for Investigation," the author refers to the study by the Wickersham Commission in 1931 and indicates on page 42 that violations of law by the police continue to be extremely widespread. As irrefutable proof, he points to the official statistics on arrests presented annually in the Uniform Crime Reports for the United States compiled by the FBI. He sets forth statistics in certain crime categories from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports, Table 16, which statistics are correct. He adds that "as the eye runs down the column, it comes upon a curious category of crime--a crime called 'suspicion,' " which shows 99,663 arrests. He states that suspicion is not a crime anywhere in the United States, that "nearly every one" of these arrests was unlawful; nearly every one was in itself a crime. But the crime is so common that the FBI reported it without so

much as a blush or an apology." He states that the figures from the Uniform Crime Reports do not take into account at all the undeterminable number of additional persons unlawfully arrested on "suspicion" or "for investigation," and neither do they reflect the vast number of arrests made all over the country on vague, blanket charges such as 'vagrancy' and 'disorderly conduct' used loosely by police to cover a multitude of sins which are not crimes." (pp. 42-44)

In Chapter Seven, "Eavesdropping," which concerns the practice of wire tapping, Barth indicates that the example of the Federal Government has played a most important part in the growth of law enforcement wire tapping and that it has not been an example conducive to respect for law. He states that "...the inescapable truth is that the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation have, on one pretext after another, flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century--that is, ever since the Federal Communications Act was adopted in 1934." He continues "J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's Director over the whole of this period, has undergone something of a metamorphosis on the subject of wire tapping." Barth cites the Director's testimony before a congressional committee in 1931 prior to the enactment of the Federal Communications Act and states that "...he (the Director) declared that the Bureau had a definite rule against wire tapping and would dismiss any employee who engaged in it, and that while it may not be illegal, I (the Director) think it is unethical, and it is not permitted under the regulations of the Attorney General." (pp. 130-31)

Barth stated that after a few years had passed, however, these scruples no longer deterred the FBI. He indicated that first there was the fiction that FBI Agents are not "persons" within the meaning of Section 605 and that this was accompanied by the strained invention that wire tapping itself was entirely legal so long as it entailed no divulgence. He goes on to say that Mr. Hoover has evolved an additional and most ingenious justification for tapping telephones. Barth quotes the Director as saying "I have never attempted to keep my views on this subject a secret, nor have I lacked the support of the highest levels of authority in the executive branch of the Government. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter dated February 25, 1941, which was widely publicized, stated the policies followed by the Bureau...'The quotation from the President's letter was then set forth. Barth states that this excerpt from the President's letter suggests he was laying down policies on wire tapping but, in point of fact, he was merely writing to a member of Congress in response to a request for an expression of his views regarding the pending wire tap bill. Barth states that Mr. Hoover has also referred to a confidential memo from President Roosevelt dated May 21, 1940 which, according to Mr. Hoover, authorized the Attorney Gener to approve wire tapping when necessary in situations involving the defense of the Nation. Barth states that this memorandum was so confidential it has never been made public and that Federal Statutes are hardly to be overridden by confidential memoranda. (pp. 130-133).

Barth devotes much space to the findings of Samuel Dash and his testimony before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (1959). He states that policemen and prosecutors like to create the impression that they resort to wire tapping only in connection with the gravest crimes. Barth then sets forth a quotation from the Director's testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee on 2-5-59 in which the Director indicated we had 74 telephone taps and that these are used in cases involving internal security or where a human life may be imperiled. Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI. Furthermore, the whole effect of FBI wire tapping is by no means encompassed within the 74 taps authorized at a particular time by the Attorney General" (pp. 135-136)

Barth begins his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," with a quotation from the Director's remarks before the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October, 1960, which sets forth the timetable of crime for 1959 (quotation correct). The author says that if this seems a lurid way to state the case one can find a more prosaic, although no more reassuring, recital by turning to the UCR issued annually by the FBI and that "year after year these reports recount a shocking increase in crime." He then goes on to quote from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and concludes that these statistics taken together suggest, in rather alarming degrees, a breakdown of law and order. (173-74).

Indicating that "juvenile delinquency" is not going to be ended by the current practice of society of casting them out of the communities, Barth states that "the concept of separateness, of casting out, was expressed with particular clarity by J. Edgar Hoover in his speech to the International Association Chiefs of Police," which he then proceeds to set forth. Barth then concludes that perhaps society must learn that its young members will hold it responsible for its vicious acts of neglect and callousness. (180-181)

On pages 189-190, Barth sets forth the Director's remarks concerning the cost of crime (from IACP speech) and then states that "just what items were covered in his reckoning Mr. Hoover did not specify." Barth then states that the most serious costs of crime cannot be reckoned in money terms but must be reckoned in terms of diminished personal security and social unity, and worst of all, must be reckoned in terms of wasted human lives.

Finally, near the end of his book, Barth gets around to giving the police credit and indicates a need for more professional training and higher pay for policemen. In his first reference to the Director in a non-derogatory manner, Barth sets forth the remarks of the Director in his IACP speech concerning small salaries received by police. (p. 192)

OBSERVATIONS:

"The Price of Liberty" is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement" and his oft-repeated fears that the people's right of privacy is being invaded. He is, as always, snidely critical of the FBI. It is interesting to note that while he is critical of law enforcement and the FBI, Attorneys General and others, he refers only once to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and these references reflect that he has a high opinion of these two agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

✓ 11-30-61 AMB

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 11/7/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE

O BOOK REVIEWS

The Legal Research Desk has reviewed a book, bearing the same title as the caption, written by Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee Police Department, graduate of the 41st Session of the FBI National Academy, and Attorney Howard H. Boyle, Jr., Milwaukee, a copy of which the authors have sent to the Director. It has just come off the press.

This book is better than nothing, but not a whole lot. The errors in it run the gamut from inadequate treatment of pertinent points to complete omission of other pertinent points and plain error on some that are covered. The following are examples:

OMISSIONS. The book does not even mention the fact, which becomes important in quite a few cases, that although a daytime search warrant cannot be executed at night, an execution begun in daytime can continue into the night. There is no discussion at all on what is daytime and what is night time.

The book fails to distinguish between exploratory searches which are illegal in all cases and the question of quantity of material which can be seized in a legal search.

INADEQUATE TREATMENT. There is an almost complete absence of examples to show the types of abandoned property which can be seized without a search. There are inadequate examples to show how long a search may be delayed after the arrest and still be "constructively contemporaneous" with the arrest, and thus lawful. Less than 6 weeks ago, we won an important case on this very point and the Department thought enough of it to write it up specially for the information of the U.S. Attorneys. The material on the search of the person and search of automobiles is entirely inadequate. The same is true of the McNabb Rule and due process in criminal interrogation.

PLAIN ERROR. Under the subject of consent searches, the book says a wife's consent to search the family dwelling is not good against her husband. This is entirely incorrect. In

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126 NOV 22 1961

1 - Mr. Donelan

1 - Mr. Watson
1 - Central Research Section
1 - Mr. Rogers

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proof of the point the authors cite Ruffner v. U.S. in which that question did not even arise. The authors suggest that nonresidence buildings can be searched on probable cause alone; we do not understand this to be the law. The authors say that in executing a search warrant an officer may not seize other things found, which offend against the law, except "possibly contraband." The law is that he may seize contraband and he may also seize instrumentalities of the crime.

The book has many good points in it, of course, and we would like to keep a copy in Room 5250 for such use as we can make of it, but we must not recommend use of the book to any person in any fashion and it should not be used as a source or guide either by officers in the FBI National Academy or Special Agents of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no letter be sent by the Director to the authors of this book.

2. That the book be kept on the shelf in Room 5250.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Nelson
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Tele. Room
Ingram
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 17, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THIS IS COMMUNISM
BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book is one in a series of Oxford Social Studies Unit-Tests, published by the Oxford Book Company, New York, New York, 1961. According to the author, the original research was made possible by a fellowship awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

References to the Director and the FBI

Masters of Deceit is given as suggested reading on page 140 and the Director is accurately quoted from the same book on page 98. There is no reference to the FBI.

The Author

David E. Weingast is presently Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Secondary Education, Newark, New Jersey. In September, 1956, he communicated with the Bureau indicating that he was writing a book for high school students on communist policy and tactics and wanted the Director's assistance with it. In November, 1957, he requested that the Director write a foreword to his newly completed 125-page booklet titled "Communism: This Is It." In both cases the request was declined. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information concerning Weingast. (94-5-44339, 43618)

Purpose and Scope of Book

This book was designed as a textbook for high school and junior college students as well as adult and trade-union classes which would give a

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REC-62 62-46855-152

17 NOV 27 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mrs. Whalen

66 DEC 1 1961

EX-113

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

"panoramic view of the communist organization at work on the American and world scenes"--"its purposes, its structure, its strengths, its weaknesses, its meaning for America." Actually, it presents a generalized picture of communism both in theory and practice as it has evolved in the Soviet Union and other communist-dominated countries but does not place much emphasis on the activities of the Communist Party of the United States. Written in a simplified manner, it delineates the devious methods by which the Soviet Union has become a world power, explains the "Party line," the communist front movement, the magnitude and effectiveness of Party propaganda, the organization of the Party, and the relationship of the satellite countries to Russia.

In the last chapter, the author claims that the communist threat to the free world can be met by America and its allies remaining militarily strong, by stressing the true meaning of "co-existence" as a communist propaganda device, by counteracting communist propaganda with democratic propaganda, and by increasing the exchange program between our Nation and the Iron Curtain countries.

Format

This 175-page book is divided into ten chapters replete with explanatory graphs, maps, illustrations and cartoons. As the author points out, each chapter can be read independently in any order. The end-of-the-chapter questions and suggested readings serve as a source of discussion and as a stimulus for deeper study. At the end of the book is a brief glossary of Marxist terms and names.

However, this textbook suffers greatly because of a poorly planned table of contents as well as from lack of an index and proper documentation. For example, Lenin and Stalin are freely quoted but no sources are given. In one instance Lenin has been directly quoted as saying "For world communism the road to Paris lies through Peking and Calcutta" (p. 167). This doubtful quotation, known among researchers as one of the "Road to Paris" series, has never been documented although Lenin did say something to this effect. In another case, Lavrenti Beria, former head of the Soviet Secret Police, is stated to have been overthrown in 1955 when actually it was in 1953 (p. 123).
(Soviet World Outlook, July, 1959, Dept. of State, foreword; Britannica Book of the Year, 1954, pp. 702-703)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States

In a note to the teacher, the author suggests that teachers may wish to consult the Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States, published by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic in 1955, now being revised. This 1955 version is devoted primarily to literature relating to communism in the United States since the founding of the American Communist Party in 1919. Three magazine articles written by the Director during the period 1948-1951 are listed in the author index. This book was attacked by scholars and writers as a "misleading guide to U. S. communism" which "lacked important anticommunist works." The Fund for the Republic reportedly agreed to revise this bibliography.

(100-39167-110; Sub A-Wash Post & Times Herald, 10/29/55, p. 7)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York

2-Original & 1
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Suttler
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Yellow

November 27, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR ABOLITION"
BOOK BY ED MOWERY
BOOK REVIEWS

The following information is contained on page 347 of the November 18, 1961, issue of "The National Review."

HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR ABOLITION

Pulitzer Prize newsman Ed Mowery has written a stirring defense of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identifying those who would abolish these investigating bodies. We felt this book so important that we have bound it in our new flexible cloth library binding, pocketbook size, suitable for schools and public libraries. (November 20) $1.00

The Bookmailer, Inc.
Box 101
New York 16, New York

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Rec'd 12-21-61 [illegible]

1-94-4-3103

NOTE: Special Agent R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, desires that a copy of the book be available for the Bureau. Book not available in Bureau Library. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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EX 10

94-4-3103

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2-Original & copy
1-Yellow file copy
1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-L. L. Anderson
1-Mr. Suttler
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

November 27, 1961

"THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES"
BOOK BY DR. JUAN JOSE AREVALO
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book, in the English edition, is available from Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette Street, Department T-1, New York 12, New York, for $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:bbb
(8)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. Book not available in Bureau Library or local bookstores. General Indices negative. After review book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author of book was a former President of Guatemala.

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NOV 27 1961
COMM-FBI

REC-124 62-46855-154

19 NOV 28 1961

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50 DEC 1 1961

5-103 (5-11-59)

11-28-61

REC-46

Title of Book HURRICANE FROM CHINA

Author Denis Warner

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT AND WAR REPORTER

AUSTL.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room 7627	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room 2714	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room 7641	☐	☐
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 626	☒	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Investigative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

1 copy book requested by memo RW Smith to LC Sullivan, 11-30-61 AMB.

1 copy book received 12-5-61 AMB.

62-46855-155

NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 6 1961

REC-46

Nature of Book: central Research

See over

58 DEC 12 1961

ENCLOSURE

File 62-46855-

IN LESS THAN 25 YEARS ONE BILLION RED CHINESE WILL BE TRAINED TO HATE THE U.S. NYTBR 11-26-61



Mao Tse-tung. Denis Warner quotes from Mao's own writings and speeches to show how his plan to destroy the West is more complicated and more sophisticated than Mein Kampf.

This is part of Mao Tse-tung's master plan to destroy the West. Fomenting revolution in Latin America, undercutting even Japan's low prices, exporting "hate America" propaganda he has perfected at home to the neutralist countries.... Mao is extending his personal brand of guerilla tactics (devised in his days as a militant revolutionary) to isolate America for the kill.

the greatest threat the Western world has ever known

Denis Warner is "Australia's most famous foreign correspondent and war reporter and an authority on Asia" *(New York Times Book Review).* In his new book, *Hurricane From China,* he forewarns of the possible consequences from the frightening combination of Mao, Marx, and Chinese nationalism...of the destruction that may lie in the wake of this

HURRICANE FROM CHINA

by Denis Warner $3.95

ENCLOSURE
62-46855-155

2 - Original & copy
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler, 42[illegible] Justice
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, NEW YORK **December 8, 1961**

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

ON SOCIALIST REALISM
BY ABRAM TERTZ (PSEUDONYM) NO LOC
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is published by Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, New York, for $2.95 a copy. The book has an introduction by Czeslaw Milosz, and the translation from Russian has been done by George Dennis.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book received 12/18/61.
AMB.

AMB:bbb
(7)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.
Bureau Library, three bookstores checked with negative results; General Indices contained one reference, 100-74972-A, Daily Worker, 6-11-50, which is not pertinent.

DEC 7 - 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

ROT-XE

62-46855-156

19 DEC 8 1961

REC-70

DEC 13 1961

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5-103 (5-11-59)

12/13/61

Title of Book "Cuba and Castro"

Author Teresa Casuso

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book to RA Mullen's 12-19-61, will be filed Bu. Library. AmB.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) 634, 213

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ [redacted]	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room [redacted] / Cotter #613 A RB.	☑ bm	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
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☐ Laboratory Divi		
☐ _____		☐
☐ Crime Records I		
☐ _____		☐

Book rec'd 12-19-61 AmB

Central Research

Nature of Book:

NOVEMBER 14

CUBA AND CASTRO

Teresa Casuso. Random, $5.

The personal, tragic and affecting story of a Cuban woman diplomat and press agent who has broken away from the regime after having been one of Castro's closest helpers and representatives—her house in Mexico was the jumping-off point for Castro's revolution. She tells of her life of long rebellion against Batista and work for Cuban independence and gives, with reasons and examples, her criticism of the United States for imperialism in Cuba. Then she describes the Castro she first knew and the arrogant Castro, with a "disordered mind," she last saw, and bitterly describes the worsening tyranny of the Castro regime.

PUBLISHERS WEEKLY
NOVEMBER 6, 1961
42

REC-6 62-46855-157

NOT RECORDED
25 DEC 19 1961

64 DEC 28 1961

5 file 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-18-61

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS BURN AFTER READING
BY LADISLAS FARAGO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is collection of selected stories about various intelligence services of countries involved in World War II. Author colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning activities of these organizations and espionage networks working for them. Book interesting, informative, and undoubtedly will prove interesting to general public. Chapter 17 contains description of Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, most of which was apparently taken from The FBI Story. While author's discussion of conflicts between American intelligence agencies prior to World War II was not complimentary to Director, remainder of Chapter praised Director and Bureau. Four articles written by Director are mentioned in bibliography of book. Author was investigated three times by Bureau between 1945 and 1955. Described by informant as brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity and no scruples. In 1954, Bureau obtained article written by author on FBI reports which contained misrepresentations and half-truths. Director then noted about Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship." As of February, 1960, Farago not citizen. For time Farago worked closely with late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence, but they parted after Zacharias said Farago had committed too many indiscretions.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
40 DEC 28 1961

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. K. Howe

25 DEC 28 1961

XEROX
DEC 28 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

AKH:mlh/ims
(8)

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislas Farago

DETAILS

Burn After Reading, by Ladislas Farago, published in 1961 by Walker and Company, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The author states in his preface, "While this book is the history of espionage during World War II, it also covers the whole curriculum of clandestine operations, the several forms of intelligence, espionage and sabotage, subversion and counter-espionage, the whole secret contest conducted apart from the formal and conventional operations of modern war."

Rather than the usual history, the book is a collection of selected stories concerning the various intelligence services of the countries involved in World War II. The author describes these organizations and points out their strength and weaknesses. He colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning the activities of these organizations and the espionage networks working for them. The book is written in interesting style and is informative. The general public will undoubtedly find it very interesting.

Chapter 17, entitled "The Magic of the Black Chamber," contains information concerning the work of the FBI and this chapter will be summarized first in some detail. Because the book covers such a variety of subjects and events, the individual chapter titles and a brief summary of each chapter is then set forth.

About the Director and FBI

Chapter 17, "The Magic of the Black Chamber," opens by advising that while the United States was weak in tactical intelligence about the Japanese at the time of Pearl Harbor, on the stratetic level it had a single secret service arm that was ingenious--the world's best cryptographic secret service. Author then names the various American intelligence gathering organizations, with their leaders, active in early part of 1941. He tells how the Peruvian minister in Tokyo gave information to the United States Embassy in January, 1941, of proposed surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, but information was discounted by the State Department and

Naval Intelligence (ONI). Then author speculates that, because the U. S. had been able to decipher the Japanese code, had Roosevelt understood the value of intelligence as did Churchill, Pearl Harbor might have been averted. He praises Commander Rochefort at Hawaii as the Navy's foremost cryptographer and describes information Rochefort developed.

The last half of this chapter (pp. 197-204) describes the activities of the FBI during World War II. It is apparent that nearly this entire portion has been based on The FBI Story. While the quotations and statistics used by Farago were accurately quoted from Whitehead's book, by so condensing Whitehead's description of the conflicts between the various American intelligence agencies, Farago's account was not complimentary to the Director. For instance, in his brief account, Fargo states that the confusion and conflict enabled foreign agents to operate with impunity, and that

> "Nowhere was the situation more deplorable than in Hawaii. In December, 1941, when the FBI had a total of two thousand six hundred and two agents, Hoover assigned only nine of them to its field office in Honolulu...." (p. 198)

Continuing, Farago wrote that though there was superficial co-operation between the various agencies, under the surface bickering was rampant:

> "Discouraged by this fratricidal war and unable to run the show as he wanted to, Hoover retired from energetic prosecution of the espionage war with Japan in Hawaii...." (p. 199)

Except for the above, the remainder of the chapter briefly describes the Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, which had previously been described in The FBI Story. Farago praises the Director and the Bureau. For example:

> "Once the war had begun there was no reason to question the FBI's ability to deal energetically with foreign espionage agents and saboteurs...." (p. 200)

"In 1940, the FBI scored a tremendous victory of lasting significance, when it succeeded in penetrating, through exceptionally smart detective work, one of the Abwehr's greatest secrets, the microdot system used in the transmission of secret messages...." (p. 201)

"J. Edgar Hoover directed the huge spy hunt with unprecedented finesse...." (p. 202)

Chapter Summaries

1. "Operation Canned Meat"--Describes Gestapo's creation of a "cause for war" by creating incidents at Polish border immediately prior to German invasion of Poland in 1939. Also, tells how prior German intelligence led to Germany's quick success in Poland.

2. The Fox in His Lair--Describes Abwehr (German Military Intelligence) and some of its activities prior to World War II.

3. Canaris Paves the Way--Additional activities of Abwehr.

4. Stagnation in the Allied Camp--British and French intelligence services and their inadequacies prior to World War II.

5. The Trojan Horses--Weakness of German political intelligence described. Also, description of how British intelligence agents were entrapped by the Nazis.

6. The Great Carillon--How British intelligence caught Nazi agents in England and then took over the agents' wireless sets to pass false information to the Germans.

7. Straws in the North Wind--Tells of Quisling's part in the German occupation of Norway. Also, information on Germany's occupation of Denmark.

8. Behind the Battle of Europe--German intelligence efforts prior to invasion of Belgium.

9. Churchill at the Helm--Author gives high praise to Churchill whose return to government brought revamping of the British intelligence service and introduction of new agencies or resistance.

10. The Bitter Weeds of England--How British intelligence services counteract Abwehr's espionage attempts and passed to the Nazis much false information which was instrumental in preventing the planned German invasion of Great Britain.

11. Barbarossa-Abwehr's failures in its intelligence efforts against the Soviet Union prior to invasion gave Hitler confidence to go ahead with Russian invasion. Also, how Stalin failed to heed warnings developed by Allies on German invasion plans.

12. Footloose in "Sicily"--Describes Soviet Intelligence and several networks of Soviet agents active throughout Europe.

13. Rhapsody in Red--Describes anti-Nazi underground group in Germany called Rote Kapelle which co-operated with the Soviets.

14. War in the Wings--Italian intelligence service and activities against American and British described.

15. A Man Called "Ramsey"--Richard Sorge's spy ring in Tokyo described.

16. Target: United States--Japanese intelligence activities in Washington, D. C., and Pearl Harbor prior to Pearl Harbor attack.

17. The Magic of the Black Chamber--(previously mentioned)

18. Donovan's Brain--Weaknesses of American espionage prior to World War II. Author praises Admiral Zacharias' work at ONI and William J. Donovan's in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

19. The Misery and Grandeur of the Secret War--Soviet guerilla successes against Nazi Wermacht and Nazi successes against various resistance groups in Western Europe described.

20. On the Eve of D-Day--American intelligence efforts prior to D-Day related.

21. The House on Herren Street--Activities of anti-Nazi groups in Germany and Allen W. Dulles' work in Switzerland with various anti-Nazi groups of the German High Command. Author praises work of Dulles and claims that his work might have ended the war without the D-Day invasion having been necessary.

22. The Surrender of Japan--Author describes his work in Special Warfare Branch of ONI during World War II. Praises Zacharias and his efforts towards Japan's surrender which author believes could have ended the war without necessity for dropping the atomic bombs.

Bibliography

A bibliography of about 150 books on intelligence and espionage is set forth at the end of the book. This list includes The FBI Story by Don Whitehead. Farago also acknowledges gratitude to authors of eleven specific magazine articles, four of which were written by the Director. The articles by the Director were:

1. "How the Nazi spy invasion was smashed," American, September, 1944.
2. "Hitler's spying sirens," American, December, 1944.
3. "Enemy's masterpiece of espionage," Reader's Digest April, 1946.
4. "Spy who double-crosser Hitler," American, May, 1946.

The Author

Ladislas Farago was born September 21, 1906, in Hungary. He was educated in Budapest and married a Hungarian woman in Berlin in 1934. He entered the United States in November, 1937, as a temporary visitor. Though he has since had numerous extensions of his original permit, as of February, 1960, he said he had still not obtained U. S. citizenship.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislas Farago

Bureau investigations: Farago was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation in 1945, which was closed after he was identified as a Special employee of Naval Intelligence. In 1952-53, he was subject of an Espionage-Impersonation investigation, which was closed after there was no indication of a violation. From 1950 to 1955, he was subject of an Internal Security-Israel investigation, which was closed after the Department advised there was no violation of Registration Act.

Employment: Prior to coming to the United States, Farago has said, he was a war correspondent for the London Sunday Chronicle. While in this country, he has been a free lance writer, an editor and research director for the Committee for National Morale in New York City during 1940 to 1942, and a confidential analyst in the Office of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations from 1942 to 1946. Since 1946, he has been engaged in research and writing for Radio Free Europe, the United Nations World magazine, and various other magazines in the United States.

The Man and His Writings: In 1950, a Bureau informant who had given reliable information in the past described Farago as a brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity, no scruples, and no political convictions.

In February, 1954, the Bureau obtained a copy of an article entitled "Anatomy of FBI Reports" written by Farago for publication in The Reporter magazine. Though the article never was published, it contained half-truths and misrepresentations about the Bureau. At that time the Director noted regarding Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship."

In March, 1954, the Bureau reviewed the subject's book, War of Wits, then soon to be published. The book contained a chapter on the FBI in which Farago praised the Bureau as the outstanding organization of its type in the World.

Farago has written numerous books including Abyssinia on the Eve, Palestine at the Crossroads, and The Riddle of Arabia. While in the country, he has also written many sensational-type magazine articles dealing with intelligence and espionage subjects.

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislas Farago

Connections with Admiral Ellis Zacharias: While with the Navy Department, Farago became associated with the late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence. Farago did ghost writing for the Admiral and they collaborated on the book, Behind Closed Doors. Later, they became enemies and in December, 1953, Zacharias advised the Bureau he had broken all relations between the two because Farago had committed too many indiscretions. Bufiles show that Zacharias had been characterized as a psychopathic liar.

The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DEM:e

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - C. L. Trotter
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy

SAC, NEW YORK

December 19, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FINGER PRINTS, PALMS AND SOLES
BY HAROLD CUMMINS AND CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, New York, for $1.95 in the paperback edition (1961).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (1961-paperback edition) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 Copy rec'd 1-9-62. Routed to C. L. Trotter 1-9-62 AMB

AMB:bbb
(8)

NOTE: The above book has been requested by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter, Division I, for reference purposes. After perusal by Division I personnel, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Indices and Bureau Library check re 1961 edition negative.

1 ENCLOSURE

94-4-5381

REC- 46

62-46855-158

17 DEC 20 1961

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XEROX
DEC 22 1961

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 46855 AMB

ENCLOSURE FILED IN

5-103 (5-11-59)

Title of Book "FINGER PRINTS, PALMS AND SOLES; An Introduction to Dermatoglyphics

Author HAROLD CUMMINS, CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review or reference	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ **Domestic Intelligence Division**		
☐ Central Research, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ ~~Name Check, Room 8125 I.B.~~	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☒ **Identification Division**		
☒ Mr. Trotter Section, Room 4130 IB	☐ C.L.J.	☐
☐ **Training & Inspection Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Administrative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Files & Communications Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Investigative Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Laboratory Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☐ **Crime Records Division**		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐

Let to NY 12/19/61 AMB:bbb

Central Research

We have 1943 edition C.L.J.

Nature of Book:

CUMMINS, Harold, 1893- SCI 573.6
Finger prints, palms and soles; an introduction to dermatoglyphics, by Harold Cummins, Charles Midlo, M. D. [New ed.] New York, Dover [c 1943, 1961] 319p. illus. (1778) Bibl. pap., 1.95
1. Dermatoglyphics. 2. Finger prints. I. Midlo, Charles, 1901- joint author.
With a supplementary chapter on identification in action.

Source: Publishers' Weekly, 12-4-61

62-46855-138

5 File

62-46855-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 21, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith SB

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"HOW COMMUNISM CAN BE DESTROYED!"
BY DR. WILLIAM STEUART MCBIRNIE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, How Communism Can Be Destroyed! is a plea for America to seize the initiative and offensive in the world struggle between communism and freedom. It claims that our basic mistake has been following a consistent pattern of merely responding to communist aggression. According to author McBirnie, this can be achieved through educating the nation to the communist peril, withdrawing any aid to communist-infiltrated nations, supporting active pro-freedom revolutions in communist orientated countries, increasing our global propaganda for democracy and the American way of life, blockading communist-dominated countries, and not making any more agreements for the suspension of atomic tests. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

William Steuart McBirnie, a lecturer and church pastor, is presently Moderator for the Crusade for Americanism at Glendale, California, which was organized early in 1961 to provide an opportunity for the average American citizen to help his government meet the communist challenge through his community, not, however, from a "John Birch" viewpoint. Its avowed purpose is to conduct an educational program on the nature and menace of communism and to strengthen the principles of American freedom and liberty. This group is headed by Lewis Gough, former national commander of the American Legion.

The policy statement of the Crusade for Americanism is that the "'Crusade shall follow the suggestions for education and action as set forth in the writings and releases of J. Edgar Hoover...'" This statement was incorporated in the Congressional Record of 8/22/61 by Congressman Smith (R), California. The Director has been requested to speak before the Crusade on

LLW
LLW:bbb
(5)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - S. B. Donahoe
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

REC-72

62-46855-159

EX-108

22 DEC 27 1961

File 508

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108

several occasions and has declined. Bureau files contain no derogatory information re McBirnie nor has any investigation been conducted of him or the Crusade for Americanism. (62-106364-A Los Angeles Times 8/20/61; 66-1731-2015; 94-55888-1)

Captioned book was gratuitously furnished to our Los Angeles office by Dr. McBirnie during his contacts with that office on other matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

IDEM 3

WCS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/29/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61, and NYlet, 8/23/61.

Telephone inquiry of the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 12/29/61, revealed that the Bookmailer has not published any book by JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS and that no such publication is presently contemplated. The only item by MATTHEWS of recent publication date is a reprint of an article from "American Opinion," entitled "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler," which sells for $1.00.

The foregoing is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

"Odyssey" available in Bureau Library.
Am B.

EX-108

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1 - NY (100-87235) (41)

EKD:mml
(3)

EC-7 62-46855-160

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file 62-46855-

CENTRAL REFERENCE

JAN 3 3 31 PM '62

RECD

DOCUMENTAL DIV.

5-103 (5-11-59)

REC-100

Title of Book "AUAC and FBI"

Author Edward J. Mowery

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	~~Obtain book for~~ Review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division		
☐ Central Research, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Espionage, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Liaison, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control, Room [redacted]	☐	☐
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☐ Files & Communications Division		
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☐ Laboratory Division		
☐ _____ Section, Room ____	☐	☐
☒ Crime Records Division		
☒ MAJones Section, Room 4246 Justice	☐	☒

Book will be filed in Bureau [illegible]

Central Research

REC-100

A Bu[illegible] 634

Nature of Book: Book enclosed.

62-46855-161

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 28 1961

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50 JAN 10 1962 AUG 11 1964

5 file 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-3103-

5-10 (Rev. 7-24-61) 12/22

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

MR. R. W. SMITH
Mr. GARNER
Mr. Keating
Mr. Peck
Mr. J.M. Sizoo
M

Mr. GRA[illegible]
Mr. Condon
Mr. McHale
Mr. Wood
M

MR. C. D. BRENNAN
Miss Chamberlain
M
M
Miss Lucey
Mrs. Whalen

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Mr. F.F. Fox
Mr.
Mr. J.T. Harrington
Mr. J.H. Kleinkauf
Mr.
Mr. S.F. Phillips
Mr. R.J. Rampton
Mr. E.B. Reddy
Mr. T.P. Rosack

Crime Records Division

MR. M.A. JONES
Mr. D.G. Harding
Mr. Stukenbroeker
M

Nationalities Intelligence Sec.

MR. S.B. DONAHOE
Mr. R.D. Cotter
Mr.
Mr. F.L. Edwards
Mr. A.R. Jones
Mr.
Mr. H.W. Little
Mr.
Mr. V.E. Ruehl
Mr. J.F. Wacks
Mr.

Espionage Section

MR. W. A. BRANIGAN
Mr. F.L. Jones
Mr.
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Mr. W.J. McDonnell
Mr.
Mr. J.J. Meehan
Mr. W.F. Shubatt
Mr.
Mr. J.J. Torrillo
Mr. E.T. Turner
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BUREAU LIBRARY
MR. C.F. DOWNING, Annex
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PUBLICATIONS FILES, I.B.

Civil Rights Unit, Investigative Division

MR. C.L. McGOWAN
Mr.
M

Mr. J.C. Trainor
Mr. F.H. Freund
Mr.

Indicate if summary (s) or full translation (f) is desired by placing symbol and your initials next to article in Table of Contents. Publication File material may be marked for very limited indexing only.

Please indicate on form whether book will be reviewed. Please initial form.

Supervisor R. W. SMITH Room 638

sister, the protected." A treaty is made with mixed emotions while other inhabitants of the ocean heckle and laugh at the proceedings. The fable concludes with "praised be omnipresent law...the Shark state is equal to the sardine state. New life for the sardine mortgaged to perpetuity. Peace of mind for the Shark at the hour of final judgement."

History

This section begins by stating the ability to turn the U. S. upside down had been bestowed by providence on the gold of "that once Mexican land, California." He then briefly traces U. S. history from a Latin-American point of view from 1850 to the early 1900's, during which period he states the U. S. State Department and New York bankers operated as a "two-headed animal," with the State Department making promises on the one hand which the bankers mocked. In 1902, however, the two heads became one under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt who stated "the (U. S.) Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal if possible through Panama." With these words Arevalo states the U. S. proclaims itself "master of the continent," with authority to build a canal wherever they choose. Author continues by describing so-called legal maneuverings, treaties, revolutions, and other pressures utilized by U. S. throughout Latin America, all for the profit of the Shark and detriment of the individual and collective sardines.

Philosophy

Author states the case of Nicaragua shows how the Shark attacks and how the law disguises the attack. It shows us how the system of international law functions and tells us what legality is. Whoever wants to look for other proof will find it in each and every one of the Latin-American Republics. When the law makes haste to compose documents in which the sardine is spoken of as a "high contracting party," this is done to serve the irrepressible purposes of the Shark. The Shark is going to swallow the sardine no matter what wrapping is used for a disguise. Author states that he learned over a six-year period as President, much to his disappointment, that Latin America is neither in paradise nor in hell, but simply passing through a grim period of prostitution of men.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

The Glutting

According to the author, the gods have destined Latin America to be a source of raw materials for transatlantic empires, first Spain, then England, now the U. S. He then gives the following reasons why things have happened as they have in Latin America: (1) The U. S. speaks a language that has fought everything Spanish for centuries; (2) in religion, the U. S. represents the group of Protestant nations that for centuries have opposed the Catholic Church; (3) the U. S. represents modern democracy that has been corrupted by incorporating into its high command as many millionaires as wanted to be incorporated, while the Latin Americans believe in Juridic democracy; (4) the U. S. has mutilated our Latin-American Republics, bombed their capitals, landed troops, and murdered Latin Americans without declaring war; and (5) during the last 30 years, almost all Latin-American wealth has been carried off. He ends each of the above statements with the phrase "because they are our brothers."

The Den

The author concludes elaborating on the theme that the U. S. State Department lacks the independence necessary to give an official and definitive opinion once and for all to the depressed countries of Latin America. The U. S. economic and financial development has forced State Department to become an organ of expression and business agent for world plutocracy. Any economic or financial agreement the State Department might "honorably" make with Latin-American countries would lack force and real validity unless first approved by bankers, industrialists, businessmen and publishers, who really govern the U. S. and try to govern the world. He then attempts to show how Wall Street, comprised of the Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon, DuPont and Kuhn Loeb organizations, coupled with other key business groups in the U. S., control $250,000,000,000 of the world's economy. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) is the official voice of this group. He then ties both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the U. S. in with Wall Street and proceeds to list various U. S. public officials up to and including the Eisenhower administration, showing their business backgrounds and affiliations.

utilized this theme from a biased Latin-American propaganda viewpoint, picking out isolated historical facts, playing up our differences, and tying them together in a form which apparently has been well received by anti-U. S. Latin Americans and critics.

1 - N. P. Callahan 5515JB
1 - B. M. Suttler 4248JB
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Yellow file copy

2 - Original & copy
1 - 100-16842 (Nearing)

SAC, Boston

January 8, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7C

Re letter indicated captioned book has been published by the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Philadelphia (100-1505) (Info.) (Registered Mail)

AMB:maj
(9)

Let from Boston 2-19-62 adv. book will be fwd to Bu. as soon as available. AMB.

NOTE ON YELLOW: Special Agent C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, requests book. Decision re review of book will be made after it is received. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library check negative; only reference Bureau indices 100-16842-285 (incoming mail).

EX 100

REC- 62

62-46855-162

MAILED 5
JAN 5 - 1962
COMM-FBI

19 JAN 8 1962

#288,958
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-89 BY SP8BDJ/Bmj

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 JAN 15 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-16842-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: January 16, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW: WRITERS ON THE LEFT
BY DANIEL AARON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

b7D

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section is the ninth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life.

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Party member. Book is comprehensive, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, particularly the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later to the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them by the 1940s had become disenchanted. Book limited to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement. Author contends that Left Wing intellectuals became attracted to the Party because of the times--the Great Depression, struggles of labor, rise of fascism abroad--not because the Party made them radicals. Writers increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," and their inability to rationalize such issues as the great purges of the 1930s and the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 caused their disillusionment. Mike Gold, long a dedicated communist writer, praised Writers on the Left, as a "respectful and very solid book,"--"not a Marxist book." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EX.-116 REC-33 62-46855-163

22 JAN 23 1962

LLW:mlh
(8)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. Belmont

58 JAN 24 1962

5-file - 62-46855

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RECEIVED - MOHR
FBI
JAN 17 7 13 PM '62

Smith
Ln 123
REC'D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE
JAN 17 12 06 PM '62
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

MR. JONES
JAN 19 12 21 PM '62
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE
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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

DETAILS:

Writers on the Left, subtitled Episodes in American Literary Communism, by Daniel Aaron, published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Book Sponsored by the Fund for the Republic

This book is the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. This project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-3-82-320; 100-391697-632)

The Author

According to the blurb, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English Language and Literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature.

Daniel Aaron has never been investigated by the Bureau.

b7D

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with the author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member. (100-391697-65;121-20223-27)

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic is currently John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions at Cornell University. (Who's Who in America, 1960-61, p. 2481)

b6
b7C

Bufiles indicate that [redacted]

Mention of the Director and FBI

There is no reference to either the Director or the FBI in this book.

Scholarly Presentation

Writers on the Left is a comprehensive (460 pp.), extremely well documented, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, and in particular the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them during the 1940s had become disenchanted. Aaron has achieved this through consulting biographical and historical material, radical, liberal and conservative publications, private letters and memoranda, and in many cases through personal interviews with the writers involved in the Left literary movement. As a result of the exhaustive research involved, the objective and lucid presentation supplemented by copious explanatory notes, this book is undoubtedly unique in its field. It is limited, as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

Aaron points out in his preface, to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement.

Ideas of Communism Attracted Intellectuals, Not the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

It is Aaron's contention that the Left Wing intellectuals, many of whom did not actually join the CPUSA but could be classified as fellow travellers, became associated with the communist movement because the times, not the Party, made them radicals. The great Depression of the thirties and its ensuing misery--the hungry, the evicted, the exploitation of the Negro, the struggles of labor--and the rise of fascism abroad and its attendant evils, excited the imagination of the writers. The program of the Communist Party "attracted them because it alone seemed to have a correct diagnosis of America's social sickness and a remedy for it."

It was not actually the communist political organization in the United States that appealed to them but the idea of belonging to an "international movement whose ultimate triumph no temporary setbacks could avert, that one was working for mankind." To this end, they wrote novels, poems, plays, criticism, and reports, and became active in and lent their names to all types of communist front groups. They subordinated the artist's creativeness and inherent freedom of expression to the political domination of the communists. It was their increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," to cope with boredom "that repelled them," and their inability to rationalize such particular issues as the great purges of the 1930's, Stalin's persecution of his own nationals who had been sent to aid the Spanish Loyalists, or the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, that caused their disillusionment and disaffection by the 1940s.

Book Praised by Communist Writer

Although this book mentions most of the writers associated with literary communism during the aforementioned period, it deals specifically with the experiences of a relatively small number of people who represented the prevailing attitudes among a cross section of the literary left such as

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: Writers on the Left
By Daniel Aaron"

Joseph Freeman, Granville Hicks, Max Eastman, V. F. Calverton, Floyd Dell, Malcolm Cowley, John Dos Passos, and the still dedicated communist writer, Mike Gold. Gold, who has just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, recently commented on Writers on the Left:

> "It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."
>
> The Worker, January 8, 1962, p. 9.

DEM 3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 15, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing

RSG:maj
(6)

REC- 127

62-46855-164

25 JAN 23 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section Tickler
1 - R. S. Garner

X 104

57 JAN 4 1962

reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 17, 1961, through January 12, 1962, a total of 48 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-two books were reviewed and 22 were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the 16 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, 10 were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-17-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
BY HAROLD S. SMITH, SR., OWNER OF HAROLDS CLUB
RENO, NEVADA

On 1-9-62 Frank Brabant, Curator of Harolds Club Museum, Reno, Nevada, called at the Bureau and was interviewed by Inspector Kemper, who stated, "This individual is a complete egotist." Kemper stated Brabant could talk about nothing but himself. Originally Jack Carpenter, Administrative Assistant to Senator Alan Bible (D-Nev.), called the Director's Office and advised that Brabant was in town and would like to shake hands with the Director. The Director stated he could not do it. Brabant left with Kemper a booklet titled "Harolds Club Museum of the Old West" which shows his name and position on the title page. He also left with Mr. Kemper a copy of the book, "I Want To Quit Winners," by Harold S. Smith, Sr., which is not autographed to any particular individual, but merely contains on the first inside page, "I'm with you Harold S. Smith Sr."

The book is an autobiography of Harold S. Smith, Sr., and is also a history of Harolds Club at Reno, Nevada. It is allegedly the largest gambling casino in the United States. The book is interesting from a reader's standpoint, but contains no information of value to the FBI. It would appear at first blush that the author is an egotist, but as the reader gets into Smith's early life and sees how he was "kicked around" as a victim of a broken home and was forced to leave school at an early age, his egotism turns to pride in that he has attained the position he now has, as owner of the worlds largest gambling casino, in spite of a very bleak and uncertain childhood.

FBI is mentioned only one time. On page 51 author explains that Nevada State Gaming Control Board is headed by an ex-FBI man. He goes on to say the State has regulations for the fingerprinting of all employees, even stenographers, in gambling casinos and all dice and cards must be available for inspection by an agent of the Control Board at any time. Smith tells fabulous stories of amateur and professional gamblers who have won and lost fortunes in his place and mentions many of them by name. The book reveals that Harold S. Smith, Sr., is a showman and gambler at heart, and it is because of his long hours and constant alertness to what is going on at his casino at all times that he has been able to build it into the fabulous gambling place it is today.

62-46855

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Kemper
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

17 JAN 24 1962

BMS:pja (9)

JAN 25 1962 XEROX

51 FEB 1 1962

SEE NEXT PAGE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
re: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
1-17-62

The 19th chapter of this book, beginning on page 281, is titled "My Primer Of Gambling." Smith explains various gambling games, such as, dice, 21, baccarat, chuck-a-luck, roulette, etc. There are drawings to enlighten those interested in such games, and he winds up the chapter by stating, "So there, briefly, is my Primer on Gambling." He stated he does not attempt the details of Hoyle, but merely offers some valuable "do's" and "don't's" in gambling.

BUFILES: There is no derogatory data in Bufiles on Harold S. Smith, Sr. There are several references indicating that Harolds Club is owned jointly by Harold S. Smith, his father and his brother, Raymond I. Smith and Raymond A. Smith, and that all owners of the Club have been particularly cooperative with Bureau Agents and all employees of the Club have been instructed to furnish any information requested by Bureau Agents (62-75147-44, page 109). Other references show author of this book was victim of attempted extortion on two occasions and his full name is Harold Stewart Smith (9-16997-12 and 9-33985-3).

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made to Harold S. Smith, Sr., for this book left with Mr. Kemper by Frank Brabant, as it appears that Brabant possibly had Smith autograph several copies for him, and he (Brabant) is giving them to anyone he might care to. In this case, it is felt he left one with Mr. Kemper thinking the Director might shake hands with him. A showman like Harold S. Smith, Sr., or an extrovert like Brabant might use a letter from Mr. Hoover for commercial purposes.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley January 24, 1962
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Lavin

A. Rosen

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Book Reviews

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book, "This Time the World." The book is 440 pages in length and is an autobiography of Rockwell.

Rockwell goes back to his early life and analyzes events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party, an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements concerning the FBI; however, at one point Rockwell mentions that he was contacted by Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" which Rockwell was publishing at the time. Bryer arranged a meeting with Troy V. Post, a Texas millionaire, and indicated that finances for the new magazine would be "from the Soviet Union." Rockwell states he was interviewed by the FBI and in his book he says further that Agents suggested he go ahead with the contact and implied there would be Agents around in case it was dangerous.

Bureau files indicate that Rockwell was interviewed on February 1, 1955, and he furnished information that one Frank Bryars of "Army Times" had advised Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas interested in assisting Rockwell in publishing the "U. S. Lady." Bryars allegedly stated that the money would come from the USSR.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - 62-46855

Enclosure

RBL:jam/cag

(8)

REC-62

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-115

EX-10

JAN 29 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BELMONT
RE: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

Rockwell was asked by the interviewing Agents as to whether or not he intended to make the proposed trip to Texas, and he mentioned he was seeking the advice of the FBI as to whether or not he should go. Rockwell was advised by the interviewing Agents that the decision rested solely with him and that the FBI could furnish him no advice whatsoever in that regard.

On September 17, 1958, Rockwell was reinterviewed at his request and he reiterated the information he previously furnished the Bureau and stated without reservation that he had heard Bryars make the statement 'maybe from the USSR.' Rockwell advised that the statement by Bryars could have been made in jest or as the result of Bryars' drinking.

In another portion of the book Rockwell indicates that 'Jews' in the Justice Department are combing every facet of his life to find some grounds for prosecution. He mentions that copies of the book were picked up by the FBI on December 1, 1961.

Rockwell, himself, actually made the book available on December 15, 1961. It should also be noted that a galley proof of the book was made available on 9/25/61 to the Washington Field Office and Rockwell was admonished at that time for his inaccurate statements concerning the FBI. He mentioned that when the book was retyped he would eliminate the objectionable material. He has not done so.

RECOMMENDATION

Informants advise 350 copies of the book have been printed. In view of the previous admonition to Rockwell, it is not recommended that he again be contacted.

ACTION

The Washington Field Office and the Richmond Division are being instructed to be extremely discreet in any contacts with Rockwell.

A fuller review of the book is attached.

BOOK REVIEW
"THIS TIME THE WORLD"
by George Lincoln Rockwell,
Commander, AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book "This Time the World." The book itself is 440 pages in length and it was printed and bound by Rockwell and members of his American Nazi Party. The American Nazi Party is an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

The book is an autobiography of Rockwell and his involvement in what he terms "politics." Rockwell goes back to his early life and proceeds to analyze the events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party. Numerous photographs of Adolf Hitler and scenes from Germany during the Nazi regime are spread throughout the book. Also included in the book are numerous photographs of Rockwell and his family.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler and contains the following:

> "Out of the mud and slime of lies, your holy, red, white and black Swastika has been flung back into the skies in Virginia, United States of America, and we pledge you our lives, Adolf Hitler, that we shall not flag or fail until we shall have utterly destroyed the forces of Marxism and darkness."

In the preface Rockwell sets forth the following concerning his own intellectual attainments:

> "I believe that modesty is either a virtue made utterly necessary by the fact that the possessor is indeed of only modest mental stature, or else it is disgusting hypocrisy of the most revolting kind. A truly superior mind, which can apprehend the mightiest facts and ideas in the universe, - facts which are unthinkable to the millions and billions of human beings, can surely perceive its own relationship to those depressing billions of empty heads. Such a great mind can surely realize its own altitude with regard to the

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ENCLOSURE

worm - like minds which squirm and crawl by the billions in the mud of life. And when such a mind becomes thoroughly aware of the gift which Nature has bestowed on it, it is an act of gross dishonor to make a mealy-mouthed pretense to be 'just one of the stupid herd' in order to curry favor with the army of idiots, and be able to lower one's eyes 'modestly' while the forces of organized boobery extoll one's genius. It is not necessary, to be sure, to go about boasting and whooping about one's gifts, but, in his chosen field, I believe it is proper and honorable to be proud and conscious of that superiority, exactly as our Viking forbears were not ashamed to stand manfully forth with tales of their own prowess and courage in battle.

"In exactly that sense, then, I am prepared to set forth my story, the good with the bad. I am neither afraid to admit my mistakes, nor am I afraid to lay claim to my own genius. What the world may be not yet ready to admit, I will wring from it by simple demonstration, -- in combat."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements in the book concerning the FBI; however, it should be noted that on pages 187 and 188 Rockwell sets forth that while he was publishing "U. S. Lady" in Washington, D. C., he was approached by one Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" to be called "U. S. Officer." According to Bryer the financing for this magazine would come "from the Soviet Union." According to Rockwell, Bryer was willing to pay Rockwell's fare and expenses to go to Texas to see the "interests" who wanted to publish the magazine. This information subsequently was brought to the attention of the FBI through a fellow worker of Rockwell, Mrs. Brownlow. Rockwell states in his book, "So I got a call from FBI agents, and told them the story when they asked me to. They suggested I go and see what it was all about, and implied that there would be agents around in case it was dangerous. So I agreed to investigate the thing." Rockwell states he made the trip to Texas and met a millionaire but that no agreement was reached and he returned to Washington.

Rockwell then makes the statement, "Then the FBI double-crossed me -- unintentionally, I feel sure now. I had told them that Bryer was with the "Army Times," an outfit which could have ruined me in the service publishing business, and I did not want him to knew I had given the story to the FBI. But they interrogated him anyway, and let him know that they were looking into the 'Soviet Union' bit."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

On 1/31/55 Colonel Thomas J. Sharpe, U. S. Army, furnished information obtained from a friend, G. Lincoln Rockwell. He stated that Rockwell was President of the American Service Publishing Company, Incorporated, Room 405, Walker Building, 734 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; was endeavoring to publish a new magazine, "United States Lady," designed to interest wives of servicemen; and was residing with his wife, whom he met in Iceland, at the Icelandic Legation in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Sharpe then furnished, in detail, contacts of Rockwell by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611). Bryars told Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas, Troy V. Post, President of the American Independence Insurance Company of Houston, who was interested in assisting Rockwell in the publication of "U. S. Lady;" suggested that Rockwell fly to Texas, at Post's expense, to discuss the venture; and stated that if "U. S. Lady" were successful, Post had some ideas of his own. Bryars allegedly told Rockwell that the money to finance the deal would come from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

On 2/1/55, Rockwell was interviewed by the Washington Field Office at which time he furnished substantially the same above information. He said when he questioned Bryars about the USSR furnishing the funds, Bryars shrugged his shoulders and said, "Maybe from the USSR." Rockwell advised that the statement might have been made in jest or might have been the result of several cocktails consumed by Bryars at that time. During the interview, Rockwell requested the information he furnished not be disseminated, particularly to G-2; was queried about his intentions to make the trip to Texas; mentioned that he was a strong advocate of Senator Joseph McCarthy; and remarked that he considered practically every United States publication "left-wing."

On 2/2/55 Rockwell advised he was leaving for Dallas, Texas, on 2/5/55 and would stay at the Dallas Athletic Club.

It was noted that the Washington Field Office indices concerning Bryars, Rockwell and Post were negative. (105-35611-1 p. 1-4 (12))

In reference to the above alleged statement made by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611) to George Lincoln Rockwell that the USSR would finance "U. S. Lady," Washington Field furnished a blank memo setting out an interview with Bryars by Washington Field on 2/15/55. During this time, Bryars denied ever having made any reference to the USSR in his conversations with Rockwell. Bryars appeared nervous and made various contradictory statements, as to the part which he actually played in the attempt to get Rockwell to enter into a business deal with Bryars' friend, Troy V. Post. According to Bryars, Post was interested in the printing of "U. S. Lady" as well as the financial control of Rockwell's business. (Blank memo enclosed 105-35611-3 p. 1 (12))

It should also be noted that on page 415 of the book Rockwell makes the following statement:

> "The Jews in the Justice Department are combing every facet of my life, (including this book, copies of which were just picked up by the FBI yesterday, December 1, 1961) to find some grounds for a 'prosecution' which would stick."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The book was actually made available by Rockwell, himself, to the Bureau on 12/15/61 (105-70374, Washington Field airtel 12/28/61). It should be noted that Rockwell frequently calls the Washington Field Office and volunteers information to them. In the past he has furnished copies of applications of the membership of the organization and has furnished various complaints and information which he believes will be of value to the Bureau. It is also noted that on 9/25/61 Rockwell made available a rough draft manuscript of this book to Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was returned to him on 9/26/61 after photographic copies were made. When the manuscript was returned to Rockwell he was advised that the impression was left in the book that the FBI was mentioned in an effort to give authenticity to his writing and to give some justification for his program. He was further admonished that his comments that the FBI implied they would have Agents in the area when

he was attending a meeting with persons regarding the magazine "U. S. Lady" could not be accurate since the FBI does not advise anyone of contemplated actions or give protection as the statement implies. It was emphatically pointed out to Rockwell that the FBI does not condone such inaccuracies or the use of the name of the FBI to lean upon. He was informed that he was not to construe that the FBI was attempting to censor his book but that he could not use the name and reputation of the FBI to fit his own purposes. Rockwell was apologetic and stated he felt the FBI was a great organization and the only communist-free agency of the Government. He stated that when the book was retyped for printing he would eliminate the parts mentioned above. He added that he did not realize that the book might give the impression he was using the name of the FBI to justify his program and stated he would make sure the FBI's name was not wrongfully used.

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: January 15, 1962

To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)

From: Legat, Paris (94-4) (P)

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
(ICPO)

Book Reviews

Re Paris letter 11/27/61.

Relet advised that information had been received that a book had recently been published, written by MARCEL SICOT, Secretary General of Interpol, regarding his experiences in Interpol. It was stated that a copy of this book would be obtained and reviewed for any information of interest to the Bureau.

This is to advise that the book by SICOT entitled A la Barre de l'Interpol (At the Bar of Interpol) has been obtained and has been reviewed. This book is thus far published only in the French language.

The following information of interest to the Bureau is set forth:

On page 35, SICOT discusses the case pertaining to ten Czech refugees who had defected from Czechoslovakia and had stolen an airplane in the process. As the Bureau recalls, ten wanted circulars were issued in June 1950 for these ten Czech refugees, based on the request of the Czech Government, which had charged these individuals with certain crimes, such as theft of the airplane, etc. SICOT explains that after taking all necessary precautions, the then Secretary General

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Bern (sent direct)
1 - Bonn (sent direct)
1 - London (62-217) (sent direct)
1 - Madrid (sent direct)
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1 - Paris
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of Interpol, DUCLOUX, proceeded to distribute these circulars "in very prudent terms" which allowed the authorities of each country to proceed in accordance with their own desires considering their own sovereignty, and that the circulars were merely being distributed at the request of the Czech Government. He points out that the Executive Committee of Interpol and the General Assembly had approved the position taken that these circulars should be distributed without rejecting the request of the Czech Government. He points out that there were some delegates, however, who felt that Interpol should have abstained from this action. He states that this was in particular the position of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, who was then the U. S. representative to Interpol. SICOT states that many times Americans who have been surprised to see Interpol work with other U. S. police services than the FBI have asked if it was the affair of the Czech refugees which caused Mr. HOOVER to withdraw from Interpol. SICOT states that he does not know the answer. He states that Mr. HOOVER has never stated exactly why he withdrew from Interpol a short time after this incident. He pointed out that the FBI continues to maintain relations with Interpol even though the official representative is now the Treasury Department and not the Department of Justice, under which the FBI functions.

The statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol, of course, is not true. The Director advised Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, by letter dated July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal from Interpol. The Bureau pointed out that it had concluded that the results which the FBI has obtained from its membership do not justify the financial outlay involved. The Bureau letter also states that from previous observations, it appeared that Interpol has little need of the FBI membership inasmuch as Interpol's contacts in the United States seemed to be well established and on a sufficiently close basis that it had not been necessary for Interpol to consult the Bureau regarding the participation of other U. S. agencies and citizens in Interpol's activities sufficiently in advance to afford a real opportunity for the Bureau to furnish its opinions regarding such questions. The Bureau letter also stated that it was surprised when Interpol issued ten wanted circulars for individuals wanted by another government on obviously political charges although the circulars indicated that the

apprehensions were desired for vaguely described criminal charges.

This was discussed with SICOT on January 12, 1962. His statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol was challenged, and he was reminded that the Director had written a letter to Mr. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, on July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal. Mr. SICOT stated that he was aware of the letter and he was aware of the reasons for the Bureau's withdrawal. He states that by his statement in the book he meant that the Director had never definitely stated that he withdrew from Interpol because of the Czech incident. He stated that the reasons given in the Bureau letter for its withdrawal in 1950 were principally that it felt that the results the FBI had obtained from its membership did not justify the financial outlay involved. He stated that the Bureau's withdrawal followed shortly after the Czech incident and, although it was obvious that the withdrawal was based upon the Czech incident, the Bureau letter did not so state. Mr. SICOT stated that he apologizes if an erroneous impression is created and stated that he had no intention of criticizing the Bureau in any way whatsoever.

He is a liar. H.

SICOT's reference to the fact that relations are maintained by the FBI with Interpol in spite of the fact that the Treasury is the official U. S. representative is slightly misleading. As the Bureau is aware, we have maintained very limited contact with Interpol since our withdrawal and have maintained only sufficient liaison on an extremely circumspect basis to protect the Bureau's interests and to keep the Bureau advised of developments. We have declined to cooperate with Interpol and have declined to conduct investigations on their request in the United States. We have maintained contact principally with JEAN NEPOTE, the Assistant Secretary General. This has been handled in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ans Understatement H.

SICOT goes on to state that whatever part the Czech incident may have played in the position taken by the Chief of the FBI, noting that counterespionage is one of his principal responsibilities and noting that espionage could or could not

have played some part in the Czech defection of 1950, it served the purpose of teaching Interpol some lessons. He states that these lessons have caused Interpol to work with the greatest amount of circumspection.

SICOT then goes on to point out that people have asked from time to time if the Soviet Union and its satellites are members of Interpol. He points out that the Soviet Union has never been a member of Interpol. He states, on the other hand, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania were a part of Interpol at one time and collaborated effectively in its work. The General Assembly had its meeting in Prague in September 1948. He states, however, that in 1950 and 1951, almost simultaneously these four satellite countries sent in their resignations without indicating their reasons. He states, however, that Yugoslavia has continued to maintain its membership and is a member today.

SICOT makes another reference to the FBI on page 253 of his book where he discussed the Interpol Congress which was held in Washington, D.C., in October 1960. He states here that a bill was signed by President EISENHOWER on August 28, 1958, officially authorizing the Attorney General to designate the U. S. representative to Interpol, thus assuring permanent cooperation with Interpol and assuring the payment of the U. S. contribution. He states that on September 5, 1958, the Attorney General designated the U. S. Treasury Department as the U. S. representative. He stated that the U. S. Government appears to have attached a particular importance to crimes covered by international conventions, namely, counterfeiting and illicit traffic of narcotics. He states that it is for these reasons that the office of the Chief of the Secret Service has been designated as the U. S. National Central Bureau for Interpol. SICOT pointed out, however, that the U. S. law does not exclude the participation of other U. S. law enforcement agencies and for this reason he hopes that there may be an additional designation made by the Attorney General for U. S. representation. He goes on to state that for these reasons the inaugural session of the Interpol General Assembly in 1960 in Washington, D. C., was presided over by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

Beginning on Page 261 where SICOT discusses his trip to the United States in October, 1960, he mentions that

the Presidential political campaign was going on at the time. Then he goes on to point out that when a new President is elected in the United States, not only do the members of the Cabinet change, but many chiefs of bureaus and agencies are likewise replaced. He points out that this is different from the European custom where a permanent administration compensates for an unstable political situation. He states that he was not worried that J. EDGAR HOOVER, the great and staunch chief of the FBI, would be replaced, nor that ALLEN DULLES, Director of CIA, with whom he had the pleasure of chatting, would be replaced, but he pointed out that DULLES, together with CIA, had been the target of considerable comment since October 1960.

The only other reference which SICOT makes to the Bureau appears on page 269 in which he is describing the recent General Assembly of Interpol which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1961. He states that there were 57 countries represented and that many new African states were admitted to membership. He states that among the American representatives was an observer from the FBI, which seemed to be a good sign.

The book consists mostly of an account by SICOT of the history of Interpol, its General Assemblies, its responsibilities and method of operating, and relates a number of interesting cases which Interpol has handled. It attempts to clarify the position of Interpol as an international co-ordinating body in criminal police matters rather than as a large international police force, which seems to be the erroneous impression which many people have gained.

As the Bureau is aware, Interpol has scheduled a seminar on organized crime to be held in approximately June, 1962. This office has been following plans for this seminar, based on Bureau instructions, in order that the Bureau can be kept advised and in order that the Bureau's interests may be protected.

JEAN NEPOTE, Assistant Secretary General of Interpol, advised confidentially on January 12, 1962, that the seminar on organized crime is tentatively set for November 12-24, 1962. He stated that it was originally hoped that it would take

place in June but that it has been postponed because of conflict with various other Interpol activities. He advised that the outline or agenda for the meeting will probably be circulated to Interpol members approximately in February 1962. Arrangements will be made for this office to obtain a copy on a confidential basis for the information of the Bureau. SICOT stated that the seminar will include discussions on almost every type of major crime, particularly the international aspects of crime. It will include discussions on robberies, kidnaping, prostitution, extortion, international gangs of check passers, counterfeiting, smuggling, etc. This will be followed closely and the Bureau will be kept advised regarding developments pertaining to this seminar.

SICOT also advised confidentially that an African Regional Conference of Interpol will be held in April 1962 in Monrovia, Liberia. He stated that although this is an African Regional Conference, any other Interpol members who wish to attend may do so. This will not be a specialized conference but will consist mostly of discussions on international police cooperation.

SICOT also advised that the next General Assembly of Interpol is now scheduled to take place in Madrid, Spain, September 19-26, 1962.

This office will continue to follow developments with regard to Interpol and the Bureau will be kept advised.

Copies of this letter have been furnished to other European Legats for information since they may receive comments regarding SICOT's book.

Director's notation

I think Sicot has gone out of his way to take a snide attack at the FBI. Caution our Legat at Paris & advise him when he next sees Sicot he can indicate my displeasure.

H.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 1/31/62
1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - Mullins

SUBJECT: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)

Book Reviews.

SYNOPSIS:

Teresa Casuso resigned her position as Alternate Cuban Delegate to the United Nations (UN) on 10/14/60 and on 11/14/60 started this account of her participation in Castro's rise to power. A revolutionary since college days and widow of a procommunist terrorist who was killed fighting Franco in the Spanish Civil War, the author has alternated as Cuban official and Cuban exile most of her adult life. Finding things dull in Mexico where she was supporting herself as actress and writer, she saw news item concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police in Summer of 1956 after they were found training for invasion of Cuba on a Mexican farm. Thereafter, her Mexico City home became Castro's headquarters and supplies and weapons used in invasion later that year were stored at her home. She was made member of Castro's "palace guard" when he took over in January, 1959, and was constantly in the limelight until April, 1960. Unable to exercise any control over Castro and out of favor with him, she made dramatic withdrawal, still pleading that she was Castro's best friend. She blames United States (US) for bringing about situation in Cuba which allowed person such as Castro to take over and pictures him as a kid with a toy who did not know how to operate it after 1/1/59. She also claims lack of acceptance by US turned Castro to the Soviets but that this only began late in 1959, the first time that he showed any procommunist sympathies. She finds nothing wrong with Castro's methods but, in retrospect, deplores everything that has happened in Cuba since he took over.

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OBSERVATIONS:

This book was written to glamorize the author, castigate the US and idolize Castro. Casuso's break with Castro was not based on ideology but resulted from her losing favor ~~with him which~~ reached a climax when her fiance, a US free-lance writer, asked Castro to transfer her from Castro's office to the UN so they could live in the US after their marriage, which never took place. Although she bitterly protested in the book that she was hounded by the press and others even though she desired seclusion, she actually hired a press

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agent the day she resigned and made several television appearances as well as giving numerous press interviews. She obviously attempted to capitalize on the publicity surrounding her defection by beginning the book as soon as the requests for television appearances and interviews subsided. When New York Office interviewed her on 10/15/60, she insisted that her agent be present and only wanted to talk about the evils in the US and how we should change our policy toward Cuba. While book does have some appeal as woman's viewpoint of Castro, it adds nothing of importance concerning Castro himself and, in effect, is the story of a scorned woman.

ACTION:

For information.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

DETAILS:

The book begins with an indictment of the US and its "strangle hold" on Cuba starting with the military occupation by the US following the Spanish-American War. She claims US Government and US business interests controlled elections in Cuba for over 25 years and that US never allowed democracy to function properly there. She attempts to show that we never wanted Cuba to be independent and only entered the Spanish-American War after we learned Spain was ready to concede defeat and saw our chance to annex Cuba with practically no bloodshed.

Casuso traces her role as a revolutionary who, when 15 years old, married Pablo de la Torriente Brau, a procommunist student terrorist who spent most of his time in jail until both fled to the US as exiles after a general strike against Batista was attempted in 1935. After her husband went to Spain where he died in 1936 fighting Franco, Juan Marinello, President of the Cuban Communist Party (CP), arranged to have some of his unpublished revolutionary material sent to Casuso in Mexico where she had gone after her husband's death. She married a Mexican in 1938 and went with him to Cuba where he served as Mexican diplomat for a short time beginning in 1939. In 1944 she divorced the diplomat and returned to Mexico. In 1948 President Carlos Prio of Cuba appointed her Commercial Attache at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, a job which she held until Batista took over again in 1952.

She spent years between 1952 and 1956 as actress and writer in Mexico and during Summer of 1956 happened to see a newspaper clipping concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police. Learning that they were being held in a Mexico City prison on charges they had been using a Mexican farm to train for an invasion of Cuba, she impulsively decided to visit Castro at the prison even though she could not recall definitely if she had ever heard of him previously. Impressed by Castro's sincerity she invited him to make her spacious home his headquarters upon his release from prison and Castro showed up there immediately after being released. Soon Castro's entire group was operating from her home and a huge arsenal of weapons was stored there. A disgruntled member of the group informed the Mexican police and Casuso was arrested and jailed. While in jail, she learned Castro managed to salvage some of the weapons and sailed with 81 followers for Cuba on 11/25/56.

Carlos Prio furnished money for her bail and she was released from prison after 24 days. Immediately, her home became headquarters for Castro's July 26th Movement in Mexico and she gathered arms and men for the Movement. In many cases Mexican police assisted her in locating weapons for Castro.

When Batista fell, she took over the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and remained in charge there for a month before returning to Cuba. She noticed Castro's arrogance and greed immediately upon her arrival but is sure he was not a communist at that time and had no intention of embracing communism at that time. Castro rewarded her with appointment as Ambassador-At-Large shortly thereafter. However, her chief duties until September, 1959, consisted of handling Castro's visitors. She accompanied Castro to the US in April, 1959, and noted he was not approached officially by anyone in the US nor did he receive a single offer of aid to Cuba. She acknowledged that Castro met with Vice President Nixon and was received by a Congressional committee while here. She also acknowledged that Castro's Treasury Minister has publicly stated since that Fidel Castro ordered him not to ask for any assistance during the visit to the US.

Since Casuso was constantly photographed with Castro during this visit and US newspapers carried many comments concerning her physical attractiveness, the other women surrounding Castro became extremely jealous as did Castro himself who could not stand anyone stealing publicity from him. During the visit her fiance, a young US citizen who did free-lance writing, asked Castro to transfer Casuso to the UN so they both could work in the US after their marriage. Although Castro granted the wish by appointing her Alternate Cuban Delegate to the UN in September, 1959, he completely ignored her from that time on.

Casuso selects November, 1959, as the month in which Castro definitely acceded to the communists. She noted that in that month he allowed communists to participate in unions, arrested many of his close friends, made his brother, Raul, head of the armed forces and "Che" Guevara head of the National Bank. In June, 1960, she made visit to Cuba and Castro refused to see her. In Summer of 1960 she took world tour and arrived back in New York City for the opening of the UN session on 9/20/60. She found she was no longer accredited to the UN and received orders from Cuban Undersecretary of State Carlos Olivares in Cuba to discuss her accreditation personally with him.

Realizing she was going to break away from Castro, she refused to make trip to Cuba and made every effort to explain her position personally to Castro, who had arrived in the US to attend the session. Failing this, she spent several days preparing her resignation letter which was mailed to Castro on 10/13/60, copies of which she made available to the press the following day.

She summarized Castro's regime from January, 1959, to October, 1960, as follows: The needed social, industrial and agrarian reforms failed since Castro could not tolerate having around him men capable enough to administrate such reforms. Working hours were lengthened and wages were lowered. The one stable industry--sugar--was ruined when the US discontinued its purchases of sugar at premium prices and the sale of sugar in much less quantity at market prices to the Soviets--with half the purchase price being paid in goods--compounded the problem as the Soviets put large portions of the purchase back on the market in competition with the huge surplus in Cuba. Castro is a traitor to large majority of those who fought with him throughout and he is destined to fall since he cannot stay in power without competent assistance in running his government.

While not citing any firsthand knowledge concerning Castro's possible mental derangement, Casuso said she heard Castro underwent shock treatment sometime after January, 1959. She also states it is a well-known fact in Havana that a Dr. Sorhegui, who attended Castro, studied "brainwashing" in Iron Curtain countries and that when Dr. Sorhegui died (date not given) Raul Castro appeared at the Dr.'s office and carried off all his papers. Without regard to his mental stability, Casuso pictures Castro as being interested only in receiving the adulation of the masses and as a kid who on 1/1/59 received a much wanted toy but has never learned to operate it. She claims failure of US to understand and accept Castro so irritated him that he turned to the communists.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ROAD TO DOOM"
MANUSCRIPT BY
DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS
DALLAS, TEXAS

BACKGROUND: °Book Reviews

Mr. Reynolds by letter dated 1/18/62 advised that he desired to submit a manuscript to the Director for review. By letter dated 1/24/62, Mr. Reynolds was advised that as a matter of policy, the Director could make no comments concerning the merit of the proposed book but that he would review it, in the interest of accuracy for any reference to the FBI or the Director.

By letter to the Director dated 1/29/62, Mr. Reynolds, Director, "Vital Issues," 5955 Ross Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas, advised that he had mailed by separate cover a manuscript for review by the Director. He advised there were "one or two delicate subjects" in the manuscript "so you may advise me whether you prefer that your speech be eliminated."

The manuscript, entitled "The Road To Doom," was received at the Bureau on 2/5/62. A review of his work disclosed that it is a shallow, rambling account of the author's political views. It reveals Reynolds to be an ultraconservative with anti-communist and anti-Semitic leanings. Reynolds castigates Congress, the United Nations and various agencies and activities of the Democratic Administration as socialist and generally expresses extreme right-wing thinking.

The Director is quoted on page 61 of this manuscript as follows:

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"Whether you know it or not, your child is a target. His mind is the fertile plot in which the communist hopes to plant the Red Virus and to secure a deadly culture which will spread to others."

It has been determined that this quote is from the first paragraph of the reprint by the Director entitled "Communist Virus" from the "Times Herald," Washington D. C., dated 6/21/53. This was not part of a speech by the Director. Reynolds uses this quotation in a chapter entitled "The School Problem."

Enclosures sent 2-7-62 XEROX FEB 12 1962

Continued on page 2.

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS

CHECK OF BUFILES:

In 1955, Reynolds requested permission to use the Director's article "The Crime Of The Century," which appeared in the May, 1951, issue of "Reader's Digest." He claimed this would appear in a book he was arranging to publish entitled "The Death Of A Nation." A discreet inquiry by the Dallas Office disclosed little information concerning Reynolds from routine sources; however, the Dallas Sheriff claimed Reynolds was an opportunist of rather unsavory character. Dallas advised against acceding to Reynolds' request and the Bureau, by letter dated 10/11/55, declined permission for reproduction of the article. In October, 1960, Reynolds wrote the Director lauding him for a speech before the American Legion Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, and requesting permission to reprint the speech with "conservative comments of my own." A copy of this speech was sent to Reynolds but he did not reproduce it, explaining in a letter dated 11/14/60 that he was delaying publication for a while.

The files contain no information regarding the publication "Vital Issues." It should be noted that Mr. Reynolds has requested return of his manuscript and has furnished postage for mailing. Mr. Reynolds' manuscript is attached.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the controversial nature of the manuscript and the questionable character of Mr. Reynolds, it does not appear that his request for review of his manuscript should be answered by the Director inasmuch as he might possibly use any communication from the Director as an endorsement of his composition.

Accordingly, an in-absence letter has been prepared to Mr. Reynolds advising the quotation in the manuscript is accurate but the Director cannot endorse the work.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to Mr. Reynolds and his manuscript be returned under separate cover.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-2-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"
BY IRWIN SUALL 100-350391

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well-known to the Bureau, called the attention of the New York Office to the captioned book. A copy of the book has been received and has been reviewed.

"The American Ultras" is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups. It links together high-ranking military leaders and corporate executives who are backing these right-wing organizations; the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead to World War III. It is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups. A number of these groups and individuals are singled out for criticism, including Dr. Fred Schwarz, the John Birch Society and its leader Robert Welsh, Edgar C. Bundy, Myers G. Lowman of the Circuit Riders, Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist," and Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, the leader of the National Education Program. The author also feels there is a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras."

There are several references to the FBI. Of particular note is one on page 49 which is critical of the title of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit." The author is also somewhat critical of a bulletin issued by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, which reportedly issued a bulletin stating that a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover, and further urges workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department if they have any doubt about an organization or publication. Reference is made to a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum," and Assistant Director Sullivan is listed as being associated with or participating in activities of the Institute for American Strategy. The author is also critical that "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms (reference to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge)."

There is no reference in Bufiles to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF). The book is published by New America, official publication of SPSDF.

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"

The SPSDF was founded in 1958 through the merger of the Socialist Party and the Independent Socialist League and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Michael Harrington, Editor of New America who assisted Suall in the preparation of the captioned booklet, is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 1-19-62, SAC, New York advised information had been received from Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well known to the Bureau, that the Fund for the Republic (FR) had recently released a pamphlet, "Ultras," with a foreword by Norman Thomas. She had not been able to obtain a copy of the pamphlet and efforts of the New York Office at the FR office were negative. The FR stated it had no such pamphlet. The New York Office was telephonically advised to recontact Mrs. Widener for further information inasmuch as no information could be located concerning such a pamphlet in Bufiles. She had indicated that the Director was included in the ultra-conservatives in a somewhat derogatory fashion. Upon recontact, Mrs. Widener advised that the book is entitled "The American Ultras" by Irwin Suall, and was published by New America, 303 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. The New York Office subsequently obtained copies of the booklet and forwarded them to the Bureau.

REVIEW OF "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS":

"The American Ultras," a 75-cent booklet by Irwin Suall, National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF), is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups, leading off with the statement that "Radical reaction is on the march in the United States." Linking together high-ranking military leaders and corporate executives, who the book claims are backing these right-wing organizations, the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead toward World War III and a nuclear holocaust. The book is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups such as Dr. Fred Schwarz' group, and the attempt by military leaders to indoctrinate civilians through these programs with the "correct" point of view. In this connection, the Institute for American Strategy (IAS), which conducts military-civilian seminars on communism, is described as a powerful institution within the military-industrial complex whose major aim is to fan the flames of the cold war. Assistant Director Sullivan is mentioned in a footnote which contains the names of individuals who are either on the IAS Board or active in its conferences.

The author is concerned with the view of the professional anticommunists that any liberal, progressive or welfare-type view is considered by these groups as a communist viewpoint. Singled out for criticism are Robert Welsh, John Birch Society (JBS); Dr. Fred Schwarz, Christian Anticommunist Crusade (CAC); Reverend Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist"; Edgar C. Bundy; Myers G. Lowman, the Circuit Riders; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and leader of the National Education Program (NEP); and others. The book describes the effectiveness of these "crusaders," their irresponsible statements

on public platforms and the sources of the money they are able to obtain. It was pointed out that several states have been stampeded by these "Ultras" into passing laws that, in Florida, require all high school students to read "The Naked Communists" by Cleon Skousen, former FBI Agent who has been traveling with Dr. Schwarz; in Louisiana, require all high and junior high school students to view "Communism on the Map" (has been subject to some controversy), distributed by Dr. Benson and his NEP. In addition, Texas is said to have allowed "Americanists" to censor school and library books.

It is noted by the author that there is growing evidence of a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras." He cites Robert Welch of JBS who claims that States Rights and not integration is the real issue in the South. Dr. Benson allegedly claims that "increased subversion through racial unrest..." is in "point 9 of the communist timetable for 1961."

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

In addition to the previously mentioned reference to Assistant Director Sullivan (page 28), Mr. Sullivan is named among those participating in a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum" produced by NEP (page 22).

On page 49, the author is critical of the book titles used by the "Ultras," stating that they "play on the note of betrayal, spying, swindling, infiltrating. In the spook world of the right nothing is ever as it appears to be...." He continues, "Interestingly the title of the single most widely touted book among the 'Ultras" is a classic example of this mentality: 'Masters of Deceit' by J. Edgar Hoover."

Taking off on Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, the author refers to Murray Kempton, "the brilliant correspondent for the New York Post" who revealed that this company promotes the ultra line through a regular bulletin to employees. One bulletin allegedly lauds the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and tells employees that "a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover; and urges Jones and Laughlin workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department 'if you have any doubts about an organization or publication.' As Murray Kempton says, 'The conspiracy is everywhere.' "

The pamphlet makes passing reference to the FBI when discussing the American Security Council (ASC), which the booklet refers to as the ultra organization which originally formed to develop a private and extremist loyalty board for American industry. The ASC is quoted as saying that "The FBI cannot provide specific information to help private groups because its files are secret. Business therefore organized the American Security Council to be better informed and more effective in jointly meeting the communist threat." In referring to the ASC, the book states that by uniting military leaders, corporate executives and former Agents

of the FBI (refers to those associated with ASC), it has entered the foreign policy business.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, is also referred to as one of the ultra right-wing" organizations and on page 36 and 37 it describes some of the individuals who have received awards from this Foundation. It points out that these individuals include Dr. George Benson of the NEP, a Southern leader of the JBS, an individual associated with the IAS, and points out that Kenneth Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundation, is a frequent speaker at NEP Freedom Forums throughout the country and shares the platform with men like Fred Schwarz, George Benson and Herbert Philbrick. The author then cites other prominent military leaders and executives who have been honored by the Foundation. Following this, the author states, "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms. Undoubtedly some of these men (referring to prominent leaders and executives) may not know that they are associated with the radical right in Freedoms Foundation, but what excuse has J. Edgar Hoover."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Rechecked -- see MAIN files 123-8550; 100-330891

Bufiles contain no reference to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the SPSDF. The book is published by New America at 303 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York. This is the location of the publication, "New America," which is an official publication of the SPSDF. The SPSDF was formed in 1958 through the merger of the SP and the Independent Socialist League. SPSDF has not been investigated by this Bureau. It is noted that Michael Harrington is Editor of the "New America" and Suall, on the inside cover acknowledges his thanks to Harrington, along with others, for his help in research and writing "The American Ultras." Harrington is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/7/62

Attention: Central Research Section

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)(C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES BY PETER S. H. TANG BOOK REVIEWS

ReWFOlets, 8/30/61 and 9/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the copy of the captioned book ordered by WFO from the Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc on 8/29/61 through WFO confidential mail box which was received on 2/6/62.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-WFO
CBF:dlb
(4)

Book detached, retained temporarily in Room 626 RB. Will be filed in Bureau Library. 2/8/62, AMB.

EXP. PROC.

REC-14 62-46855-166

EX-115

A Bystrik

8 FEB 9 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

3 ENCLOSURE

57 FEB 14 1962

January 30, 1962

Dear Reader:

Your interest in Communist China Today: Vol. I: Domestic and Foreign Policies is greatly appreciated. We sincerely regret any inconvenience which may have been caused by the delay in sending the book to you, but we trust you share our interest in making this the most satisfactory volume possible.

Unforeseen difficulties in printing the text, including a change of management in the company engaged, necessitated the postponement in sending you the book in order to ensure that the final product would justify your expectations.

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Peter S. H. Tang, the author of Communist China Today, welcome your comments and suggestions from which, we believe, we can benefit enormously in our future work.

Sincerely,

Publication Staff
The Research Institute on the
Sino-Soviet Bloc

62-46855-166

ENCLOSURE

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

Order Form

Book Series

_____ #1 Communist China Today: Volume I: Domestic and Foreign Policies, by Peter S. H. Tang, $10.00.

_____ #2 Communist China Today: Volume II: Documentary Analysis, Data and Chronology, by Peter S. H. Tang, $7.50.

Monograph Series

_____ #1 Communist China as a Developmental Model for Underdeveloped Countries, by Peter S. H. Tang, $1.50

_____ #2 Integral Communism: A Program for Action, by Richard Wraga, 75¢

_____ #3 The Training of Party Cadres in Communist China, by Peter S. H. Tang, $2.00

_____ #4 Russian Expansion into the Maritime Province: The Contemporary Soviet and Chinese Communist Views, by Peter S. H. Tang, $1.75

_____ #5 Agricultural Potential of Communist China, by John L. Buck, Yuan-li Wu and Owen L. Dawson, $1.75

_____ #6 Construction of Socialism in Outer Mongolia 1924-1960, by Wm. J. Duiker, Jr., $2.50

_____ #7 The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Moscow-Tirana-Peking Relations, by Peter S. H. Tang, $3.00

_____ #8 The New Program and Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: An Analysis, by Richard Wraga, $1.00

_____ #9 Sinkiang: A Sino-Soviet Hunting Ground?, by James C. Kolesnik, $1.75

_____ #10 Khrushchev and Mao: A Comparison of their Leadership, by Peter S. H. Tang, $3.00

_____ #11 Party Policy and State Authority of the Post-1956 Hungary, by Zaltan M. Szaz, $2.00

_____ #12 The Chinese Communist Impact on Cuba, by Peter S. H. Tang, $2.50

_____ #13 Chinese Communist Penetration into Latin America, by Solomon A. Montoya, $1.50

_____ #14 Higher Education in Communist China, by Peter S. H. Tang and Joan Maloney, $1.75

Pamphlet Series

_____ #1 Communist Psychological Offensive: Distortions in the Translation of Official Documents, by Natalie Grant, 45¢

_____ #2 The Commune System in Mainland China, by Peter S. H. Tang, 65¢

_____ #3 Revisionism and Dogmatism: Communist Targets of Rectification, by Peter S. H. Tang and Richard Wraga, $1.00

_____ #4 The Military Government in South Korea: A Counter Move Against the Communist Challenge, by Rinn-Sup Shinn, 85¢

_____ #5 The Influence of International Communism on Japan: An Analysis of the Communist Party of Japan's 7th and 8th Congresses, by Rinn-Sup Shinn, 85¢

_____ #6 The Nature of Communist Strategy in Areas of Emerging Nations, by Peter S. H. Tang, 55¢

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Please indicate the number of copies desired to the left of the description. 10% discount is available to teachers and students. This discount does not apply to the book series. D. C. residents add 2% Sales Tax.

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Check Enclosed ___ Bill me ___

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc
2452 - 39th Street, NW
Washington 7, D. C.

62-46855-166

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 9, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: GOD AND THE H-BOMB
EDITED BY DONALD KEYS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Book

God and the H-Bomb is an anthology containing the writings, or excerpts from writings, of 22 authors who are spiritual leaders and/or teachers of Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic faiths. Also included are excerpts from a message from the National Council of the Churches of Christ, a study made by leaders from four theological institutions, and a message of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The Purpose

The Foreword of the book was written by the television personality, Steve Allen who states "that our nation is in the throes of a moral collapse of serious dimensions." Because of his concern, Allen states "I have arranged for the publication of this book because of the disquieting realization that theological commentary on the morality of nuclear war has made no impression whatsoever upon the national conscience."

The Theme:

Most of the articles included in the book are excerpts from material written by the various authors for other occasions. There is no one position set forth for dealing with the problem but all articles are concerned with the moral questions of war or the limited phases of war, the use of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and various phases of cold war strategy. All are concerned with the question of ends and means. Does the end--the continued existence of Christianity and freedom--justify the means--nuclear warfare? All take the pacifist view, agreeing that wholesale nuclear warfare is beyond all limits of morality and religion.

AKH/mlh
(8)

EX-115 REC-51 62-468555-167

25 FEB 14 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

6 FEB 20 1962

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Section tickler

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb
Edited By: Donald Keys

Many of the authors discuss problems of war generally, and nuclear war in particular, without furnishing methods of directly dealing with the problems. Those who furnish proposals generally take an impractical, idealistic, or "utopian" view toward possible solutions. For example, Norman K. Gottwald, Professor of Old Testament, Andover-Newton Theological School, suggests that we "throw open our nuclear installations to inspection teams from the United Nations and invite the Soviets to do the same." 'Could the Russians," he asks, "resist following our lead?"

The Authors

Bufiles contain information on some of the authors whose articles appear in the book. Both the editor, Donald Keys, and the sponsor, Steve Allen, are leaders in the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Additionally, four other men whose articles are included in the book have signed petitions circulated by SANE in the past.

SANE was organized in October, 1957, with headquarters in New York City. It is a pacifist-type organization and its announced purpose is to act as a clearinghouse for all groups working for limitation of testing of nuclear weapons. SANE has not been investigated by the Bureau but individuals connected with local committees are checked for communist affiliation.

Neither Donald Keys, the Executive Director of SANE, nor Steve Allen has been investigated by the Bureau. Information in Bufiles shows that Allen has had a great interest in many social causes, including his telegram to the Alabama Governor protesting the execution of a Negro for a $1.95 robbery, his co-chairmanship of the Hollywood Committee of SANE, his numerous speeches throughout the country for SANE, and his participation in protest of the execution of Caryl Chessman, convicted California kidnapper. Allen wrote to the Director in 1959 concerning a rumored investigation of Allen, which was cordially answered by the Director who also thanked Allen for recommending "Masters of Deceit" to his television audience.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb
Edited by Donald Keys

Several authors whose works appear in book have been investigated by the Bureau:

Harold E. Fey, editor of The Christian Century, was investigated by the Bureau in January, 1944, for sedition in view of a sermon delivered by him at a church in Hiram, Ohio, on October 10, 1943. This sermon was pacifist in nature and was objected to by a number of people in the audience. No prosecutive action was taken. (14-1978)

Georgia E. Harkness, professor at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, was a security index subject. In 1951, Louis F. Budenz described her as a concealed communist. According to Budenz, a concealed communist is one who does not hold himself out as a communist and one who would deny membership in the Communist Party. This case was closed in August, 1954. (100-383058)

There is information in Bureau files on several other authors, not investigated by the Bureau, indicating that they sponsored, contributed to, or signed statements for various pacifist or communist front organizations. These are:

Roland H. Bainton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University Divinity School. (100-174684)

Paul Tillich, Professor at Harvard University. (100-39215)

Martin Buber, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. (100-279704)

The book contains no reference to the FBI or the Director. The book is being routed to the Bureau library for future reference purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FEB 16 1962

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan February 14, 1962

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM PUBLISHED FOR COMMITTEE ON WORLD LITERACY AND CHRISTIAN LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Book → 1 cc placed in Bureau Library. 3-7-62. tmb

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. (NCCCA). This 1962 edition is a third and enlarged edition of a booklet first put out in 1952. It has not been officially sanctioned by the General Board of the NCCCA. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

The Purpose

This Handbook is designed for both American and foreign readers. In six chapters it seeks to examine communism in theory and practice and to point out the role of the Christian in combatting it.

The Theme

The Handbook makes the following points:

1. Economic exploitation and bitter social injustice afford communism a fertile breeding ground.
2. Marxist theory is refuted by subsequent history.
3. The communist regimes have a disregard for the rights of individuals.

JEK:bbb
(11)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
149 FEB 23 1962

50 FEB 28 1962

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-358086

Memo Smith to [redacted]
Re: BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM

4. [redacted] is a part of communism.
5. Communism can be fought by preaching Christianity.
6. The church has a clear directive for action in community and national life.

Possible Controversial Issues

The Handbook does an objective and effective job of refuting communist theory and exposing communist tactics. There are some minor errors such as attributing the theory of historical materialism to Hegel as well as to Marx and stating that communists campaigned for peace with fascism in order to unleash World War II. In discussing communism in practice in Russia, the disadvantages are shown to outweigh the accomplishments. However, if the accomplishments listed, for example bringing the problem of unemployment under control, are taken out of context the material could be used effectively by opponents of the NCCCA.

We know that some members of the NCCCA, for whatever reasons, have been identified with communist fronts. An attempt is made to justify this and blame communist tactics. Further, it is asserted that "In order to put moderately liberal people into a bad light with conservative groups, Communists often identify themselves with them, get them labeled 'red' or at least 'pink,' and so create distrust and confusion."

It is also asserted that about three-fourths of the sponsors of communist-led organizations are "unsuspecting people of good reputation asked to lend their names as sponsors of some worthy cause." No effort is made to show the need to learn the nature of an organization before sponsoring it.

While stating that no argument is made for or against any form of social or economic organization, producers and consumers cooperatives are presented in a favorable light. On the other hand, while condemning Marxism for glorifying science and denying God, the free enterprise system is said to encourage an attitude of worshipping science and denying God's Providence.

By urging support of the United Nations and promoting social action programs, the NCCCA may be giving ammunition to its theological opponents.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

2-Orig. & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

SAC, New York

2/28/62

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM"
BY ROBERT V. DANIELS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; the price is $6.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for use as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area were checked regarding availability of the book with negative results.

AMB:cb
(7)

1 copy paid 3-16-62 Amb.

MAILED 4
FEB 27 1962
COMM-FBI

REC-70 62-46855-169

19 FEB 28 1962

Tolson
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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Gandy

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ATTEN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2-19-62

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 1-8-62.

On 1/30/62, MRS. JESSIE HOWARD, Postmaster, Harborside, Maine, advised that mail addressed to the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine, is forwarded to SCOTT NEARING and his wife, HELEN NEARING. She advised that SCOTT NEARING is presently on a speaking tour accompanied by his wife, HELEN NEARING.

b7D

On 2/9/62, [redacted] Bangor, Maine, established source, advised that he would order a copy of the book, "Freedom, Promise and Menace," and that he would make same available upon receipt of same.

The above mentioned book will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is available.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) RM
1 - Boston (62-4074)
RGR:maw
(3)

Form FD-4 from Boston 3-20-62 advising book will be fwd'd to Bu as soon as available. AMB.

REC-72 62-46855-170

16 FEB 21 1962

EX-101

EX. PROC.
FEB 21 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

MAR 5 1962

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
Malone
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/2/62

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: REVISION OF DIRECTOR'S BOOK
"COMMUNISM: THE IDEOLOGY OF POWER"

REVIEWS

Book has been reviewed in its entirety by seven members of Training Section Staff. Their comments have been consolidated into a fifty-page blank memorandum setting out suggestions and comments, in chapter and page order for easy handling.

In our review we followed these principles:

1. Be alert for any statements that could prove embarrassing to the Director.
2. Pinpoint any errors of fact.
3. So far as possible, read having in mind that book is intended for young people in their late teens. Consider language and development of thought from that point of view.
4. Try to forget what you know about subject and look at it from angle of one who is unfamiliar with it.
5. Make suggestions for improved organization and greater clarity. Also, watch for errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Our reviewers have made numerous suggestions which we feel will help materially to strengthen the book. A few of these are mentioned as illustrations for your information:

REC- 46 62-46[illegible]-171

1. We suggest an introductory chapter designed to portray dramatically why the young student needs to be personally interested and concerned about communism. We propose a "story" of what his life would be like under communist dictatorship and suggest twenty points to be developed in it.

2. We suggest book should make more of the fact that communists pervert word meanings, use words and ideas as weapons, and hold truth of a statement to be secondary to its propaganda value. Emphasize the fact that they have made the United States their main target. Show spurious nature of communist-manufactured demonstrations. Include faked pictures that have been used for propaganda purposes.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

XEROX FEB 12 1962

22 FEB 9 1962

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malone
NAW:mgj
(6)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Edwards

TWO

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: Revision of Director's Book

3. Work in more headings, tables, maps, charts, and pictures.

4. We have pointed up several places where the material is topical today, but will not be a year or two hence and have suggested rewording these facts from point of view of person reading book five years from now.

5. We feel it would be embarrassing to point to a "peak" of two million unemployed in the Soviet Union when we have four million unemployed today.

6. We have suggested certain additions such as more ways in which communism presents a psychological appeal, certain material from "Masters of Deceit" which could be quoted to strengthen a point, a quotation from "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and certain items to be included in glossary and appendix.

7. Numerous suggestions were made for changes in language and punctuation.

8. We feel that this work is one of monumental importance to the patriotic indoctrination of young people thus deserving the very best the Bureau can offer. We feel that it should frankly attempt indoctrination in democratic principles and, with this in mind, the text should at every opportunity show the contrast between communist oppression and democratic freedom. This attempt to contrast the two should be done frankly and openly throughout the book wherever the opportunity can be found.

Enclosed is a copy of the blank memorandum setting forth our comments and suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this material be forwarded to Central Research Section for appropriate action.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-95)
(100-410041)

2/26/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-32495)
(100-47307)

ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI
SM - C

Book Reviews

FRONTIER MAGAZINE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remylet 9/27/61 bearing above dual caption.

For the information of the Bureau, there are being forwarded as enclosures to this letter two photostats of pages fourteen and fifteen from the February, 1962 issue of "Frontier" magazine, volume thirteen, number four; published monthly at Los Angeles.

by Richard DRINNON

The Bureau will note that the enclosed photostats cover a book review by one DONALD MEYER of the book "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press. MEYER is described at the bottom of page fourteen as "Associate Professor of History in UCLA" (University of California at Los Angeles). In this review MEYER makes derogatory references to the Director in column three on page fourteen.

On the basis of available information, it does not appear that DONALD MEYER, author of this book review, is identical with DONALD ROBERT MEYER recently cancelled Security Index subject (subject of Bufile 100-416798; Los Angeles file 100-42086). No investigation concerning DONALD MEYER, Associate Professor of History, has been conducted by this office and only other identifiable references to him in the Los Angeles indices concern additional contributions to "Frontier" magazine made by him. The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information and no investigation of MEYER is contemplated.

The original issue of the February, 1962 "Frontier" magazine was furnished SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN by [redacted] and will be maintained as an exhibit in Los Angeles file 100-47307-1B.

4 - Bureau (100-3-95)(100-410041)(Encls.-2)(AM)(REGISTERED)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-32495)
(1 - 100-47307)
(1 - [redacted])

REC-A1 62-46855-172
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1962

b7D

GGB:ajm
(7)

58 MAR 21 1962

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

March 8, 1962

Title of Book THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961

Author Donald S. Zagoria

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.	☐	☐
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence / V. E. Reed	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
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☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ _____	☐	☐

Nature of Book: See attached.

Central Research

REC. 27

62-46855-173

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 14 1962

1 Xerox 5/23/63 file 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-68125-

4/2

#Chs 3/20

In the Dispute Between Russia and China Mr. Zagoria Sees No Profit for the West



Premier Khrushchev with Mao Tse-tung (left) in Peiping, 1959.

62-46855-173

ENCLOSURE

The Russians retaliated with economic sanctions and severe curtailments on military aid. They have refused to give the Chinese nuclear weapons and at a critical juncture in 1958 refused even to let the Chinese rattle their rockets for them.

By now many other issues have been tossed into the argument, and schism threatens to become chasm. There is the bitter debate over the East-West balance of power, the desirability of East-West negotiation, the inevitability of both big and small wars, the feasibility of disarmament, the advisability of cooperating with nationalists like Nehru and Nasser, the necessity, in the end, of establishing either Soviet or Chinese hegemony over the whole Communist world.

Mr. Zagoria traces all the evidence of disputation and competition, notes the convolutions of the arguments, seeks the motives behind them and the practical consequences of them. His good sense is his best guide through the tortuous quasi-ecclesiastical Moscow-Peiping polemics. He is not content to describe a debate over the "inevitability of war." He points out that this is not a matter of the Chinese desiring war more than the Russians but only of their advocating a more aggressive, militant and risk-taking foreign policy.

Nor does the author rest there. What does it mean? It means that in 1958, when Western troops invaded the Middle East, the Chinese wanted to risk a showdown and even limited war to impress revolutionaries everywhere, while the Russians held back in fear of world war.

THE Russians favor more negotiation, Mr. Zagoria suggests, not because they are necessarily nicer guys but because their geographical, political, military and economic power allows them to expect to profit from negotiations with a minimum of risk. The Chinese have no such expectation. The Russians, he says, favor help for the Nehrus and Nassers, not because they are trying to inhibit Communist power and influence, but because they can afford to buy such influence while the Chinese can hope to attain it only through violence. And so on.

Mr. Zagoria never loses sight of the cohesive factors in the Sino-Soviet alliance—mostly its fear of a weaker position toward the West—nor the momentum of the power struggle and the related split of the entire world Communist movement. Some of the wounds may be healed when Khrushchev and Mao are both gone, he suggests; greater caution may develop in China when she finally develops her own nuclear power.

Yet, the effect of the split on the Cold War is likely to be negative, he believes. For one thing, he says, the Chinese have unquestionably reduced the Russians' room for maneuver and even for temporary accommodation. And for another, any weak or deferential response by the West, he believes, is likely only to encourage the Russians to appease the militant of their world by running greater risks with the West.

Mr. Zagoria, who has joined the social-science *(Continued on Page 26)*

division of the Rand Corporation after a decade of analyzing Communist affairs for the Government, is a sure guide through the murky corners of Communist theology. He not only translates it well but provides one of the finest explanations of how to read the Reds and how it is that we know so much about the many things they try to hide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 3-4-62, Sec. 7, pp 1 & 26

THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961. By Donald S. Zagoria. 484 pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $8.50.

By MAX FRANKEL

THE rivalry and conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union constitute one of the most remarkable and most neglected dramas of our day. It was ignored for so long that it seemed to erupt suddenly and, for many skeptical Americans, suspiciously. Others found it a tale so wondrous that they embraced it hopefully and embroidered it romantically.

We thus have the old spectacle of some scholars and analysts watching it as the most important single story of our time while others would hardly remember to put it among the top ten. And we have politicians insisting that it is all only a fraud to deceive us while others already postulate a realignment pitting reasonable us and the sweet Russians against the terrible Chinese.

Not a moment too soon, therefore, comes this superbly researched, refreshingly sensible and—given the gobbledegook raw material—surprisingly readable analysis of the whole business. "I have tried in this book," says Donald S. Zagoria, "to take the measure of one of the titanic battles of the Communist world and to determine just what it is that this warfare is being fought about." And that is exactly what he has done, painstakingly and convincingly.

Anyone who still doubts the depth and bitterness of the conflict can get his proof here. Anyone tempted to turn it all into a happy-ending fairy tale will find his reproof here. Whichever way Mr. Zagoria finally turns his material, he finds that the Cold War probably will get colder.

THE Russians and Chinese, he believes, have maneuvered and argued themselves into positions and circumstances that at any time within the next five years could produce an open, though not total, break. This break, he concludes, "need not be permanent, it need not involve gravitation by the U. S. S. R. or China to the West, it need not make less serious the challenge presented by the Communist world to the West."

What then is it all about? It is an argument that began in 1956 over the meaning of Stalin, not because the Chinese are pious Stalinists (they have many reasons to hate him), but because they objected to Premier Khrushchev's unilaterally conceived, awkwardly timed, poorly analyzed and recklessly developed assault on the whole house of Stalinist history. They, better than the Russians, saw what was coming—in Hungary and finally within Russia itself—and they started the fight to make sure "that the Communist baby would not be thrown out with the Stalinist bath water."

The argument, in essence, remains the same: Whose communism is better, that of the Chinese or that of the Russians? The argument remains even though the Chinese have run around from Right to Left and perhaps even back to Right again. The Chinese became accustomed to hearing themselves speak from a position of parity with the Russians—and even tried a little meddling in both the Soviet sphere of Europe and in Soviet internal politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 3-4-62, Sec. 7, pp 1 & 26

Mr. Frankel, a Times correspondent based in Washington, formerly reported from Moscow.

60-46855-173
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan WCS ee

DATE: March 12, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM, ITS FAITH AND FALLACIES
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

R.W. Smith

The Book

Captioned book, published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1962, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book was sent to the Director by Mr. Herman Baker of the Baker Book House.

The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, has been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years, and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific author has written 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. He was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist, and the subject of a sedition case in 1944 in which the allegation was not substantiated by investigation. Bureau files indicate cordial correspondence with Bales in the past. (Jacket, Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies; 94-48656; 94-36512)

[redacted]

b7D

62-46855-174

Mention of the Director and the FBI

REC- 48

16 MAR 15 1962

The Director is quoted and/or paraphrased on pages 162, 181, 183, 186 in connection with the communist attitude toward religious organizations in the United States; p. 207 stating that the Communist Party, USA, is part of the international conspiracy directed from Moscow; p. 208 stating that a numerically small Communist Party does not mean that it is not dangerous; p. 209 stating that the Communist Party, USA, emerged from the 17th National Convention

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1-Section tickler

1 - Belmont 1-Mohr 1-DeLoach 1-Sullivan 1-Baumgardner 1-Butler 1-Whalen

5-file 62-46855

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
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FBI - JUSTICE

MR JONES

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FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D BY LOACH
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MAR 15 5 33 PM '62

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DOM INTELL DIV.

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REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

(December, 1959) more powerful, more unified and even more of a menace to our Republic, and that public exposure of the communist menace by Government investigating committees is their most important service to America. In every instance, the quotation is correct and the paraphrased material accurate in context. There is no mention of the FBI as such.

Purpose, Scope, and Nature

This well documented, 211-page book is designed as an exposition and criticism of the communist system and is dedicated to the proposition that all communist activity is predicated upon their philosophy which embraces atheism, dialectical materialism and class struggle as integral parts.

After defining communism as a "Marx inspired, Moscow directed, international criminal conspiracy against civilization...," (p. 20) the author offers a scholarly review of the philosophy of communism, of atheism and theism, dialectical and historical materialism, the communist concept of class and class struggle, the communist doctrine of revolution, the communist attitude toward religion and infiltration of religious organizations, and a brief summary of the role of the Communist Party. Dr. Bales refutes the communist denial of the existence of a Supreme Being by setting forth the Christian's belief in the existence of God, the naturalness of faith in God, the fact of conscience, and the existence of moral law and order.

Bates concludes that

> "to recognize that a communist is a communist, and to understand the philosophy of communism, will not automatically enable us to solve the problems which have been brought into the world, or intensified, by communism. However, such an understanding is essential if the world is to escape enslavement by the communists..." (p. 211)

This book contains minor inaccuracies such as referring to the Dies Committee (House Committee on Un-American Activities--1938-1943) as the Fish Committee (House Committee to investigate Communist Activities in the United States--1930) on pages 37, 142. It also suffers from an inadequate index. The Director, for instance, is referred to nine times in the text, but is not mentioned in the index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

2 -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RICHARD DRINNON
AUTHOR "REBEL IN PARADISE"

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Book reviews

By letter of February 26, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a copy of a review of the above book which appeared in the "Frontier Magazine" and was authored by Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press, deals with a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian immigrant who was later deported by the Federal Government for anarchist activities. In this connection, Meyer in his review stated, "They finally got her out, in 1919, with the help of evidence carefully doctored by the General Intelligence Division, headed by a rising young police-bureaucrat named J. Edgar Hoover. After that, back to Russia."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information which can be identified with Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. Bufiles contain no reference to the book, "Rebel in Paradise," but Bufiles contain numerous references to its author, Richard Drinnon.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on 2/1/61 published an article entitled "UC Moves to Drop Liberal Professor" which stated that Richard T. Drinnon, aged 36, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, California, had his contract cancelled on the grounds that he neglected scholarly research as a faculty member and never had any of his works published.

The article went on to state that Drinnon was a faculty member who had been associated with numerous controversial campus causes in recent years. He is a critic of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the campus advisor to "Slate," a student political group from which the University has withdrawn recognition, and permission to operate on the campus.

The article advised that Drinnon stated that four different publishers are considering publishing a book on which he has been doing research since 1958, which is a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian-born anarchist who was deported from the United States after World War I.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

162-46855-
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199 MAR 14 1962

MAR 13 1962

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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62 MAR 19 1962

MAR 14 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

(Continued on page 2)

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Bufiles also revealed that Richard Tweed Drinnon [redacted] was an instructor of history at the University of California and has not been investigated by the FBI.

Bufiles reveal that on 2/14/58 a debate on the subject "Is Russia a Socialist Society?" was held at the University of California under the sponsorship of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which debate was moderated by Drinnon. The YSL, now defunct, was the youth affiliate of the Independent Socialist League, also defunct, and was cited by the Attorney General until 7/18/58.

In 1953 the Department requested a name check concerning Drinnon, a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota, who was writing a dissertation and wished to review anarchist and subversive literature seized by the Government during World War I. The Department was advised that Bufiles contained no identifiable information concerning Drinnon.

In May, 1960, it was reported that a protest signed by nearly 300 University of California faculty members, including Richard Drinnon, attacked the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "insidious and harmful."

Bufiles reveal that we initiated an Internal Security Investigation of "Frontier Magazine" in 1954, but no information was developed indicating Communist Party membership of any of its staff members. Several issues of this magazine have made very derogatory references to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: March 14, 1962

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-255) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY"
prepared by F. KONSTANTINOV, etal
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet dated July 29, 1960.

Since submission of referenced letter, this office has periodically discreetly contacted book shops in an effort to determine if an English version of this publication was to appear. For many months, those persons contacted indicated that a Russian version is available and that an English edition would be available. However, during recent contacts with established foreign booksellers, it was learned that they do not now believe that an English version will be printed.

Accordingly, this matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention for information, it being noted a Russian version is available.

No further action will be taken regarding this matter UACB.

4 Bureau (1 Foreign Liaison - sent direct)
1 London

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108 62-46855-175

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

53 MAR 26 1962

62-46855

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

March 27, 1962

Title of Book "THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS: A CALM REVIEW OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES"

Author WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☒ Internal Security/W. G. Shaw	☐	☑
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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Central Research

REC- 56 62-46855-176

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Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

The most sensational sessions of the House Un-American Activities Committee concerned the Hiss case. Here Whittaker Chambers (right) and Alger Hiss (left) confront one another before the Committee, August, 1948.



The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, for years a matter of controversy, is a subject of a new book, "The Committee and Its Critics: A Calm Review of the House Committee on Un-American Activities," by William F. Buckley Jr. and the editors of National Review (Putnam's. $4.95). On this page appear two appraisals of the book: one is by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat from New York, who has been sympathetic to the Committee; the other by Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Democrat from Ohio, who has been among its critics.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times Book Review
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3-25-62, p. 6

ENCLOSURE

62 [illegible]-176

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Gandy

By SAMUEL S. STRATTON

FEW aspects of the work of Congress have evoked more interest — or aroused stronger emotional reactions — than the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. And few are probably less subject to purely logical treatment, either pro or con. Yet despite all the attacks made on the Committee, Congress has repeatedly renewed its mandate, which suggests that for both the people of the United States and their elected representatives, there must be something to be said for the Committee's work. To detail the case for the House Committee on Un-American Activities is the task to which William F. Buckley Jr., editor of National Review and one of the more articulate spokesmen of the extreme Right, and his associates have set themselves.

Stated simply, the argument is this:

(1) Congress has traditionally had the right to inform itself and the American people about any events or developments of concern to the nation. This "informing function," carried out by means of Congressional investigations, is rooted deeply in our history, and its pedigree boasts endorsements from such liberals as Woodrow Wilson and Hugo Black (James Burnham's chapter on Congressional investigations is clearly the best part of this book.)

(2) In the "war called peace" which international communism has thrust on the non-Communist world, one of the major weapons in the Communist arsenal is political subversion, the attack from within, the struggle for the minds and even more for the wills of free men and women. The presence of such activites in the Western World has been demonstrated by events like the Gouzenko spy case in Canada, and the Rosenberg and Hiss cases here.

(3) In such circumstances, Congress has a clear obligation to inform itself and the American people about the extent of any attempted subversion, and take whatever steps may be required to protect the Republic. Basically, this is the function of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it is of the Subcommittee on Internal Security in the Senate. It is a different function, it should be noted, from that of actually apprehending Soviet operatives, which falls within the province of such police agencies as the F. B. I.

Now, most criticisms of the Committee's work have been directed less at the elements of this underlying syllogism than at the more complex related question of just how far any democracy can go in protecting itself against political subversion—an area that touches so closely on opinions and beliefs —without undermining our basic principles of free speech and individual liberty. Surely Congress has no right to persecute individual persons for merely holding unorthodox views, however unpopular, or to try to impose any kind of intellectual conformity on America

ADMITTEDLY, as the Committee's own experience has shown, it is not always easy to draw this nice line between, to use Mr. Buckley's phrase, "heresy and conspiracy." For this reason some have concluded that such a committee cannot properly function at all in a democratic system, and have urged its abolition. But others, and this includes the overwhelming majority of members of the House, believe that democracy not only can but must defend itself, that a proper spotlight of public opinion is one key weapon of the defense, and that while mistakes have undoubtedly been made by the Committee in the past, the answer is not to abolish it but rather to work to perfect its procedures so that it can perform its assignment without harm to individual freedom of expression.

Mr. Buckley sides of course with this latter group. Though he and his associates, as might be expected, expend relatively little time or emotion in discussing the ramifications of this key problem, he does at least acknowledge its existence and challenges the academic community, which has been particularly critical of the Committee, to come up with some new ideas for helping the Committee move safely through these difficult and largely uncharted waters.

In fact, Mr. Buckley even offers a couple of suggestions of his own in this field, perhaps in response to the views of some of the Committee's more persistent critics. For one thing, he recommends abandonment of the word "un-American" in the Committee's name. And secondly, he supports similar investigation into movements on the Radical Right which might threaten "explosive internal crisis," a course that could align him with those who have lately been suggesting that the Committee might look into subversive influence in such organizations as the John Birch Society or the Minutemen.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times Book Review
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3-25-62, p. 6

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

By THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY Jr., principal author of this series of essays on the House Un-American Activities Committee, was also the main contributor to a work entitled "McCarthy and His Enemies," which appeared in 1954. The gap between the two books, if one exists, has been largely filled by a journal called National Review, with which most of the contributors to "The Committee and Its Critics" are associated.

In all essential respects the two Buckley books are identical. The same adroit techniques used to vindicate McCarthy are put to work in defense of the Committee. In each instance the authors strike a pose of critical detachment as they undertake to review the record and performance of their subject. In each instance the verdict has already been reached, however, which explains the authors' persistent practice of treating evidence as proof and assuming the truth of charges that they are pretending to test.

It becomes clear that the Buckley method seeks to justify more than McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Its real purpose is to establish a political philosophy for our time which accepts authoritarianism as the only means of surviving "in a world in which things like Communists and atom bombs exist." This is a dogma which the House Un-American Activities Committee itself has been unwilling to articulate and use of the Committee as a vehicle for its promotion will, I suspect, be greeted even by this group with something less than enthusiasm.

Mr. Buckley's thesis, set forth in the lead chapter, is that "the distinction between the internal and the external threat is unreal: that the scope of the Communist effort transcends the conventional boundaries, and that therefore the conventional vocabulary is anachronistic." If one is led to wonder whether the author considers the Bill of Rights to be anachronistic, the doubt is soon dispelled. "The tragedy," he tells us, "is that at this moment, when the State is so gravely threatened, we find ourselves frozen in inaction by lofty and other worldly pronouncements," and he goes on to propose that "if the Constitution is not, as presently understood, resilient enough to cope with the contemporary requirements of survival, then the Constitution should be modified, as it has been before."

In a concesssion which turns out to mean very little, Mr. Buckley admits that there is reason to doubt the competence of the House Un-American Activities Committee to determine what-is and what-isn't un-American, and that perhaps this investigative body doesn't fall within the traditional pattern of a Congressional Committee. This puts him at odds with James Burnham who argues in his chapter, "The Investigating Power of Congress," that the Committee really has done nothing essentially different from hundreds of other committees and inquisitorial bodies which he appropriately traces from medieval England to the present.

MR. BURNHAM, however, tries to prove too much: i.e., that the autonomy of Congress to investigate anything, anywhere is completely unlimited. This remarkable conclusion supports the essential creed which the book seeks to establish, but to the best of my knowledge it has few proponents in the House or Senate, and it is totally contrary to Supreme Court decisions on the precise issue.

Willmoore Kendall's contribution seeks to define subversion in the twentieth century in terms which vindicate the activities of the Committee and the further incursions against individual freedoms which the authors jointly demand.

His method, following Mr. Buckley's lead, is to lump together the internal and external threat of communism into a single subversive package. Against this total threat, the book contends, our free society must become less free if it is to remain free at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Kendall has expanded greatly upon the concept of the kind of clear and present danger which traditionally has been required to justify curtailment of American civil liberties.

All of the authors take a pass at the Committee's critics, but William F. Rickenbacker performs noblest service to the cause. He has a shiny new label for every category of dissenter and to all but a tiny band of the opposition (the "Purist Minority") he ascribes, as Buckley did to the enemies of McCarthy, distortion and falsehood having their origin in the Communist party.

This finding has no more plausible foundation than earlier conclusions, but all are essential to the book's purpose. For it is upon them that Mr. Buckley and his followers rely in reaching their verdict that America can no longer afford the luxury of a free society.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times Book Review
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3-25-62, p. 6

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/6/62
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING AUTHOR NO LOCALITY
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/61, Bureau letter to Boston dated 1/8/62 and Boston letter to Bureau dated 2/19/62.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "Freedom, Promise and Menace" by SCOTT NEARING which was obtained from [redacted] Bangor, Maine on March 28, 1962.

b7D

Book not reviewed.
Forwarded to Bureau
Library as reference.
4/10/62, Am B.

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ENCLOSURE

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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 36 ~ Duplicate - of Memo Smith to Sullivan;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate - of Memo Smith to Sullivan;
Page 59 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 67 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 70 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 71 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 73 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 139 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 140 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 166 ~ Duplicate - of following memo dated September 25, 1962;

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5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

ril 10, 1962

Title of Book "FREEDOM, PROMISE, AND MENACE"

Author SCOTT NEARING

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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Central Research

REC-19 62-46855-178

NOT RECORDED
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Nature of Book:

62 APR 16 1962

file 62-46855

Mr. DeLoach 4-4-62

M. A. Jones

RICHARD M. NIXON'S BOOK,
"SIX CRISES" Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of "Six Crises," the recently released 460-page book by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This deals with six notable crises in the career of Mr. Nixon from the time he arrived in Washington as a freshman Congressman in 1947 through his unsuccessful Presidential Campaign in 1960. The "Six Crises" cited by Mr. Nixon are:

(1) The Hiss case (pages 1-71). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with his experience as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 in spearheading the Committee's probe of the Alger Hiss case. There are several references to the Bureau in this chapter, all of which are favorable. Mr. Nixon does [illegible], however, that the Department of Justice was remiss in its handling of the Hiss case and, for a time, planned to proceed against Whittaker Chambers.

(2) The fund raised by Nixon's political supporters (pages 73-129). This fund, totaling $18,235, became an issue in the 1952 campaign and nearly resulted in the removal of Nixon as Republican Vice Presidential candidate. Mr. Nixon explains that the fund was used to pay expenses for travel, printing and mailing of speeches, and extra clerical help which were strictly political and could not properly be reimbursed by the Government. He explains that the fund was set up after his election to the Senate in 1950; that his finance chairman, Dana Smith, handled the collections and disbursements; that he did not obtain personal use of the funds, nor did the funds influence his decisions as a Senator.

(3) The heart attack and subsequent illnesses suffered by President Dwight Eisenhower (pages 131-181). This deals with the tense situation created, as well as the additional responsibilities which confronted Mr. Nixon, at the time of President Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955. It also deals with the President's ileitis operation in 1956 and his stroke in 1957.

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(4) Mr. Nixon's trip to South America in the Spring of 1958 (pages 183-234). This chapter contains a vivid description of the violent demonstrations and personal attacks upon the then Vice President during his trip to Latin America in 1958. Mr. Nixon is particularly outspoken in criticizing the inaction and blindness toward the true menace of communism which he observed on the part of Venezuelan authorities; and he goes into great detail concerning the communist-led street mobs which jeopardized his life in Caracas.

(5) Mr. Nixon's visit to Russia in July, 1959, and his encounter with Nikita Khrushchev (pages 236-291). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon pays warm tribute to the late John Foster Dulles and recounts the details of his (Nixon's) "kitchen debate" with Khrushchev in the presence of newsmen. It also contains Mr. Nixon's account of the tremendous warm and friendly reception he received from the people of Poland upon his visit to that country after leaving Russia.

(6) The Presidential Campaign of 1960 (pages 294-426). In this chapter, Mr. Nixon deals with the four television debates in which he and John F. Kennedy participated, as well as with various issues of the campaign, including Matsu and Quemoy, Catholicism, Cuba, and the like.

REFERENCES TO THE BUREAU:

There are several references to the Bureau in Mr. Nixon's book, particularly in the early pages. All of them are favorable. They include:

Page 5--the book states that, in 1943, FBI Agents visited Whittaker Chambers at his farm in Maryland; and Chambers repeated to them the story he had previously told concerning communist infiltration of the Federal Government. Mr. Nixon observes, "Again, nothing happened. In 1945, and in 1947, he told the same story to FBI Agents but, to his knowledge, no action was taken. It should be emphasized that during this period, J. Edgar Hoover, to his eternal credit, was conducting constant investigations of communist infiltration in the United States generally and the Government in particular, despite the fact that the official Administration policy was to 'get along with Stalin.' But, Hoover had the power only to conduct investigations. He could not follow them up with prosecutions or other required action without the approval of his superiors in the Justice Department and in the White House." (Bufile 100-25824 reflects that Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on a number of occasions in the 1940's, including an interview by the Baltimore Office at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on March 5, 1943, and as early as May, 1942, as well as in 1945 and 1947, by the New York Office.)

Along these same lines with reference to the Hiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 58 that he was convinced "Chambers' case was so airtight that the Justice Department had no choice but to ask for an indictment of Hiss. And furthermore, we had great confidence in Tom Donegan, a former FBI Agent who was the Justice Department attorney assigned to present the case to the Grand Jury.... But Hiss and his legion of supporters within the Administration still had an ace up their sleeves. They did not reckon, however, with some of the Justice Department employees in lower echelons who were so infuriated by their superiors' handling of the case that they apprised the Committee staff of every action that was being taken."

On pages 59 and 60, Mr. Nixon refers to the Hiss typewriter--a portion of his book which erroneously states that the FBI succeeded in finding the typewriter which was used in preparing espionage data that Hiss gave to Chambers. (Mr. Nixon has admitted that this data concerning the typewriter is erroneous and stated that it will be omitted from subsequent editions of the book. The Domestic Intelligence Division has previously prepared a memorandum setting forth the facts concerning the erroneous material regarding Hiss' typewriter in Mr. Nixon's book).

Again with reference to the Hiss case, Mr. Nixon states on page 61, "... I would not want this opportunity to pass without paying a deserved tribute to...the Agents of the FBI who added to the laurels of the world's finest investigative agency by tracking down bits of evidence going back over a period of 10 to 15 years with almost unbelievable efficiency. As Whittaker Chambers so accurately pointed out, without (Federal Prosecutor Tom) Murphy and the selfless devotion of the FBI Agents, the successful prosecution of Alger Hiss would never have been possible."

On page 65, Mr. Nixon again tells his readers, "Once the FBI was given the green light in its investigation of the Hiss case, it did a magnificent job. The blame for failing to act before that time rests not on the FBI but squarely on those officials of the Executive branch who had full access to FBI reports and who failed or refused to order a full investigation."

On page 92, with reference to the 1952 campaign in which he was the successful candidate for Vice President, Mr. Nixon refers to help which he received from "Bob Hamilton, who had taken leave from his job with the FBI in San Francisco to serve as my aide." (SA Robert Lee Hamilton is in GS-13 at San Francisco. He is a long-time friend of Richard Nixon, having resided in Whittier, California, and having--like Mr. Nixon--attended Whittier College before entering the Bureau. SA Hamilton was not given a

leave of absence in 1952, although Congressman Pat Hillings contacted L. B. Nichols in August, 1952, to request Hamilton be released to join Nixon's staff for the duration of the campaign. Subsequently, SA Hamilton submitted his resignation effective September 12, 1952, to accede to Mr. Nixon's request to accompany him as his personal security officer during the campaign. In January, 1953, Hamilton applied for reinstatement and was reinstated at the San Francisco Office.) (67-429775)

On page 352, Mr. Nixon relates that following a conference with Fidel Castro in April, 1959, he wrote a memorandum stating he was convinced that Castro was "either incredibly naive about communism or under communist discipline." He states that his position was a minority one within the Administration but it was "shared by J. Edgar Hoover and by two of our former Ambassadors to Cuba...."

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST:

"Six Crises" contains many statements and observations of interest. It reflects, for example, Mr. Nixon's antipathy for Adlai Stevenson. On page 6, Mr. Nixon notes that Stevenson recommended Hiss to John Foster Dulles for a top position with the Carnegie Endowment following World War II.

On page 90, he quotes William P. Rogers (whom Nixon greatly admires) as stating that it was Stevenson's "usual pattern" to consider a problem very carefully before making a wrong decision"; and on page 96, he refers to Stevenson as being "all veneer and no substance--a man plagued with indecision who could speak beautifully but could not act decisively."

With respect to the special "fund" issue which was raised against Mr. Nixon in 1952, he observes that the "New York Post" attacked him in tabloid style, falsely inferring that a secret fund had been placed at his disposal by a millionaires' club. He describes the "New York Post" as the most partisan Democratic paper in the country.

On page 110, Mr. Nixon states that Thomas Dewey (whom he obviously considers to be an astute politician) telephoned him after the story concerning the special fund broke in 1952 to state that Mr. Eisenhower's top advisers had met and had asked Dewey to tell Mr. Nixon that it was their opinion he should submit his resignation to Mr. Eisenhower (as Vice Presidential candidate). Dewey told Mr. Nixon that he did not share this view, but that it was his responsibility to pass the recommendation on to Mr. Nixon.

On page 243, Mr. Nixon has the following to say concerning the reasons why President Eisenhower authorized him to discuss with Khrushchev in 1959 his (Eisenhower's) decision to invite Khrushchev to visit the USA: "While Khrushchev's tour of the United States would lend a certain degree of respectability to the Soviet leader and allow him to spread his propaganda among the American people, the United States stood to gain a great deal more by convincing Khrushchev of the size, the strength, and the spirit of the United States through the first-hand information he would gather while crossing the North American continent...." 1959

On page 272, Nixon gives the following personal impression of Khrushchev: "When anything of importance was being discussed, he is sober, cold, unemotional, and analytical. He will be influenced in his conduct only by the hard realities of the power balance, and to that extent we can exert some control over his actions and our own destiny."

On page 273, Mr. Nixon gives the following definition of Khrushchev's "diplomatic techniques": "First, he demands something to which he is not entitled. Second, he threatens war if he does not get what he demands. Third, he charges that we will be endangering the peace unless we negotiate on his demands. And fourth, the price of peace is giving him half or more of what he was not entitled to in the first place."

On pages 288 through 290, Mr. Nixon sets forth his personal views concerning the dire threat of communism and the best means of combating this threat. He concludes this discussion by quoting an Indian statesman-scholar as saying, "Communism is doomed to failure because its principles are contrary to the nature of man." Mr. Nixon then observes, "Man needs God, and communism is atheistic. Man wants to be free, and communism enslaves him. Man cherishes his individual dignity, and communism collectivizes him." He also quotes John Foster Dulles as observing in 1958, "The communist rulers have shown an immense capacity to extend their rule. But nowhere have they developed a capacity to make their rule genuinely and freely acceptable to the ruled."

On pages 312 and 313, Mr. Nixon gives reaction to the ticket of Lyndon ohnson and John Kennedy as follows: "He (Johnson) has always been a political ragmatist and has never had too much difficulty accommodating his principles o his politics. But, Kennedy's selection of Johnson and the way he was then able ram this choice down the throats of his liberal supporters told a lot more about ennedy than it did about Johnson. Here, indeed, was a tough-minded, capable olitical operator, and a formidable opponent."

On page 354, Mr. Nixon states that John Kennedy was briefed by Allen Dulles at the time of the 1960 Presidential Campaign concerning the fact that CIA had been supporting and training Cuban exiles for an eventual invasion of Cuba. Mr. Nixon states that despite this briefing, Kennedy advocated that the USA "must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic, anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro" during a campaign speech and, thereby, "was jeopardizing the security of a United States foreign policy operation." (President Kennedy has publicly denied that he was briefed concerning CIA's program with respect to the Cuban invasion, and former CIA Director Dulles has confirmed this.)

On page 362, Mr. Nixon criticizes Robert Kennedy for telephoning the judge in Georgia who was involved in the case which resulted in Martin Luther King's receiving a 4-month sentence in October, 1960, on a charge arising from his driving without a valid license. Mr. Nixon states it was completely improper for any lawyer to call the judge--"And Robert Kennedy should have known better than to do so." (At the time of this sentence, King had just been arrested with a group of others at an Atlanta restaurant sit-in. The others were released on bail, but King was held and given the 4-month sentence based on the previous driver's license charge. Mr. Nixon states he discussed the matter with Attorney General Rogers, asking if King's constitutional rights had been infringed upon; that Rogers strongly recommended that a statement be made by Jim Hagerty from the White House to the effect that the Justice Department had been instructed to look into the question; but that Rogers was unable to get approval from the White House for such a statement.)

On pages 365 and 366, Mr. Nixon clearly implies that Robert Kennedy was among the Democrats whose actions kept the religious issue alive throughout the 1960 campaign.

On page 403, Mr. Nixon quotes his chauffeur (obviously a Negro) as stating after the 1960 election, "I can't tell you how sick I am about the way my people voted in the election. You know I had been talking to all my friends. They were all for you. But when Mr. Robert Kennedy called the judge to get Dr. (Martin Luther) King out of jail--well, they just all turned to him."

On page 408, Mr. Nixon gives his opinion of the "career people" in CIA, USIA (U.S. Information Agency) and the State Department. He states that "our careerists in these agencies are for the most part devoted, loyal, and efficient public servants. But many times they lack imagination, or are fearful of using it. All too often they are more concerned with keeping a good job than with doing one." Mr. Nixon states he recommended to President Kennedy that CIA's assignment was too broad; that CIA should continue to have primary responsibility for gathering and evaluating intelligence, "in which it was doing a good job"; but that, if Mr. Nixon had been elected, he had planned to set up a new and independent organization for carrying out covert para-military operations.

On page 412, in mentioning the vote fraud charges which arose following the 1960 elections, Mr. Nixon cites several specific examples--such as a county in Texas where 6,138 votes were counted despite the fact that there were only 4,895 on the official "poll tax list," and a ward in Chicago where 77 individuals voted although there were only 22 voters on the official list. Mr. Nixon states that when he looked into the legal aspects of the situation, he found it would take at least a year and a half to get a recount in Cook County, Illinois, and that there was no procedure whatever for a losing candidate to get a recount in Texas.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/16/62

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka Josef Heisler
ESPIONAGE - R

Book Reviews

This memorandum is written to report information previously obtained [redacted] regarding the captioned book and author to the effect that the author is a fabricator and the book is a mixture of known facts and pure imagination.

The attached review of the captioned book appeared in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" for 4/15/62.

Our files show that by letter dated 12/1/61 Sanche de Gramont, author, requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the press release issued by the Bureau identifying Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet agent convicted in Britain as Conon Molody. In his letter De Gramont mentioned a book entitled "School For Spies" published in England which included information about Lonsdale. We requested the Legal Attache, London, to obtain the comments of his source about this book.

By letter 1/17/62 the Legal Attache, London, advised Hutton's true name is Josef Heisler and he was born in Chrast, Czechoslovakia, July 7, 1911. He at one time was a member of the Czech Communist Party but has lived in England for many years. He claims to have the ability to receive information from behind the Iron Curtain.

[redacted] Hutton had written an article about the Lonsdale Case and had also included information in his current book about that case. [redacted] the information was, in fact, nonsensical and described it as all "rubbish."

[redacted] "School For Spies" as a mixture of known facts and pure imagination. [redacted] that two of the stories recently were published in Australia and the fact that both stories were false was shown up by the local left-wing newspaper in Sydney and was seized upon by the Russians in their English broadcast. [redacted] that other stories appearing in this book were false. [redacted] that the writing of Hutton cannot be taken seriously.

Enclosure

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Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: "SCHOOL FOR SPIES" BY J. BERNARD HUTTON, aka
Josef Heisler

ACTION:

A copy of this book will be obtained and read and if it appears to contain anything of value a review of it will be prepared.

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

A BOOK FOR TODAY

By DONALD MINTZ

A-11

Behind the Cloak of Soviet Espionage

SCHOOL FOR SPIES, The ABC of How Russia's Secret Service Operates by J. Bernard Hutton. 222 pp., illus., end-paper map. (Coward-McCann, Inc.; $3.95.).

J. Bernard Hutton—which is not his real name—is a Moscow-trained, former Czech Communist who now writes on Soviet affairs for a number of British and American newspapers. The publisher describes him as "an ex-Communist from Moscow's spy school." Mr. Hutton's preface is somewhat ambiguous, but there is the distinct possibility that this description rests on the erroneous idea that the Lenin School in Moscow (which Mr. Hutton attended) and the Lenin Technical Institute in Verkhovnoye near Kazan (which Mr. Hutton probably did not attend) are the same.

They are not. The latter is a spy school—and what a spy school!—whereas the former is an institution for the training of potential party leaders.

"School for Spies" is a detailed exposition of the organization of the KGB (Soviet Secret Service) and the manner in which it trains spies for work abroad. This discussion is followed by summaries of a number of typical spy operations including both those in which some or all of the participants were caught and those in which they were not.

MR. HUTTON'S information about the second kind of operation is obtained from an information bulletin put out by the MVD (Soviet Ministry of the Interior). The bulletin is not intended for public consumption either in the Soviet Union or the West. But documents of this sort cannot be protected, even in a closed, totalitarian society, and Mr. Hutton, like other Sovietologists, manages to keep himself well informed.

The training he describes borders on the fantastic. But it makes perfect sense and its existence is indisputable. After a normal, but hard course in photography, radio operation and cloak-and-dagger methods in general, the potential spy is sent to an institution which seeks to duplicate conditions in the country in which he will live.

He speaks nothing but the language of that country. He lives in its environment in towns populated largely by Communists who are former citizens of the nation in question. If he is going to Great Britain, he must become expert not only in the intricate mysteries of pounds, shillings and ounces (as A. A. Milne put it) but in the even deeper secrets of cricket. In short, he must be able to pose as a native. This training takes 10 years; it is obviously worth every minute of it.

But his spies are on the whole remarkably unselective. In effect, they seek to make contact with some draftsman in some factory that has some military contracts. Though Mr. Hutton does not say so, it appears that the various atom spy cases have given us a distorted picture of the aims of Soviet intelligence.

IN THOSE CASES, agents were seeking specific information that could reasonably be expected to advance Soviet technology. But more often they seek information of a more general sort, in fact anything that increases Soviet knowledge of what the West is doing.

Given the enormous size of the Soviet intelligence network, skillful use of the material it produces must be very difficult, and a discussion of the evaluation processes would be most interesting. But Mr. Hutton does not go into this. It may well be impossible for him to do so, but the omission remains regrettable.

Mr. Hutton's ideas about countermeasures are vague and moderate. He does not appear to suggest much more than a modest increase in our own counterintelligence work and a general public awareness that we are faced with a real danger. He seems to believe that an open, democratic society has an inherent disadvantage in this sort of business.

It is unfortunate that he has not been more specific. This is a subject on which he writes with considerable authority, and he ought not retire from the debate at a point where readers can draw—and justify—conclusions of virtually any kind. "School for Spies" can be used to support suggestions ranging from adherence to the status quo or even reduction of our defensive measures to a drastic extension of secrecy and controls.

The book, then, is interesting and important, but the reader must bear in mind that it covers only a portion of the subject of Soviet intelligence.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-14
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Red Cloaks and Daggers

Reviewed by Pat Frank

Mr. Frank's 1956 novel, "Forbidden Area," told how a Soviet spy, educated as an American, landed and worked in the United States.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES. By J. Bernard Hutton. Coward-McCann. 222 pp. $3.95.

THIS BOOK may raise goose bumps in the FBI but it will shake the Soviet Embassy. It is a factual spy book with the clear ring of truth in it. A lot of coded cables will be swapped across the Atlantic, asking, "How did Hutton find out?" and a more ominous, "Who talked?" For this is a really definitive study of the Soviet espionage system and how it works.

Hutton's background provides few clues. He was a writer for a Czech Communist paper until he was sent to Moscow in 1934. He was trained at the Lenin School. In 1938 he resigned from the Party and returned to Prague but was forced to leave Czechoslovakia because of his, at that time, unfashionable anti-Nazi articles. Now in London, "a citizen of no country," he writes for London and New York papers.

IT IS APPARENT that he has maintained some of his Moscow contacts by clandestine means, for he takes you inside the Russian spy schools and tells in detail how they operate, creating Americans, Canadians, Englishmen, and others, out of Russians. American intelligence has known since 1945 that such schools existed, but never before has such a detailed description been published.

Russia's most important spy university, Hutton reveals, is called by the jawbreaker name Gaczyna. It lies 100 miles southeast of Kuibyshev and encompasses an area of 425 closely guarded square miles. In this area are American, British and Canadian "colleges," or sectors.

An aspiring agent is screened for a year before he is tapped for Gaczyna. He must expect 10 years of training in an exact replica of an American or British or Canadian town before tests prove him capable of becoming an operative. He must think, speak and act like an American or an Englishman, but his heart and soul must remain Russian.

His cover, when he lands, say, in the United States, will be perfect. He will carry a legitimate birth certificate (although that person will be long dead). He will have all the documents, from driving licenses and Social Security card to passport, to prove his identity. And of course he will have money and freedom of movement. And he will have communications. He is a carefully honed and very dangerous weapon.

Abel in the United States and Lonsdale in England attest to the success of the school. They were exposed and captured, true, but espionage is like an iceberg, with only one-tenth showing above the surface.

AFTER FINISHING "School For Spies," one is inclined to wonder what the United States is doing, until you remember the U-2. For years we maintained a continual aerial reconnaisance of Russia, and the Russians either didn't know about it or couldn't find a way to check it.

As a guess, I would say that one U-2 flight was worth a hundred highly trained graduates of that town with the unpronounceable name. After all, any filling station provides you, free, with a detailed map of vital areas of the United States, while in Russia there are not many filling stations, and none of them passes out maps.

Also, I would hope that the CIA has its own schools, where Americans learn to be Russians. In the long run, it may not matter very much. All you really need is an accurate reading on the thinking of one man in the Kremlin.

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The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 4-15-62

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 20, 1962

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: "FREEDOM RIDE"
BY JAMES PECK
BOOK REVIEW
RACIAL MATTERS

BACKGROUND OF AUTHOR

James Douglas Peck was born in New York City on December 19, 1914. He is married to Paula Zweiei Peck. They have two sons. In 1958 he was employed as a free lance newspaper writer and was formerly employed as a news editor by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He attended Harvard University in 1932 and 1933. Peck and his wife are members of the white race. He is presently employed as the Editor of "Corelator" official magazine of CORE.

In 1942 Peck was investigated as a Conscientious Objector; was prosecuted and sentenced to three years in a Federal penitentiary. Following his release he became active in numerous pacifist and anti-segregation organizations such as the Peacemakers, War Resistors League, Workers Defense League, Keep America Out of War Congress, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee for Nonviolent Action Against Nuclear Weapons and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He has been arrested numerous times on various charges primarily by reason of his picketing activities in connection with peace and anti-segregation programs. Peck and his wife are subjects of Bureau investigation captioned "Peacemakers; Et Al.; Selective Service Act of 1948; Sedition." The Peacemakers organization was organized in April 1948 for the purpose of opposing the Selective Service Act of 1948 and refusing to pay income taxes because these taxes were used for war. No active investigation is being conducted of this group by the Bureau at the present time. Peck was one of the original Freedom Riders who were attacked by a mob in Birmingham, Alabama, on May 14, 1961, and as a result of a beating required fifty stiches to be taken in his face and scalp.

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Peck was also one of the participants in a freedom ride in 1947. This ride, however, was termed the "Journey of Reconciliation" which was co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE.

THE BOOK

"Freedom Ride" is a 160 page book published by Simon and Schuster Inc., Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, copyrighted in 1962. The book in short is a history of the Congress of Racial Equality and its efforts to bring about integration of the white and Negro races.

Peck described how in 1947 he was one of a group of participants in a "Journey of Reconciliation," co-sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE. This ride took place about a year after the first Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

The second chapter of the book deals with efforts of CORE to bring about desegregation of Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey in 1947 and 1948, which according to the author was a successful campaign which ended discrimination in the Park. It was, however, the scene of much violence during the period and Peck claims he was assaulted by mobs on the scene.

The remaining chapters of the book deal with the efforts of Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, and elsewhere to bring about desegregation. A short history of the Montgomery Boycott sponsored by Reverend Martin Luther King leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association is set forth.

After the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama the tactic of nonviolent protesting of the racial situation became evident through sit-ins and other demonstrations on the part of Negroes throughout the country. The views of several students who were jailed as a result of their participation in sit-ins and demonstrations are set forth in detail in the book.

The concluding chapters of the book deal with the much publicized Freedom Ride in 1961 which culminated in a Greyhound Bus being burned in Anniston, Alabama, and mobs assaulting Freedom Riders at Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama. According to the author, Freedom Riders participating in the May, 1961, ride and those that followed were well schooled in the use of nonviolent tactics. The rides themselves were planned well in advance and participants were coached as to exactly what action to take when attacked or arrested.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The Bureau is mentioned in only one instance in the book. On page 104 the author sets out that a white prisoner took the initiative of writing the FBI concerning treatment afforded Negro prisoners in South Carolina. No derogatory comments were set out concerning the Bureau.

CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The book in the concluding chapter criticizes the past administration of former President Eisenhower and the present administration of President Kennedy. The charge is made on page 156 that the prevailing official United States attitude both under the Republicans and Democrats has been that public protesting against segregation rather than segregation itself constitutes the greatest obstacle for the United States in winning favorable world opinion.

Criticism is leveled at Attorney General Robert Kennedy who pleaded with Freedom Riders for a "cooling off" aimed at averting embarrassment for the President at the then forthcoming Summit Conference in Vienna. Peck claims that the Attorney General failed to realize that the chief embarrassment for President Kennedy and for the United States is the segregation which prompted the Freedom Rides.

Peck alleges that the Attorney General did not have the foresight to see that the most effective way to avert this embarrassment would be a forthright statement in Vienna by the President supporting the Freedom Rides in particular and Civil Rights in general.

The comment is made that as for the Attorney General's suggested "cooling off" period, it strikes Negroes as completely ludicrous. Peck sets forth that a number of Negro speakers on platforms with him have expressed it as "Our people have been cooling off for over one hundred years. How about a cooling off period for the segregationist mobs?"

CONCLUSION

The book is well written and presents a good picture of the aims of CORE and similar organizations who desire to bring about desegregation in this country. While the author can be termed a staunch anti-segregationist, the book in itself is mild and does not attempt to distort or twist out of proportion events which have happened. The author evinces a sincere attitude toward his beliefs on the question of Negro equality in this country. As is evidenced by the numerous arrests and several beatings which the author has taken as a result of his participation in peace and anti-segregation movements, it can be inferred that he has deep moral convictions and is willing to put them into practice.

It is also evident throughout the book that the author holds no love for the Communist Party. On page 154 he recounts an attempt to interview former President Harry S. Truman. He quotes himself as saying to Mr. Truman that "Ending racial segregation in the United States is the job of all conscientious citizens, North, South, East and West." He also mentioned to Mr. Truman that he felt with the utmost conviction that "Racial segregation--more than any other single factor--besmirches the United States in the world's eyes and aids the Communist propaganda machine."

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: "FREEDOM RIDE"
Bufile 62-46855

ACTION

That this memorandum and book be sent to the Records Branch for inclusion in Bureau files. The book is being retained in Room 2268 pending approval of this memorandum.

RA 5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

March 29, 1962

Title of Book SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS Book

Author Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (Arnold Forster and Benjamin Epstein)

No Loc.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☒ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☒ Mr. C.L.McGowan, Room 2712	☑	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

Book obtained AMB.

Central Res AMB

REC- 28 62-46855-180

NOT RECORDED
25 APR 30 1962

Nature of Book:

EX-115

15 1962

5 file 62-46855 AMB.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

RA

March 19, 1962

Title of Book NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY Book

Author Frank J. Johnson, introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke

NO Loc.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☑ ~~Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.~~		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☑ ~~Espionage~~	☐	☑ WAB
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☑ ~~Liaison~~	☐	☑ DJB
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☑ ~~General Investigative Division, J. B.~~		
☑ [redacted]	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____		☐

Central Research
62-46855-181

NOT RECORDED
25 APR 30 1962

REC-10
ST-115

Nature of Book:

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY
by Frank J. Johnson, introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke
A hard-hitting provocative analysis of why we are losing the cold war and what we must do if we are to win it. Drawing on his experience as an expert on Soviet strategy and former specialist in Naval Intelligence, the author proves conclusively that our trouble lies in our excessive fear and misplaced idealism which has blinded us to the true nature of our enemy. If we are to be victorious, Mr. Johnson argues that we must abandon the idea of "containment" and take the offensive. March 19 $5.00

53 MAY 9 1962

62-46855-

File

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND WORLD REVOLUTION" BY DR. GUNTHER NOLLAU, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Theme

One clear theme emerges from Nollau's book and that is: the continued power of nationalism over the minds of those who think of themselves as internationalists. In the words of Nollau:

> "A review of the history of the Comintern and of the factors which led to its dissolution must lead one to the conclusion that the Third International, exactly like the First and Second Internationals, foundered on the rock of nationalism. Both of the first two Internationals fell apart as the result of conflicts between the European national states. The Comintern was offered up by Stalin as a sacrifice to Soviet power politics. Its existence clashed with the national interests of the Soviet Union....the principles of international proletarianism have shown themselves to be a flexible instrument of Soviet foreign policy."

Nollau also states that proletarian internationalism and the unity of world communism under Soviet leadership are threatened today by the very factor on which three Internationals have run aground: nationalism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W.C.S.

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - B. M. Suttle
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
(1) - Yellow file copy

SAC, Pittsburgh

May 7, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"AN ESSAY ON THE IMPACT OF MARXISM"
BY JOSEF MACEK
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is allegedly available at The University Bookstore, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The book was published in 1956 by the University of Pittsburgh Press and is priced at $1 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:beg
(8)

Book received; see serial 186.
AMB.

NOTE: Book has been requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for the use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

A

REC-28 62-46855-183

19 MAY 7 1962

MAILED 4
MAY 4 - 1962
COMM-FBI

EX-115

Tolson
Belmont
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65 MAY 11 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

May 4, 1962

Title of Book "A Spy In Rome"

Author Peter Tompkins

REC-52

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

B. APPROX 1920
U.S. GER. ITALY

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
[ ] Central Research	[ ]	[ ]
[X] Espionage	[ ]	[X]
[ ] Internal Security	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Subversive Control	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Identification Division, I. B.	[ ]	[ ]
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[ ] Laboratory Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Crime Records Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Special Investigative Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]

Central Research

ST-116

REC-52

62-46855-184

NOT RECORDED
25 MAY 9 1962

53 MAY 15 1962 347

Nature of Book: S

ENCLOSURE

S file 62-46855

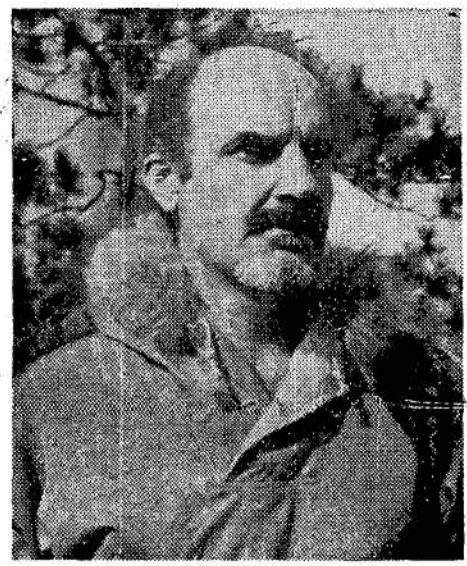
Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

ESPIONAGE, it is generally conceded, is a dirty business. Many of the people involved in it are more interested in private gain than in patriotic service. The risks are always frightful and the rewards meager. Few spies, we may safely assume, lead the glamorous life of Ian Fleming's redoubtable James Bond.

But the imaginary Mr. Bond's fondness for women and liquor is strictly according to the hard facts of espionage. This enlightening bit of information I have just learned in "A Spy in Rome"* by Peter Tompkins, an exceptionally graphic and educational account of one amateur spy's bloodcurdling adventures in the first six months of 1944.

In January of 1944 when he landed from a rubber dinghy behind the German lines on the Italian coast Peter Tompkins was a young man of only 24. An American, he had been educated abroad and had spent so much time in Italy that he could speak Italian fluently in various local accents. Enlisted by the Office of Strategic Services, he had Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan's personal blessing and carte blanche to take charge of everything in Rome the Germans and Fascists did not have nailed down. He was "to coordinate intelligence and partisan activities with the Allied landings" at Anzio. Rome was scheduled to be captured within two weeks.



Peter Tompkins

Harried by Hazards

In "A Spy in Rome" Mr. Tompkins has written a blow-by-blow, almost hour-by-hour narrative, which provides a wonderfully clear account of the fear, tension, nervous strain and "nightmare of always being hunted" and a detailed but somewhat confusing description of the operations of an espionage network. Mr. Tompkins may have been young, but he was supremely confident and courageous. Frightened most of the time, he was yet so cocky, jaunty and brash that he seems to have enjoyed himself.

More by good luck than good management he stumbled into control of an elaborate espionage organization with agents everywhere, even in Gen. Albert Kesselring's headquarters. This network was largely the creation of the Italian Socialist party. Soon Mr. Tompkins was radioing quantities of information to his superiors.

But his good fortune did not last long. His superiors did not make good use of his reports. They had enrolled other, rival, incompetent and treacherous O. S. S. agents who caused horrible difficulties. Mr. Tompkins is savagely bitter about the assorted blunders at O. S. S. headquarters, which, he believes, prevented him from running a really super-efficient spy organization.

It was not long before the German S. S. was hunting for an American O. S. S. agent. And not long after that members of Mr. Tompkins' group were being captured, tortured and executed. Some were caught because of their own carelessness; some were betrayed. Several of Mr. Tompkins' closest associates were cruelly tortured before they were killed. Several heroically refused to talk. Some did talk.

In reading "A Spy in Rome" it is impossible to understand with complete clarity just what was happening where; just who everyone was, and just what depended on the constant coming and going of messengers. But this hardly matters. Mr. Tompkins is fine in his descriptions of his personal adventures and emotions. He lived in a variety of apartments—a woman's tailoring shop, a house of assignation and an aristocratic palazzo subdivided into flats. He impersonated at various times an auxiliary policeman, a black-market food dealer, a captain in the Command of the Open City of Rome and a corporal in the Fascist Republican Army. Always on the run, always expecting that the next meeting would be a trap and the next knock or ringing bell the beginning of an S. S. raid, Mr. Tompkins lived at a perpetual peak of nervous tension.

Eased by Diversions

Only a brave and basically optimistic man could have endured it. Some kind of relaxation was essential. Mr. Tompkins and his companions found relaxation in brandy, gin, wine and odd mixtures of all three; and in the company of cheerful and accommodating young women. The girls were also useful to add convincing details to their cover stories. Italians who spent their time in frequent all-night parties were obviously too frivolous to be seriously suspected as spies.

"A Spy in Rome" is full of chilling crises and of bizarre situations. It was a grim business Mr. Tompkins was engaged in and he has not tried to romanticize it. He is particularly effective in his evocation of the atmosphere in which he lived: Rome under its double tyranny (German and Fascist) with danger and betrayal as omnipresent as the familiar landmarks and the signs of spring; the frustrations and disappointments and occasional triumphs of his mission; and the fear.

A brave man and a tough one, this Peter [illegible]; and a capable writer, too.

*A SPY IN ROME. By Peter Tompkins. 347 pages. Simon & Schuster. $5.50.

ENCLOSURE

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Tavel
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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Arthur
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634

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times pg 35
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 5-4-62

62-46855-184

Mr. Sullivan May 17, 1962

R. W. Smith

"THE RED CARPET"
BY EZRA TAFT BENSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

A copy of the captioned book, Reviews autographed by Benson, former Secretary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration, was forwarded to the Director and acknowledged by Bureau letter to Benson dated April 20, 1962. An additional copy was forwarded by the Salt Lake City Office by letter dated May 8, 1962, at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The over-all theme of the book is that the American people in their search for economic security have gradually permitted the federal government to take away their individual freedoms. As a result, there has developed a type of creeping socialism, characterized by a concentration of power in the federal government, the welfare state, and unsound financial policies which encourage an ever increasing public debt and inflation. In Benson's view this situation is in effect "laying the Red Carpet, which permits creeping socialism to be America's 'royal road' to communism." (p. 83)

While Benson stresses the threat of internal communism (pp. 53-64), he also points out that "I do not fear the small, hard corps of subversives in America so much as I do those who do not see the danger to freedom that is inherent in more and more centralization of power in government." (p. 159) He calls for a reversal of the trend toward greater government control of industry, labor and agriculture and a strengthening of the moral and spiritual principles on which our Nation was founded. (pp. 283-298)

Benson, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, makes numerous favorable references to the Director and quotes extensively from "Masters of Deceit," as well as from articles and speeches by the Director. The book will be maintained in the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 21 1962

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Condon
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Gray
1-Section ticker 1-62-46855

JFC:cb (7)

Mr. Sullivan May 14, 1962

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEWS
"COMMUNIST AMERICA...MUST IT BE?"
BY BILLY JAMES HARGIS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Synopsis

Book praises Director and FBI. Author Hargis, a "hill-billy type evangelist" and professional anticommunist, operates the extremist organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly collected nearly one million dollars last year. Hargis claims widespread communist infiltration practically everywhere in American life and makes a financial pitch for Christian Crusade. With the exception of his emphasis on religion, Hargis offers no positive program to combat communism. The impact of his book is that we are all but defeated by the communists and had better pray.

References to the Director and the FBI

Several references to the Director and the FBI appear in this book. Most of them are short quotations from the Director's public statements on communism and his public comments on the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. These quotations, with the exception of minor variations in punctuation, and the ommission in two instances of short sentences which do not change the meaning, are set forth accurately. The smear attacks against the Director and the FBI by "The Nation" and "The New York Post" are decried; the Director is praised as being "honored and revered;" and the FBI is cited as "vital to the security of the United States." An obvious error is apparent in that the Bureau is mentioned as having "7,000 agents." (pp. 17, 20, 45, 46, 49, 90, 154, 19)

Enclosure

EX-114

(1) 62-46855
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. R. W. Smith
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler

REC-21

62-46855-185

NOT RECORDED
MAY 16 1962

AWG:cb
(11)

57 MAY 21 1962

Professional Anticommunist

Billy James Hargis, who was dropped in 1957 from the list of accredited ministers of his own church, The Disciples of Christ, operates the Christian Echos National Ministry, Incorporated, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Hargis, often described as a "hill-billy type evangelist," is a militant, controversial communist crusader who broadcasts regularly and lectures in the United States and foreign countries. He is widely known for his anticommunist, tax-exempt organization, Christian Crusade, which reportedly became the best heeled of the current crop of extremist groups by collecting nearly one million dollars last year. (97-3475-46; The Saturday Evening Post, 4/28/62, pp. 21-22.)

In late 1957, Hargis was the subject of a Registration Act investigation after he returned from a visit to the Dominican Republic and met with the ambassador to that country. The Department, in April, 1958, advised that there was insufficient evidence to establish that he was an agent of the Dominican Republic. In February, 1960, Hargis was the subject of widespread publicity as the self-professed author of material used in the controversial Air Force Training Manual which alleged that there was extensive communist infiltration in the National Council of Churches. It will be recalled that in March, 1962, Hargis held a closely guarded Christian Crusade meeting in Washington, to which he invited representatives of numerous ultra-conservative organizations. Among the speakers was Congressman John H. Rousselot of California, a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society. (97-3475-46; 100-424820-24)

The Bureau has received a number of inquiries regarding Hargis and there are indications that some of his statements may not be supported by fact. One radio station manager, who canceled Hargis' broadcasts because of their vitriolic nature, advised us that he had received a vicious letter from Hargis which, in effect, stated that anyone who does not agree 100% with Hargis is automatically a communist. (97-3475-46)

Basically Negative Approach

Hargis, in this book, fights communism as an old-time evangelist fights sin--by seeing it everywhere and by threatening to bring down damnation upon all those who do the Devil's bidding. Hargis refers to revelations of communist infiltration in the United States during the 1940s and early 1950s and, on that basis, asserts that today extensive communist infiltration and influence exists everywhere (p. 135)--in our Government (pp. 12, 20, 59, 110), the labor movement (pp. 77, 80),

among business men (pp. 90, 92), the Protestant churches (p. 149), the schools (pp. 61, 70), and mass media of communication (pp. 23, 30). He attacks, among others, Congress (pp. 114-115), the Supreme Court (pp. 110-114), foreign aid (pp. 134-136), the National Council of Churches (p. 149), and the United Nations (pp. 119, 122, 130-132), and declares himself for "America's loyal, patriotic, Christian people" (p. 134). Some overtones of anti-Semitism are apparent. With regard to the integration problem, Hargis insists that it is an artificial crisis, "instigated by the communists within America." (p. 101). The theme of the book is that America has been betrayed and is in imminent danger of a communist take-over (pp. 16-17, 19). Accordingly, Hargis makes a pitch for financial support of his Christian Crusade (p. 181).

It is clear that Hargis is anticommunist, but it is also clear that his anticommunism is being accomplished with a bread brush to cover a wide variety of views which his ultra-conservative following opposes--thus assuring continued financial support for his professional anticommunist activities. With the exception of his reliance on religion, Hargis offers no positive program for combating communism. Hargis' answer to the menace of communism is: "Only Christ can destroy the Communist menace from the face of the earth, but He will not destroy it for a people who turn away their eyes from Him." (p. 176).

On the face of it and read in portions, this book carries an anticommunist message. But read in its entirety it conveys a message of gloom, despair, and defeatism. Hargis would have America retreat behind its shore lines and abandon its battle lines against communism throughout the world. Instead of inspiring even greater resistence to, and positive action against, communism, Hargis, perhaps unwittingly, conveys the message that we are all but defeated and had better pray.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-16-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE"
BY HERMAN WOUK

BACKGROUND:

Information received by your office from Jerry O'Leary of the Washington "Evening Star" indicates that "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his book, "The Caine Mutiny." The book is published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., of New York City, with whom Wouk has been associated for some years. According to O'Leary, on page 348 the plot concerns an individual who was a communist and came to Washington, D. C., to see the FBI. At this point, the book is reportedly critical of the FBI. Efforts to obtain copies of the book met with negative results inasmuch as Kann's Department Store advises that the book has not been released and will not be received until about June 1, 1962. Efforts will be made through the New York Office to obtain a pre-release copy; however, this will have to be done most tactfully in view of Wouk's extreme prominence as an author. The book is currently being serialized in "McCall's" magazine and parts have appeared in the March, April and May issues of the magazine. The serialization is not complete inasmuch as the book is quite lengthy (792 pages).

PUBLISHED BOOK REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":

The May, 1962, issue of the "Book-of-the-Month Club News" contains a review of the book, indicating that it is the June selection of the Club. (This is undoubtedly the reason that the book will not be received by stores in this area until the first of June.) Briefly, according to the review, the book is a work of fiction and it is advertised as "an absorbing story of the rise and fall of a best-selling author...." Youngblood Hawke of Kentucky goes to New York and has a meteoric rise to fame as a novelist. The central theme of the book is said to be the crushing impact of a money-minded world on a talent too undisciplined to resist that impact. Youngblood Hawke becomes involved with a rich woman who is married and has children but nevertheless becomes his paramour. There is also another woman who is sensible and decent and the girl he should have married who edits Youngblood's manuscripts. The review points out that there are several sub-plots, without going into detail and without indicating a conclusion of the book.

There was no indication in the review of any reference to the FBI or even to communism, nor was there any such reference found in the parts of the book contained in the April and May issues of "McCall's" magazine which we have been able so far to review.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
ELC:tmf
(4)

62-46255
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 28 1962

57 MAY 31 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46255-13

MAY 28 1962

INFORMATION RE WOUK:

Biographical Data:

According to the current edition of "Who's Who in America," Herman Wouk was born 5-17-15 in New York City and received his A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1934. He also holds an honorary LL. D. degree from Clark University and an L. H. D. degree from Yeshiva. He was a radio script writer in the 1930s, and from 1936 to 1941 wrote scripts for radio comedian Fred Allen. He was a dollar-a-year expert to the U. S. Treasury in 1941. During the period 1942 to 1946, he served as a Deck Officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve and spent three years aboard a destroyer-mine sweeper in the South Pacific. He was awarded several campaign stars and a Unit Citation for his service in the Navy. His religion is Jewish and is a member of the Authors Guild. He is the author of a number of books and is particularly well known for his Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Caine Mutiny." His book, "Marjorie Morningstar," which he wrote in 1955, received considerable public acceptance.

Bureau Files:

In 1941, we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation for the Office of Production Management concerning Wouk which produced no derogatory information. The investigation disclosed he was of good character and reputation and a loyal American. On 4-4-49, the "Daily Worker," the now defunct east coast communist newspaper, described Wouk's drama, "The Traitor," as a "big lie" with reference to Wouk's description of U. S. communists as Atom Bomb spies. It was obvious from the tenor of the "Daily Worker" article that a patriotic theme as in "The Traitor" was unacceptable to the "Daily Worker." (62-64508; 100-138754-A)

Wouk wrote the Director on 7-1-52 enclosing some material he had received through the mail from Gerald B. Winrod titled "Conspiracy--The Philip Dru Case" as well as other Winrod propaganda. Wouk felt Winrod was a "paranoid maniac." It is noted that Winrod publishes "The Defender," is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and was one of 30 defendants indicted for sedition in January, 1944. In the same letter, Wouk commended the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine entitled "Commentary," which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. By letter dated 7-9-52, the Director wrote a note of thanks to Wouk for his observations. (65-4832-771)

[redacted] royalties for his book, "The Caine Mutiny." (65-32839-504)

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt that a copy of Wouk's latest work should be obtained and reviewed for any criticism or unfavorable references to the FBI, at which time further appropriate

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Youngblood Hawke"

action can be considered. As mentioned earlier in the memo, efforts are being made by the Crime Research Section to obtain an advance copy of the book and it will be reviewed as soon as obtained.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Emmett McGaughey called 5/15 Re same Reference - D 5/16

ERC

V.

5010-104-01

UNITED STATE[illegible] [illegible]ENT

Memo[illegible]n

file 6-7-62 AmB

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/22/62
(ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION)

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-0-122102)

SUBJECT: "AN ESSAY ON THE IMPACT OF MARXISM"
BY JOSEF MACEK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Pittsburgh, 5/7/62, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of captioned publication, per Bureau request.

For the information of the Bureau, the University Bookstore of the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a commercially operated enterprise of the University of Pittsburgh, and instant publication was purchased without identification of the purchaser.

2 - Bureau (Encl 1)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh
RAR:CAH
(3)

1 cc letter and Book detached, routed to H.C. Sullivan 6-1-62 AmB.

Book will be filed in Bu Library. AmB.

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

62-46855-186

REC-21

DOW INTEFF DIA
SEC.D

17 MAY 25 1962

DOW INTEFF DIA
SEC.D

MAY 31 15 00 PM '62

EX-113

MAY 30 2 26 PM '62

50 JUN 4 1962

CENTRAL R

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: May 22, 1962

FROM : MR. J. F. MALONE

SUBJECT: "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY A. C. GERMANN, FRANK D. DAY, AND ROBERT R. J. GALLATI
BOOK REVIEWS

This book is 258 pages long and is published by Charles C. Thomas of Springfield, Illinois. It is divided into six major sections and covers the philosophical background to law enforcement, history of law enforcement, constitutional limitations of law enforcement, agencies of law enforcement, processes of justice, and evaluation of law enforcement today. Germann is head of the Department of Police Science, Long Beach State College, California; Day is Professor of Police Administration, Michigan State University, Michigan; and Gallati is Assistant Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department, New York.

The book is mediocre. It is pedantic and opinionated in tone and pedestrian in its style of writing. It blows hot and cold; better in some spots than in others, but in no place particularly good. The authors have bitten off more than they can chew. For example, the book starts off on the ambitious subject "What is man?" and immediately fails to achieve its ambition. In trying to cover everything they have covered nothing in a way that is satisfying to the reader. The result is a hodge-podge. Its main value is that of a reference book of limited scope.

There is nothing new in the book and no purpose would be served in detailing its contents. The FBI is mentioned in passing from time to time but with no great significance in such references. The following points, however, should be noted:

On page 209 in discussing current trends in law enforcement, the authors have this to say about a national crime commission in both the body of the text and in a footnote:

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"Conceivably, a National Crime Commission, as proposed in 1961, could pinpoint syndicate operations and aid in the war on organized crime." (Footnote: "Such a National Crime Commission

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1 - Crime Records Division

50 JUL 27 1962

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Rec. copy filed in 1-74

Book detached + retained in Bureau library 5/28/62

Rec Encl 6-8

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would gather information on top criminal leaders, keep close surveillance on their activities, disseminate information to state and local law enforcement agencies, and report regularly to the United States Attorney General. The objections to such a national unit are that it would infringe upon state and local prerogatives, possibly develop into a national police agency, or perhaps release information to corrupt police officials. These objections do not seem, to the authors, to be insurmountable if the authority and power of such a unit are made clear in the originating legislation, and if the policies and procedures of such a unit are planned and organized and directed with care.")

On pages 204 and 205 in discussing legality in law enforcement, the authors link together the Director and William H. Parker in the following quote:

"As an example of clear-cut police philosophy, we present a few of the statements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. William H. Parker, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, They are taken, out of context, from their speeches and writings, but they are, nonetheless, very much to the point." (Then follow various quotations)... "These comments by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Parker should be given great weight, for they are not the idle remarks of amateur dabblers, but the eloquent words of two well-known crime fighters who are seasoned and mature police leaders, and practical law enforcement people."

On page 93 a chapter on "Constitutional Law Enforcement" begins, ending on page 99. It is devoted to a complete reprint of the address "Constitutional Law Enforcement" delivered by former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm at the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959.

The authors stated:

"Currently, Mr. Quinn Tamm is Director of the Field Service and Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police; in 1959, while acting as Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Tamm addressed the annual conference of the

> International Association of Chiefs of Police on the subject of 'Constitutional Law Enforcement.' The authors of this text feel that the words of Mr. Tamm deserve careful consideration, and wide dissemination, and therefore shall present his complete address.

> "The reader should bear in mind that these words were not the carefully guarded presentation of a law enforcement officer to members of the general public, but, instead, the man-to-man presentation of a law enforcement officer to law enforcement officers. The reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the 'wet behind the ears' exhortations of a police junior lecturing his police seniors, but, instead, the words of a senior law enforcement administrator of great experience thoughtfully presented to fellow law enforcement administrators of great experience. And the reader should also bear in mind that these words were not the hastily prepared remarks of a nonchalant, 'off-the-cuff' raconteur, but, instead, the well-considered, conscientiously-prepared, deeply-sincere comments of a dedicated professional. Herewith are those words." (Then follows the full text of the address.)

Reference is made to this same address on page 30 where the authors quote the following excerpt therefrom:

> "What does it profit a police officer to discover and apprehend a person responsible for a crime if he does so in a manner so repugnant to the rule of law that the evidence is inadmissible in court and consequently worthless in bringing him to justice?"

Reference is also made to this same address on page 176, where the authors stated:

> "Without a solid grasp and wise application of law, evidence, and procedure, the law enforcement practitioner might well become the 'misguided engine of destruction' so eloquently described by Mr. Tamm."

On pages 191 and 192 in discussing "Human Relations," the authors state:

Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: "Introduction to Law Enforcement"

"J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has often spoken very much to the point on the evils of Communism, and certain of his words are most applicable here, and worthy of serious consideration:" (Then follows a quote from the Director's writing on "The Communist Party, USA" taken from Social Order, 11:300-301, September, 1961.)

Bureau files reflect that Germann has been a frequent writer to the Bureau for years past and that his correspondence has been cordial. In November, 1961, however, he was removed from the Special Correspondents' List because it was felt that he was endeavoring to involve the FBI in promoting the American Civil Liberties Union (94-49595). In July, 1958, he was advised that the Director would be unable to accept his invitation and that of his co-authors to write a Forword to captioned book. The latter correspondence is the only reference in Bureau files to Frank D. Day. Gallati is a graduate in good standing of the 56th Session of the FBI National Academy (1-7486).

RECOMMENDATION:

None . . . . for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-25-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE"
BY HERMAN WOUK

Book Review

BACKGROUND:

My memorandum to you of 5-16-62 pointed out that Jerry O'Leary of the Washington "Evening Star" had advised "Youngblood Hawke" is a new book written by Herman Wouk, the prominent novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner. O'Leary stated that at one point in the book Wouk is critical of the FBI. A copy of the book, which is currently being serialized in "McCalls" magazine, has been obtained.

REVIEW OF "YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE":

"Youngblood Hawke" is a 783 page fictionalized story of a novelist from the Kentucky hills who skyrocketed to fame and fortune on his first book. Hawke is depicted as having written several other books, one of which won him the Pulitzer Prize. The entire novel takes place between the years 1946 and 1953. It reflects the financial difficulties and effect of sudden wealth on Hawke. Hawke is deeply involved in an illicit relationship with the wife of a stockbroker who has several children; however, he is in love with and should have married a sensible decent girl who edited his manuscripts, Jeanne Greene. Hawke becomes one of the most prominent novelists of the period and the book drags on through several subplots, one of which involves Hawke in financial difficulties to the extent that it almost bankrupts him. Jeanne Greene remarries another individual to spite Hawke and later her husband dies. The book ends when Hawke dies in his 30's at the time he is about to marry Greene. Near the end of the book his finances were solved.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Youngblood Hawke"

REFERENCE TO THE FBI:

As mentioned previously, "Youngblood Hawke" has a number of subplots, several of which seem unnecessary except to lengthen the book and thereby cause the reader's interest to lag. The part referring to the FBI involves a character named Karl Fry, described as a nearly forgotten failure, a satiric poet of the twenties who had rapidly burned out, now a mystery story writer and a communist. Fry, who became acquainted with Hawke when they lived in the same building in Greenwich Village, becomes a mystery editor at the firm publishing Hawke's books and marries Jeanne Greene. About midway through the book (1948-50), Fry is contacted by Sam Erskine of the FBI who says that Fry's name came up in the "Hiss case." Fry states that Erskine requested his voluntary cooperation regarding any connection he may have had with the Communist Party. Fry claimed he had quit the Communist Party, however he was still a Marxist. He was later portrayed as an individual who, while loving his country, felt that Marxism would eventually take over and, in some respects, he felt this would be good.

Fry prepares a memorandum of his activities and comes to Washington to talk to representatives of the FBI. In relating to his boss the interview with the two FBI Agents, he describes one Agent as an ex-football player gone to fat and the other as a small man who made Fry feel that he had sinned and the FBI representative knew of his sins. Fry describes the interview as smacking of "European, with a present smell of blood and burning flesh." Fry states that some of this was his morbid imagination. He felt that the interviewer talked to him like a "ham American movie actor impersonating a Nazi." Because of this individual's attitude, Fry left the FBI without furnishing any information.

Fry obtains a lawyer, a professor from Columbia University, who handles Hawke's financial affairs and in discussing the matter with his lawyer, Fry states, "It's true I reacted violently to the smell of Goebbels in Washington." The lawyer recommends that Fry do nothing at the time and that he not resign from his position at the publishing firm. Later he is subpoenaed to testify before a Senate Committee. His efforts to limit the questioning so that he would not have to mention individuals he might have been associated with in connection with his communist activities met with no avail. He freely testified about his own activities. When the Committee offered to let him talk to the FBI regarding the name of other individuals to avoid contempt of Congress, he refused and finally the threat of citing him for contempt brought him around to a completely cooperative witness who named names. After returning to his hotel room from testifying, he died of a heart attack.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Youngblood Hawke"

OBSERVATIONS:

Fry, being a Marxist but claiming not to be a communist, has been characterized, in his attitude toward the FBI and the Senate Committee by the author, as one would expect. Other characters in the story do not necessarily agree with Fry's attitude regarding Marxism; however, they feel that he is a good editor. All in all, the only reason the author could have for including this subplot, as it was totally unnecessary, was to tie the story to the era of Congressional hearings regarding communists and the fact that there were communists associated with the publishing houses. It adds nothing to the main theme of the story and the references to the FBI are indeed uncalled for. You may recall that my previous memorandum pointed out that in 1941 we conducted a special inquiry investigation concerning Wouk which developed no derogatory information. He wrote the Director in 1952 commending the Director on his answer to an article in a magazine which article had been unfairly critical of the FBI. The Director wrote a note of thanks to Wouk for his observations.

ACTION TAKEN:

Since we knew Jerry O'Leary at the "Star" was reviewing Wouk's book, efforts were tactfully made through him to counteract the critical part of the book. This undoubtedly resulted in the comment by O'Leary, in his review of the book several days ago, that the attack against the FBI was unwarranted.

5/20,

RECOMMENDATION:

While there are derogatory comments about the FBI which are definitely uncalled for, it must be recognized that this is a fictional novel by one of the Nation's most prominent writers, and the book is already printed and being distributed. A serialization is also appearing in McCall's magazine. It is felt that we should take no further action in this matter than has already been done with O'Leary inasmuch as if our objections should get into the public realm, it would only tend to increase the sales of this book because of controversy.

74

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

May 29, 1962

Title of Book CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN

Author MILOVAN DJILAS (Translated from the Serbo-Croat by Michael B. Petrovich.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
[ ] Central Research	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Espionage	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Internal Security	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
[X] Nationalities Intelligence /Mr. Thomas	[ ]	[✓]
[ ] Subversive Control	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Identification Division, I. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Training & Inspection Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Administrative Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Files & Communications Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] General Investigative Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Laboratory Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Crime Records Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Special Investigative Division, J. B.	[ ]	[ ]

Central Research

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60 JUN 11 1962

Nature of Book: See attached.

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XEROX JUN 7 1962

ORIGINAL FILE IN 105-26913-24

A BOOK FOR TODAY

By DONALD MINTZ

Yugoslav Marxist's Moscow Diary

Review

CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN, by Milovan Djilas. Translated from the Serbo-Croat by Michael B. Petrovich, 211pp. (Harcourt, Brace & World, $3.95.)

Milovan Djilas, a Yugoslav Marxist whose latest sojourn in Tito's jails began recently, met Stalin on official business on three separate occasions. "Conversations with Stalin" is primarily a record of Djilas' personal reactions to those meetings. The necessary political background is indicated, but the book is not a work of political history or theory. It is a personal addendum to "The New Class" and "Land without Justice."

Mr. Djilas first saw Stalin in 1944 when he went to the Soviet Union to arrange for aid to the Yugoslav Partisans. This was duly forthcoming. Though at the time Mr. Djilas was utterly dedicated to the cause of Soviet communism—the chapter recounting this episode is called "Raptures" — he was nevertheless somewhat disturbed to be interrogated by "one of those northern blonds with limpid eyes whose buxomness enhanced her beauty and strength."

Nor did the Soviet leaders truly understand the political situation in Yugoslavia. Though "the struggle against the (German) invader" was still going on, "the war and the civil war had already shown the Communist Party to be the only real political force." In short, the revolution had been accomplished without the Red Army.

THE SECOND journey to Moscow took place in the following year when a treaty of alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

At this point, Mr. Djilas began to be a doubter. "I was not yet able to draw the conclusion," he writes, "that it was precisely the (local) Communists who were the butt and the means by which Soviet hegemony was to ensconce itself in the countries of Eastern Europe. Yet I suspected as much."

This trip calls forth a number of fine remarks about Stalin as a man. "With him, pretense was so spontaneous that it seemed he himself became convinced of the truth and sincerity of what he was saying. He very easily adapted himself to the discussion of any new topic, and even to every new personality."

The third mission to Moscow took place in 1948 in a final attempt to stave off the break between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. For by then it had become plain that the "Socialist camp" was a distinctly aggressive empire dominated by the Soviet Union, not a co-operating group of like-minded states defending nothing more than their own legitimate interests.

The portrait of the Stalin of 1948 is anything but flattering. "An ungainly dwarf of a man passed through gilded and marbled imperial halls and a path opened before him, radiant, admiring glances followed him, while the ears of courtiers strained to catch his every word. And he, sure of himself and his works, obviously paid no attention to all this. His country was in ruins, hungry, exhausted. But his armies and marshals, heavy with fat and medals and drunk with vodka and victory, had already trampled half of Europe under foot, and he was convinced they would trample over the other half in the next round. He knew that he was one of the cruelest, most despotic personalities in human history. But this did not worry him one bit, for he was convinced that he was executing the judgment of history."

IN A BRIEF conclusion, Mr. Djilas shows that he is no "revisionist;" from Tito's point of view, Jail is where he belongs. "I was . . . interested, and am . . . interested, in how such a dark, cunning, and cruel individual (as Stalin) could ever have led one of the greatest and most powerful states, not just for a day or a year, but for 30 years! Until precisely this is explained by Stalin's present critics—I mean his successors —they will only confirm that in good part they are only continuing his work and that they contain in their own make-up those same elements—the same ideas, patterns, and methods that propelled him. . . . The ruling Party followed him doggedly and obediently—and he truly led it from victory to victory until, carried away by power, he began to sin against it as well."

At the same time Stalin has a great accomplishment to his credit. "He transformed backward Russia into an industrial power and an empire that is ever more resolutely and implacably aspiring to world mastery."

But "unfortunately, even now, after the so-called de-Stalinization, the same conclusion can be reached as before: Those who wish to live and to survive in a world different from the one Stalin created and which is essence, and full force still exists must fight."

"The Evening Star"
May 21, 1962, A12

62-46855-

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS 6-6-62

DATE: June 7, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith SB

SUBJECT: "EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES: FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING" BY HERBERT L. PACKER

Book Reviews

Synopsis

Captioned book (enclosed) reviewed at Director's request. Background of author set forth in memorandum 6/5/62, same caption. Book is effort to assess merits of legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings directed at dealing with communist activities in the United States. For this purpose, it examines testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner.

Author finds Chambers a credible witness but says trial of Alger Hiss was too narrow in focus to permit public determination of his communist activities while in Government. Author rehashes old issues involving Bentley, whose credibility he questions for the purpose of advocating greater access to FBI files. He uses Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees, charging that a major weakness in them is the tendency to use witnesses to support a fixed point of view. John Lautner is seen as a reliable witness, but author uses him to question whether such people can be objective.

With this foundation, author recommends establishment of Government commission with broad powers (including access to FBI files). However, in final burst of absurdity, author states commission has little chance of being established and the need for one is probably outdated now anyway since the "problem of Communist penetration in this country is now a stale one."

Enclosure

CDB/aab
(12)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - C.D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler

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JUN 15 1962

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File 5
CDB

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108000

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES:
FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING"
BY HERBERT L. PACKER

Numerous references to FBI and the Director in book, with only derogatory note being implied overzealous safeguarding of FBI files.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

DETAILS

Reference

Washington Capital News Service Release dated 6/3/62 contained reference to captioned book and author Herbert L. Packer, Stanford University law professor. The Director noted: "What do our files show on Packer? Have the book reviewed." By memorandum 6/5/62, same caption, background information on Packer was set forth. Results of review of enclosed book are set forth herein.

Purpose of Book

The book is an effort to determine the so-called efficacy of existing official fact-finding processes--legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative proceedings--through which various communist activities in the United States have been exposed. For this purpose, the author has explored in detail testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner in the cases primarily involving Alger Hiss, William Remington, Owen Lattimore, and the top functionaries of the Communist Party, USA.

The author states that the mass of testimony analyzed conclusively establishes the reality of a communist conspiracy in the United States functioning under the central direction of the Party apparatus in the Soviet Union. He claims, however, that the record is inconclusive on two significant points: (1) the assertion that certain persons participated in acts of espionage, and (2) the assertion that persons who were not formerly identified with the Communist Party functioned nonetheless under its direction and knowingly cooperated in working toward its goals. These two points are dealt with at length in the four case histories he examines.

Chambers Testimony

The author's analysis of the Chambers-Hiss case is generally objective. He finds Chambers a convincing witness and Hiss properly convicted of perjury. The major point he makes is that the trial of Hiss for perjury involved a narrow aspect of his activities and that many more facts would have to be brought out to permit a public determination of whether Hiss was engaging in communist activities while employed in Government. This leads to the conclusion the author draws that choosing a proper vehicle for further exposure of the case would be extremely difficult since, he claims, both grand jury and Congressional committee investigations have serious drawbacks.

The treatment of the Chambers-Hiss case is basically accurate, with one exception. Many of the questions which the author sees raised by the case stem from his assertion that Hiss' conviction resulted from Chambers' testimony supported by typewriter documents. The author failed to mention that Chambers' testimony also was supported by documents in Hiss' handwriting which Chambers produced, a point mentioned by the court in 1952 in denying a motion by the defense for a new trial for Hiss.

In dealing with the Chambers-Hiss case, the author makes frequent reference to the FBI but nothing of a derogatory nature.

Bentley Testimony

In examining the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, the author goes to great lengths to question her credibility on various points. All of the efforts in this vein appear to be directed at one major point--that material in FBI files could resolve a number of the questions he sees raised by Bentley's testimony on various occasions.

There is nothing new in the questions which the author sees raised by Bentley's testimony. It is obvious that much of his material is based on similar articles which have appeared on the issue in magazines such as the Nation with the similar objective of trying to bring pressure to bear to force greater access to FBI files.

There are, of course, numerous references to the FBI, and the Director is mentioned on pages 69, 71-73, 109, 112, 113, and 119. The author is not satisfied that the Bureau went on record to point out that all the information furnished by Bentley which was susceptible to verification had been proven correct, and, on page 113, makes the observation that it would be interesting to know the data on which the conclusion was based. On page 119 he takes issue with our efforts to avoid abuses and misuse of information in our files by suggesting that there may be compelling reasons on certain occasions when steps should be taken "under strict safeguards" to inspect material in FBI files.

The facts are, of course, that we have always made as much information available as possible and as would be consistent with our responsibility to fulfill our investigative duties. This is as true today as it was in regard to Bentley. In rehashing the issue, the author's concern ostensibly is with Bentley but it is obvious that his major objective is to align himself with those who are continually seeking greater access to our files.

Budenz Testimony

The author uses Louis Budenz to take a crack at Congressional committees. In dealing with Budenz' testimony before the Tydings Committee in 1950 and The McCarran Committee in 1951, the author criticizes the Tydings Committee by charging that the questioning of witnesses showed lack of preparation, the hearings took too long and lacked continuity, and the Committee refused to allow counsel for the minority to participate in the questioning of witnesses. The McCarran Committee is charged with having attempted to build up the stature of Budenz as a witness and with having been guilty of a complete breakdown of orderly procedures of interrogation because of an alleged feeling of mutual hostility between Lattimore and the Committee.

To the author, the hearings illustrate how easy it is for determined advocates of a fixed point of view to find in what he terms ambiguous testimony support for the position they wish to espouse. The author charges that this is a major weakness of a Congressional investigation.

There is nothing of a derogatory nature in the author's mention of the FBI in his analysis of Budenz' testimony.

Lautner Testimony

Of the four Government witnesses examined, the author was least critical of John Lautner. He finds only minor inaccuracies in a review of thousands of pages of testimony by Lautner and concludes that a fair appraisal is that Lautner was a reliable witness. The major point he makes with Lautner is that he seems ready to fit his testimony to the exigencies of the moment. He also claims to note on Lautner's part a progressive hardening in his attitude toward his former comrades which is marked by a growing reluctance to say anything that could conceivably be construed as helping them. In short, he questions Lautner's ability to be completely objective.

References to the FBI in the authors analysis of Lautner were not derogatory.

Conclusion of Book

Using the so-called flaws that he has developed in an examination of the four witnesses, the author claims that legislative investigations, court trials, and administrative hearings fail to achieve their purpose because of these

serious shortcomings. He then proceeds to recommend the establishment of a Government commission which would have the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents; take testimony under oath; compel testimony by granting immunity; and obtain material from the files of the FBI and other investigative agencies which it deems pertinent.

The author admits that such a plan has little chance of adoption. In addition, in one final burst of complete absurdity considering the work that went into the preparation of this study, he concludes that such a group is probably not needed anyway since the "problem of Communist penetration in this country is now a stale one." (p. 247) He backtracks on this final absurdity by saying that perhaps such a commission could be used in dealing with problems other than communism that beset us on the national scene.

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, FBI (105-79438)

2-Orig. & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. W. O. Cregar
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Miss Butler
1-62-46855

June 12, 1962

ALEKSANDR KAZNACHEYEV
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Book reviews

According to information in "Publishers' Weekly" a book entitled "Inside a Soviet Embassy" has been written by one Aleksandr Kaznacheev. The book, to be publisher by Lippincott, is priced at $4.95 a copy; however, three publishing dates have been listed, namely: June, 1962, August, 1962, and September, 1962.

Since there is doubt as to the exact date of publication you should be alert for the publication of this book and expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy when it is available. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

"Publishers' Weekly" gives the following information about the book:

INSIDE A SOVIET EMBASSY: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma by Aleksandr Kaznacheev is a revelation of the operations of Soviet diplomatic life by a former Russian diplomat and spy. The author graduated from the Soviet Diplomatic School in 1957 and defected from the Embassy in Rangoon after two years there. Edited, with an introduction, by Simon Wolin.

Kann's and Bureau Library checked with negative results.

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(9)

To be published Sept. 10, 1962 per Publishers Weekly 7-23-62 A.M.B.
Rec'd 7-27-62 pms

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NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 14 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

51 JUN 20 1962

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

RA

May 14, 1962

Title of Book EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES

Author HERBERT L. PACKER

U.S.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
XX Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
XX Internal Security/J.D. Donohue, 815 RB	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
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☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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Book requested 5-24-62
Book received 6-4-62 AMB
Reviewed by CD Brennan, CRS, 6-7-62.

REC- 53

Central Research

62-46855-188

NOT RECORDED
9 JUN 13 1962

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED.

ENCLOSURE

JUN 26 1962

5 file 62-46855

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

EX-COMMUNIST WITNESSES

FOUR STUDIES IN FACT FINDING

HERBERT L. PACKER. A challenging examination of the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, and John Lautner that tries to determine the effectiveness of present fact-finding processes. Points out astonishing gaps and discrepancies in the witnesses' stories.

May. About $4.95

CHAMBERS
BENTLEY
BUDENZ
LAUTNER

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

JANUARY 22, 1962

ENCLOSURE

62-46855 - 188

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

Tolson
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Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan WCS/ee

DATE: 6/13/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall WRW

SUBJECT: "CUBA BETRAYED"
A BOOK BY FULGENCIO BATISTA
BOOK REVIEWS

Bureau is in receipt of book entitled "Cuba Betrayed" written by Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba, and published by Vantage Press, New York.

First part of book, which was originally intended as pamphlet, begins with Batista's bloodless assumption of power in Cuba 3/10/52 and ends with his downfall and flight into exile on 1/1/59. While recounting the almost endless series of plots and intrigues which beset Cuba from 1952 to 1959 aimed at effecting his downfall, Batista drives home point that his government continually attempted to reach political understanding with opposition elements and that it ran Cuba according to constitution of 1940. Batista points with pride to high level of solvency and economic development he claimed Cuba enjoyed under his guidance despite the turmoil, and to the scrupulousness with which his foiled opponents were treated. He cites as example the case of Fidel Castro who, although sentenced to a long prison term for his part in the 7/26/53 attack on the Moncada army barracks, was granted amnesty in 1955.

Batista admits with apparent honesty that the defeat of his forces by Castro's guerrillas was largely due to the betrayal of Batista's officers who sold out to Castro and to the fact that his forces had lost their will to fight.

At this point Batista sandwiches in his comments on the April, 1961, invasion of Cuba and assures his readers that he had no part in the ill-fated undertaking. He also comments briefly on the "White Paper" concerning Cuba issued by our State Department in April, 1961, voicing his disapproval of certain statements contained therein. For example paper indicates that Batista in 1943 appointed communist to his cabinet. In reply Batista notes this was during World War II when even the United States was closely allied with

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
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1 - Mr. Wannall
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the communists. Batista notes that there was not one but two communists appointed to office; however, he quickly notes that these individuals had neither administrative nor executive powers. Batista denied that he ever favored Soviet communism or was anything but a friend of the United States.

The second part of the book deals with Batista's role in Cuban affairs from 9/4/33 to 3/10/52. This period was also beset by innumerable plots which kept Cuba in almost continual state of political unrest. Here again Batista makes point of noting that his installation as Chief of Staff in 1933 was accomplished without bloodshed, that his election as Cuban President in 1940 was brought about legally and that political opponents who tried to unseat him were dealt with without bloodshed.

Batista devotes last part of book to showing falsity of various statements made by Castro, noting that there are few people occupying responsible positions in the world so addicted to lying as Fidel Castro, whom he identifies throughout his book as a communist. For example Batista states that Castro promised to hold elections within a year which he has failed to do; that Castro promised journalists that they would enjoy complete freedom which he never granted; and that Castro promised the elimination of corruption from Cuban public life which he has failed to accomplish.

No mention is made of FBI in book.

OBSERVATIONS:

Batista states that book not meant to be literary masterpiece, but a narration of facts based on memory and notes. It appears to be just that. Book is not in chronological order which makes it difficult for reader to follow. Further, the continuous recital of innumerable plots and intrigues and the endless parade of persons involved make the book difficult reading except for one who is more than casually familiar with Cuban politics.

ACTION:

For information. The book is being separately sent to Bureau Library for inclusion therein.

GRC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-12-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS, AND SPECULATIONS" BY RICHARD H. ROVERE
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum 4-26-62, "The American Establishment" (part one of above book) which appeared in "Esquire" magazine, was reviewed. Subsequently, an item appeared in "The Evening Star," 5-27-62, referring to this essay, and the Director inquired "Have we reviewed this book?"

RICHARD H. ROVERE:

Bureau informants have advised that Richard H. Rovere was a member of the Young Communist League while in college and later became a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. He discontinued his membership in 1939.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

"The American Establishment," the title piece of this collection of essays, concerns an amorphous group which, the author claims, does much to fix major goals in American society. It is not a membership organization but a "coalition of forces" which maintains effective control of the Executive and Judicial branches of our government and dominates most of American education and intellectual life. Rovere refers to the group's "Executive Committee" and claims that during one year if a name turns up 14 times in advertisements or letters in the "New York Times" promoting Establishment causes, "it is about 14 to one he is a member of the 'Executive Committee.'"

He claims there is agitation in some circles to require "Establishment agents" to register with the Attorney General and be fingerprinted. During the last 30 years, the Establishment has always had its man in the White House except during Harry Truman's term. Rovere states he does not know who is Chairman of the Establishment today, but would not be surprised if it turned out to be Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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CRIME RESEARCH

33 JUN 27 1962

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Jones to DeLoach
Re: "THE AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER REPORTS, OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS" BY RICHARD H. ROVERE
BOOK REVIEW

Rovere lists several persons whom he describes as nonmembers, including the Director, General Douglas MacArthur, James A. Farley, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sherman Adams, Cyrus Eaton, and claims that the Establishment frowns on Evangelist Billy Graham and Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. The group, he says, desires to revise American trade policies, associate with European Common Market, and promote foreign aid and racial integration.

The remainder of the book which is divided into three parts (part 2: Matters Mainly of Fact, part 3: A Few Enthusiasms and Hostilities," and part 4: Judgments Reserved) consists of a series of unrelated essays of a political nature. These essays appear to have been written at various times since the 1950's and are, for the most part, criticisms of articles or books on particular subjects written by various individuals. Rovere deals with such subjects as Newbold Morris' efforts to clean up the "mink coat, deep freeze" mess in Washington, Harvey Matusow, General MacArthur, Arthur Miller, and Communists and Intellectuals.

Rovere's style of writing makes it difficult to tell whether he is serious or whether he is satirizing. Indeed, the reviewer wonders why he has bothered to publish this collection, or how he made his selection.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On the book cover, left wing spokesman Gore Vidal is quoted as saying: "...Not since J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit has there been an expose of such startling impact as Rovere's daring perscrutation of the American Establishment." In the preface, the author states that readers wishing further information on this subject are advised to get in touch with "their friendly FBI agent and the House Committee on Un-American Activities." In addition, they are advised to buy the New York Times and read between the lines.

There are frequent mentions of the FBI and/or the Director throughout the book, and it is difficult to say whether they are critical inasmuch as many of them are allegedly remarks made by others. For example, in his chapter on Newbold Morris,

Rovere says that Morris indicated he had difficulty getting his staff together since he couldn't put anyone on the payroll until "the FBI had made a thorough investigation of his background, character, reputation, and reading tastes." (Page 103)

Similar references to FBI appeared on pages 93, 109, 113, 119, 125, 128, and 129.

In his essay entitled "Privacy and The Claims of Community" which deals with wire tapping, Rovere on page 245, says "someone in the FBI--not J. Edgar Hoover, certainly, but someone--slips a 'raw' file to a favored congressman;..." He refers to Justice Holmes' discussion of wire tapping as "dirty business" and says that in his view (Rovere's) it gains us nothing to denounce J. Edgar Hoover or those who descend to that "dirty business." (Page 248) While Rovere deplores the use of wire tapping he indicates that he is not strictly against it. He suggests the need for basic safeguards against the present excesses, recommending an extension of the rule of inadmissibility of wire tapping evidence. He says that this, of course, is the rule in the Federal Courts today and "it has not stopped the FBI and God knows how many other government agencies..." (Page 250)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: The Little Toy Dog
by William L. White. Published
by E.P. Dutton and Company,
Incorporated, New York.

THE PUBLISHER

Bufiles show that E.P. Dutton and Company published the "Story of The FBI" and we have had favorable relations with that company. William Eugene Raney was Editor in Chief of this company from 1954 to 1956. In 1957 Ralph de Toledano, author, advised then Assistant to the Director L.B. Nichols that Raney had attended a meeting of Communist Party people in Greenwich Village at which meeting De Toledano's new book was discussed. "Who's Who in America" for 1961 shows Raney has been Editor in Chief with McGraw-Hill Publishing Company since 1956.

THE PUBLICATION

This book deals with the shooting down by the Soviets of the RB-47 plane over the Barents Sea on 7/1/60. It relates the story of the two survivors of the six crewmen aboard the plane. The survivors are Captain Freeman B. Olmstead and Captain John R. McKone. The book relates the daily interrogation of the two fliers and the Soviet attempts to get them to admit that they had flown over Soviet territory. The techniques of Soviet interrogation such as keeping the two men separated and not furnishing them any information from outside sources are fully set forth.

COMMENT

In chapter eleven the author is drawing a contrast between the treatment afforded these fliers and Colonel Rudolf Abel. In discussing Reino Hayhanen, Abel's assistant who defected, the author claims Hayhanen returned to Russia, became dissatisfied and then broke through the iron curtain to sanctuary in West Germany. Actually Hayhanen never returned to Russia but defected in Paris on his way back to the Soviet Union.

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Red Spy Abel Offered CIA Post, Writer Says

By Ronald H. Nessen
United Press International

Soviet master spy Rudolf Abel was offered a $10,000-a-year job with the Central Intelligence Agency plus immunity from prosecution if he would defect to the United States, according to a book to be published today.

The book, by the novelist and free-lance reporter, William L. White, says Abel was arrested quietly June 1, 1957, as an illegal immigrant rather than as a spy so FBI agents could work on him to defect without publicity.

"If it could be done quietly, if they could have a private chat with Abel, maybe he could be coaxed to defect, maybe even to become a double agent, continuing to operate his spy ring but now under the guidance of the FBI, feeding Moscow with information which would be worthless or misleading," White writes.

"If Col. Abel would come over to our side, he was finally offered not only complete immunity from prosecution but also a $10,000-a-year job with the CIA."

Abel rejected the reported offer. He was convicted of espionage and sentenced to 30 years in prison. But on Feb. 10, the United States handed him back to the Communists in exchange for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

White's book, "The Little Toy Dog," (E. P. Dutton & Co.) deals primarily with the RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down by the Russians over the Barents Sea on July 1, 1960. It also touches on the Abel and Powers cases.

White concludes that the RB-47 was on a "scrupulously legal" flight over international waters but probably was gathering information about Soviet defense radar and communications. Moscow claims the plane intruded on Russian airspace.

The author bases his conclusions partly on interviews with the two survivors of the mission, Air Force Capts. John B. McKone and Freeman B. Olmstead. They were imprisoned by the Russians for nearly seven months, then released.

The book is dedicated to the four crewmen who died in the attack.

The title of the book refers to a little plastic replica of the dog Snoopy in the "Peanuts" comic strip. It was given to the RB-47's pilot, Maj. Willard Palm, by his 11-year-old daughter, Michelle Marie, just before he took off for the ill-fated mission.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 1-28-62

memo
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62-46865-18
ENCLOSURE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 12, 1962

R. W. Smith

O

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOT A SHOT IS FIRED
BY JAN KOZAK. PUBLISHED BY THE
LONG HOUSE, INCORPORATED
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

By attached memorandum dated June 8, 1962, the Director advised that he had seen Mr. George Frederick Mullen, formerly Public Relations Officer of the Department of Justice. Mullen left the Director a copy of above-captioned publication. Mullen stated the publication contains an excellent presentation as to how a country can be taken over by communism, but it has been impossible to obtain any sale of it in the United States. The Director noted, "I think it would be well to have this book reviewed."

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in the enclosed publication.

The Author

Jan Kozak, the author, is a Czechoslovakian communist. The material in this publication was originally written for communists under the title: "How Parliament Can Play A Revolutionary Part In The Transition To Socialism, And The Role Of The Popular Masses." A copy of the document allegedly was obtained by British sources and translated into English.

The Publisher

The publisher is The Long House, Incorporated, New Canaan, Connecticut. Our files do not contain any information concerning this company. However, the introduction to the material by Kozak has been written by John Howland Snow. Bufiles reflect that, while we have never investigated Snow, we have considerable information regarding him which indicates that in the past he has been an author and writer, mostly of pro-Fascist literature. In 1943, he was described by G-2 of the Army as an avowed pro-Nazi and close associate of

Enclosures

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Smith
~~1 - Miss Butler~~
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855

54 JUL 2 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-6644-94

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: AND NOT A SHOT IS FIRED BY JAN KOZAK.
PUBLISHED BY THE LONG HOUSE, INCORPORATED

Lawrence Dennis, would-be American Fascist. On one occasion, prior to 1960, Snow reportedly stated that if he was running this country he would purge America to such an extent that he would make Hitler and Stalin look very poor. Snow claimed to be a publisher or writer with Longhouse, Inc., in 1956, but we found out that this was more or less a New York drop for mail for Snow at that time.

The Publication

Writing as a communist and for communists, Kozak presents a distorted version of the events in Czechoslovakia from the time of the formation of a coalition government after the defeat of the Nazis in 1945 to the "peaceful" coup d'etat by the communists in 1948. Kozak's theme is that communism can come to power without using force and violence if the communists in key positions in government combine their activities with communist indoctrination, aimed at having the people influence legislators to support a communist take over. Kozak magnifies the success of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in winning the support of the people for its program, while either ignoring or minimizing the fact that the proximity of the poised and threatening Soviet army, the unsettled conditions following World War II, the arming of "Factory Guards" by the communist-controlled Interior Ministry, and communists in key positions in the coalition government were the real reasons for the communist success in Czechoslovakia.

Comment:

Ever since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956, communists throughout the world have followed the lead of Soviet Premier Khrushchev in attempting to "sugar coat" Marxist-Leninist doctrine which calls for the use of force and violence. This propaganda line--that the communists can come to power through peaceful, parliamentary means--is at the heart of Kozak's theme. The book does illustrate some communist subversive tactics and we must, of course, be alert to such tactics. On the other hand, Kozak, in typical communist fashion, distorts the truth to promote the party line. This book is in sharp contrast to a factual presentation of communist tactics such as the Director's proposed textbook on communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

file 7-26-62

SAC, Richmond

6-21-62

62-46853-

Director, FBI

WALTER E. DILLON, JR.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERSON NOT TO BE CONTACTED

Walter E. Dillon, Jr., [redacted] is an attorney with offices at [redacted] Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Dillon is the author of "Little Brother Is Watching," a fiction book which ridicules efforts to safeguard the Nation's security. His book contains data reflecting that he has an attitude of contempt for the FBI; and, accordingly, Dillon should not be contacted on any occasion in the future unless prior Bureau approval has been obtained.

1 - Washington Field

NOTE: See memorandum from W. V. Cleveland to Mr. Evans dated June 15, 1962, concerning the book entitled "Little Brother Is Watching" by Dillon. The book deals with a fictional Naval security officer and ridicules efforts to safeguard the Nation's security. It refers to a book entitled "Masters of Conceit" by "the head of the secret police of a certain country."

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 6-15-62

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"
By Walter E. Dillon, Jr.
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND: Joseph Young, in his column "The Federal Spotlight" appearing in "The Evening Star" 6-4-62, referred to this novel as a delightful and penetrating satire of the Government security investigation program and said in its hilarious manner makes some telling points about the whole situation. Federal workers, according to Young, will particularly enjoy it.

b6
b7C

THE AUTHOR: Dillon born [redacted] received A.B. degree from Georgetown and LL.B degree from Columbia. Admitted to bar [redacted] his law office [redacted] Washington, D. C., (City Directory and Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory).

In 1956 Dillon contacted Bureau regarding dismissal on 8-30-54, of Walter Edward Breen, whose resignation requested while new agent trainee for conduct not becoming Bureau employee. Dillon gave impression he did not think too much of Bureau's disciplinary program and Director noted: "We will run the Bureau and Dillon's views will not affect us." (67-529080-56)

12-30-58, issue of "The Evening Star" reveals brief filed by Dillon and another attorney of American Civil Liberties Union in behalf of William Worthy, Jr., "Afro-American" correspondent who had visited Red China despite State Department ban and was then seeking passport. Brief claimed, "In reality, travel control is thought control." (105-20110-A)

On 11-13-61, Dillon telephoned Bureau stating he does some free-lance writing and was then working on article regarding careers of former Special Agents. He said FBI training obviously enhanced careers of men who left Bureau and desired to pick up some helpful data regarding our training program, personnel policies, etc. Recommended and approved no cooperation be given Dillon. (94-5-48761)

62-46855

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1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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149 JUN 28 1962

1 - Central Research Section
1 - Mr. Bland

JUN 27 1962

Memo to Messrs. Callahan, Rosen, Evans and Sullivan 6/21/62 gws

Letter to Richmond (cc to WFO) 6/21/62 gws

NINE

ORIGINAL FILE IN

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"

THE BOOK: Published in 1962, book concerns Crumton, Massachusetts, once prosperous mill town which became economically depressed when its textile mills moved south. After Massachusetts boy from Harvard became President in 1961, prosperity restored to Crumton in form of missile contract for Navy's ultimate weapon, the "Disembowler." Book concerns activities in Crumton of Lieutenant Commander Earl T. Varde, Security Officer administrating industrial security program for Navy. In humorous but satirical incidents, author ridicules and castigates industrial security program and Navy personnel administrating it. Varde, for example, described as one who left lucrative position in industry to serve his country. Position he left was that of skip tracer for credit firm at $15 a week plus carfare. Varde's sea duty consisted of an overnight cruise from Washington to Richmond.

Neither American Legion, Central Intelligence Agency nor Senate Rackets Committee escaped author's satire. The Attorney General's list is not slighted by author as baby sings:

"I'm a security risk
'Cause my ma who I just kissed
Is on the Attorney General's list."

Language is sometimes vulgar, always spicy. Varde's secretary described as attractive blond, contents of whose blouse may have been slightly confidential, but certainly not top secret. Author graphically continued, had she "passed by a baby carriage containing an unweaned child the howling would have been deafening."

A prominent character is Molly Saddler, local madam, who used latest methods of pre-employment screening of applicants for employment. She stopped this practice when disgruntled applicant took her case to the American Civil Liberties Union. Molly later paid $2500 plus ten free visits (not transferrable) to a public relations man (Lance Cadillac) who, after much product sampling, furnished detailed report for improvement of Molly's business.

To get back at Varde for invasion of local privacy and interference with personal happiness, local group had Molly Saddler pose as Mrs. Lillian Prentiss. Varde fell in love with her and took her to christening of "Disembowler." Resulting widespread publicity moved Varde back to Washington and Molly had to close her shop and take a position in the local library. Fund for the Republic gave local library special grant of $5000 for this act of good citizenship.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI: Author says bulk of credit for help in amassing data on "commies" must go to American housewives whose contributions are indelibly inscribed in files of FBI, Army Criminal Investigation Division and Office of Naval Intelligence (page 21).

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING"

Author refers to TV film story "I Led Three Lives" involving Herbert Philbrick and FBI (pages 134 and 135).

On page 179 reference is made to "Masters of Conceit," maintained in library of Lieutenant Commander Earl T. Varde, which was written "by the head of the secret police of a certain country." On the same page Varde dreams he is an FBI Agent.

OBSERVATIONS: Although the book is light reading and heavy on the sex angle throughout, it would appear to have little or no impact on the Government's security programs nor on American literature. Author gives reader an idea of the "cool objectivity" displayed in his book, when he admits he considers national security as something intangible that Americans are supposed to have or to be getting in consideration of their surrendering privacy, freedom of information and expression, due process of law, common decency and a hell of a lot of dough.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the name of the author, Walter E. Dillon, Jr., be placed on the list of individuals not to be contacted and that this memorandum be routed to the Crime Records Division for such handling.

Done 6/20/62 JWB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 6-22-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "EGGHEAD'S GUIDE TO AMERICA"
BOOK BY WADE THOMPSON

o Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Thompson is a college professor, has written for national magazines, has criticized the Director and the FBI in the past, and is a pacifist. In 1959, he attempted unsuccessfully to interview the Director for a magazine article and then submitted a list of slanted questions for which we provided answers with Department's approval.

Review of Thompson's book reflects a chapter highly critical of the Director and FBI. Author claims "Commie-hysteria" has become national pastime and communism is not internal threat. FBI's favorable press coverage is not deserved. Any politician who thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason. FBI has made its mark only against lesser criminals, has failed against leaders such as Luciano, etc., and has record of only fair to poor against even minor league desperadoes. Author claims the Director led a raid against fugitive Harry Brunette, FBI started shooting and endangering families, and then set fire to building by tear gas bombs. Dillinger was shot down in a crowd of people, and FBI has little regard for safety of innocent bystanders.

Thompson cites Bentley, Coplon, Budenz and Jencks cases as embarrassing to the Bureau, and that we have been "stuck time and again with undesirables as informers." He states "Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism." The FBI "leaks" information to Congressmen and has never caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference, and any questions from reporters have to be submitted in writing. FBI has overemphasized kidnaping and juvenile delinquency, while bank embezzlements have been de-emphasized because "they aren't so juicy." Sarcastically, Thompson states the Director did give press interview in 1937 and again in 1960 to reporter at a race track.

In other chapters, several references to FBI noted. Persons were afraid to join "peace marchers" for fear of having their names on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC." They feel they will incur the displeasure of the FBI."

Enclosure

1 - Sullivan - Enclosure

CJH:kmd

53 (6) JUL 17 1962

ENCLOSURE

62-116855-
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5 JUL 3 1962
46 JUL 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108337

Agents are described as "silk-hatted sleuths" and "Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes." He refers to recognition afforded Director by DAR as "a long, rhymed elegy...that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

Elsewhere, he criticizes HCUA for inquiring into backgrounds of American artists contributing to art exhibit in Russia, in connection with the cultural-exchange program; he deplores nuclear armaments; he favors pacifist demonstrations; he tells of his effort to have Radio City Music Hall employees strike; he criticizes intercollegiate football, college fraternities, Norman Vincent Peale's theories of "positive thinking"; and he deplores children's games which stress acquisition of wealth, stock market and corporate management.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book is just as the author describes it--"a sort of demolition tour of America" attacking favorite American institutions, organizations and activities. It is satiric, sarcastic, ridiculous and intended to be humorous. His treatment of the Director and the FBI is merely a rehash of the trash which has previously issued from Fred Cook, John Crosby and Murray Kempton and certainly much, if not all, of Thompson's material on the FBI has been borrowed from them. If he spoke in glowing terms of the FBI, we might have cause for concern. His writing, his wild theories and penchant for nonconformity point up his true character and fuzzy thinking, all of which should be easily recognizable by the clear-thinking, responsible reader. No doubt, those who have relished the rubbish served up by Cook, Kempton and Crosby will be similarly affected by Thompson's contribution; however, they will be getting nothing new, only a different style of saying the same thing.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Morrell to DeLoach memorandum, 6-20-62, captioned "Congressman Robert R. Barry," copy attached, related that a constituent had written to Barry concerning grave charges made against the Director and the FBI in captioned book. Thompson is a college professor; has written a number of articles for national magazines, including "Nation"; and has called for the abolition of intercollegiate football, the Navy and the FBI. He has publicly criticized the Director, he is a pacifist and has urged his students to become conscientious objectors. In 1959, Thompson called the Bureau and was unsuccessful in seeing the Director relative to an article to be written for "Harper's Magazine." He submitted a list of written questions which were filled with innuendo which were answered by letter dated 10-28-59, and were submitted to Mr. Luther Huston in the Department for approval. Mr. Huston commented: "These are intelligent answers to stupid questions," and the Director noted, "He suffers from mental halitosis."

A copy of Thompson's book, published by the Macmillan Company, has been obtained and reviewed in the Crime Records Division.

PREFACE:

In a Preface entitled "To The Reader," the author states his purpose is to take the reader on a demolition tour of America--"to strip some of our most sacred institutions down to their BVD's and show what can be done about them if anybody feels so inclined."

Here the author refers to the FBI as the "most sacred cow in America" and to the Director as "a national folk hero like Jesse James" who contends that syndicate crime does not exist, or maybe it does exist but its none of the FBI's business, or "the FBI will crack down on it almost anytime now, as soon as we get the Communists wiped out." He says, "Commie-hysteria" has become a favorite national pastime; "Communism as an internal threat does not now, and never did, amount to a hill of beans. Even J. Edgar Hoover admits as much."

Thompson describes himself as a former AF of L union organizer, a former singer, a former mortician employed by the Government, and a former soldier in Far Eastern Military Intelligence. He states he is "a poet of fabulous obscurity, a pacifist, a kind of socialist-anarchist....I also have a Ph.D. and absolute pitch. And I'm sex-obsessed." He notes that parts of his book previously appeared in the "Nation."

CHAPTER CONCERNING THE FBI:

The chapter beginning on page 110 is entitled "The FBI and How to Defend J. Edgar Hoover."

FBI's Publicity

It begins by stating that the FBI has the most "idyllic press coverage any police force could ask for." He says that "every moviegoer knows that the FBI (thanks to J. Edgar Hoover) is utterly free from sin, scandal, or deceit." He goes on, "Rumor has it J. Edgar Hoover cried when he saw the movie (The FBI Story), and apparently about everyone else in the republic cried with him." Thompson claims that no Congressman ever tries to deny the FBI a penny. "What J. Edgar Hoover wants, J. Edgar Hoover gets," and "a politician who even thought of questioning the FBI would risk being suspected of treason."

Criminal Investigations By The FBI

Thompson comments on the Fred Cook "Nation" article saying he (Cook) put the FBI "through his critical wringer. (It came out resembling its reputation about the way an omelette resembles an egg.)" Thompson claimed that in 1960 the "Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime concluded that the only thing wrong with the FBI was--it couldn't catch criminals."

This apparently refers to the group which investigated syndicate crime and was headed by Richard Ogilvie, who was part of the Milton R. Wessel Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice. Ogilvie charged a lack of cooperation by local and Federal agencies in pursuing the fight against organized crime, and he resigned from his position as Special Assistant to the Attorney General on 2-4-61.

Thompson continued that as a teacher, he had been frequently approached by "polite, if slightly harassed, FBI agents who want to check on the loyalty of my former students. ('He was a student of yours, wasn't he? Was he a good, clean-cut, American-type boy? Did he have any bad habits?')"

Facetiously, Thompson notes criticism regarding the FBI, states that he wanted to prepare the best possible defense for the FBI, and that he exchanged a long correspondence "with J. Edgar Hoover himself." He then writes as follows:

Prosecution The FBI has been described as something less than competent in fighting crime, has made its mark against the "stumblebums" of crime, has failed against criminal leaders such as Lucky Luciano, Frank Costello, etc. Dillinger was shot down while in a crowd of people and the FBI has shown something less than "motherly solicitude" for safety of bystanders. J. Edgar Hoover led a raid against Harry Brunette, the FBI started shooting, and 20 families in the neighborhood were endangered. The FBI then set fire to the building by hurling tear gas bombs.

Defense The FBI has much to do besides catching gangsters; it has to catch communists and spends much time splitting hairs between liberals, pseudo liberals, etc. The very people who criticize J. Edgar Hoover are the ones who keep him from doing the job he wants to do. The Director is quoted, on page 116, as saying the real troublemakers are certain teachers, certain writers who foster class hatred and discontent, some "prattle-minded" politicians "waving the flag of pseudo liberalism," and some ministers of the gospel. These are the people who give aid and comfort to communists and make it impossible for the FBI to devote its time to lawbreakers.

Informants and Communism

Prosecution "...in the McCarthy hoopla of the fifties the FBI was more helpful with the smear pots than in uncovering the facts." In the Elizabeth Bentley case, J. Edgar Hoover endorsed information to be given by Bentley and then her testimony was riddled in court; in the Judith Coplon case, the FBI had to admit illegal wire tapping after first denying it; it was similar in the Budenz case. In the Jencks case the FBI's chief informant was an admitted liar. The FBI has been stuck time and time again with undesirables as informers, and "Hoover...is still battling to keep his moles free from sunlight in all loyalty-security cases.... Hoover has vigorously fanned our national hysteria over the theoretical issue of Communism.... The only merit in the FBI's anti-Communist campaign is that it would make a fine subject for a Mack Sennett comedy."

Defense Why get upset over a few lapses in decorum? The end justifies the means where the main job is to get the communists wiped out. Mr. Hoover did not mean to misrepresent the communist threat in "Masters of Deceit" and when I broached this subject to him, he insisted he was merely showing what would happen if the communists staged a revolution in America. "In other words, Mr. Hoover's book was purely theoretical and fanciful--like science fiction...." Mr. Hoover has said that the fewer communists there are, the more dangerous they are.

Prosecution The FBI leaks its "juicy, raw files" to certain politicians for political purposes. Recipients have been J. Parnall Thomas, Martin Dies, Karl Mundt, Pat McCarran, Joseph McCarthy, and Francis Walter. The FBI has never

caught a single spy or saboteur in its "security-loyalty net." When the "New York Post" made inquiries in Washington, not a single public official would criticize the FBI because, as a Congressman said, "The FBI has detailed dossiers on everyone in Washington." The FBI probably doesn't even know how many people it has on file.

Defense Mr. Hoover admitted to me that the FBI does not know the number of individuals it has on file, but he assured me the FBI does not engage in fishing expeditions or conduct investigations at random. "I should think that would satisfy any complainers, especially since we have such a fine man as J. Edgar Hoover to determine just how 'random' an investigation can get." As for the charges of politics, Mr. Hoover has had to use informal help from Congressmen. The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has given the FBI a list of 628 communist front organizations. Every organization left of the John Birch Society or the "DAR" has to be kept under surveillance.

"Secret Police" Charge and FBI Relations with the Press

Prosecution The FBI doesn't do much to dispel the notion that it is a "secret police." J. Edgar Hoover never gives a press conference. "The 'news' from the FBI is simply issued, the door is shut, and that is that." Any questions must be submitted in writing. Reporters from the "New York Post" could not "even get an audience with the FBI's chief of public relations much less J. Edgar Hoover." With this system, the FBI can cater to public hysteria. Kidnaping made "a fine stew" in the 1930s. "Then juvenile delinquency came along and Hoover seasoned that heavily by delicately coupling murder with car theft in the tabulation of crimes, thus giving the impression that our JD's are a vastly more murderous bunch than they actually are." Although bank embezzlements have been rising at an alarming rate, "Hoover doesn't bother much with them" because they "aren't so juicy." If the FBI really wants to be cleared of the "secret police" charge, it should invite the press in to look around.

Defense Mr. Hoover "agrees with the purpose of this charge" and when "I broached this subject to him he specifically cited the press as one of the indi spensable scrutinizing agencies of the FBI...." It isn't true he never gives press conferences. He gave one to Jack Alexander of "The New Yorker" in 1937, and in August, 1960, gave "a nice long interview" to a reporter who spotted him at the race track. Here, on page 126, Thompson set forth an alleged exchange of remarks between the Director and the reporter in which Mr. Hoover was quoted as saying that racing was a wholesome diversion and that wagering was not objectionable if done in moderation. Thompson concludes by stating that "If reporters will only hang around the race tracks instead of cluttering up his office, I'm sure they'll find that Mr. Hoover will answer their questions."

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE FBI

Thompson's Peace March

In another chapter, Thompson relates how he organized a peace march in Providence, Rhode Island, states that only a relatively small number of marchers turned out. Most people have faith in armaments and believe if Russia and the U.S. keep arming, "we can both strike an idyllic balance of terror and everybody will be safe." Some people don't "buy this brand of balony," but are afraid to march for fear somebody will put them on a "list which the FBI will hand over to the HUAC...." He says he has talked to people who agree with him but refuse "to incur the displeasure of the FBI." He continues, "To my knowledge there aren't any Communists in Providence, but apparently the place is crawling with G-men. They're even listed in the phone book--brazen as all hell."

Referring to his peace march, he says, "I didn't know whether or not the FBI was on our trail, but I didn't see any silk-hatted sleuths lurking around corners of buildings or taking furtive pictures of us. Maybe the FBI has finally decided to chase the Syndicate instead of us desperadoes."

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)

The chapter concerning the DAR is a continuation by the author of attempts at humor and satire in commenting on the DAR's position regarding United Nations agencies, school textbooks, world government, and the Protestant clergy. At one point he says, "The FBI loves them; the GOP loves them; Hollywood loves them." He comments on awards and resolutions of the DAR, noting an award to Fulton Lewis, Jr., and "... a long, rhymed elegy to J. Edgar Hoover that can be sung to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

MISCELLANEOUS

In a chapter devoted to the HCUA, Thompson refers to the Committee's inquiries concerning the invitation which the U.S. had received to exhibit American paintings in Moscow as part of a cultural exchange program. He claims the HCUA had to inject itself in the matter because it realized if America ever got on good terms with Russia, everybody would realize how useless the Committee is. Thompson's position is this exhibit could have been assembled with regard to the "political beliefs" of the artists.

Elsewhere he decries nuclear armaments, tries to make the point that they will result in the ultimate destruction of the world, and that we do not want to end the cold war because we are making money from it. He also criticizes the Civil Defense program.

His chapter "How to Launch a Polaris Submarine" is a defense of the pacifist movement, relates how pacifists have picketed Navy installations, and how they have continued to protest Navy building programs at the risk of beatings by dock workers, etc.

He relates his experiences as a singer at Radio City Music Hall in New York City where he attempted to organize a strike to improve working conditions. His strike had been set for the Christmas Day performance, but did not materialize when the management called a meeting of all employees, excluding Thompson, and managed to prevent the strike from taking place.

He states that football is a game that does not lend itself to intelligent spectatorship, that the football fan is "an absolute oaf" and that when he called for abolition of this sport at Brown University, he was subjected to various harassments, including that of being called a communist. He claims he is "grimly anti-Communistic."

He is critical of Norman Vincent Peale and the theories of Peale's "positive thinking," and he also criticizes college fraternities, claiming that they codify snobbery, pervert values, corrupt decent instincts, and depreciate scholarship.

A final chapter concerns "money-making" games which are available for children and which stress the acquisition of wealth, the stock market, and corporation management. Thompson says that when a child gets through with these games, "he should have developed dollar signs in his eyes." He concludes, "...if Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith didn't put a brokerage office into every toy store, they'll be missing a whole new generation of red-hot, money-mad, status seekers."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-11-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "MEN AND DECISIONS"
BY LEWIS L. STRAUSS
BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book was autographed to the Director, and author was thanked by letter 6-26-62. The author is a personal acquaintance of the Director; correspondence with him is on a first name basis; and he is on the Special Correspondents' List.

"Men and Decisions" consists of nineteen chapters and sets forth Strauss' memoirs beginning with his association at the age of twenty with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continuing to the present. It sets forth decisions made by former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower, former Senator Taft, former Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and others. The decisions concern such things as the Food Relief Program before and after World War I, recognition of full independence for Finland, repatriation of prisoners in Siberia, the Jewish refugee problem, the events leading up to Pearl Harbor, the atomic and hydrogen bombs and decisions on security.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
138 JUL 25 1962

Strauss devotes one of the longest chapters in the book to the Oppenheimer case and makes numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable. The penultimate chapter refers to the refusal of the Senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce and sets out the reasons Strauss believes were behind this refusal.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Declas 7/12

18 JUL 24 1962

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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XEROX
JUL 25 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

file cc 62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-42509-1

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Director received an autographed copy of the book, "Men and Decisions," by Lewis L. Strauss for which he thanked Mr. Strauss by letter dated 6-26-62. Set forth below is a summary of the contents of this book.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files reflect very cordial relations with Admiral Strauss over the years, and he is a personal acquaintance of the Director. Correspondence with him is on a first name basis, and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. In October, 1959, shortly after the Senate refused to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce, he made a trip to Europe during which he advised our Legal Attache in London that he was writing a book to be entitled "Men and Decisions." He indicated this book would concern itself with decisions made by men in Government with whom Strauss had been closely associated, including former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower; former Senator Taft and former Secretary of Defense Forrestal.

THE BOOK:

"Men and Decisions" is described as a book about certain men and their decisions. Strauss begins his memoirs with his association at the age of 20 with Herbert Hoover's World War I Food Relief Program and continues to the present.

CHAPTER I: FIRST DECISION:

In this chapter, Strauss indicates that from the age of 16 until 20 he was a traveling salesman selling shoes at wholesale to merchants in the Carolinas, Georgia and West Virginia. By that time he had saved $20,000 and was ready to begin college. Early in 1917 when the newspapers revealed that President Wilson had sent for Herbert Hoover to discuss further relief operations, Strauss' mother remarked, "When he gets there, why don't you go up and help him?" Since it was between seasons in the shoe business and Strauss had his savings, he felt he could volunteer to work without pay as the press reported Mr. Hoover was doing.

CHAPTER II: A MAN OF DECISIONS:

This chapter details Strauss' work with Hoover in the Food Administration and the many important decisions made by Mr. Hoover. Strauss traveled with Hoover in Europe, meeting many important persons and assisting in the spread of the food relief program throughout Europe. Upon their return to Washington

and in anticipation of the end of hostilities, the President instructed Mr. Hoover to make plans for transforming the Food Administration into an agency of relief and reconstruction for all of Europe. In June, 1918, Strauss accompanied Hoover to Russia for the purpose of alleviating starvation in that country.

While still in Europe, Strauss met Mortimer Schiff, a partner of the international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. Schiff invited Strauss to join the firm at the end of his duties with Mr. Hoover.

CHAPTER III: REBIRTH OF A NATION:

During the Winter of 1918-19, Strauss made acquaintance with the people of Finland and, at Mr. Hoover's direction, prepared a letter to President Wilson suggesting that recognition of full independence for Finland be expedited. Strauss and Hoover were active in efforts to procure a loan for Finland in early 1940. The loan was finally voted but too late--for on March 12, 1940, the Finns had asked for terms of peace. These were severe --a large part of their best land had to be ceded to Russia.

CHAPTER IV: TWENTIETH CENTURY ANABASIS:

In this chapter, Strauss refers to the plight of the prisoners of war marooned in Siberia following World War I. He was active in setting up a fund for repatriation of prisoners in Siberia and he succeeded in having more than 7,000 men brought home. In October, 1920, an effort was made to place a proposal on the agenda of the League of Nations which would result in exempting these men from any further call for military duty. The proposal failed and Strauss indicates that many of the returned prisoners were young enough to have been swept into World War II.

CHAPTER V: DECISIONS ABOUT MONEY:

Following his association with Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Strauss visited in Japan and other countries representing the firm. Strauss details some of his projects while a member of this firm and indicates that the firm occasionally imported gold from England and sold it to the Treasury Department. In the 1930's, however, when he suspected that its origin, despite the mint stamp, might be from mines expropriated by the communists, the firm discontinued the practice of importing gold. Men with inventions came to Strauss for financing and among those whom he backed was Edwin H. Land who is best known today for the Polaroid Land Camera. Strauss indicates that it was a hard personal decision when in 1946, after 25 years, he resigned from Kuhn, Loeb and Company upon accepting appointment to the first Atomic Energy Commission.

CHAPTER VI: DE PROFUNDIS:

From 1933 to the outbreak of World War II, Strauss was associated with attempts to relieve the burdens of Jewish people throughout the world. He was in Europe and, on the advice of friends, hurried his departure leaving just prior to Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1. As a result, plans for relocating Jewish refugees were necessarily postponed.

CHAPTER VII: SIDELIGHT ON A DECISION IN TOKYO:

In this chapter, Strauss refers to the efforts of two American priests, Father James M. Drought, Vicar-General of the Maryknoll Fathers, and Bishop James E. Walsh, to persuade highly placed persons in the Japanese Government that the course on which they were embarking would lead to war with us. Strauss furnished Drought and Walsh with letters of introduction to acquaintances of his in the Japanese banking circles. Upon their return early in 1941, Strauss sent them to Herbert Hoover who suggested they relate their story to President Roosevelt. The two priests saw the President and, according to Strauss, "Apparently the President and Secretary Hull decided the two priests should continue their personal contacts on an informal basis and attempt to codify just what they understood the Japanese were willing to concede." Strauss expresses the opinion that the attack on Pearl Harbor might not have happened but for the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, an amateur with limited practical experience in other areas and none apparently in foreign affairs, to Washington as a special envoy.

CHAPTER VIII: A VIEW OF THE NAVY FROM THE BEACH:

Strauss, who held a commission in the Naval Reserve, received orders in March, 1941, to report for duty and was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss subsequently became General Inspector of Ordnance. Early in 1943, Churchill wrote to President Roosevelt stating that British intelligence had heard of a project called "Athodyd," represented to be a rocket powered by an "aerodynamic thermal duct" and that it was to be used as a pilotless aircraft to bomb Britain. Churchill wanted to know what the President thought of its feasibility and the likelihood that it could be made operational. The message was sent to the Bureau of Ordnance and the problem was presented at a staff meeting. It was the consensus of opinion that this was most likely more of Goebbel's "secret weapon" propaganda. Strauss and Captain Sam Shumaker, however, felt there was a possibility that a self-propelled bomb could be flown across the Channel, riding a radio beam rather than taking a ballistic course. Strauss says Shumaker even dreamed up a device which nearly paralleled the actual weapon. Because of this, and Intelligence's subsequent pinpointing of launching sites, a large percentage of Germany's bombs failed of their objective.

Much of this chapter concerns Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Admiral William Henry Purnell Blandy who was Strauss' superior as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Strauss states that Forrestal's conviction that militant communism was the enemy of the Free World induced him to undertake the task of reorganizing the defense structure in 1947 at the request of the President and that no man was better equipped to do it by experience, by the degree of Congressional respect he enjoyed, by the support of the press and by the confidence of the President he served. In 1948, Forrestal's administrative subordinates began to undercut him, he began to lose his confidence, and, in 1949, he took his own life.

CHAPTER IX: "A THOUSAND YEARS OF REGRET":

This chapter concerns the creation of the atomic bomb and the decision to use it. He concludes the chapter by stating that the decision to use the atomic bomb to accelerate the end of a war already won was not the same as the one five years earlier when a decision had been taken to make the bomb, yet both were decisions by compassionate men within the finite limits of human judgment and that all of us in some degree share an inescapable responsibility which will be judged, as Churchill has said, "in the after-time."

CHAPTER X: THE DECISION TO DETECT:

Strauss indicates it is sobering to speculate on the course of events had there been no monitoring system in operation in 1949 as Russian success in that summer would have been unknown to us, and, in consequence, we would have made no attempt to develop a thermonuclear weapon. He states that the decision in 1947 to undertake the long-range detection of nuclear weapons tests was a fortunate one and far more crucial than we knew.

CHAPTER XI: DECISION ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB:

A week after the atomic bomb had been exploded over Nagasaki Strauss, in a memorandum to Forrestal, suggested testing the ability of ships of the present design to withstand the forces generated by the atomic bomb. Nine days later Senator McMahon, later Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, suggested that the surviving ships of the Japanese Navy be used "to test the destructive power of the atomic bomb against naval vessels." In due course, Operation Crossroads--whose purpose was to test the effects of weapons air borne and submerged on a cross section of the fleet from battle ships to landing craft--was set up. Blandy offered Strauss a place on his staff for Crossroads but Strauss declined regretfully in order to return to private business. Shortly thereafter, the President invited Strauss to become a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. We tested our first hydrogen bomb in November, 1952. The Russians tested their first weapon involving thermonuclear reaction the following

August. By so close a margin did we come to being second in armament, not only in the eyes of the world, but in fact. Had we begun our development after the successful Russian test, Strauss says, there is no reason to believe that we would have been accorded time to equal their accomplishment.

CHAPTER XII: VIGNETTES OF RESEARCH AND RESEARCHERS:

This chapter contained brief contemporary material concerning Dr. John von Neumann, Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence and Dr. Enrico Fermi.

CHAPTER XIII: DECISIONS ON SECURITY:

Strauss indicates that there was a difference of viewpoint within the Atomic Energy Commission on the administration of security of information and that since he adhered to the letter of the law, the brand of "security obsession" was early burned upon him and he still wears it. He cites three incidents in which this security consciousness figures. One involved Donald Maclean, an Attache of the British Embassy, who held a permanent pass to the Commission's headquarters and was a frequent visitor in the evenings after usual work hours. When Strauss learned of this in 1948, the pass was withdrawn at once. Maclean, of course, made headlines when he disappeared and later turned up in Moscow with Guy Burgess in 1951.

CHAPTER XIV: DECISION IN THE CASE OF DR. J. R. OPPENHEIMER:

In this chapter, Strauss attempts to explain why Oppenheimer was first "cleared" for work on the atomic bomb and his clearance later revoked. The entire long summary finding against Oppenheimer which was drawn up by Major General Kenneth B. Nichols, the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, is included. At the conclusion of this chapter Strauss refers to the question whether or not Oppenheimer has by now been "punished sufficiently" and points out that the decision not to restore his clearance for access to defense information vital to the security of the United States was not taken to mete out punishment, but was a measure taken to safeguard information pursuant to an Executive Order of the President of the United States. He indicates "that the decision involved distress for Dr. Oppenheimer was inescapable. It was also the result of his own conduct and free choice." This chapter contains numerous references to the FBI which are in no way unfavorable.

CHAPTER XV: DECISION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY:

This chapter concerns the Dixon-Yates Contract and other Atomic Energy Commission business in the Tennessee Valley. At the conclusion of the chapter Strauss indicates that over the years the state and Federal Governments would have received substantial tax revenues from the Dixon-Yates plant. The Memphis Municipal Plant does not pay such taxes; hence, the defeat of the principle of private enterprise in this instance has ill-served the people of the area.

CHAPTER XVI: A NEW CHARTER FOR THE ATOM: ATOMS FOR POWER:

Strauss states that in the Autumn of 1953 he and his colleagues concluded that the statutory charter of the Atomic Energy Commission was overdue for review. Their draft measure was sent to Congress in February, 1954, and the Joint Congressional Committee thereupon made its own redraft and, as the "Cole-Hickenlooper Bill," it was passed. Thereafter, atomic energy was diverted to peaceful uses.

CHAPTER XVII: THE PEACEABLE ATOM: DECISIONS AFFECTING NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD FRIENDS:

In August, 1955, at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Strauss announced that the United States had been supporting a long-range program to control thermonuclear research. Three years later at the Second International Scientific Conference, our exhibit featured a number of working thermonuclear devices and their state of development to that time. Russia described, but did not exhibit, a much larger device than any of ours. He refers to the use of atomic energy in ship propulsion (the Nautilus) and set forth President Eisenhower's convictions on Russian-American relations and on nuclear weapons.

CHAPTER XVIII: DECISION IN THE SENATE:

This chapter concerns the refusal of the Senate to confirm Strauss' nomination as Secretary of Commerce. Strauss summarizes the reasons for such refusal as: punitive opposition by the advocates of government development of electric power; the animosity engendered by the Oppenheimer case; the personal animus of a Senator; Strauss' strong belief in the paramount importance of maintaining the constitutional principle of the separation of powers and his defense of the Executive Branch in that regard; his unfortunate trait of stubbornness in refusing to conciliate by conceding error where error had not occurred; for following orders and honoring the oath of office; and the opportunity for a numerically superior political opposition to strike a blow at a popular President without attacking him personally.

CHAPTER XIX: NUCLEAR TESTS, FALL-OUT, AND WORLD OPINION:

In this chapter Strauss asks, "Do we feel guilty that we were the first to produce atomic weapons and the first to use them in a war?" He indicates that many do and many more do not and that the argument will go on for a very long time. He states that this is beside the point, that a feeling of guilt ought not determine a future course of our national policy in a world in which atomic energy and atomic weapons are facts of life.

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad ✓
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Juvenile Delinquency From Global Viewpoint

Reviewed by Dorothy Butler

Staff reviewer Butler has reported on juvenile delinquency and welfare problems in the District.

KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS: A World Report on Juvenile Delinquency. By Roul Tunley. Harper. 206 pp. $3.95.

"The American boy today has one chance in five of ending up in court as a juvenile offender! The rate of recidivism among our institutionalized younsters is between 50 and 80 per cent."
—Statistics from
"Kids, Crime and Chaos."

AS IN OTHER great problem areas close to the American heart, the handling of juvenile delinquency often has lacked imaginative approaches and solutions. Many charge that our professionals are "too close" to the problem to see it and have abandoned the creative search for irrelevant research.

In light of this, Roul Tunley's book is significant in two ways. A layman (albeit an informed one), he is free of the conformism that restrains many professionals. Second, he has taken a global view of delinquency.

Tunley concludes that our delinquents aren't the world's worst; probably Sweden has this dubious distinction. But his thesis is that we are lagging behind Europe and some Asian countries in ways to control and prevent delinquency, and in interest. Are Americans hostile to kids, asks Tunley.

IN ORDER to get a stranglehold on the problem, says Tunley, Americans will have to chuck many well-nourished notions out the nearest window. One is that delinquency is almost exclusively a slum product, almost universally held by our American social scientists, he says.

Tunley is a reporter and former Look staffer and editor of the now-defunct American Magazine. He began his globe-circling tour armed "only with a ball pen and a few refills," he said. One occasionally wishes that he had taken along a bit more sensitivity, especially in his appraisal of the student role in revolutionary upheavals in other countries.

But, on balance, Tunley has written an important and novel book. Its action solutions will be controversial. But they merit the attention both of professionals and the public which has largely tossed the problem into the collective professional lap with a "let Joe do it" attitude.

The Washington Post and Times Herald C-7
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date JUL 1 1962

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 7-13-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS:
A WORLD REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"
BOOK BY ROUL TUNLEY

R. W. Smith

The following is a review of a book which concerns the problem of "juvenile delinquency" as viewed by the author both in the United States and several countries of the world.

Failure of United States to Control Juvenile Delinquency:

Case workers in the United States must be scientists or "experts" who regard the problem as a cool, exact science like mathematics. They have a narrow viewpoint and cannot see the over-all problem involved. This approach cannot be used in dealing with children. The psychiatrist sees the problem as one of inner conflict, the sociologist views it as one of outer conflict--the result of environment. The biologist sees it as a physiological problem, and "the FBI will see it as a police one."

We must deal severely with young hoodlums, but the publicity we afford their crimes creates the impression they represent the majority of our teen-agers. Where these crimes are played up, local police feel popular in a tough approach which often borders on brutality. We tend to punish rather than to rehabilitate. We emphasize the reformatory, but it has been estimated that 50 to 80 per cent of all boys sent to institutions return to them and to a life of crime. Boys' clubs do not necessarily answer the problem. In New York City, it has been shown that delinquency rates increased after boys joined neighborhood clubs. Curfew laws have not proved effective, and parental responsibility laws place an unfair burden on parents because some youngsters just cannot be controlled.

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Statistics:

Surprisingly, Sweden, with no slums or poverty, has probably the highest rate of delinquency in the world. Exceedingly high rates are also found in Japan, India and Russia.

CENTRAL CRIME RESEARCH

In the United States, it is not possible to determine just how bad the delinquency problem really is because of the lack of uniformity in the preparation of statistics by various local agencies. Only the Children's Bureau (CB) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the FBI report statistics nationally. The former deals with children brought before the courts, while the latter includes arrest by police. The usual "complicating factors" are present here because the FBI counts only those under

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18, while the CB counts those of whatever age the state declares juveniles to be. The findings of the two agencies, gathered separately, parallel each other to a remarkable degree, and both show strong upward trends.

We overemphasize the existence of delinquency and promote it by making children liable for minor offenses such as smoking, truancy, etc. He suggests we are impatient and hostile toward youth. Abroad, people expect their children to get into trouble, show more sympathy and understanding and many violators, such as runaways and truants, are handled informally and never appear in court.

The author asks the reader to consider the following: "'Youth is disintegrating. The youngsters of the land have a disrespect for their elders, and a contempt for authority in every form. Vandalism is rife, and crime of all kinds is rampant among our young people. The nation is in peril!"' The author states, "This lament could well have come from J. Edgar Hoover-today." He goes on to say in fact it came from an Egyptian priest about 4,000 years ago.

Remedies:

According to best estimates, one out of five teen-age boys will get in trouble with the law. Although we have laws requiring youngsters to remain in school until a specified age, many of them are incapable of further learning, are bored, and consequently become delinquents. They should be released from school at earlier ages and afforded the opportunity of learning a trade or craft as is done in many foreign countries. Vocational training in the United States has been greatly neglected. Sex and violence in movies, television and other media is a most unwholesome influence on our young people. We must de-emphasize the punishment factor and seek the causes of delinquency which, in a few cases, may have psychiatric roots and, in a greater number of cases, may be due to physiological factors, such as permanent brain damage, etc. Young people must learn the value of work. For many of them we must substitute reformatory confinement for enforced participation in public works projects in their communities. We must have training programs in our schools. Our reformatories are too large to effectively rehabilitate. Abroad, reformatories are much smaller and the emphasis is on work training rather than counselling and formal education. We should follow the example of European countries by paying probation workers more and using unpaid volunteer workers.

The solutions do not entail elimination of poverty, curfew laws, mending broken homes and "cracking down" on teen-agers. We need better probation systems, adequate medical services, decreased reformatory confinement, and police and courts skilled in dealing with juveniles. We must permit children to leave school at an earlier age, set up junior apprenticeship programs, and provide meaningful jobs for them.

CONCERNING THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Rowland Tunley. The book jacket describes him as a former New York "Herald Tribune" reporter, former assistant circulation manager and later editorial promotion head of "Look" magazine, former editor of "American" magazine, and presently a free-lance writer living in New Jersey. During the war, he was a Naval officer with anti-submarine warfare.

(See Rec. next page)

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: KIDS, CRIME AND CHAOS

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. DeLoach 7-10-62

M. A. Jones BOOK REVIEW

"ONE MAN'S FREEDOM"
BY EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS

SYNOPSIS

This memorandum sets forth a detailed review of Edward Bennett Williams' new book, "One Man's Freedom," which contains a number of references to the FBI, the Director and Bureau investigations. Throughout the book, Williams, who has served as defense counsel for many notorious persons, professes to be a champion of civil rights and individual liberties. This book review sets forth his views concerning the following topics beginning on the page indicated:

Unfairness of labeling an attorney according to his clients, page 3;

Improper manner in which Congressional investigations are conducted, page 5;

Illegality of telephone taps and other electronic eavesdropping equipment, page 7;

Need to defend the 5th Amendment, page 13;

Virtues of the McNabb and Mallory decisions, page 15;

Need for pre-trial discovery of evidence and witnesses by the defense, page 17;

Necessity of confrontation and cross-examination, page 20;

Detrimental effect of publicity and other outside pressures in criminal cases, page 21;

Injustice of capital punishment, page 23;

Problem posed by emotionally ill offenders, page 24;

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(Continued next page)

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "One Man's Freedom"

Impropriety of censorship of allegedly indecent literature, page 25;

Civil Rights and the Southern Negro, page 26; and

Need for a strong world court, page 28.

Williams feels "an erosion of individual liberty and freedom" has occurred in America and that "We have placed security in a position of primacy and subordinated individual liberty to it." He warns against "lawless law enforcement" and opines that whenever government infringes on individual rights, "it begins with the weak and the friendless, the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox."

In connection with his defense of Aldo Icardi, who was charged with perjury following his appearance before House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in connection with the murder of Office of Strategic Services Major Holohan in Italy, Williams compliments former SA Robert Maheu for helping Williams establish that Icardi was not involved in Holohan's murder. (Bureau is circumspect toward former SA Maheu.)

Williams refers critically to the HCUA subpeona for Cyrus Eaton after Eaton had "made bold to criticize the FBI over a national television network." Williams asserts that FBI is violating the law by using wire taps, and he quotes statements by the Director in 1940 opposing wire tapping. He also quotes approvingly from the Director's Introduction to the September, 1952, Law Enforcement Bulletin on the topic of civil rights.

The Jencks decision is mentioned by Williams, who feels defense attorneys should have access to prior statements of Government witnesses several days before trials begin. He mentions the Urschel kidnaping case of 1933, attempting to cast doubt on the guilt of Kathryn Kelly. He also cites the James R. Hoffa bribery case, stating that the jury apparently did not believe John Cye Cheasty's testimony. He claims he was "horrified" when the "Afro-American" published his photo shaking hands with a female Negro attorney in a full-page ad during the Hoffa trial; and that Joe Louis visited the courtroom on his own volition.

In his defense of Igor Melekh, Soviet spy, Williams claims he talked to Attorney General designate Robert Kennedy in effort to have United States agree to let the International Court of Justice decide whether Melekh had diplomatic immunity. He also states he talked to FBI Agent after conferring with Melekh in New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

"ONE MAN'S FREEDOM"
By Edward Bennett Williams

This 325-page book contains Williams' observations and reflections concerning a number of matters, including his personal experiences as a defense attorney, relating to law. Throughout the book, there are numerous references to the Bureau and the Director, as well as to cases investigated by the FBI. These have been specially flagged on the succeeding pages of this memorandum by underlining.

The succeeding pages contain a brief digest--and, in some instances, more detailed quotations--of pertinent material in Williams' book.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS (Page 3-10)

At the outset, Williams identifies some of his past clients, including Senator Joseph McCarthy, the notorious Frank Costello, and former Teamsters head David Beck. He states that he started law practice by handling civil matters, but "It was the law in its relationship to human rights as distinguished from property rights which had first captured my attention...."

Williams states he authored this book because he "wanted to write of the right to counsel, of fair procedure in congressional hearings, of the right to privacy, of the Fifth Amendment, of lawless law enforcement, of the right of everyone to a fair trial, of censorship, of civil rights, and of the whole concept of rule of law." He continues, "I wanted to write of the transcendent importance of safeguarding and preserving intact all of our civil liberties, and of my deep conviction that whenever government infringes on any of these rights it begins with the weak and the friendless, or the scorned and the degraded, or the nonconformist and the unorthodox. It never begins with the strong, the rich, the popular...I wanted to document my conviction that most of the history of civil liberties in this country has been written in criminal courtrooms." And he professes "an increasing concern over the inroads that I believe are being made into these areas of individual freedom."

Williams asserts, "We have allowed an erosion of individual liberty and freedom to take place in the last three decades--not as the result of the overreaching of big government, nor as the result of the calculated

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assaults made upon liberties and freedoms in the last decade, but rather because of the collective lethargy and a cavalier attitude of unconcern. I think we have made a substitution in our national ranking of values.... We have placed security in a position of primacy and subordinated individual liberty to it."

BRANDING A LAWYER ACCORDING TO HIS CLIENTS (P. 11-29)

Williams states that in 1960, when he accepted the Igor Melekh case (which case is dealt with in more detail in the final chapter of the book), he felt "the lash of stinging criticism"; that "every time I have assumed the defense of a case in which the crime charged is a heinous one or the defendant is a social or political outcast, the criticism has come."

He claims that John Crosby "slandered" him during a television interview (the station and the producer later apologized and repudiated Crosby's statement) shortly after he entered the Melekh case. Williams opines that Crosby "did not understand the right to counsel guaranteed by the Constitution and the role of the advocate in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence."; that Crosby "did not understand that for the trial lawyer the unpopular cause is often a post of honor." He then moralizes that he has taken many difficult cases for unpopular clients, not because of my own wishes, but because of the unwritten law that I might not refuse."

Williams points out that Clarence Darrow encountered hostility when he defended 20 members of the Communist Labor Party in 1920. He states that Darrow's answer to his critics was:

> "I shall not argue to you whether the defendants' ideas are right or wrong. I am not bound to believe them right in order to take their case... But I do know this--I know that the humblest and the meanest man who lives, I know that the idlest and the silliest man who lives, should have his say... And I know that the Constitution is a delusion and a snare if the weakest and the humblest man in the land cannot be defended in his right to speak and his right to think as much as the greatest and the strongest in the land. I am not here to defend their (the communist defendants') opinions. I am here to defend their right to express their opinions."

Williams refers to the defense of Anthony Cramer (naturalized citizen who aided Werner Thiel, one of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed in America in June, 1942) by Harold R. Medina. Cramer was charged with treason,

and Judge Medina served as his court-appointed defense counsel. Williams states that Medina found himself being treated coolly by "people generally and my friends in particular"; that one spectator in the courtroom even spat in his face; however, that "Finally Judge Medina's courage and hard work won a reversal of Cramer's conviction by the Supreme Court."

The book also throws a bouquet at the late Wendell L. Willkie, who "defied public opinion" during World War II by defending the citizenship of William Schneiderman before the Supreme Court. (Schneiderman was a self-admitted Communist Party leader.)...."Willkie's courage and hard work, like Judge Medina's, brought about a Supreme Court decision in favor of his client." At the time, Willkie still aspired for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination.

With regard to convictions of innocent persons, Williams quotes Judge Curtis Bok of Pennsylvania as stating that convictions of the innocent far outnumber acquittals of the guilty. He states that Judge Bok's view is "dramatized in Judge Jerome Frank's fascinating and fully documented study of 36 cases in which wholly innocent defendants were convicted and imprisoned for other men's crimes."

Williams also states that he participated in three cases in 1956 (cases involving Aldo Icardi, Frank Costello and "Confidential" magazine--all dealt with in more detail later) which convinced him that "society is often the winner when the prosecutor loses. He makes reference to the right to counsel guaranteed defendants by the Sixth Amendment--"no matter how socially or politically obnoxious (the accused) may be, no matter how unorthodox his thinking or his conduct, how unpopular his cause or how strongly the finger of guilt may point at him." He also refers to Canon 5 of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association which states that "it is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt or the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied a proper defense."

To the above, Williams, adds, however, "It should go without saying that counsel's obligation to defend his client does not import any obligation to defend his client's crimes" and "no lawyer is ever justified in defending his client with weapons of fraud and falsehood."

He then philosophizes that lawyers must avoid moral judgments as to the guilt or innocence of their clients; that no one is legally guilty until so adjudged in court. And he admits, "Sometimes the truly guilty go free. This is the price that a democratic society must pay to safeguard the liberty of the innocent."

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THE ICARDI CASE (P. 30-58)

Williams quotes J. Parnell Thomas, former chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as telling an HCUA witness, "The rights you have are the rights given you by this committee. We will determine what rights you have and what rights you have not got before the committee." Williams then observed, "During the past decade this concept of congressional investigatory power has been accepted with alarming apathy and applied with alarming abandon."

Williams deals at length with the case of Aldo Icardi, who visited Williams in 1955 to seek his services in connection with eight counts of perjury arising from Icardi's appearance before HCUA in 1953. In brief, Icardi had been on an Office of Strategic Services mission with Major William V. Holohan in Italy in 1944. Major Holohan was killed on the mission, and Icardi was subsequently convicted in absentia by the Italian courts of murdering him.

According to Williams, in addition to the in absentia conviction in Italy, a release was issued by the U. S. Defense Department accusing Icardi of Holohan's murder; and newspapers published articles identifying Icardi as a cold-blooded killer. Thus, when Icardi was invited to appear before HCUA, "no one cared whether such an investigation bore any relationship to the proper function of Congress and its committees."

In defending Icardi against the perjury charges arising from his HCUA appearance, Williams had no funds to make an investigation (despite the fact that the prosecution had arranged to fly witnesses to Washington); however, Williams contacted Robert Maheu, "who had made a brilliant record as an FBI agent and had recently formed his own international investigative agency, staffed with former FBI agents." Maheu helped Williams conduct an investigation in Italy which established that Icardi was innocent of any involvement in Major Holohan's murder and that responsibility for killing the Major actually lay with Italian communists.

(Robert Maheu was a Special Agent from December, 1940, through July, 1947. He resigned voluntarily due to the ill health of his wife, and his last efficiency rating was "Excellent." Since 1953 we have been circumspect in dealings with him.)

Williams states that Icardi was acquitted of the perjury charges on the ground that HCUA was not acting in furtherance of any legitimate legislative purpose in the Icardi hearing--that this court decision was vitally significant "because it was the first reported case in three quarters of a century to hold that a congressional committee had exceeded its constitutional powers."

THE ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS (P. 59-71)

Williams claims that Senator Joseph McCarthy "transgressed the rights of some witnesses in ways which I vigorously opposed"; that he had known McCarthy and had often argued with him about his tactics; that when the Army-McCarthy hearings arose in 1954, McCarthy wanted Williams to assist him in an advisory capacity, but Williams declined.

With regard to McCarthy's exposure of the former National Lawyers' Guild affiliation of Fred Fisher, 32-year-old assistant to Joseph Welch at the hearings, Williams states that McCarthy had told him (Williams) in the presence of Roy Cohn about the evidence he proposed to use against Fred Fisher; and Cohn and Williams made McCarthy promise he would never use it. Nonetheless, McCarthy went ahead.

Williams continues that Senator Ralph Flanders introduced a motion calling for Senator McCarthy's censure by the Senate; and in August, 1954, McCarthy announced that he was going to retain Williams as his defense counsel. Williams' fee was to be paid by McCarthy's committee, but he told the committee he would serve without compensation. Although 46 charges of misconduct originally were filed against McCarthy, the list ultimately was narrowed to two specific incidents, and the Senate voted to censure McCarthy on only one of these--contempt of the Gillette Committee arising from McCarthy's declining an "invitation" to appear before that Committee. Williams feels that even this lone censure charge would not have been sustained if he and McCarthy had known then, as they learned later, that an "overzealous" member of the Gillette Committee had put a mail cover on McCarthy during its investigation of him.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES AND THE 5TH AMENDMENT (P. 72-87)

Williams expresses the opinion, "The apex of congressional inquiry today is apparently the calling of a witness who will invoke the privilege against self-incrimination in response to all questions on a subject about which the committee already has full information." Williams complains

that Congressional inquiries frequently extend beyond the legitimate scope of legislative inquiries; and he states that when he (Williams) appeared before the McClellan Committee in 1958 as counsel for James R. Hoffa, he had occasion to object that certain questions directed toward Hoffa could have no real relationship to a legislative purpose.

Williams states that anyone who expresses an unpopular opinion is vulnerable to "the long arm" of Congressional committees. To illustrate, he cites the case of Cyrus Eaton, who in May, 1958, "made bold to criticize the FBI over a national television network. Representative Francis Walter.... immediately signed a subpoena calling Eaton before the HCUA to explain himself.... Even in the most conservative quarters this type of 'thought policing' was too much, and the celebrated subpoena was never served."

In summation of his observations regarding Congressional inquiries, Williams feels that a uniform code of procedures for Congressional investigations is needed.

TELEPHONE TAPS AND OTHER TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS (P. 88-120)

Williams speaks of the citizen's right to privacy--including privacy of the home, privacy of thoughts, and privacy of conversations--as well as the right to silence and the right to communicate. He then warns, "The rapid development of electronic listening devices in the past few years has greatly multiplied the number of clandestine invasions of these rights. He quotes Justice William O. Douglas as stating:

> "With modern electronic devices, conversations within the home and the office can be recorded without tapping any wires. The intimacies of private life can be made public without a key being turned or a window being raised. And those who listen may be private detectives and blackmailers, as well as law enforcement officials."

To illustrate the threat of eavesdropping, Williams cites the case of Bernard Goldfine, New England textile manufacturer and associate of Sherman Adams, and the case of Washington gambler Julius Silverman. The former case arose in 1958 when one of the rooms occupied by Goldfine's entourage at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington was found to be "covered" by a microphone in the room next door. This microphone had been installed by Baron Shacklette, a Congressional investigator, and Jack Anderson, an associate of Drew Pearson. (Williams subsequently defended

Goldfine at his trial for contempt of Congress--arising from Goldfine's refusal to answer some of the questions asked him by a Congressional committee--and the trial ended with a plea of nolo contendere by Goldfine and a suspended sentence.)

Julius Silverman also obtained Williams' services as defense counsel following his arrest on gambling charges. It appeared to Williams that the District of Columbia Police Department and Internal Revenue agents had used one or more telephone taps against Silverman; and Williams filed motions to suppress all evidence which had been seized when Silverman's house was raided. However, a special microphone, not a telephone tap, was used to pick up conversations inside Silverman's house. Williams' lost his motion to suppress, and Silverman was convicted; but, the Supreme Court subsequently reversed the conviction in a decision which indicated the Court would not tolerate electronic eavesdropping wherein the microphone penetrates the premises of the person involved.

In haranguing against technical surveillances, Williams sides with Justice Brandeis' dissenting opinion in Olmstead v. U.S. (The Olmstead case, decided in 1928, resulted in a Supreme Court decision that the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures applies only to physical, tangible objects--and that conversations cannot be "searched" or "seized.") Brandeis stated that listening in on conversations constitutes invasion of privacy and urged that the Fourth Amendment be interpreted to keep pace with advances of modern science in order to protect citizens against invasions of their individual security.

After warning that telephones can be transformed into microphones to cover conversations within a room; that tiny microphones can be concealed in rooms; and that long-range microphones can pick up conversations hundreds of feet away, Williams cites the study entitled "The Eavesdroppers" completed in 1959 by Samuel Dash under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Endowment and with a grant from the Fund For the Republic. He states that Dash's study "revealed widespread use of concealed microphones by police and private detectives" for "an endless variety" of purposes.

Williams is convinced that the Supreme Court will overturn the Olmstead decision and will rule that physical entry by the eavesdropper or physical penetration of the eavesdropper's equipment onto the premises of the persons involved is not necessary before the "victim" can invoke his Fourth Amendment rights. He states, "Such a ruling would restore the right to privacy to the high place which the Constitution gave it.... The concept of a man's house as his castle is completely inconsistent with surreptitious police surveillance of every conversation in that house. If the police may not

enter physically, they may not enter scientifically. An entry by electronic eavesdropping equipment is the most effective, clandestine and sinister kind of entry."

Williams does feel, however, that some extremely limited use of technical surveillances may be necessary--and, if so, a constitutional amendment will be required to permit the issuance of search warrants for evidence of crime. Before passage of such an amendment, however, he states "a strong demonstration must be made by federal law-enforcement agencies that our collective security is so imperiled by treason, espionage and sabotage that drastic measures are needed. A demonstration must further be made that eavesdropping is a useful and necessary weapon for combating these crimes. I have grave doubts whether such a showing could ever be made.... We defeat our own ends if we adopt the techniques of totalitarianism in security cases."

In referring to the Federal Communications Act of 1934, Williams states that unlike eavesdropping, wiretapping is a federal crime; but, "despite this fact, wiretapping is rampant in the nation today. It is perpetrated by private investigators in all kinds of cases... It is perpetrated by public law-enforcement officers both surreptitiously and under a self-serving declaration that what they are doing is necessary for adequate law enforcement. Necessity has been the argument used for every infringement of human rights since the birth of this country."

Williams cites data in Dash's "The Eavesdroppers" indicating that New York City police, who say they tap 300 or 400 telephone lines a year, actually make an estimated 16,000 to 29,000 wiretaps a year.

As defense counsel for the notorious Frank Costello in the denaturalization case against Costello in 1956, Williams claims he was fully exposed to the problems and evils of wire tapping. At the time, Costello was serving a prison term for income tax evasion. When Williams examined the record of the tax trial, he concluded that some of the evidence had been obtained through wire taps; and in delving further, he "discovered that there had been a tap on Costello's home telephone at intermittent intervals over many years. During the period of the taps, six policemen sat in 8-hour shifts, working in teams of two. They listened to and transcribed every conversation over Costello's telephone, whether he was a participant or not.... the persons victimized by these wire taps were not just persons who used Costello's telephone. Taps were placed on public telephones in restaurants frequented by him. Everyone who used those pay-station telephones had a hidden third party listening to every word...."

Williams states that wire tapping by Federal officers was stopped by Attorney General Robert Jackson in 1941 but was resumed in 1942 at the direction of President Roosevelt (actually, Roosevelt sent his wire-tap memo to Jackson in May, 1940); that on May 11, 1961, the Justice Department announced that the FBI had 87* wire taps in the country as of that date--all "purportedly" in security cases. Williams continues, "Admittedly, the FBI also uses wiretaps in kidnaping cases. The Justice Department defends these wiretaps as being both necessary and legal. To understand how this argument of legality is made and why it is unsound, it is necessary to trace the law as it has developed."

Williams again cites the 5-to-4 Supreme Court ruling in the Olmstead case that wire tapping does not violate the Fourth Amendment; then he states that Congress recognized the right to telephone privacy when it enacted the Communications Act in 1934 providing that "no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, ... or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person." He continues that the Supreme Court ruled in the Nardone case in 1937 that evidence obtained through wire tapping by Federal officers cannot be used against the "victim" in Federal court and, thereby, the Court showed it was "unwilling to allow law enforcement officers to break the law to ferret out crime."

Despite this "clear holding that wiretapping by federal officers is illegal," Williams declares, "The Department of Justice seeks to defend this defiance of the law on the theory that Section 605 does not prohibit interception of telephone and telegraph messages, but only interception and divulgence."

He refers to a statement by the Director* in May, 1958, on television "that his bureau had ninety wiretaps installed as of that day." Then he moralizes, "On the same day a prosecutor from the same Department of Justice was asking a New York jury to convict James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union for allegedly installing one wire tap. This seemed to me to be a classic illustration of the dangers and evils of lawless law enforcement. One division of the Justice Department was prosecuting a man for breaking a law which another division... was itself breaking at that very moment."

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* (He undoubtedly is referring to an article in "The Evening Star" of May 11, 1961, stating that Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller had told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that the FBI was currently tapping 85--not 87--telephones, all in security cases.)

* (On a program filmed for showing to the then Congressman Kenneth Keating's constituents in May, 1958, the Director said, "At present, we have less than 90 wire taps. All of them are in cases involving the Nation's security." This obviously is the television program which Williams has in mind.)

Williams quotes a portion of a letter he received from an Assistant Director of the FBI which took Williams to task for criticizing the Bureau for wire tapping in a speech Williams made at Georgetown University. Enclosed in the Assistant Director's letter was an opinion expressed by the then Attorney General Jackson in 1941 that "There is no Federal statute which prohibits or punishes wire tapping alone. The only offense under the present law is to 'intercept any communication and divulge or publish' the same." Williams then states he is convinced that Robert Jackson would have concluded his 1941 opinion was wrong if the wire tapping question had faced him after he became a member of the Supreme Court--"I say this because even a quick look at the wiretapping statute shows that Attorney General Jackson was wrong. The statute outlaws not only tapping and divulging but also tapping amd making use of the information obtained through the wiretap. The last part of Section 605 says it is a crime for the wiretapper to 'use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto.'"

He continues, "I think that if wiretapping is regarded by the responsible heads of the FBI as necessary to successful law enforcement, they should press Congress vigorously for a change in the law. But their argument for a change would be far more cogent if they went before Congress with a record of obedience to the existing law rather than with a long history of cavalier defiance of it.

"The record compels the conclusion that the Department of Justice is not confident of its own position. Despite widespread private wiretapping, which everyone agrees is illegal, there was for many years only one reported prosecution for wiretapping.... With few exceptions, the Department of Justice has been forced to take the position that it cannot tap wires with one hand and prosecute wiretappers with the other."

Williams says that "responsible sources" have questioned the utility of wiretaps in any criminal cases and that "there is certainly grave doubt about the value of taps in national-security cases. For example, in the celebrated case of Judith Coplon...the government convinced the court that none of its evidence came from wiretapping, although Miss Coplon's telephone was almost continuously tapped. Her conviction was reversed only because these wiretaps interfered with her right to hold private conferences with her attorney. There has never been a prosecution of an alleged spy, traitor or saboteur in which the government gained its evidence from wiretapping."

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* (This was a letter written by Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols in 1957. Bufile 62-98896-8)

(Actually, Coplon was convicted in both Washington and New York. The New York conviction was reversed on the following grounds: (1) her arrest by FBI Agents without a warrant was illegal; (2) the defense should have been given full access to all wire tapping records; and (3) the defense should have been given an opportunity to learn whether the original informant which set the FBI investigation in motion was a wire-tapping source. The Washington conviction was remanded to the District Court for a hearing to determine if the Government had intercepted telephone conversations between Coplon and her attorney before and during trial.)

Williams continues, "Interestingly enough, the view that wiretaps do not substantially aid in law enforcement was once held by J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover's public attacks on wiretapping were numerous in the six years following the passage of the Communications Act in 1934. During that time he called wiretapping an 'archaic and inefficient practice' which 'has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative technique...' He let it be represented that he was the first federal offical to oppose wiretapping...and he has never in court used evidence so gathered.'

"In a news interview he (the Director) declared that he had 'consistently opposed the practice (of wire tapping).' He said in a formal press relase: 'Statements have appeared to the effect that wire tapping has been used by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inviolation of existing laws. At no time has there been a single instance of any action of this kind on the part (of any FBI Agent)...since I have been the Director....'

"He (the Director) advised the Department of Justice itself: 'While I concede that the telephone tap is from time to time of limited value in the criminal investigative field, I frankly and sincerely believe that if a statute of this kind were enacted the abuses arising therefrom would far outweigh the value which might accrue to law enforcement as a whole.' In a Department of Justice press release it was represented that Mr. Hoover believed that 'the discredit and suspicion of the law enforcing branch which arises from the occasional use of wiretapping more than offsets the good which is likely to come of (to) it.'"

(The above statements attributed to the Director are taken primarily from Department of Justice press releases dated March 13 and 18, 1940, and a letter from the Director to William E. Read of the "Harvard Law Review" on February 9, 1940.)

Williams wants to bring wire taps under the Fourth Amendment; and if the FBI can show that it desperately needs the right to tap wires in security cases, he feels a revision of this Amendment should be submitted to the states to "allow the courts to abandon our traditional policy against searches for evidence... but only in cases where the national security is at stake." He states, "This would authorize the invasion of privacy only in the protection of the most vital interests of society. It would also bring wiretapping under judicial supervision. The judiciary is the traditional bulwark between citizen and prosecutor.... It is unfair to ask the Department of Justice to pass upon the propriety of its own requests for wiretapping authorization.... Once we have ended the sorry spectacle of federal officers tapping in defiance of federal law, we can enforce wiretapping laws just as stringently as we enforce other criminal statutes."

CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING TO TESTIFY (P. 122-144)

Williams refers to the 5th Amendment as "the most maligned part of the Constitution." He declares, "Too many persons have forgotten that the 5th Amendment is a citadel of liberty, guaranteeing far more than immunity from compulsory self-incrimination." He does concede, however, "Without doubt it hinders the conviction of the guilty far more frequently than it protects the rights of the innocent."

Among situations in which the protection of the 5th Amendment might be vital to an innocent man, Williams cites the hypothetical case of a man who had attended Communist Party meetings, stating that this man "might be well advised to plead the privilege even if he had no understanding at the time of the Party's illegal objectives and hence was not guilty of any crime."

Among the factors Williams feels underlie the "current hostility to the privilege against self-incrimination" is its repeated invocation when apparently harmless questions are asked. Williams cites the appearance of his client, David Beck, Sr., before Senator McClellan's Committee when Beck declined under the 5th Amendment to answer whether he (Beck) knew his own son, David Beck, Jr. According to Williams, Beck's claim of privilege was "clearly correct" because Beck, Sr., was under federal indictment for income tax evasion, and everything to which he testified would be screened by the prosecutor for use against him at his trial." Williams feels that to ask Beck whether he knew his son was either a "fatuous and captious question asked for no legislative purpose and designed only as a means to taunt the witness, or it was asked as the opening question in a line of inquiry regarding financial transactions between father and son."

He also refers to the case of Jane Rogers, who admitted she had served as treasurer of the Communist Party in Colorado but claimed privilege against self-incrimination when asked to name her successor in office. The Supreme Court ruled that Rogers had waived her privilege by testifying freely about her own occupancy of the office. Williams states this ruling "seems fair enough, because obviously the witness was not fearful that her testimony would tend to incriminate her. Her real motive for belatedly claiming the privilege was to protect someone else, and concededly the protection of the privilege is personal."

Another case cited is that of Sidney Buchman. Williams had been counsel for Hollywood writer Martin Berkeley in 1951 when Berkeley appeared before HCUA and admitted former Communist Party membership--naming almost 100 other Hollywood personalities as Party members, including Sidney Buchman. Buchman, also a writer, was called before the HCUA and admitted being a disillusioned former Communist Party member; however, he declined to name others with whom he was associated in the Party. Williams states that following his HCUA appearance, Buchman left Hollywood--"...his career was ruined. Because he had refused to 'cooperate' with the committee by 'naming names,' he was no longer employable. But, worse than that, he faced certain conviction for contempt. No conviction would have been possible had he declined, on the basis of the privilege, to give the committee any information at all. But...Buchman could not in conscience inform on others."

In tracing the history of immunity statutes, Williams writes that in 1857, Congress enacted a broad immunity statute covering witnesses before Congressional Committees and in Federal courts; however, the statute was soon repealed because so many prospective defendants were rushing forward to confess their misdeeds and thereby avoid prosecution. Congress instead provided that no testimony given by a witness before a Congressional Committee or a Federal court could later be introduced into evidence against him; however, the Supreme Court held that this statute did not preclude reliance upon the privilege against self-incrimination.

Williams continues that Congress has enacted many statutes granting complete immunity; that in 1954 Congress adopted an immunity statute covering witnesses before Congressional Committees and Federal courts in regard to security matters; and in 1956, a similar statute was passed covering narcotics cases.

In addition, states have also enacted immunity statutes--but, Williams declares, these statutes are powerless to confer immunity from Federal prosecution, thereby causing a dilemma for the state witness.

MC NABB, MALLORY AND OTHER "SAFEGUARDS" (P. 145-162)

Williams disagrees with those who call procedural safeguards "technicalities." Rather, he states, "they are the rules which our experience has shown are necessary in the interplay between the rights of society and the rights of the individual. This is why we have placed a judicial officer between the policeman and the citizen to determine the validity of an arrest. It is why an accused has the right to know specifically the nature of the charge against him and to confront his accuser face to face. It is why he has the right to have questions affecting his liberty determined in a dispassionate forum free from entrinsic influences."

According to Williams, "whenever and wherever there have been invasions of civil liberties and infringements of human rights by those who hold authority, the first victims have been the poor and the downtrodden, the weak and the helpless, or the unpopular and the scorned."

In noting that the Supreme Court's 1957 reversal of the Andrew Mallory rape conviction touched off heated legal controversies, Williams states, "Most people did not consider whether the Mallory rule was a good or bad legal principle. They had been told repeatedly that Mallory was a bad man and they were violently opposed to any rule which blocked his conviction."

Williams comments that the Mallory rule is merely the application of an old principle to a new set of facts. He states that in the McNabb decision, handed down fourteen years earlier, the Supreme Court reversed three convictions for murder because they were based upon confessions secured as a result of the same principle--unlawful delay in taking the arrested person before a commissioner.

In endorsing these rulings, Williams states that the hardened criminal does not need a commissioner or anyone else to advise him of his rights, but the youthful and the person of limited intelligence do not understand about the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to counsel, etc. "It is a sham," he states, "to advise such people of their constitutional rights after the police have questioned them for hours or even days to extract admissions which virtually ensure convictions."

Williams remarks that cases of physical coercion against arrested persons are rare today, "but psychological coercion is equally effective and far more difficult to prove." He quotes Judge Jerome Frank as stating, "Policemen have discovered that they need neither intricate devices nor violence. The easiest way to persuade a man to confess to whatever you want is to deprive him of sleep beyond the point of normal exhaustion, questioning him endlessly."

Williams also observes that most of the hostility to the McNabb-Mallory rule undoubtedly stems from the fact that it has been invoked principally in cases of heinous murders and rapes where guilt seemed clear--"Before trial, however, we cannot have one rule for innocent prisoners and another for guilty prisoners, because we do not know which are which until the verdict is returned. Under our law making this judgment is the function of the jury. It must not be usurped by the police, no matter how able and sincere they may be."

He continues that there is reason to believe the abolition of the McNabb-Mallory rule would not really increase police efficiency; that many experts have said an efficient police force relies on scientific methods of investigation rather than upon admissions elicited from the accused by prolonged questioning. He then quotes a portion of the Director's Introduction to the September, 1952, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin wherein the Director remarks that "civil rights violations are all the more regrettable because they are so unnecessary."

Williams also notes that the FBI requires its Agents to warn the accused that he is not required to make any statement and that any statement he makes may be used against him.

Williams states that his objection to the Mallory rule is that it does not go far enough--that it does not afford protection to the citizen who is "unlawfully arrested, illegally detained and then released with no charge preferred against him" and it does not apply to state police. He then refers to a "truly shocking" study of illegal detention by the Chicago Police Department, which study was published by the American Civil Liberties Union, and he concludes, "The staggering statistics from that city (Chicago) indicate that hundreds of thousands of Americans are unlawfully held incommunicado by state police every year."

In summing up his views regarding procedural safeguards, Williams philosophizes, "So long as we tolerate lawless law enforcement by state police, we shall have it. . We must understand also that the good intentions

of police officers make their violations of procedural rules all the more dangerous."

PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY OF EVIDENCE (P. 163-185)

Williams strongly advocates pre-trial discovery in criminal cases. He claims that the innocent defendant, not the guilty one, suffers under the present system because the guilty person usually knows the identity of the witnesses against him, as well as what these witnesses have told the grand jury and what they will tell the trial jury. However, "an innocent defendant... may well be unaware of the identity of the witnesses against him. He has no way of knowing what false or misleading testimony has produced the unfounded charge against him."

In noting that pre-trial discovery is provided for under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Williams observes, "I do not believe that the founding fathers intended to surround property rights with greater procedural safeguards than those which protect liberty.... Our present procedural rules are archaic because they express (that personal property is more important than personal liberty)... They date back to medieval days when land was more valuable than the serfs who tilled it."

He next attacks alleged abuses of the Commissioner's preliminary examination--which examination, he states, is the only provision of the present rules of criminal procedure which permits real discovery. Williams cites the Commissioner's responsibility under Rule 5 to inform the accused of his right to a preliminary examination and, unless the accused waives this right, to hear the evidence against him "within a reasonable time." Williams states that the preliminary examination prevents the government from holding an arrested person indefinitely without "probable cause," and it also gives the defendant a chance before his trial to learn who is accusing him and exactly what the accusation is.

According to Williams, however, "When the government does not want to give the defendant this chance, it... tells the commissioner that it is not yet prepared to present its evidence and asks for a continuance.... It (the government) then proceeds to present the case to the grand jury and secures an indictment before the date fixed for the preliminary examination. Since the purpose of this examination is to determine whether the defendant should be held for action by the grand jury, it is apparent that no examination will be conducted after indictment."

Williams claims his first experience with this strategy to evade the Commissioner's preliminary examination was in the James R. Hoffa bribery case in Washington in March, 1957. Williams writes:

> "The FBI arrested Hoffa on the night of March 13, 1957. At approximately 1:00 a.m. on March 14, 1957, he was taken before the commissioner. An Assistant United States Attorney asked to have the preliminary examination postponed for two weeks, on the ground that it would take the government two weeks to prepare its evidence. I objected violently, because I felt sure that this postponement would deprive my client of any preliminary examination at all. I was convinced that the FBI would not have arrested Hoffa until the government had all the evidence it could possibly find. . . ."
>
> "The commissioner, however, accepted the governments representation that it was unprepared to present its evidence and granted the postponement. Nine hours later the prosecutor began to present his evidence before the grand jury. Five days later the grand jury returned an indictment. The preliminary examination never took place."
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> (Buffile 58-4044-191 verifies that at the hearing before him early on the morning of March 14, 1957, U. S. Commissioner Splain continued the hearing until March 28 despite the vigorous protest of Williams. Hoffa was indicted March 19.)

In commenting on this trial of Hoffa for bribing John Cye Cheasty, an employee of the McClellan Committee, Williams states, "Apparently the jury did not believe his (Cheasty's) testimony, because they acquitted Hoffa. I have often wondered how much of this... would have been unnecessary if I had been given a chance to question Cheasty at a preliminary examination when the facts were fresh and he had had no chance for extensive preparation before testifying. Cheasty had spent days with the prosecutor preparing his testimony before he actually went on the witness stand." (More data on the Hoffa bribery trial appears on page 22.)

With further reference to his insistence upon discovery by the defense of the prosecution's evidence and witnesses, Hoffa states, "The Supreme Court took a long step toward remedying these inequities in 1957, when it decided the Jencks case. Jencks was a union officer charged with filing a false non-Communist affidavit. The principal witnesses against him, Harvey Matusow

and J. W. Ford, were FBI informers. The trial judge refused to let Jencks's lawyer see the reports which Matusow and Ford had made to the FBI concerning Jencks, because Jencks's lawyer was not able to show any inconsistency between their trial testimony and their reports.... In a celebrated and highly controversial opinion the Supreme Court held that a defendant is entitled to inspect prior statements by government witnesses. It pointed out the absurdity of requiring the defendant to show an inconsistency between their testimony and their statements before he has seen the statements. It also pointed out that inspection by the trial judge to determine whether there is any inconsistency cannot be satisfactory."

He continues, "The Jencks decision raised a storm of conflict. It was wildly predicted that every FBI file would be opened to the forces of subversion and that law enforcement would become impossible." Williams adds that he feels it would be preferable for the defense to be furnished the prior statements of Government witnesses "several days or a week before trial" rather than during the trial, in order to assure an opportunity to carefully study them without the pressure of trial and in order to give the defense an opportunity to run down leads suggested by the witnesses' statements.

Williams states that a "classic example of the need for fair discovery procedures" can be found in the 1933 trial of Kathryn Kelly (Machine-Gun Kelly's wife) for kidnaping. He asserts that Kathryn Kelly might have been falsely convicted, stating, "Perhaps...the FBI had in its possession in 1933, at the time of Kathryn Kelly's trial, evidence of the most persuasive character that she had not signed the letters in question (two letters bearing Machine-Gun Kelly's signature which were mailed in Chicago after the kidnap victim had been returned and the ransom had been paid--which letters were identified by a private, not an FBI, handwriting examiner as having been written by Kathryn Kelly). After the letters had been examined by the local expert, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington. There they were intensively examined by the bureau's top handwriting analyst, Charles A. Appel, who concluded that the signatures had not been written by Mrs. Kelly.... This evidence was kept from the jury that tried Kathryn Kelly. If the jury had known that the local expert who testified was wrong, according to the bureau's own expert, and that Mrs. Kelly was undoubtedly telling the truth about the letters, the result might have been different." (This matter has been separately analyzed by the General Investigative Division and the results set forth in memoranda from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated June 15 and 26, 1962, based upon a portion of Williams' book printed in the June 16, 1962, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post.")

According to Williams, the major argument against the application of the civil rules of discovery to criminal procedure is that the prosecution cannot compel the defendant to testify. He does not feel this is a valid reason for denying discovery procedures to the defendant, giving the ludicrous argument that "the 90-per-cent record of convictions in criminal cases obtained by the government each year is ample testimony to the fact that the scales are weighted heavily for the prosecutor once the case gets into court."

CONFRONTATION (P. 186-205)

Williams asserts that the right to confront and cross-examine one's accusers is an indispensable safeguard in any system of justice. Yet, he continues, many Americans identify cross-examination with trickery or with unsavory efforts to confuse or berate honest witnesses--"Hundreds of motion pictures and television shows have created the image of the crafty lawyer who conceals truth or who deliberately confuses truth with falsehood through cross-examination."

Williams acknowledges that few people dispute the need for confrontation and cross-examination in the courtroom, but this is not true in loyalty hearings and other administrative proceedings "where Americans have lost their jobs, their property and their reputations.... This problem became particularly acute during the heyday of the Communist scare in the early 1950's. Men were fired from government jobs and branded 'security risks' without a chance to know or to question those who accused them. Men were smeared as Communists or Communist sympathizers and lost their reputations without an opportunity to probe by cross-examination the testimony of those who spoke against them. Those (were not) bright pages in our history. But the worst may have passed....

"Without confrontation and cross-examination, a man brought before a hearing board is subject to trial by inquisition. His accuser may be a trained FBI informant, or he may be a malicious busybody, or he may be an incompetent with a flair for melodrama. We saw all three kinds during the early 1950's...He may be stable or unstable, bright or stupid, right or wrong, but the man who is accused can never challenge him. The charge may be a mistake. It may be a bureaucratic error."

Williams concedes that there are situations in which the disclosure of an informant's identity could do serious damage to our national security; and in such instances he feels it is acceptable to remove a security risk from a sensitive position without confrontation. But he feels the decision to remove the security risk under these circumstances should be subject to review not only by a board of appeal but also by the courts.

PUBLICITY AND OTHER PRESSURES (P. 206-224)

Williams states, "Far too often bystanders in the mob and in the market place... influence the outcome of individual cases. In many instances the result of this meddling is a miscarriage of justice...."

As an example of "meddling with the judicial process," he cites the 1958 indictment of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell for income tax evasion. Williams notes that there was intense press interest in the Powell tax case when it first came before the grand jury in 1956; and that following pressure exerted through the pages of William F. Buckley's "National Review," the grand jury indicted Powell on his 1951 and 1952 tax returns.

Powell retained Williams to defend him; and Williams was astounded to learn that Internal Revenue agents had never interviewed Powell concerning his 1951 or 1952 returns; nor had an attempt been made for a civil compromise. Williams also was astounded to learn of "the unorthodox and highly irregular" things which happened with regard to the grand jury--primarily arising from pressures exerted through Buckley's "National Review." Williams concludes, "It was almost two years before the effect of the external influences upon this grand jury could be fully measured. But what developed during the course of the trial of this case in the spring of 1960 compels the conclusion that the indictment of Congressman Powell was born of hysteria." (The indictment regarding Powell's 1952 tax return was dismissed; and a hung jury resulted at the trial on his 1951 tax return, with the Government subsequently dropping the charge.)

Also cited is the Supreme Court's reversal last year of the murder conviction of Indiana's notorious "mad-dog killer," Leslie Irvin, because of the intense pre-trial publicity his case received.

Returning to the Hoffa bribery case, Williams declares:

"So much is said about the defendant's right to a fair trial that sometimes we lose sight of the fact that the same right belongs to the prosecution. A brazen and outrageous attempt was made to put fingers on the scales of justice in the Hoffa bribery trial in Washington in 1957.... One afternoon as I returned to court after lunch I was introduced to a woman lawyer from the west coast. She was a Negro. As I stood chatting with her for a moment, a photographer called us to look his way and snapped our picture. The incident meant absolutely nothing to me at the time. A few days later I was horrified to see the picture in a full-page advertisement in the 'Afro-American,' a paper having large circulation among the Negroes of Washington. The advertisement recounted in detail Hoffa's long record of friendship for the Negro people and their causes. The jury trying Hoffa was predominantly Negro. Obviously, the advertisement had been placed in an effort to influence the jury in Hoffa's favor.

"This was the darkest day of my professional life. I have never before nor since been so upset.... Neither I nor any lawyer assisting me had an inkling that such an advertisement was to appear. I held a long inquisition of everybody in any way connected with the defense, including the defendant himself. I can honestly say that I satisfied myself that no one directly or indirectly connected with the defense staff knew anything about the appearance of the ad. I can honestly say that I'm sure Hoffa himself knew nothing of it. It was the work of a well-motivated meddler from Detroit who thought he was helping his friend 'Jimmy' and who acted wholly on his own."

Williams continues that he had selected eight character witnesses to testify on Hoffa's behalf at the bribery trial. Among these was Negro boxer Joe Louis. However, at the last minute, Williams decided not to use any of the character witnesses because their appearance on the stand would provide an avenue for the prosecutor to cross-examine them about "all the derogatory rumors, hearsay and gossip affecting the defendant's reputation." Williams personally told Louis that he would not be used as a witness; and he claims

to see
he "was genuinely surprised" Louis sitting in the back of the courtroom that same afternoon--"He had come to court wholly on his own, insofar as I knew then or have ever found out since. I very much doubt whether any juror ever saw him.... everyone who had any connection with the trial knows his presence had not the remotest effect on the verdict.... The Louis story seems to grow each year and more legend and less fact gets into it. Needless to say, I'm sorry he ever came to court. But had I known he was coming to observe the trial that afternoon, I would not have asked him to stay away."

RADIO AND TELEVISION INFLUENCE (P 225-231)

Williams supports Canon 35 of the American Bar Association Canons of Judicial Ethics and Rule 53 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which ban photographing or broadcasting courtroom proceedings. Additionally, he comments that there is a marked difference between Congressional committee hearings which are televised and those which are not--"I dare say that if a grant were made to study the subject, it could be demonstrated convincingly that ten times more useless, irrelevant, repetitive and inane questions are propounded in the televised hearings..... Everybody must get on camera."

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (P. 232-244)

Williams opposes capital punishment. He states:

> "Caryl Chessman's 12 years in 'death row' before his execution in 1960 underscored more effectively than any other episode in recent years the inhumanity, the injustice and the inequality of capital punishment. It is inhuman because its deterent effects are now recognized as a myth. It is unjust because it leaves no remedy for a mistake. It is unequal because it is exacted almost exclusively of the poor and the ignorant. It is, in short, a relic of the barbarous days when our law demanded an eye for an eye.
>
> "Criminologists, penologist and sociologists generally agree that there are only two reasons for punishing those who commit crimes: to attempt to rehabilitate them and to deter others from criminal ways. But you can't rehabilitate a dead man, and the record is conclusive that the death penalty does not have greater deterrent effect than life imprisonment."

In addition to the Chessman case, Williams cites the Willie Lee Stewart case to prove that captial punishment "is neither swift nor sure." (Stewart killed a grocer during a hold-up in the District of Columbia in 1953. He has thrice been convicted of first degree murder for this offense, and each time his conviction has been reversed.)

Williams also points to the Justice Department's action in "finally" advocating abolition of mandatory capital punishment for first degree murder in the District of Columbia "because it recognized that in such cases juries were reluctant to convict and the appeals courts reluctant to affirm conviction." He cites statistics reflecting that 104 defendants were indicted for first degree murder in D. C. from 1953 to 1960, but that by the end of 1960, only one of these had been electrocuted. (Bureau of Prisons statistics show there was one electrocution in Washington in 1953 and one in 1957.)

Williams also states that FBI crime statistics show that most of the states which have abolished capital punishment have a lower homicide rate than neighboring states which retain the death penalty.

He makes the astonishing statement that it is "almost unheard of for a convicted killer to kill again after release from prison. Parole authorities do not release such prisoners unless convinced that they are no longer dangerous to society. In any event, the risk of recidivism is outweighed by the risk of executing innocent men." Additionally, he again cites Judge Curtis Bok's remark that convictions of the innocent outnumber acquittals of the guilty; and he states that capital punishment "is indefensible if only because it renders irreversible these miscarriages of justice."

TREATING THE EMOTIONALLY ILL (P. 245-263)

Williams quotes the late Judge Jerome N. Frank as observing "Society must be protected against violence and, at the same time, avoid punishing sick men whose violence drives them, beyond their own controls, to brutal deeds. A society that punishes the sick is not wholly civilized. A society that does not restrain the dangerous madman lacks common sense."

Williams comments, "Too often, when a man has committed one crime after another, society has not paused to ask why. Instead, it has sent him to prison again. If it had asked why, it might have found a man who was mentally ill. It's easier not to ask why. It's easier to send to prisons men who should be in hospital wards than it is to face all the problems inherent in squarely confronting mental illness."

He then theorizes, "Most criminologists, sociologists, judges and lawyers regard rehabilitation and deterrence as the true objectives of criminal justice. The ideal is to rehabilitate the offender for a useful life in society and deter him and others... There are those who talk of the protection of society as the real goal of the criminal process. (The Director, of course, is in this group.) This has always seemed to me to be another way of expressing the deterrence theory with simply a shift of emphasis. Finally, there are those who regard the whole concept of criminal justice as an instrument of social vengeance."

Williams claims that lawyers traditionally have been "bastions of the status quo. We seem to have a basic distaste for moving the law forward into new areas." And he states lawyers have a "basic lack of faith in psychiatrists and in the treatment of mental illness. A poll taken a few years ago among 4,000 persons, mostly professional people, showed that only in the legal profession was there a relatively great distrust of psychiatry."

He also states that juries cannot properly evaluate the mental condition of a defendant unless they have all the facts, "but evidence of mental illness is seldom spread before a jury as graphically and in as great detail as is the evidence of the crime. Thus, the impact made by the facts of a crime is so great that the jury loses sight of the mental condition of the defendant. When this impact is joined with the attitude of many prosecutors and some judges that almost no one should be acquitted by reason of insanity, that psychiatrists are not to be trusted and that insanity defenses are to be regarded with great skepticism, it is no wonder that there are many miscarriages of justice."

CENSORSHIP BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS (P. 264-297)

In 1955, when the Post Office Department advised "Confidential" magazine that no issue of "Confidential" could be sent through the mail until the Post Office had read it and concluded that it contained nothing "improper." Williams was hired to counsel that magazine. He moralizes that if the Postmaster General can bar "Confidential" from the mails without notice, without charges and without a hearing, he can do the same to any periodical. He also observes that the position of Postmaster General traditionally has gone to the chairman or campaign manager of the victorious political party; and he quotes approvingly an editorial written by Alan Barth in "The Washington Post" criticizing Arthur Summerfield's action against "Confidential."

Williams also mentions the case of One, Inc., versus Olesen. He notes the homosexual appeal of "One" magazine and states, "As Judge Desmond of the New York Court of Appeals said of the Sunshine Book and One, Inc., cases, 'Presumably, the court having looked at these books simply held them not to be obscene.'" ("One" is well known to the Bureau. It has attempted to cloak homosexuality in respectability by such tactics as implying that there are homosexuals in the FBI.)

Williams feels that a "workable" definition of the term obscenity is needed and that the Post Office Department should "confine its censorship efforts to hard-core pornography or dirt for dirt's sake." He acknowledges, however, that "reformation of postal practices will not mean the end of the censorship problem" because "every state except New Mexico has statutes directed toward obscenity, and there are also countless county and municipal regulations."

He observes, "Experience has shown us that both official censors at the local level and private societies formed to suppress literary vice feel an almost irresistible impulse to stray from the path of moderation and good sense. They tend to become obsessed with the chase and lose perspective in their gratification over finding the objects of their search." He cites the example of a female member of Indiana's State Textbook Commission who demanded that Robin Hood be eliminated from school textbooks on the ground that Robin Hood follows the communist line. This woman also demanded elimination of all references to the Quaker religion because "Quakers don't believe in fighting wars" and such a policy is helpful to the communists.

Williams objects to censorship activities of police and other city officials. He notes that the National Organization for Decent Literature and other groups are active in this field, and he states:

> "Virtually none of the literature which offends their moral sensibilities, and against which they are carrying their attack, can be lawfully suppressed under the First Amendment test for obscenity laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO (P. 298-307)

Referring to the global struggle between communism and democracy, Williams states, "In the war of competing ideologies, our victory should be inevitable because we are right. But we shall prevail only if we

practice what we preach, if we live as we talk. And in this basic fact lies the relationship of our domestic crisis to our global challenge.

"We are in a crisis in race relations precisely because we have not acted like a government of laws. We have allowed the established law of the land to be mocked. We have permitted one sixth of the nation, through its leaders, to ignore, thwart and frustrate the law of the land. And because of this we have suffered humiliation on the world stage."

He refers to the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling and states, "Eight years later the law of the land is still met with arrogant defiance by men in power who regard themselves as above the law. Eight years later 95 per cent of the South's Negro students are still attending segregated classes."

Williams is "convinced that we are blessed in the 1960's with the greatest Supreme Court of this century. But it, like any other court, must look to the executive branch of government for the enforcement of its decrees."

He laments that, except for certain of the larger cities, the Negro in the South is effectively disenfranchised; and he cites the case of Joseph Atlas, a Louisiana Negro farmer who appeared before the Civil Rights Commission to secure the right to vote. The day after he testified, the sheriff of his parish told Atlas that he (Atlas) would no longer be able to get his cotton processed in that parish. This proved to be true; however, Atlas called the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department; and the latter asked for a court order aimed at those who refused to deal with Atlas. As a result, "the merchants agreed that they would sell to him and gin his cotton as they had done before he testified. But a year later Joe Atlas still had not been registered to vote."

Williams observes that the purchasing power of Negroes in this country has been estimated at $18 billion. He urges Negroes to spend their $18 billion only in places which accord them equal justice, equal respect and equal opportunity. He points out that the Federal Government, by Executive Order, deals for goods and services only with contractors who include anti-discrimination clauses in their contracts.

Stating that such a selective buying policy is preferable to the "sit-in" demonstrations which have been used in recent years, Williams declares, "The 'sit-in' is an affirmative action which time and again has caused the eruption of violence. Negroes may win fair treatment as a result of 'sit-ins,' but the violence they breed does America no good, either internally or as it faces the world."

IGOR MELEKH AND THE WORLD COURT (P. 308-325)

Commenting upon the arrest of Igor Melekh for espionage by FBI Agents in October, 1960, and his (Williams') subsequently agreeing to defend Melekh, Williams states, "On the surface it appeared to be no different from the score or more of Soviet espionage cases that had been uncovered since 1945, most of them involving Russians enjoying diplomatic status. The usual practice had been to send them home after appropriate protests were registered. But this case had broken in the wake of the U-2 incident and the trial of Francis Gary Powers.... It was the first time in years that our government had secured an indictment and effected the arrest of a Soviet citizen."

Williams observes that the Soviets claimed that Melekh enjoyed diplomatic immunity. He then goes into a dissertation concerning his belief in a strong world court and world rule of law. He states that the International Court of Justice was created as an adjunct to the United Nations back in 1945; that the International Court has been a failure and has virtually no business; that the United States "must assume major responsibility for the court's failure, because we have refused to submit unqualifiedly to its jurisdiction by virtue of the Connally Amendment (which Williams wants repealed); that the United States has brought four suits against Russia before the World Court, and all these cases were dismissed because Russia would not consent to be sued.

With this background, Williams then gives the following explanation of his handling of the Melekh defense:

> "I met Melekh in late November at a hotel in New York just off Madison Avenue. We talked for several hours. While we talked, FBI Agents sat downstairs in a car and watched the entrance to the building. Melekh was a highly intelligent man, soft-spoken and articulate. He seemed frightened and confused. He readily agreed that if I accepted his case I should have total control... I pointed out to representatives of the embassy that legal questions involving the immunity of international employees were involved and that I wanted the power to dispose of these questions in accordance with my judgment.... They agreed.
>
> When I left the hotel several hours later, the FBI agents were still sitting unobtrusively in a car across the street. I couldn't help smiling at their obvious curiosity about my identity and the reason for my visit. They had seen me enter earlier with the attaches of the Soviet Embassy. I walked to the nearest intersection, turned down Madison Avenue and paused at a shop window.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

One of the agents emerged from the car to begin the tail. He hurried to Madison Avenue and turned the corner, almost bumping into me. I could not resist the temptation to introduce myself and explain that I had just conferred with Igor Melekh about representing him at trial. The agent was nonplused at first. Then he grinned sheepishly. His sense of humor overrode his embarrassment. We shook hands pleasantly and he walked slowly back to his car. *

When I got back to Washington. I called Robert Kennedy for an appointment.... The Attorney General designate was not familiar with the Melekh case. There was no reason he should have been. I gave him the background of the case and briefed him on some of the legal questions involved. The main question at issue was whether Melekh, as an official of the United Nations, enjoyed diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution. I told Mr. Kennedy that if he would agree on behalf of the United States government that this question, which turned on the interpretation of the treaty creating the United Nations, could be decided by the International Court of Justice, I would so agree on behalf of my client. I said to him that I thought rarely, if ever, were two lawyers given the chance to make such a contribution to the cause of world peace. If my idea could be implemented, it would mark the first time in history that the USSR had ever submitted to the jurisdiction of the World Court....

Robert Kennedy quickly saw the possibilities of the idea, and I think he was intrigued by them. He saw the whole case in its true perspective. Merely convicting another spy would be insignificant in the course of international events. But getting the Soviets into court would open up horizons unlimited.....

Williams continues that after a number of weeks the Attorney General finally told him that his proposal was rejected. He gave Williams no reason why.

Judge Edwin Robson in Chicago ordered that Melekh appear on March 24, 1961, for arraignment and for the setting of a trial date. However, on March 22, while Williams was in New York the Attorney General called him and told him that the Government would voluntarily dismiss the Melekh case.

*(No incident such as this could be found in the sections of the Igor Melekh file covering the Fall of 1960.)

Before Melekh left the United States, Williams had a talk with him and some members of the Soviet United Nations delegation, including Platon D. Morozov, a Soviet Lawyer. Williams explained to Morozov his hope that both Russia and the United States would one day make unqualified declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court. Williams claimed that Morozov joined him in his expression, and that Morozov agreed that strengthening and expanding of a world judiciary would offer the best hope of world pleace.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 16, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TEXTBOOK, "INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY A. C. GERMANN, FRANK D. DAY AND ROBERT R. J. GALLATI

BACKGROUND: Book Reviews

George E. Sokolsky in his column of July 13, 1962, gave a very favorable book review to what he described as a textbook on law enforcement, "Introduction to Law Enforcement." He described the book as an effort to show how to do the job of law enforcement with clean hands and maintain a sense of decency. He identified the authors as A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, California; Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Commanding Officer, Manhattan, New York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, New York, and Commanding Officer of the Police Academy. The Director has inquired "What do we know of this book and its authors?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

"Introduction to Law Enforcement" has been reviewed by the Bureau as set forth by Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr memorandum of 5/22/62 captioned "'Introduction to Law Enforcement' by A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati, Book Review," which is attached. The review reveals that the book was considered mediocre and the authors endeavored to cover entirely too much ground in the book with the result that it was a hodge-podge with its main value as a reference book of limited scope. The FBI was mentioned in several spots without great significance. The authors favored a national crime commission and pointed out that although there were objections to a national unit, they felt such objections were not insurmountable. The entire address of former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm delivered at the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference at New York in 1959 entitled "Constitutional Law Enforcement" was set forth. One of the Director's statements on the evils of communism was also quoted and the author's statement stated that the Director's words were worthy of serious consideration. It is also noted that the memorandum mentioned above contained a brief resume of information in Bufiles regarding Germann, Day and Gallati.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Mr. DeLoach

JMM:jrb
(5)

62-46855-191

ENCLOSURE

EX-115

REC-52 18 JUL 24 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

31 JUL 30 1962

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62-46855

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REC'D DE LOACH
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JUL 17 2 44 PM '62
REC'D BELMONT
F B I JUSTICE

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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

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F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

These Days . . . . .

Law Enforcement

By George E. Sokolsky

A TEXT BOOK on law enforcement rarely comes my way, and when I saw this one, "Introduction to Law Enforcement," I wondered whether I was not looking at a new science. The authors are A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, California; Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and Robert R. J. Gallati, Assistant Chief Inspector, Commanding Officer, Manhattan, New York, Assistant Dean for Police Studies, City College, New York and Commanding Officer of the Police Academy.



Sokolsky

Obviously, police work has entered the university and we shall have an increasing number of educated policemen. This is all to the good, because law enforcement requires understanding of what law is and what enforcement means in a free society.

IN THIS COUNTRY there are many agencies of law enforcement, the municipal police, the state police, the FBI, the various courts, municipal, state and federal. There are varieties of police officers and varieties of prosecuting officers.

As I read this book, I reached the conclusion that the principal problem which faces all the law enforcement agencies is how to enforce the law without violating it.

This involves not only such devices as wiretapping, tampering with the mail, but also entrapment. The authors of this book answer this question thus:

"It can be said that a certain amount of law enforcement activity lies in a white zone—where actions are legal and moral, and would stand the penetrating evaluation of judge, scholar, minister, lawyer, and citizen . . .

"It can be said that a small portion of law enforcement activity lies in a black zone —where actions are legally and morally reprehensible, and could not be justified by the most agile casuistry . . ."

Then the authors describe another area:

"And, it can be said that another portion of law enforcement activity lies in a gray zone — where otherwise illegal or immoral activities are somehow tolerated and rationalized by both public and police . . ."

THE BLACK and the Gray Zones are intolerable in a free society and should be avoided no matter how serious the crime. It is easy for the police or a prosecutor, seeking to build a case whether for a correct reason or to make publicity for himself, or to take personal political revenge. Even if it does not hold up in a court of law, such action could ruin a reputation or rob a person of his freedom. This is particularly true when entrapment is employed or when lesser persons are offered immunity for greater crimes in order to catch some objective person.

Law enforcement officers who violate the law or who violate the traditions of law enforcement, who invade lawyer-client relationships or who invade the authority of the courts have no place in our society. They engender disrespect for the law and create disorder and scandal.

The value of "Introduction to Law Enforcement" is that it is an effort to show how to do the job with clean hands and a sense of decency.

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EX-115

ENCLOSURE

REC- 52

62-468555-191

18 JUL 24 1962

8-JMM

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

JUL 1 3 1962

What do we know of this book & its authors?

RS Butler

REC'D-MOHR
FBI
JUL 13 1 11 PM '62

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.
JUL 13 8 39 AM '62

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
JUL 13 1 37 PM '62

JUL 13 12 19 PM '62
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FBI

JUL 13 12 38 PM '62
REC-D BELMONT
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
JUL 27 10 59 AM '62

MR JONES
JUL 13 1 55 PM '62
RECEIVED FBI

RECEIVED-EVANS
JUL 27 11 41 AM '62
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MR JONES
JUL 27 1 55 PM '62
RECEIVED FBI

ROBERT R. J. GALLATI:

Gallati is presently Supervising Assistant Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department and is a member of the 56th National Academy (October-November, 1955, and is a member in good standing). We have enjoyed very cordial relations with him and a main file on him reveals he was congratulated by letter of October 12, 1960, from the Director in connection with his promotion as Assistant Chief Inspector. He has received considerable recognition as a law enforcement officer and educator in this field.

FRANK D. DAY:

The National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, held its 1962 national convention February 22-25 in Detroit, Michigan. On Saturday, February 24, 1962, Frank D. Day, Professor, School of Police Administration, Michigan State University, was listed as one of the speakers on the panel entitled "Arrest and Detention: Police Policy and Practice." "The Detroit News" in its February 11, 1962, issue contained an article about the forthcoming National Lawyers Guild national convention. It was indicated that Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University, would be a panelist on "Criminal Law Reform: Arrest and Detention." He was characterized as a retired New York Police Lieutenant who has served as an Investigator for the U. S. Civil Service Commission and as Associate Director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, Ky.

"The Detroit News" in its February 25, 1962, issue contained an article regarding Day's participation in the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the article, Day stated, "It is the task of legislators to shape the criminal law to fulfill its basic purpose of protecting society and not the criminal." Day debated the question of Arrest and Detention -- Theory Versus Practice with William Driscoll, a former Toledo, Ohio, Municipal Judge. In the newspaper article, it appeared Day took a more rational and conservative approach to the police officer's problems in connection with searches and seizures and stated that "Professional-minded law enforcement officers are keenly aware that they must obey the law and are anxious to comply."

DR. ALBERT C. GERMANN:

Bufiles reflect considerable correspondence between Germann and the Bureau primarily dealing with crime statistics and law enforcement matters. He was carried on the Special Correspondents' List until November 15, 1961, at which time it was recommended and approved he be removed in view of his apparent endeavors to involve the FBI in his defense of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). He requested and received permission from the Director by letter of November 7, 1960, to reprint Assistant Director Quinn Tamm's address as a chapter in his forthcoming book, "Introduction to Law

Enforcement." For a brief period in 1961, Germann was chairman of the Education and Training Committee of the IACP. Apparently he was relieved because of the disclosure that he was a member of the ACLU and his defense of his membership was set forth in a letter to Chiefs of Police in the Los Angeles area and to the Director. He wrote to the Director by letter of February 23, 1961, asked for the Director's evaluation and position in regard to the ACLU. His letter was acknowledged on March 3, 1961, advising him of the FBI's role as an investigative agency and of our policy of not making evaluations as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, Springfield

July 19, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - 1-2553 (Allen)
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

"MERCHANTS OF MENACE: THE MAFIA"
BY EDWARD J. ALLEN,
CHIEF OF POLICE,
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
BOOK REVIEWS

According to information received from the Los Angeles Office by letter dated 7/10/62, the captioned book is to be published by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. The price of the book and the exact publication date of the book are not known.

You should be alert for the publication of this book and discreetly obtain one copy when it becomes available. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Los Angeles (94-)

Book paid 8-24-62 AMB

AMB/aab
(11)

NOTE: Let from LA, 7/10/62 captioned "EDWARD J. ALLEN, CHIEF OF POLICE, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA; RESEARCH MATTER," contains above information.

REC- 91 62-46855-192

Check with Bureau Library and four bookstores in area negative; one reference 1-2553 (main file on Allen) mentions book but does not indicate has been published.

Book requested by SA R.W. Smith, Central Research Section, for review. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

Publisher's address appearing in incoming letter differs slightly from address given in Directory of United States Publishers per "Publishers' Weekly," 1/22/62.

5/28 AMB

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan August 8, 1962

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEWS "THE NEW FRONTIER OF WAR" BY WILLIAM R. KINTNER AND JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, PUBLISHED BY HENRY REGNERY COMPANY CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Relet from Henry Regnery, Chicago, Illinois, book publisher, July 18, 1962, to the Director which stated captioned book was to be forwarded separately. Captioned book was received later and has been reviewed.

Authors

Kintner, now professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, is a former U. S. Army officer who served in Europe and Korea and was formerly a faculty member of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Bureau relations with Kintner are cordial. Kornfeder, [redacted] has testified at Congressional hearings that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1919 to 1934, attending the Lenin School in Moscow 1927-1930 and also organizing the Communist Parties of Colombia and Venezuela. In a Preface, Kintner, while acknowledging Kornfeder's aid in preparing the book, claims full responsibility for the text. b7D

Theme

The main theme of the book is that the communists persistently, doggedly, and shrewdly advance their cause throughout the world by any and all means available. In opposing communism, the authors complain, few people recognize that "beyond military defense, communism must be met on 'the new frontier of war'--the battlefields of political warfare."

JMS:bbb
(9)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 13 1962

53 AUG 15 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112,172-

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Book Review: 'The New Frontier of War' by William R. Kintner and Joseph Z. Kornfeder, Published by Henry Regnery Company, Central Research Matter"

The book discusses the rise and spread of communism in the world scene, dealing not only with the Soviet-bloc countries but also with numerous countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America. It calls attention to the communists' tactics of guerrilla warfare, propaganda, peaceful coexistence, diplomatic measures, military aid, economic support, and technical assistance in trying to spread their power and influence.

According to the book, the fundamental obstacle to noncommunist success against communism is the hope that we may soon achieve a general settlement with communists. This hope is based on ignorance of the communists' continuous efforts to seek world domination. More knowledge and training in communism's resort to continuing and deceptive activities, termed "political warfare," is necessary in our Nation, including the adoption of a Freedom Academy. (The Bureau has opposed such an academy as it would have far-reaching powers in the internal security field and would doubtlessly cause problems with agencies involved in that field.) Also recommended is creation of a cabinet rank of Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs and alterations to National Security Council.

The book states that a determination to win must be the "cornerstone" of Western policy. The suggestion is made also that the truth about communism's weaknesses must be told the people living in its grasp and that they must be told that there is an alternative to the communist system--namely, freedom. Such an approach will stir the people under communism to challenge their leaders, according to the authors.

The few references to the FBI are favorable. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for inclusion therein.

Impact of the Book

"The New Frontier of War" covers some of the material of communism which is included in the Director's new book "A Study of Communism." However, it is obvious that the impact and popularity of Kintner's book will be limited in comparison to the Director's book. Kintner's book tends to be encyclopedic, containing lengthy footnotes and having a more difficult style to read and follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

August 10, 1962

Title of Book TRAGEDY IN DEDHAM: The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Author FRANCIS RUSSELL

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[XX] Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
[ ] Central Research	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Espionage	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Internal Security	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence	[ ]	[ ]
[XX] Subversive Control/Mr. Krupinsky	[ ]	[X]
[ ] Identification Division, I. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
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[ ] Administrative Division, J. B.		
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[ ] Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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[ ] Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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[ ] Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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62-46855-193

EX. - 102

REC. 53

NOT RECORDED
16 AUG 15 1962

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE

56 AUG 22 1962

file 62-46855

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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The first complete, impartial investigation of the case that split American society, and still haunts the conscience of a nation

TRAGEDY in DEDHAM

The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case



BY FRANCIS RUSSELL

In this remarkable book:

☛ You cross-examine the professional criminals whose connection with the 1920 payroll murder was never really proven until now.

☛ From long-neglected Pinkerton reports and trial testimony you systematically reconstruct the actual scene-of-the-crime events.

☛ You analyze the findings of a specially retained hemotologist and ballistics expert . . . and see the evidence that will shock the world.

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"A stunning study . . . Full of conflicting personalities and particulars set against a social background of irreconcilable positions, heartfelt passions." —Virginia Kirkus

Documented with photographs and maps

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times pg 27
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8-7-62

62-46855-193

Return to Room

Rev 8-31-62 AMB.

SAC, New York

August 17, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & 1
1-Yellow
1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-C. D. Brennan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-Miss Butler

"THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN
BOOK REVIEWS

The following information appeared in "Publishers' Weekly" for January 22, 1962, relative to the captioned book.

Title:	"THE PEACE RACE"
Author:	Seymour Melman
Publisher:	George Braziller 215 Park Avenue South New York 3, New York
Date of publication:	January 8, 1962
Price:	$3.95

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Library and numerous bookstores in the area checked negative.

AMB:cb
(8)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
202 AUG 21 1962

11 AUG 17 1962

MAILED 5
AUG 16 1962
COMM-FBI

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AUG 20 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-78987-11

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

8-30-62

Title of Book "APPROACH TO PEACE"

Author H. STUART HUGHES

Book Reviews (62-46855)
~~Central Research~~ Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spo check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☑ Internal Security / Rafack	☐	☑
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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Central Research

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 22 1962

NOT RECORDED
1 AUG 21 1962

Nature of Book: See attached.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AUG 24 1962

5 File 62-46855

AUG 22 1962

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hughes Terms Self A Social Democrat

By S. J. MICCICHE

Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes identified himself last night as a democratic socialist, having no quarrel with the Russian type of economy but abhorring "Soviet tyranny and terror."

The Independent candidate for the U.S. Senate had a nationwide television audience on "Meet the Press."

Every other pitch was a curve for the 45-year-old grandson of U.S. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the 1916 Republican presidential candidate.

Much of the interview centered on Hughes' book "Approach to Peace," in which he appraised himself "sympathetic to democratic socialism."

Asked why he didn't run under this banner, he responded that socialism "in this country is too readily identifiable with Karl Marx."

His philosophy, he said, is closer to "European socialism. The British Labor Party reflects closely the domestic programs I espouse."

In this respect, he would consider himself a disciple of John Maynard Keynes.

"I do not believe in the nationalization of all means of production or in the total regimentation of labor which is practiced in the Soviet Union," he explained.

In response to an allegation he has been "too soft on Russia," Hughes retorted that he has "regularly condemned Soviet terror, tyranny and inhumanity."

At the time of the Hungarian revolution, he said, "I was unqualified in my condemnation of Russia."

On the other hand, he said, "our quarrel does not lie with

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conrad
[illegible]
Mr. Evans
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Tele. Room
[illegible]
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city & state)

1 BOSTON Globe, Boston Mass.

BOSTON HERALD, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

RECORD-AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.

Date: 8-13-62
Edition: Morning
Author: S. J. Micciche
Editor: Victor O. Jones
Title: H. STUART HUGHES

Character:
or
Classification: 100
Submitting Office: BOSTON

XEROX
AUG 22 1962

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-9[illegible]

the Soviet economics. Rather it is the Soviet terror and its inhuman lack of freedom."

Fifth on Program

He does no believe in "condemning a collectivist system simply because it is not our own."

Hughes' political philosophy and his attitudes toward Russia consumed nearly all of the 30-minute telecast.

The network panel had previously questioned the four other entries in the Massachusetts Senate race, Democrats Ted Kennedy and Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack Jr. and Republicans George Cabot Lodge and Cong. Laurence Curtis.

Hughes considers himself more qualified for the Senate seat than any of his competitors.

"I know more about foreign affairs, and this is our major problem today," the Harvard government professor said.

He has been a "specialist in contemporary European problems for more than 20 years," he said, and this experience goes beyond that of "the long political career of Cong. Curtis."

Admittedly, his candidacy is intended to provide a podium for Hughes to expound his thinking on disarmament.

"I am not running for the fun of it," he declared. "Rather I intend to make as serious a showing as possible."

A registered Democrat, he shied from seeking that party's nomination because it is a "local fight of two clans. There's no chance there for someone like myself."

Hughes was pounded by his questioners on passages from his book dealing with nuclear disarmament.

He is opposed to a unilateral disarmament. He favors "gradualism," a course of disarmament through "independent initiative to create a better climate for negotiations" on total disarmament.

He was quoted liberally from his book and reminded that he had applied the tag of "unilaterist" to himself. He admitted, "There are certain ambiguities in the book."

Hughes said he favors a four-point program by the United States to pave theway for his conception of peace through disarmament.

He called for a cutback in this country's nuclear striking force, elimination of advance missile bases in Turkey, an end to atmospheric testing and a pledge that "we will never be the one to start a nuclear war.

"We can then expect the Soviet Union to take some steps. A series of such moves, back and forth, will then be possible and we can negotiate total disarmament."

Raps Turkish Bases

He called the Turkish bases unnecessary. They serve only as "provocation and are not even good bases for the defense of Europe," he said.

"We say it is intolerable for us to have Soviet bases 90 miles from our shore in Cuba. Yet, Turkey borders Russia and is a much more powerful country than Cuba."

Hughes explained a passage in his book referring to himself as "never having been a strenuous anti-Communist."

The reference, he said, was to those people who "talk anti-Communism all the time. I am a quiet, determined, but not noisy, anti-Communist."

He said he has always found the issue of Communism subordinate to a more pressing problem.

"At the time of Stalin's tyranny, there was Nazism. Now, there's the threat of nuclear war," he noted.

SAC, Albuquerque

August 29, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N.P. Callahan
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. A.W. Gray
1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING
AMERICANISM VERSUS COMMUNISM
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a clipping from the "Albuquerque Tribune," Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 15, 1962, page A-5 concerning the captioned handbook. You should discreetly obtain two copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Enclosure

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A.W. Gray, Central Research Section, for reference purposes. One copy will be retained in CRS; the other copy will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check of indices negative.

AMB:cb
(9)

Books rec'd 9-21-62. See Serial 198. AMB

REC-7 62-46855-194

MAILED 30
AUG 29 1962
COMM-FBI

EX 101

Wilson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

53 SEP 6 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Americanism Handbook Out

SANTA FE, Aug. 15 (AP) — The State Department of Education said Tuesday it expects to have its handbook for the teaching of Americanism versus communism in New Mexico public schools distributed by the end of August.

The State Board of Education approved the adoption of the handbook at its meeting earlier this month.

However, the board directed that some revisions be made in the handbook before it is distributed.

The handbook is intended to serve as a guide to local schools in the establishment of comparative courses in Americanism versus communism.

Adoption of the handbook by the state board is by no means a mandate to the local boards that they adopt such courses.

"The state board will urge the local boards to use this as a basis for developing their own courses in this area," said Joe Lawler, director of informational services for the State Department of Education.

The handbook will be distributed by the state department to every superintendent high school principal and social science teacher in the public schools.

Lawler said the suggested course might fit in with a new requirement adopted by the state board for the teaching of American history in New Mexico.

The new requirement calls for a full year of American history for New Mexico public school students.

Lawler said the net effect of this new requirement will not be too great because most schools already require a full year of American history.

But the previous requirement was rather ambiguous, he said, making it possible for some schools to have only a half-year of American history and a half-year of government.

3 Xerox copies
8-27-62
Am-B

Central Res Am Bh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. WCS/Gamm
Mr. Travel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

STUKEN SPOEKER
R. W. Smith

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-5
ALBUQUERQUE TRIBUNE
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

Date: 8/15/62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: AQ

62-46835-194

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-29-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director, is set forth. "Just Friends and Brave Enemies" concerns Kennedy's trip to Japan, Indonesia and Germany and sets forth some of the matters discussed and the questions asked by the peoples of these countries.

In chapter two Kennedy indicates that he told the members of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, at an early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also spoke of American labor efforts to keep the communists out of the unions and emphasized that certainly part of our success in the United States in controlling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

Kennedy feels we have much to do toward educating these people to a true picture of the United States as it is today. He points out again and again the failure of the communist elements of these countries to explain certain terms used in describing the United States and to back up other statements which they make.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-62 62-116395-195

10 SEP 4 1962

1 - Central Research Section

SEP 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

Book retained in Bureau Library

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(6)

5 SEP 7 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-51387-383

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PURPOSE:

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above captioned book, a copy of which was autographed to the Director.

CHAPTER 1: "THE WORLD IS A PROUD PLACE"

Attorney General Kennedy begins his book with reference to his trip with his brother, then Congressman Kennedy, to Tokyo, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Manila and Indochina in 1951. During that trip they had met Dr. Gunji Hosono, the director of the Japan Institute of Foreign Affairs, who was most hospitable and who, shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration, called upon the Attorney General to invite the President--or if that was impossible, the Attorney General--to visit Japan. Mr. Kennedy then summarized the stops on his trip and his opinion as to the benefits derived from his contacts with these various peoples.

CHAPTER 2: "A BUSINESS MEETING"

The author expresses the opinion that little of value comes from the formal reception and dinners that are a part of official diplomacy. With this in mind, he wanted his contacts in the countries he visited to be on a more informal and personal basis. He details his visit to Japan and indicates that only the first day was given to formal official calls. He called on Justice Minister Ueki and sit down with the staff of the Japanese Ministry of Justice for an informal discussion of their respective departments. They talked about what had been done in the United States to deal with subversion and to control the spread of internal communism, particularly as far as organized labor and youth organizations were concerned. Kennedy indicates he told them in some detail of the work of the FBI and how, that at a very early date, J. Edgar Hoover had recognized the menace of internal subversion and had taken steps to deal with it. He also told them of American labor's efforts to keep the communists out of the unions. He indicates that this was American history that seemed new to the Japanese and the fact that citizens, banding together, with vigor, courage and determination, had won the struggle against communist elements, made an impression. He states that certainly part of our success in the United States in contrdling the spread of internal communism has been due to the farsightedness of the FBI and to the fact that organized labor in part has pursued democratic, not communistic aims.

The Japanese organized a citizens welcoming committee called The Young People's Committee for Better International Understanding. It gave itself

the nickname the "R. K. (Robert Kennedy) Committee" and organized the extensive schedule which brought the visitors into direct and intimate contact with the people of Japan. They organized several round-table discussions, first with a group of business leaders, then with the representatives of several political parties. Among other things, they discussed the communist cultural offensive in Japan, as compared with our efforts in the same line. They raised significant points about the difficult problem of trade with communist China, nuclear tests and Okinawa. For the most part, these discussions were carried on in a friendly atmosphere with the participants raising honest questions and seeking honest answers. The only differences arose in discussions with the Japanese Socialist Party which has long paralleled the Communist Party line. Kennedy sets forth a transcript of his exchanges with Tomomi Narita, their chief spokesman, in which he brings out the point that while Narita's group criticized the United States for resuming tests they did not criticize the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER 3: "A STUDENT EXCHANGE"

Kennedy indicates that throughout their stay in Japan there was fear that the disorder and turmoil which erupted in Tokyo at the time of the Hagerty visit might recur. There were small groups carrying anti-American signs on several occasions as well as threats of trouble but they decided to go on with their trip. He spoke at Nihon University to a receptive audience. He then drove to Waseda University where he received a friendly welcome. At the beginning of the speech, however, the disrupters, located strategically in twos and threes throughout the hall, began to shout and jeer. At first Kennedy attempted to ignore the loudest and continue his speech. Finally, he invited the young communist to the platform to ask questions. Once on the stage, the student launched into an anti-American tirade which went on for five minutes. When concluded and Kennedy attempted to answer every light in the house went out as the power failed and the microphone went dead. He attempted to speak without a microphone but it was not possible. Someone then found a battery operated bull horn and after Ambassador Edwin Reischauer, who was well known and respected by the youth of Japan, had restored order Kennedy continued his speech.

CHAPTER 4: "A DIALOGUE WITH LABOR"

The third day, Kennedy met with a group from the labor movement in Japan for another informal session of give and take. During this discussion he met a labor leader named Akira Iwai whom he considered the most stimulating personality he had met during the entire trip. Again, Kennedy found Iwai was as confused about the American way of life as were some of the students. Among other points raised by the labor men was the treatment of the Communist Party in the United States. Iwai felt

we were abusing "a legitimate political party." Kennedy found it was generally accepted in Japan and elsewhere that we had "outlawed" the Communist Party. He found that Iwai considered the United States imperialistic in connection with Cuba and Laos but would not so term the Soviet Union and Communist China based on what happened in Tibet and Hungary. He also found that the Japanese were looking on America as it was 100 years ago and not as it is today.

CHAPTER 5: "THE PEOPLE SPEAK"

In Kyoto a meeting was arranged with a group of labor leaders followed by a conference with students from universities and colleges. Only eight youngsters showed up at the conference and announced formally that the six communists had decided to boycott the meeting. Kennedy discussed the Democratic system and concluded that a Democratic system gives freedom but it also poses obligations and responsibilities. He felt this was a point many of the students of Japan had not yet come to understand. One boy was disturbed because the world was divided in two and stated he felt Berlin was a key point in the East-West struggle. Another young man asked why our government, while defending the cause of freedom, had friendly relations with such countries as South Korea or Taiwan or Spain. He also wondered how we could expect the United Nations to preserve peace and at the same time exclude a major world power such as Communist China and he asked about our role in the Cuban incident.

CHAPTER 6: "ANOTHER FIELD, ANOTHER GRASSHOPPER; ANOTHER POND, ANOTHER FISH"

Kennedy next went to Indonesia where he found the mood far different from that in Japan. In all the time spent in Japan he had not seen one Japanese soldier or sailor but from the moment they arrived in Indonesia they were aware that it is a nation under arms as there were soldiers everywhere. Here too the atmosphere was rather restrictive and it was harder to get to the people. Foremost in the minds of the Indonesians was our failure to stand with them in the matter of Dutch occupation of West New Guinea. Poverty and hunger was everywhere and it was plain that despite tremendous natural resources this nation is under developed and very poor. Kennedy was to deliver a lecture to the student senate and the faculty of law at the University of Indonesia and upon his arrival a tall skinny young man threw a piece of hard fruit which struck him on the bridge of the nose. A portion of Kennedy's speech is set forth and he indicates that while there was no

real enthusiasm about anything he said in his prepared remarks, the question and answer session which followed was far more stimulating and provoked a genuine response. Their main question, of course, concerned the United States position on West New Guinea and they also had other questions--about our racial difficulties, about our political history and even about the Mexican war.

CHAPTER 7: ' "CAPITALISM"' IS THE DIRTY WORD OF THE ORIENT"

In Jagjakarta the Attorney General spoke at Gadjah Mada University. Again, most of the questions concerned West New Guinea. One young man asked "Is it true that the United States of America is a capitalistic monopolistic country and that monopolistic capitalism competes with our form of socialism?" Kennedy asked him what he meant by the term monopolistic and capitalistic. Neither he nor any of the other students would answer. Once again Kennedy pointed out that ours was not the same country as that of 100 years ago. The following day Kennedy spoke at the University of Bandung where he again ran into the word "capitalism." In much of Asia the word "capitalism," because of the system used to exploit the people, is an evil word, and the communists have spared no effort in reminding people of this fact. They also remind them that the United States has a capitalistic system and, therefore, if given the opportunity, would renew this system of exploitation. We on the other hand have not faced up to the fact that we have to convince people that what they understand as capitalism is not in any way the kind, form or system of government existing in the United States or indeed most of the western nations today.

CHAPTER 8: "SOMETHING THERE IS THAT DOESN'T LOVE A WALL..."

Mr. Kennedy states that heart-warming as their reception in Japan had been, the crowds in West Berlin were unlike any he had ever seen. It was below freezing when they arrived and snow was falling yet a 100 thousand people lined the streets as they drove from the airport. In his speeches to the people of Berlin, Kennedy made the point again and again that the Berlin wall was constructed not to keep people out but to keep the East Germans in. He laid wreaths honoring the victims who leaped to their death to escape the communists. Kennedy's main purpose in visiting Berlin was to deliver the Ernst Reuter lecture at the Free University of Berlin. His speech is reprinted. He indicated that the workers of Berlin are staunch friends of the United States and dedicated anticommunists. He was struck most by the sight of people on the other side of the wall who waved to him surreptitiously.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "JUST FRIENDS AND BRAVE ENEMIES"
BY ROBERT F. KENNEDY

CHAPTER 9: "THE YOUNG AT HEART"

From Berlin, the party flew by military helicopter to Bonn. He indicates that the people in Bonn are well-dressed and prosperous looking and their faces do not show the strain and pressure of the Berlin citizens. His two main purposes in going to Bonn were to see Chancellor Adenauer and to address the West German Society of Foreign Affairs. The central theme of his conversation with Adenauer was the necessity that the United States, the leader of the free world, have a faith and an ideal to guide other countries. Adenauer felt that Russia's difficulties with China were just beginning and that with the common market Europe was on the threshold of a new life. Kennedy's speech to the West German Society of Foreign Affairs is produced in its entirety. From Bonn they flew to The Hague and then on to Paris where he had a meeting with President De Gaulle and discussed the same subjects he had discussed with Adenauer. From Paris, they flew back home.

CHAPTER 10 "...LET FACTS BE SUBMITTED TO A CANDID WORLD..."

Kennedy states he returned home with the conviction that there is a tremendous reservoir of goodwill toward the United States which will disappear if the potential is not properly realized. He notes that we must put our own house in order, particularly in the field of civil rights and sets forth some examples in our efforts to do so. He states we must recognize that in each of these countries there is a strong and vocal communist opposition to the United States and to our way of life. In all these countries this group is well-organized. He indicates that the amount of misinformation as well as the lack of information regarding the United States and our system of government in these countries is appalling. He suggests sending groups of men and women to lecture not just about the United States and our form of government, or about democracy generally, but also about history and philosophy and even more practical matters. He would have people talk about some of the successes we've had in the United States and the problems we have had to overcome. He would tell them more about what we have been able to accomplish. Kennedy indicates that many people more than qualify for this task and names Frank Church, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert Humphrey, Paul Douglas, John Sherman Cooper, Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, as well as Walter Lippmann or David Brinkley. He would encourage other free countries of the world to set up their own "peace corps" with the understanding that our organization would cooperate closely with them.

SAC, New York

September 13, 1962

2-Original & 1
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Miss B utler
1-Section tickler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

DER DIALEKTISCHE MATERIALISMUS (DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM), BY THE WEST GERMAN JESUIT, FATHER GUSTAVO A. WETTER, S. J.
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

The English edition of the captioned book is in print; it is published by Frederick A. Praeger, 64 University Place, New York 3, New York; the price is $10 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan has requested book. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library. Check with Bureau Library negative re captioned book.

AMB:cb
(8)

Book Rec'd 10/18/62 sent to Bur Library

REC-34 62-46855-196

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

"MUSLIMS' BLACK METROPOLIS"
BY ALFRED Q. JARRETTE
BOOK REVIEW
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

September 6, 1962
1-Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
(Attention Miss Butler)
1 - Mr. Trainer
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rampton

The "Herald-Dispatch," a Negro newspaper published weekly in Los Angeles, advertised a new publication in its 6/28/62 issue, entitled "Muslims' Black Metropolis," by Alfred Q. Jarrette, DD. The same issue contained a review of the publication by Ozumbe Mbodiwee which indicated "Muslims' Black Metropolis" contained articles written by Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI) which is under active investigation.

CONTENTS OF THE PUBLICATION:

A copy of "Muslims' Black Metropolis" has been reviewed at the Bureau. It is printed in the format of a magazine and sells for $1. It purports to be "an authentic report on the Black Muslim movement in the United States containing actual documents and photographs." The publisher is listed as Great Western Book Publishing Company, 10953 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles 44, California. The author includes a note of thanks in the foreword to the Publisher and Editor of the "Herald-Dispatch" newspaper, Mr. and Mrs. S. Alexande for compiling and preserving material used in the publication.

The foreword contains a brief history of the rise of "black nationalism" in the United States and its evolution into the movement of Elijah Muhammad. It contains in detail Muhammad's "Economic Blueprint for the Black Man." The remainder of the publication contains reprints from various issues of the "Herald-Dispatch" including photographs of various activities of the NOI and prominent figures in the NOI movement; news articles about and by Black Nationali advocates; articles by Elijah Muhammad; old slavery advertisements and pictures of Negro Congressmen during reconstruction days and since; and editorials from the "Herald-Dispatch" defending the black nationalist movement and the NOI.

25-330971

62-46855
1 - 100-Alfred Q. Jarrette

RJR:gad
(9) 56 SEP 19 1962

NOT RECORDED
140 SEP 13 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: "MUSLIMS' BLACK METROPOLIS"
BY ALFRED Q. JARRETTE
BOOK REVIEW
25-330971

OBSERVATIONS:

"Muslims' Black Metropolis" does not contain any new information of interest to the Bureau. The FBI is mentioned in a derogatory manner several times in a reprint of a letter written by J. B. Stoner in 1959. Stoner is well known to the Bureau for his anti-FBI activity and as a hate monger in racial matters investigations. The general tenor of the publication is sympathetic to the NOI; however, no attempt is made by the author to [illegible] a story or give continuity to his "authentic report" on the Black Muslimsand thus the whole effect is a disjointed hodgepodge of NOI memorabilia.

INDICES CHECK:

Bureau indices contain no identifiable pertinent references to Jarrette, Embodiwee or the Great Western Book Publishing Company. Los Angeles advises Jarrette has an office at the Great Western Book Publishing Company and has been very closely associated with the editor of the "Herald-Dispatch." Jarrette started writing for the "Herald-Dispatch" about two years ago when it was the official organ for the NOI on the west coast. It no longer holds this position. Los Angeles indices indicate Jarrette has written various articles for the "Herald-Dispatch" mainly concerning black nationalism. No information is available indicating Jarrette or Embodiwee are members of the NOI.

ACTION:

None, for information. The publication "Muslims' Black Metropolis" has been filed in the main Bureau file on the NOI (25-330971-6094.) No indexing is indicated or necessary.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

August 24, 1962

Title of Book MERCHANTS OF MENACE - THE MAFIA: A Study of Organized Crime

Author Edward J. Allen (Chief of Police, Santa Ana, California)

BuFile: 1-2553

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☒ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☒ Mr. T. J. McAndrews, 1529, J.B.	☐	☐
☒ Mr. J.E. McHale, 1541, J.B.		

Reviewed 9-17-62

REC- 16 62-46855-197

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 21 1962

EX 106

Nature of Book: See attached. Book detached

File 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-2553

SEP 24 1962

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.
AUG 27 10 18 AM '62
SEP 27 4 45 PM '62
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
REC'D
DOM. INTELL. DIV.

74

Ch-9-27

Mr. Sullivan October 4, 1962

ST
esa

R. W. Smith

BOOKLET REVIEW:
SENATOR FULBRIGHT'S SECRET MEMORANDUM
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Booklet OBook Reviews

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published by Bales Bookstore, Searcy, Arkansas, and sells for $1.00. The booklet was sent to the Director by the author, whose letter was answered "in-absence." The booklet, which is attached, is critical of Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned 5 times--pages 12-13, pages 25-27, page 53, page 85, and page 100. The Director is correctly quoted on the need for knowledge and understanding of the aims and designs of communism and on the danger of indiscriminately alleging that someone is communist. On page 100, after stating that he does not know who the hidden communists, or hidden sympathizers and fellow travelers are, Bates states: "I doubt that even the FBI could possibly know about all of them."

Purpose, Scope, and Nature

The booklet is highly critical of a document Senator Fulbright forwarded to the military in 1961. The Senator's document protested political speeches by officers of the armed services in anticommunist seminars for the public. Bales' argument is that Senator Fulbright's memorandum would deny military officers the right to speak on communism and the right to criticize the President's total strategy. The purpose of the booklet is to demonstrate that the Senator's memorandum, in effect, aids the communists in their announced goal to conquer the world. Bales quotes extensively from the Congressional Record, newspaper columnists, and Government Printing Office documents.

Bales attempts to show that the contents of Fulbright's memorandum are in conflict with prior statements of the Senator. For example, Bates states: "We would have little or no hope for the survival of our country if the military did not have greater confidence in America than the Senator seems to have in the military." Then Bates quotes the Senator

Enclosure

1-Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Morrell 1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Mohr 1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Section tickler
JEK:cb (10) (1)-62-46855

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NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 5 1962

as having said in 1951: "If we lose faith in the integrity of our military men, in addition to the criticism which has been heaped upon the leadership in the political field, we certainly are in a sad state."

Comment

Bales presents some good material to show that the goal of communism is to conquer the world and that it is necessary to have an effective program to meet and to defeat the threat of international communism. On the other hand, the booklet is too much a partisan political attack on Senator Fulbright to be effective as an anticommunist document. Bales may be protesting too much when, on page vi of the foreword, he says: "...one is not necessarily a so-called ultra rightist just because he opposes certain positions taken by the Senator."

The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, has been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific writer and has authored 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. (94-57382-4)

Bufiles reflect he was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist. In 1944, he was the subject of a sedition case in which there was some indication that Bales may have influenced a seaman in the seaman's attempt to evade service on the basis of conscientious objection. Seaman denied counsel by Bales but stated Bales possessed similar views. Investigation did not substantiate allegation. (94-48656-4)

In 1960, Bales was on the editorial staff of the "Voice of Freedom," an extremely anti-Catholic monthly published by the Freedom Press of Nashville, Tennessee. Bales is personally acquainted with individuals such as J. B. Matthews, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Herbert Philbrick, and Meyer Lowman. Dr. Bales frequently writes to the Director concerning communism and Christianity and cordial relations presently exist with him. (105-0-7413; 94-48656-10; 94-57382-4)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/18/62
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (62-809) RUC

SUBJECT: HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING
AMERICANISM VERSUS COMMUNISM
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Albuquerque 8/29/62.

Enclosed herewith are 2 copies of a booklet entitled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM" prepared by the State Department of Education at Santa Fe, New Mexico. These copies are not the final printed form, but the content, with the exception of a few misspelled words, is exactly that which will appear for use of New Mexico school teachers.

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)
1 - Albuquerque
WRJ/les
(4)

ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

REC- 25 62-46855-198

22 SEP 25 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

1 cc filed in envelope

53 OCT 8 1962

1 cc of handbook as [illegible] Smith to Sullivan 9/25/62 Re "a Comparative Study of Americanism vs Communism"
JFC:cb

SEP 26 8 21 AM '62 SEP 21 11 59 AM '62

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REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

9 SEP 21 1962

22 SEP 25 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: September 25, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BOOK REVIEWS

By letter dated September 18, 1962, the Albuquerque Office forwarded two copies of the captioned handbook, prepared by the New Mexico State Department of Education for use in teaching courses on communism at the 11th and 12th grade level. These copies were forwarded at the request of the Central Research Section for review.

The 39 pages of introductory material review the teaching of communism in various localities in New Mexico, point out the over-all objectives for both the teacher and student in courses on communism and stress the importance of instruction on this subject. The material on communism which is set forth represents a factual, academic approach to the subject. The Director's articles "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality," "One Nation's Response to Communism," and "The Communist Party, USA" are quoted in the text and are obviously the principal source used in preparing the section on the Communist Party, USA (pp 83-91). The handbook also includes a comparison between democracy and communism as well as definitions of commonly used communist terms.

Factual errors were noted on page 84 where the world membership of the communist movement is set forth as 36 million rather than its current strength of some 40 million and on page 87 where it is claimed that the Communist Party, USA is required to register as a foreign agent under the Smith Act rather than under the Internal Security Act of 1950. In other instances it was noted that the treatment of the subject matter is somewhat oversimplified. This is particularly true from page 56 to page 58 where Lenin's concept of the nature and organization of the Communist Party and his development of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat are treated.

A copy of the handbook is enclosed.

62-46855-200

RECORDED - 31

12 OCT 3 1962

Enclosure detached & retained by Central Research

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

353

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1- 62-46855
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Condon

JFC:cb (7)

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: September 28, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

REC- 91 62-46855-201

OCT 3 1962

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Miss Butler
1-Section Policy Folder
1-Section Tickler
1-Mr. Gray

AMB:cb
(6)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION, CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period January 2, 1962, through September 28, 1962, a total of 59 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-five books were reviewed and nine were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the twenty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirteen were done by the Central Research Section. Four assigned reviews are incomplete.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted on September 30, 1963; a status report will be submitted annually thereafter.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for your information.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

July 23, 1962

Title of Book THE ~~TWO~~ FACES OF TASS

Author THEODORE E. ~~KRUGLAK~~ minn,

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
[ ] Central Research	[ ]	[ ]
[X] Espionage/ W.F.Shubatt	[X] wts	[ ]
[ ] Internal Security	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Subversive Control	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Identification Division, I. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Administrative Division, J. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] General Investigative Division, J. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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[ ] Crime Records Division, J. B.		
[ ] _____	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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Book rec'd 10-5-62 AMB.

62-46855 202

REC-64

NOT RECORDED
12 OCT 8 1962

Nature of Book:

5

The Two Faces of Tass, by Theodore E. Kruglak (University of Minnesota, S.A. Analysis of the Soviet press, 1962)

Central Research file 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 8, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which was obtained by the New York Office at the request of the Central Research Section, has been reviewed.

According to the book, Professor Melman's highest ideal and value is the preservation of human life at all costs, which belief acts as the book's underlying theme. (p. 143)

Analysis of World Situation

Melman analyzes the world situation as follows: "Many political leaders in the United States have proclaimed the doctrine that freedom in society is obtainable only under competive private business." Melman believes that underdeveloped nations consider the Soviet economy to be more realistic although they desire freedom. He asks the question: Can we offer to underdeveloped nations a plan which combines (Soviet) economic planning with (Western) personal freedom? His answer is: Yes, by industralizing these countries and encouraging the workers to form autonomous, independent organizations which will have a voice in economic decisions. (pp. 39-44)

Professor Melman believes that the US is presently commited to a policy of "Better Dead than Red." He indicates he is diametrically opposed to the US military posture, the end result of which, he believes, will be the annihilation of the human race. (p. viii)

The Peace Race

The "Peace Race", then, is the only alternative which is described by Professor Melman as "a world policy for the West including competition and

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Huelskamp
1 - 105-78987 (Melman)

REC-91 62-46855-203

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(7)

64 OCT 17 1962

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cooperation with the Soviet system. Competition is centered on an American effort to industralize the world with freedom, and thereby win a world-wide political victory. Cooperation includes life-serving activities of every sort, of which controlled disarmament is the most important." (p. 65)

Is Disarmament Possible?

Professor Melman observes that "over a long period we, in the West, have been given to understand that the formal and the actual structure of Soviet society is monolithic--one opinion, one voice, one policy." (p. 125) After citing a few opinions of correspondents, "specialists in Soviet affairs," and US participants at "Pugwash" who conversed with Soviet scientists, he concludes: "However, now knowing that Soviet society is not rigidly of one mind, the obvious question that must be asked is, 'What United States policy will strengthen the liberal tendencies in Soviet society?'" (p. 131) To Professor Melman the obvious answer is disarmament.

Disarmament, Recognition of Red China, and Inspection

Professor Melman believes that the US must speedily disarm and commence disarmament unilaterally if the Soviets do not agree. In line with this, he states that Red China must be admitted to the UN in order to accomplish world-wide disarmament. (pp. 102, 112, 141)

He acknowledges that in any agreement concerning universal disarmament there is the need for inspection and suggests inspections by UN. Professor Melman concedes that even with UN inspection teams the possibility exists some may evade their agreement and commence strategic buildup or stock-piling. To meet and counter such a possibility, he proposes the idea of an "inspection by the people." "Essentially, this involves an effort to organize the entire population of the inspected countries into a farflung network of people who could report to the international inspection organization any evidence of evasion activity." (p. 116)

Disarmament Without Depression

Realizing that the US must have a plan to take care of its industrial capacity after disarmament, Professor Melman suggests that the capacity can be used to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas of the US, for production for "public sectors" of the economy, and to industrialize the "rest of the earth." The areas of the economy which would be expanded through central government planning would include health functions, transportation, water supply, electricity and natural resources, scientific research, and housing. (pp. 91-93)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE PEACE RACE"
BY SEYMOUR MELMAN

Observations

Melman's analysis of society appears to be based on the belief that the fundamental basis for the world's problems is solely economic--the answer to which is world industralization. This is understandable in the light of his background in Industrial Economics and Industrial Engineering. It is quite evident that Professor Melman would side-step Patrick Henry's cry "Give me liberty, or give me death" with the statement: In order to have liberty, there must first be life." (p. 63)

Bureau files

Professor Seymour Melman, associate professor, Columbia University, was the subject of a Special Inquiry - Senate Judiciary Committee investigation during 1955 - 56. Investigation revealed his mother, now deceased, registered a preference for American Labor Party in 1942. Melman was associated professionally only with one Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, now deceased, who was identified in hearings before HCUA in July, 1953, as involved in Communist conspiracy to subvert the Methodist Church for Communist purposes.

In 1959, Professor Melman was investigated concerning his contact with a Soviet assigned to the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The investigation developed no pertinent information. In 1960 information was received indicating Professor Melman had written an article concerning industrial practices in the US and the USSR which according to one source was a misrepresentation of the facts.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

This kind of thinking needs to be vigorously opposed WCS

11-6-62 Ann B.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 12, 1962

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

"I WAS AN NKVD AGENT"
BY ANATOLI GRANOVSKY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which was sent to the Director by the author, was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the memorandum from Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated October 3, 1962, captioned as above. The book recounts the author's boyhood as a member of a prominent communist family in the Soviet Union, the imprisonment of his father during the purge trials in 1937, the author's imprisonment and forced recruitment into the NKVD in 1939, his activities as Soviet intelligence agent, and his defection in Sweden in 1946 while on a secret mission there.

This book is an expanded version of Granovsky's previous book, "All Pity Choked," which was published in England in 1955. In fact, much of "All Pity Choked" is repeated verbatim in "I Was an NKVD Agent," including (page 179) Granovsky's allegation regarding a "rich old man living in the South of the United States" whose Soviet sympathies led him to adopt a Soviet agent as his son. According to Granovsky, this Soviet agent is now a rich man in his own right. In a monograph prepared in 1950, Granovsky claimed that this rich man had died in Texas in 1942. Investigation by the Bureau of all wealthy individuals who died in Texas around 1942 as well as the disposition of their fortunes failed to corroborate Granovsky's allegation. (65-59643)

The Director's name is listed on the dedication page as one of those who gave Granovsky "spiritual and other forms of assistance." On page 264 a Soviet agent is alleged to have claimed that Soviet handwriting experts could forge signatures so expertly that not even the FBI could detect them. b6 b7C

Following his defection, Granovsky resided in Bolivia and Brazil until he entered the United States in 1958.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-9 62-46855-204

EX-113

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 16 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wacks
JEC:nab (8)

1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855

1 - Mr. Condon

54 OCT 19 1962

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

Title of Book CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT

Author Sen. John J. McClellan. Duell. $4.95

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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140 OCT 23 1962

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9 OCT 23 1962

Nature of Book See attached

51 NOV 6 1962 F48

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OCT 23 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-24-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE BROTHER WITHIN" BY ROBERT E. THOMPSON AND HORTENSE MYERS BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

A chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book is set forth. The author, Robert E. Thompson, is a former Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is presently with "The Los Angeles Times," while his coauthor Hortense Myers is with United Press International.

The book is a personal portrait of Robert F. Kennedy who is described as the President's right-hand man. Chapter 1 sets forth Kennedy's decision as to whether or not to accept appointment as Attorney General and indicates he sought the Director's counsel in making that decision. He again mentions the Director in Chapter 2 in a quote from his (Kennedy's) speech at Dallas, Texas, when he described the Director as a "vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter." In connection with the steel dispute, the authors state that although the Attorney General did not mean for FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed nevertheless he took full responsibility.

The book also deals with Kennedy's service on the Rackets Committee, his association with the late Senator McCarthy and his work for his brother in his various campaigns. In this connection Kennedy is quoted as saying the two greatest disappointments of his life have been his brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa. The book further covers various aspects of Kennedy's activities as Attorney General including incidents involving Freedom Riders in Alabama and his interest in bettering the lot of the Negro.

ST-109 REC- 30 62-4-835-205

Much is said about Robert Kennedy's organizational ability and masterly strategy in his brother's political campaigns. The concluding chapter discusses Robert Kennedy's future and the possibilities open to him--in another high government post, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against.

OCT 29 1962

As noted there are several references to the Director or the Bureau and these are detailed in the chapter by chapter summary. It should also be noted that one of the illustrations in the center of the book is a picture of the President at his desk signing legislation giving the Attorney General broad powers to fight crime. Grouped behind the President are the Attorney General, the Director and Senator Kenneth Keating.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Central Research Section ULG:cmk (5)

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REC'D DE LOACH
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Oct 25 9 35 AM '62

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FROM INTELLOT
Oct 26 1 35 PM '62

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F. B. I.
Oct 25 3 55 PM '62

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
Oct 29 11 35 AM '62

RECEIVED-EVANS
Oct 25 5 38 PM '62
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Oct 25 11 17 AM '62

Oct 25 3 40 PM '62
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I

Oct 26 1 44 PM '62
REC'D-SULLIVAN
FBI-JUSTICE

RECEIVED F B I
Oct 27 2 22 PM '62

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN"

PURPOSE

To set forth a chapter by chapter summary of the above-captioned book.

THE AUTHORS

The book jacket reflects that Robert E. Thompson was formerly a Washington correspondent of "The Daily News" and is with "The Los Angeles Times." His coauthor, Hortense Myers, is with United Press International.

A check of Bufiles reflects by letter 4-20-51 the Director thanked one Robert E. Thompson of "The Journal-Gazette" of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for his article, "Innocents Cursed by 'Red Witch'" (94-8-674-34X1). During a mail cover of a Security Matter-Smith Act of 1940 investigation correspondence was noted from one Major Hortense Myers, Building 2173, Apartment 506, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. (100-207395-621)

THE BOOK

This book is described as a personal portrait of the President's right-hand man: his career, his power, his prospects. It contains an introduction by Justice William O. Douglas who indicates that he was a frequent visitor to the Kennedy home and saw Robert Kennedy grow to manhood.

CHAPTER I: DECISION

This chapter pertains to Robert F. Kennedy's decision as to whether or not he should accept his brother's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. The authors indicate he sought counsel from outside of his family, going first to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who assured him he could make a vigorous and effective fight against crime. They go on to say that both Mr. Hoover and Senator John McClellan advised him to become Attorney General, both insisting the job offered unlimited opportunities to benefit the nation. The authors point out that despite angry criticism of the President's appointment of his own brother, Kennedy faced only token opposition when he appeared at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on January, 13, 1961.

CHAPTER II "HIS INTEREST IS THE SAME AS MINE"

President Kennedy, discussing Robert, emphasized the importance of the "community of interest" that his brother has with him. The authors note that

Robert Kennedy's manifold activities on behalf of the President in his first year and a half as Attorney General carried him far afield from the confines of the Department of Justice and spread his influence through much of the United States Government. They quoted from the Attorney General's speech in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1961, in which he said he had no sympathy with those who are defeatist and who would rather be "Red than dead," nor with those who, in the name of fighting communism, sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges, and stated "as a vigilant, experienced American who has real credentials as a communist fighter--J. Edgar Hoover--has said, such actions play into communist hands and hinder, rather than aid, the fight against communism."

Commenting on the steel dispute the authors refer to the incident involving FBI Agents rousing three newspaper reporters out of bed in the pre-dawn hours to question them about an alleged statement by the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that the price increase was not necessary, and stated that the Attorney General did not mean for the FBI Agents to get reporters out of bed, nevertheless Robert Kennedy took full responsibility for the incident.

CHAPTER III: WHAT MAKES BOBBY RUN

David Powers, official greeter of the White House and a long-time political lieutenant of John F. Kennedy, gave this assessment of the drive that motivates the President's brother and has made him, in his middle 30's, the second most powerful man in the Government of the United States: "Bobby Kennedy has to be first all the time." Yet, the authors point out, he is not a man obsessed with first place for himself alone. He is devoted and loyal to the President and their relationship is so unique and they are such a superbly co-ordinated unit that what one attains the other attains. Together, he and the President have undertaken four major public ventures--John Kennedy's 1952 senatorial campaign and his 1960 presidential race; the Senate Rackets Committee investigation; and now the development and operation of the new frontier. In only one of these--the rackets probe--has Robert Kennedy had the occasional opportunity to step out of his brother's shadow and into a spotlight where he could display his own abilities. This chapter quotes Robert Kennedy as saying "The two greatest disappointments of my life have been my brother's losing the vice presidential nomination and the acquittal of Jimmy Hoffa."

The authors here point to Robert Kennedy's tenacity as a student in playing football--a game for which he was ill suited physically. They state that where John Kennedy can view almost any problem of state or humanity with dispassion and aloofness, Robert Kennedy invariably becomes emotionally involved

in the job at hand and the people embroiled in it. They state that it never bothers Robert Kennedy that he has been called the hatchet man for his brother. During the presidential campaign when politicians and party workers complained of brusk treatment from him, his reply was that he had a job to do and could not tolerate anything less than dedication and hard work from others in the campaign. "Let Jack be charming to them" he would add.

CHAPTER IV: THE MIDDLE BROTHER

This chapter concerns the members of the Kennedy family, and points out that when Robert was born, brother Joe, Jr., was 10 and Jack was 8 hence, he was the little brother in the middle of 5 sisters until the age of 7 when Teddy came along. Years later during the 1960 presidential primary in Wisconsin, Robert Kennedy found himself caught in the shuffle between brothers. Teddy made headlines by going off a high ski jump and thereafter, said Robert, "everybody I met.... wanted to know first if I was Senator Kennedy, then if I was the fellow who went off the ski jump. Finally they got me straight. I was the brother in the middle."

As a youngster, Robert was described as clumsy though a friendly, slightly shy, well mannered littly boy. He did not display any special aptitude for any career, but one family friend considers him the one best equipped by personality and determination to have gone out and made a fortune of his own. This chapter touches on some of his business ventures and associations as a boy and indicates that he collected $2,000 from his father when he was 21 for not smoking or drinking. He joined the Naval Air Corps as soon as he was 18 years old but never did see any action. Following the war Kennedy toured Latin America and then returned to Harvard. After graduation in 1948 he was sent by the "Boston Post" to the Middle East to write about the war between the Arabs and the Jews. After going to Germany to watch the Berlin airlift operation, he returned to the United States and enrolled in the University of Virginia Law School. As head of the student forum there, he invited a number of outstanding Americans to speak on the campus at Charlottesville, including Negro Democrat Ralph Bunche. In 1955, with Justice Douglas, he made a six-week trip through five Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER V: MISTRESS OF HICKORY HILL

This chapter concerns Robert Kennedy's family--his wife Ethel and their seven children. Ethel Kennedy, according to the authors, has fit in well with the Kennedy family and similarities between Ethel and her mother-in-law are remarkable. She has taken a special interest in her husband's work and is a definite asset to him on his trips.

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memo
Re: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY:
THE BROTHER WITHIN

CHAPTER VI: THE INCREDIBLE ERA

This chapter pertains to Robert Kennedy's relationship with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. McCarthy was one of those whom Kennedy invited to address the University of Virginia student forum. The authors indicate that Robert Kennedy could not get along with McCarthy's aides, Roy Cohn and G. David Schine. Kennedy felt Senator McCarthy made a mistake in allowing the committee to operate as it did under Cohn and Schine, told him so and resigned.

This chapter recites McCarthy's activities leading to his eventual "fall" and Kennedy feels that the day McCarthy hired Cohn and Schine he sealed his doom.

CHAPTER VII: THE CHERRY TREES ARE SAFE

This chapter refers to the great Washington birthday sales in the District and states that Attorney General Kennedy, arriving at the Justice Department on February 22, 1961, to put in some overtime, discovered numerous cars of Justice employees were already in the courtyard. He obtained a list of all employees whose cars were in the courtyard and wrote them personal letters of gratitude on their "devotion to duty." One employee replied that "In keeping with the spirit of Washington's birthday, I must 'confess' that I did not work on that day." Delighted by this display of integrity, Kennedy replied "With honesty like this in the Department, the nation's cherry trees are safe."

The authors point to Kennedy's interest in the various facets of the Department of Justice. They refer to his May 6, 1961, speech at the University of Georgia in Athens, where he faced an audience that included bitter antagonists in a region where politicians and demagogues had preached disobedience to Federal law and declared that man cannot live without law to tell him what is right and what is wrong, what is permitted and what is prohibited. The Attorney General's interest in bettering the lot of the Negro is also covered in this chapter and he is said to feel that the Negro has profited more from the passage of a broad spectrum of social and economic legislation than he would have had Congress become embroiled in a bitter dispute over civil rights.

CHAPTER VIII: ALL NECESSARY STEPS

This chapter deals with the Freedom Riders in Alabama when the Attorney General rushed 150 Federal law enforcement officers to Montgomery to stand between the Reverend Martin Luther King's congregation and death. It details the Attorney General's differences with Governor John Patterson; the May 14, 1961, attack on a Greyhound bus in Anniston, Alabama; and the incident involving

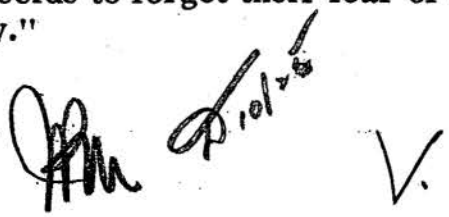
Freedom Riders on a Trailways bus in Birmingham when Birmingham police were strangely absent despite FBI warnings that violence could be expected.

CHAPTER IX: ADVENTURES TOGETHER

This chapter deals primarily with the 1960 presidential campaign and the manner in which Robert Kennedy conducted the campaign, including the primaries against Senator Hubert Humphrey. Much is said about Robert's organizational ability, his ruthlessness and his masterly strategy in winning against supposedly almost unbeatable odds of age and religion.

CHAPTER X: BEYOND THE NEW FRONTIER

This concluding chapter attempts to go into the matter of Robert Kennedy's future. It discusses the possibilities open to him--in another high government office, as senator, or possibly President--and sets forth arguments for and against. The authors conclude by stating, "Should the people in 1968 or in a succeeding election find themselves still in need of Kennedy leadership, they might decide to forget their fear of dynasty and stake their hopes on Robert Francis Kennedy."



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STA[redacted]NT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI
Attn: Central Research Section

DATE: 10/30/62

FROM : SAC, Jacksonville (62-0)

SUBJECT: "WHAT IS TRUTH" Book
Health Research
Mokelumne Hill, California

b6
b7C

Captioned book received from [redacted] Edgewater, Florida. The book was initially given to a friend of [redacted] by [redacted] Edgewater, Florida. The book is being submitted for any interest or evaluation the Bureau may desire to make. It has not been reviewed by the Jacksonville Division and need not be returned.

1 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Jacksonville
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ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: November 1, 1962

FROM : T. J. McAndrews

SUBJECT: "CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"

Book by Senator John L. McClellan

The Special Investigative Division reviewed Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18 of "Crime Without Punishment" by Senator John L. McClellan.

Book Reviews

The following are the highlights of those chapters, a detailed analysis is attached:

Chapter 7 - Crime Convention at Apalachin Deals with the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, and indicates that Sergeant Crosswell, New York State Police, detected this meeting as a result of his extended interest in Joseph Barbara, host for the meeting. This chapter contends that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities.

Chapter 8 - Crime is a Major Industry Contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime has learned lessons from the past and has now applied basic business principles to crime and, therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. The chapter maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras.

Chapter 9 - Arson and Murder Were the Weapons Deals with criminal influence in the restaurant industry in Chicago and the garbage collection industry in New York. This chapter details the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

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Chapter 10 - The Taxicab King of Chicago Briefly outlines the Capone era and the corruption and hoodlum control related thereto. The appearance of Joseph Glimco, taxicab king of Chicago, before the Senate Select Committee is outlined with details of corruption in the Chicago taxi companies as well as Teamsters locals. Efforts on the part of Dominick Abato to oust Glimco as bargaining agent for Chicago taxi drivers are set forth.

Enclosure ENCLOSURE
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. McGrath
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Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

Chapter 15 - Heads I Win; Tails You Lose — Deals with gambling and uses statistical information from Uniform Crime Reports of 1960. The Director is quoted as stating the average cost of crime per person is "almost $130." The Director actually used the estimate $128. The author reports that 3.5 billion dollars was expended on on-track betting in 1960 and calls upon various experts to reach the figure that off-track betting comes to ten times as much, or 35 billion dollars. Same various experts are quoted as setting the total figure for gambling in the U. S. annually as 50 billion dollars. He concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Chapter 18 - The Crimes that Go Unpunished — Recommends formation of a national crime commission. The author quotes President Kennedy, while U. S. Senator in March, 1960, as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the President, Senator McClellan then draws the conclusion that "in other words Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission ---." The Senator then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and maintains that the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose." He then indicates that serious crime conditions exist in several localities, particularly Washington, D. C., and New York City. In utilizing statistics from FBI Uniform Crime Reports, the Senator has committed one error on page 284 when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year." The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be one per cent for the year 1961.

ACTION

In the event the Director desires to comment upon Senator McClellan's book, it is the recommendation of the Special Investigative Division that this comment should take the form of a statement such as that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 7, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "NEWSHAWK"
BOOK BY CHRISTY THOMAS
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 10-7-62, Christy Thomas, La Jolla, California, invited the Director's attention to his new book, "Newshawk," which he said was shortly to be released by Exposition Press of New York City. He stated it contained a special tribute to the Director. Thomas indicated that he has followed the Director's career with great interest and admiration through the years.

An in-absence was sent to Mr. Thomas, dated 10-15-62, and SAC, New York was instructed to obtain a copy of "Newshawk" for submission to the Bureau. It was noted that Bufiles contained no prior correspondence with Christy Thomas, who was connected with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in the 1940's and 1950's, and that while Bufiles contain a number of references to him, nothing was located of a particularly derogatory nature. It was brought out that an in-absence reply was being sent since we knew very little about Thomas and had no idea of what had been said in the book about the FBI.

The New York Office submitted a copy of "Newshawk" by routing slip on 10-29-62.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

"Newshawk" is a rather poorly written book relating to the era of the First World War and the years immediately thereafter. It relates to a young newspaperman named Edward Carpenter, who, in 1915, joins the staff of "The News," a fictional west coast paper located in a fictional metropolis named Western City. The book is concerned with this reporter's crusade against vice, graft and corruption in Western City and introduces various characters such as politicians, gangsters and FBI Agents.

EX. - 120

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CRIME RECORDS

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "NEWSHAWK"
BOOK BY CHRISTY THOMAS
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

The first 90 pages of the book relate to the hero's struggles to establish himself as a reporter with "The News" and his "scoop" in turning up information to assist Treasury authorities in breaking a narcotics ring in Western City. Our hero thereafter plunges into a fight against bootlegging and graft in Western City that takes up the balance of the book. Mentioned prominently throughout this section are two FBI Agents, "FBI Chief Bird" of the Western City Office and his associate, "Agent Miller." The author has Carpenter working with these FBI men in fighting the bootlegging activities of the Driscoll gang, hoodlums operating with the protection of the local police.

Carpenter is instrumental in developing an informant who furnishes information to the Agents concerning the Driscoll operations. This furnishes the key to an investigation by the FBI which culminates in the smashing of the Driscoll gang. In addition, the Agents, with the assistance of Carpenter, determine the identities of police personnel who are accepting payoffs from the Driscolls and this results in their being convicted for accepting bribes. The FBI, therefore, is credited with clearing up corruption in Western City and Carpenter wins accolades in the newspaper world which eventually lead to his appointment as president of a New York public relations firm.

While the author's knowledge of the jurisdiction of the FBI is woefully lacking, he is laudatory of the Bureau, stating on page 130 that, "then, as now, the bureau was under the direction of the Department of Justice. But it wasn't until 1924 that J. Edgar Hoover came on to reorganize and give it the discipline, training, outstanding personnel and character it enjoys today. It was Hoover, also, who introduced new and fixed training standards and replaced the agents of that day with the smart young lawyers and accountants who helped him bring the FBI to its present high standing and effectiveness." This is the only reference to the Director in the book. This book is of little significance and frankly appears to be the type which would appeal more to children than to adults; however, it puts the FBI in a favorable light and contains no derogatory references to the Bureau.

The dust cover of this book reflects that the author had a successful newspaper career as a young man. He left this work to become General Manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, a post he held for 25 years, and he followed this with a 12-year stint as President of Christy Thomas and Associates, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

GMC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 2, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: "CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT"
WRITTEN BY SENATOR
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN (D.-Ark.)

Book Reviews -

SYNOPSIS:

Senator McClellan's recent book "Crime Without Punishment" concerning which Miss Margie Nicholson, Senator McClellan's secretary, has sought the Director's comments, has been reviewed. This book is a chronology of certain of the hearings held by the McClellan Committee since 1957 into labor racketeering and crime in general. The material in the book is presented in a somewhat dull fashion and lacks cohesiveness and continuity.

The review disclosed that there is certain material in the book which would make it appear undesirable for the Director to furnish comments concerning its contents as such might be construed as an endorsement. Specifically, there are inaccuracies in the book concerning the FBI, Senator McClellan engages in criticism of a political nature and, in addition, urges the creation of a national crime commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (2)

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(1) For the reasons set forth above, the General Investigative and the Crime Records Divisions feel the Director should not make any comment concerning the book. In addition, the Crime Records Division points out that for the Director to endorse such a book would represent a complete reversal in policy which we have maintained as an investigative agency throughout the years. It is recommended that Mr. Evans explain to the Senator or his secretary that the Director has complete confidence and faith in Senator McClellan and, of course, is glad to be of assistance at any time. However, he has had to refrain from endorsing many, many books in the past because of his position as Director of an investigative agency which does not offer opinions.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-61271-66

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I agree with this. Any statement will be used as an endorsement

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. De Loach
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(2) The Special Investigative Division agrees that the Director cannot endorse the book as a whole; nevertheless, feels we should not turn Senator McClellan down completely but should furnish to him a statement that the book has been reviewed with considerable interest and that any work of this kind which serves to highlight the menace of crime is certainly in the public interest.

DETAILS

GENERAL CONTENTS

"Crime Without Punishment" chronicles certain of the investigations and exposures made by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (McClellan Committee) during the period of its existence from January, 1957, through January, 1960, and subsequently by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee, and briefly relates the manner in which Congressional investigational committees operate. It points out the serious challenge presented by mounting crime and corruption and calls on all decent citizens for aid and support in combatting these evils.

Corruption in Labor - It cites numerous instances developed by the McClellan Committee of looting of union treasuries by various labor leaders; the lack of democratic procedures in many unions, including the imposition of lengthy and abusive trusteeships by International officials in order to grab control of locals for their own purposes; conflicts of interest on the part of union officials; and coercion and violence employed by unscrupulous labor leaders to enforce their demands. Disclosures such as these led to the passage of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, which was signed into law on September 14, 1959, and which has corrected many of these abuses. Senator McClellan believes this law is a step in the right direction but he feels it is inadequate and should have more teeth.

James Riddle Hoffa - Although many labor leaders and "goons" exposed by the Committee are named in the book, the principal one mentioned throughout is James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, an arch foe of Senator McClellan's. Considerable space is devoted to Hoffa's background and rise in the Teamsters Union, his close association with hoodlums and ex-convicts within the union whom Hoffa has failed to remove from office, and the potential damage to the country or a given area which could result should an unwarranted Teamsters Union strike be called.

Hoffa's plans to have a series of mutual assistance pacts by which transportation unions will support each other in collective bargaining proceedings and in the settlement of labor disputes are set out. In this regard mention is made of the fact that Hoffa has linked himself through working agreements with such labor leaders as Harry Bridges (head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) "who has long been regarded as a labor leader whose sympathies are with the left wing of union activity." McClellan also reports on a mutual aid pact which Hoffa has signed with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union which was expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of communist control.

Senator McClellan stresses that mutual assistance pacts of this nature create a frightening possibility since such unions could compel the nation to submit to whatever arbitrary demands such unions might choose to make; it constitutes a threat to our internal security and legislation to make transportation unions subject to Antitrust laws is recommended.

Organized Crime and Gambling - Mention is made of the hoodlum meeting at Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957, at the home of Joseph Barbara and the contention is set forth that hoodlum power is growing despite "sporadic" prosecuting zeal on the part of local, state and Federal authorities. The book contrasts today's racket leaders with notorious hoodlums of the past and contends that modern crime has learned lessons from the past and has applied basic business principles to crime; therefore, organized crime has grown to be one of the country's leading industries. It maintains that today's crime is highly organized and far more effective than roving gangs of earlier eras. The restaurant industry in Chicago, Illinois, and the garbage collection industry in New York City are set out as examples of the manner in which racketeers bleed an industry through corruption and extortion in both labor and management groups.

This book also contains a chapter on gambling which quotes various experts as setting the total figure for gambling in the United States annually at 50 billion dollars. McClellan concludes that nearly 5 billion dollars in taxes are not collected by the U. S. Treasury annually. He notes that only three Federal gambling stamps were sold in New York City during 1960 and 1961, whereas 2,600 people were arrested as bookmakers on two or more occasions.

Why Crime has Gone Unpunished - Senator McClellan points out that many criminals have gone unpunished in the past for a variety of reasons, such as the operation of the Statute of Limitations, apathetic or venal officialdom, inadequacy of laws pertaining to their violations, brilliant legal maneuvering, lack of witnesses through fear or bribery, cynical use of the Fifth Amendment and dozens of other factors.

Fifth Amendment Problem - This book deplores the wilful and flagrant use of the Fifth Amendment which was taken by almost 22 per cent of the witnesses who appeared before the McClellan Committee, many of whom obviously took this refuge for the purpose of hindering and obstructing the Committee's work rather than for fear of incriminating themselves. He states the problem lies in strained and too liberal interpretation the courts have given the language of the Fifth Amendment. He calls the use of the Fifth Amendment privilege today an outstanding example of "crime without punishment" and claims that under present procedures it can be committed with absolute impunity.

Strikes at Missile Bases - Senator McClellan also deplores work stoppages at our missile bases (327 strikes at 22 bases in last four years caused loss of 162,872 man-days of labor) and resultant setbacks to our space program which directly benefitted the Soviet efforts to obtain and hold supremacy in space. These stoppages are attributed to the actions of some union men in placing their own greed for money above the country's interests. The Senator recommends laws to deal with the kind of greed that jeopardizes the safety and subverts the destiny of the United States.

Violations of Moral and Spiritual Codes - One chapter in the book does not directly relate to the other portions. It refers to improper activities of national significance committed in the plain light of day, often in the guise of "benevolence, humanism and

welfare," which are beyond the investigative scope of Congressional committees and within the law as statutes have established it. Senator McClellan describes these as crimes against the national interest - violations of the moral and spiritual codes upon which our nation was founded. In this regard, he calls one of the greatest crimes of all the fact that the generation that controls the economy of this nation today and those who have important Government responsibility are burdening the livelihood and earnings of future generations with a tremendous and oppressive national debt.

He accuses numerous Government officials and politicians of irresponsibility and lack of wisdom in fiscal matters. He deplores deficit spending and recommends that principles of prudence, thrift and economy should be applied by the architects of our foreign aid program and by those who give approval of it by legislative action. He criticizes the past administration of some of our foreign aid programs and points out that an incredible amount of military and economic assistance is being given to nations that are ruthlessly governed by communist dictatorships, such as Poland and Yugoslavia. Senator McClellan feels we are in danger of losing the battle for survival as a free and independent people unless we cast aside this insidious philosophy of living beyond our means.

National Crime Commission - "Crime Without Punishment" concludes with a recommendation for the formation of a national crime commission. President Kennedy, while a Senator in March, 1960, is quoted as recommending the formation of a separate Federal Agency or the expansion of an existing one to deal with the problem of intelligence gathering on organized criminal activities. Using this reported recommendation of the President's, Senator McClellan draws the conclusion that "in other words, Senator Kennedy in March, 1960, advocated the formation of a national crime commission ...." Senator McClellan then follows by indicating his agreement with Senator Kennedy and maintains that "the only practical solution to the problem of maintaining national intelligence on organized crime is a watchdog agency designed for that particular purpose."

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

The book mentions the Director and the FBI in several places and all such references are extremely favorable. In the "Author's Note" (page xi) Senator McClellan acknowledges the great assistance

received by the McClellan Committee from various individuals and agencies including the Director of the FBI.

Unfortunately, all references to the Bureau in the book are not completely accurate. The case involving Hoffa's efforts to bribe New York City attorney John Cye Cheasty to obtain employment with the McClellan Committee and pass along information from the Committee's files to Hoffa is mentioned on pages 22 and 23. It relates that Cheasty originally reported this matter to Robert F. Kennedy and "Within a matter of minutes, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in full charge of the case, advising us to hire Mr. Cheasty ...." Our files show conclusively that the Director did not at any time discuss the employment of Cheasty by the Committee with either Senator McClellan or Robert F. Kennedy. This point arose during the cross examination of Robert F. Kennedy on 7/11/57 by Hoffa's attorney during the trial at which time he testified that he thought the hiring of Cheasty was discussed at a conference between the Director and Senator McClellan on 2/15/57; however, he said he had no absolute recollection of the conversation. In his testimony before the Court on 7/11/57, Senator McClellan said he did not recall that he had discussed the matter of hiring Cheasty with the Director at any time. McClellan said he was sure the FBI did not suggest to him that Cheasty be hired for the purpose of making a case and that he, McClellan, made the decision to hire Cheasty. It is noted Cheasty was sworn in as a Committee employee on 2/20/57. (58-4044-724)

In further references to this case the book states that at approximately 11 P.M. on 3/13/57 Hoffa shook hands with Cheasty and left in Cheasty's palm a wad of money totalling $2,000 and Hoffa was immediately arrested by FBI Agents. This also is inaccurate. Our files show that Hoffa gave Cheasty $2,000 in cash on the occasion of a meeting at approximately 5:48 P.M. on 3/12/57. Hoffa was not arrested until the night of 3/13/57 after Cheasty had given Hoffa material from the Committee's files. (58-4044)

In the chapter which treats on Gambling Senator McClellan utilizes statistical information from the Uniform Crime Reports of 1960 and quotes the Director as stating that the average annual cost of crime in America per person is "almost $130." (page 234) The Director actually used the estimate of $128.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "Crime Without Punishment"

In the concluding chapter, which recommends formation of a national crime commission, further figures from the Uniform Crime Reports are quoted. (page 284) The Senator has committed another error when he states "The figures for 1961 indicate a further rise of approximately 3.4 per cent over the previous year." The 3.4 per cent increase in the rate of crime is inaccurate and should be 1 per cent for the year 1961.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 6, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE SIXTH COLUMN
BY ROGER BURLINGAME
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book (enclosed) reviewed by Central Research Section. Book deals with history and development of "sixth column" in United States, which term is used by author to describe right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations, such as House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic" groups which have created "age of suspicion." Author admits drawing heavily on material written by Alan Barth, long-time Washington Post critic of Director and FBI.

Author claims that "sixth column" has unwittingly aided and given comfort to communist cause and weakened faith in American democracy. Author claims that "sixth column" has violated traditional American right of free thought and privacy; that congressional investigating committees imperil our Government; and that Government's loyalty-security program may lead to establishment of police state.

Communist threat in United States minimized by author. Director and FBI disparaged in book, particularly in Chapter X, which is devoted wholly to FBI. Author charges that FBI accumulates and releases questionable information obtained from informants, and criticizes FBI for cooperating with congressional investigating committees, for maintaining close liaison with American Legion, and for Director's alleged "smearing" of his critics. Author states that FBI has not been "conscious part" of "sixth column" but has been exploited by it and diverted from its criminal investigations. 62-46852-208

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning author.

25 NOI 14 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Garner

RSG/aab, cah (9)

NOV 20 1962 62-46852

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DETAILS:

The Author

The Sixth Column, by Roger Burlingame, published in 1962 by J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia and New York, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Roger Burlingame Approx 1889 N.Y. mass

(William) Roger Burlingame, according to Who's Who in America, 1962-63, is 73 years old, a native of New York City, and graduated from Harvard University. He has been a free-lance writer for many years and is the author of a number of books. He served with the Office of War Information during World War II. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

In his acknowledgments, Burlingame states that he has "leaned most heavily" on the writings of Alan Barth, of The Washington Post and Times-Herald (pp. 11-12). Barth, in his editorial writings, magazine articles, and books has been consistently and highly critical of the Director, the FBI, congressional investigating committees, and the Federal loyalty-security program.

Definition and Nature of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame has devised the term "sixth column" to designate right-wing, anticommunist individuals and organizations--notably the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution, John Birch Society, and other "patriotic" groups--which, he claims, have created an "age of suspicion."

The book traces the history and development of the "sixth column" from its inception after the Bolshevik Revolution with the initiation of the "red scare" implemented by the arrests and deportations of subversive aliens in 1919-1920 by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer; the hearings of the Dies Committee in the late 1930's and early 1940's; the congressional investigating committee inquiries following World War II of alleged disloyal Americans in high Government posts; the McCarthy era of the early 1950's; and, finally, the advent in recent years of the John Birch Society.

Effects of "Sixth Column"

The book details and assesses the past activities and impact of the "sixth column" and appraises its present and future potential. Burlingame holds that "the

Sixth Column has not only failed to weaken the communist conspiracy in the United States; it has not only repeatedly drawn herrings across trails that would have led enforcement agents to the true spies and conspirators; it has not only done nothing to encourage counter-espionage in Russia where the control of the conspiracy is centered; but it has undermined positive American resistance to the Communist menace." (p. 107)

Burlingame places much of the blame on congressional investigating committees. He maintains that "there has been a progressive perversion of the traditional purposes and rationale of Congressional investigating committees. Many such committees have, in the past, been extremely useful, and, indeed, necessary to the proper legislative functions of Congress. But...since the focus on communism, subversion, and un-American conduct, whatever that may mean, investigating committees have expanded their activities into the realm reserved by the Constitution to the courts; they have subjected citizens to court procedures while depriving them of court protection; they have caused the infliction of severe, sometimes fatal, punishment to innocent persons; and they have spread an epidemic of fear that, in braver times, would have been wholly un-American." (pp. 89-90)

Loyalty Program

The author contends that the Federal loyalty program has "kept some of the best men out of government. Talented persons with original ideas which may be controversial have been reluctant to put themselves in a position to be constantly spied upon, to subject their reputations to suspicion and potential ruin. From the very start, a candidate for an important federal post feels that the cards are stacked against him. The moment such a post is offered him, he is assumed by the guardians of loyalty to be guilty and must prove his innocence by answers to a cross-examination which is designed to trap him." (p. 108)

American Legion

The American Legion, according to the author, has done the country a grave disservice. A review of the Legion's history, he says, "reveals a series of episodes in which, in the name of patriotism, it has forcibly interrupted free speech and, by pressure implying the threat of violence, has subverted the freedom of the press. It has more than once forced the resignation or discharge of teachers who had the courage of their convictions and spoke their minds in the cause of peace and it has purged schools of their textbooks." (p. 62)

John Birch Society

The John Birch Society is treated with scorn by Burlingame. "That it has helped the Communist cause," he writes, "has been stated in the Russian press. It has accused a Republican President and his Secretary of State of treason. It has

adopted the devices of a secret society so that its true intentions have been veiled. If, indeed, the John Birch Society were organized in Moscow and maintained by Russian support and funds, this would well accord with some of its chief's (Robert Welch) own indiscreet pronouncements." (pp. 214-215)

Director and FBI

The book is replete with references to the Director and the FBI, and one chapter (Chapter X) is devoted entirely to the FBI. Virtually all references are disparaging.

Early History

In outlining the origin and history of the FBI, Burlingame uses an excerpt from the book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal, long-time bitter critic of the FBI, to the effect that the enforcement of the Mann (White Slave Traffic) Act, enacted in 1910, caused the transformation of the FBI from a "modest agency" of the Department of Justice into a "nationally recognized institution." (pp. 147-148)

According to Burlingame, cooperation of the public with the FBI began during the enforcement of the Mann Act when "letters by the thousands poured in" accusing individuals of violating the law. This started the Bureau's dossiers, which were greatly expanded when World War I came and "informers told of spies and disloyal citizens." (p. 150)

The FBI is accused by the author of planting undercover agents provocateurs in the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party during the period of Attorney General Palmer's "red raids" of January, 1920. (p. 29)

The 15 years to the outbreak of World War II were described by Burlingame as the "heyday of the FBI's career," when it established its reputation for efficiency in tracking down kidnapers, bank robbers, and hijackers. There was little criticism of the FBI in all this time, he notes, and it became "the object of almost universal adulation" which "disturbed" the late Senator George W. Norris. (pp. 150-151)

Change in Functions

The first change in the FBI's functions of detecting criminals and investigating violations of Federal statutes, according to Burlingame, came at the start of World War II in September, 1939, when President Roosevelt authorized the FBI to investigate matters relating to espionage, counter-espionage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws. (p. 151)

"From then on," he says, "the bureau's professional detectives co-operated with the amateur detectives in the Congressional investigating committees and subcommittees; and in the years that followed, there was increasing relaxation of the rules against leaks and evaluations. Much of this was inevitable. Some of the disclosures of material in the bureau's files were necessary and even desirable in the interest of justice as, for example, in the Judith Coplon case... But the fringe damage in this and other cases, due to the indiscriminate filing of facts, rumors, and gossip, was very great. Here the rule against evaluations--often extremely useful in the earlier criminal work of the bureau--turned out to be a cause of character assassination of innocent individuals." (p. 151)

Harry Dexter White Case

Former Attorney General Herbert Brownell and the Director are accused of "exhuming," in 1953, the case of the late Harry Dexter White, which had been disposed of several years before by the refusal of a Federal grand jury to indict White and by White's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which he denied any communist connections. But the White case, Burlingame asserts, was "too potent politically" to be allowed to rest and it was used in an effort to show that the two preceding Democratic administrations had been soft on communism. (pp. 184-186)

Dr. Edward U. Condon Case

The treatment given Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities was termed by Burlingame as "the most cynical performance" in the history of that Committee. The charge against him was that Condon appeared to be "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." (pp. 108-109)

The author criticizes the Committee's report on Condon which quoted a latter sent to Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman by the FBI in May, 1947, setting forth derogatory information about Condon taken from the FBI's "supposedly secret files." This information indicated that Condon had been "in contact as late as 1947" with an individual alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage activities. Thus, "by giving to the world its confidential file material," the FBI "got in on the act." (pp. 109-110)

Loyalty Program

According to Burlingame, Executive Order 9835, which launched the Government loyalty program, "permitted the FBI to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery which would render the entire Loyalty Program impotent to administer

justice" by reason of denial of the right of due process. This was brought about by the fact that it is an essential regulation of the FBI that its files must be kept confidential; hence, it is unable to give the source or produce the informer of any derogatory information. The author says that the FBI gathers all sorts of information and that our rule is not to evaluate the material in our files. However, he claims that "there have been cases in which spokesmen for the bureau have admitted screening its witnesses. While the rule holds, however, leaks from the files which are given publicity and so are subject to reckless evaluation by the public may be exceedingly dangerous." (pp. 134-136)

Senator Olin Johnston

How an "extremist" exploited statements made by the Director is shown by the author in an incident involving Senator Olin Johnston, of South Carolina. Johnston, in a speech in Congress in 1960, spoke of communist infiltration of the Negroes. To support his claim of communist influence among Negroes, Johnston cited portions of a statement issued by the Director on the 17th national convention of the Communist Party, USA, and from Masters of Deceit concerning communist attempts to penetrate Negroes. But Johnston, the author points out, conveniently neglected to quote further from the same sources to the effect that the Communist Party has been unsuccessful in winning over the Negroes, thus leaving the impression that, according to the Director, the Negroes have been "corrupted" by the communists. (pp. 204-207)

American Business Consultants

An effort is made by Burlingame to connect the FBI with American Business Consultants, which was formed in 1947 by a group of former FBI agents for the purpose of warning employers against persons suspected of communist affiliations. It first issued a newsletter called Counterattack, "a publication which could be prepared only by men familiar with the FBI files. Leaks which occurred through this medium were hard to spot, as they were usually presented in the form of innuendo, suggesting that named persons were being watched by the FBI without revealing the specific accusations in the dossiers." (pp. 151-152)

The publishers of Counterattack issued in 1950, a little book called Red Channels, in which were listed the names of persons in show business with "a notation accompanying each name of the number of times it had been cited by the FBI or an Un-American Activities committee. As no accusation was made, the resulting character assassination was done by innuendo." (p. 152)

Burlingame contends that American Business Consultants has done much to encourage the growth of a vigilante spirit in the United States. (p. 152)

Late Senator George W. Norris

One of the great handicaps to the FBI, says Burlingame, "according to the late George William Norris who spoke much about the organization on the floor of the Senate, was the almost universal hero-worship accorded it and its Director; a condition not unassisted by the releases from its unofficial public relations staff." Burlingame quotes from a speech Norris delivered in the Senate in which he expressed the fear that adulation and praise of the FBI might lead to its transformation into a secret police. (p. 158)

Reasons for Criticism of Director and FBI

According to the author, the Director has managed, as a result of the FBI's work in the 1920's and 1930's, to become "a national hero" and "the Number One detective." In view of this, Burlingame poses the question as to why there has been such "bitter criticism of the FBI by such careful and thorough students" as the late Senator Norris, Alan Barth, Max Lowenthal, the late Bernard DeVoto, and many others who felt that it had played a part in the subversion of traditional American ideals?

"Looking back, we may see a sequence of errors which have hurt the FBI's prestige. Its first mistake was in inviting the co-operation of the public. As soon as it encouraged informers, it began an accumulation of gossip, rumors, malicious accusations, and irresponsible charges which became embedded in its celebrated 'files.' Although it disclaimed evaluation of this dossier material and ruled that it should be kept strictly confidential, it was inevitable that there should be leaks. Also, when challenged, employees of the bureau were sure to maintain that it had screened the informers.

"Second, the bureau was diverted from its original purpose of investigating criminals by the spy hunts in which it co-operated with Congressional investigating committees, to inquire, not into criminal acts but into subversive beliefs. In the initial instances of this, Congress, not the FBI, was at fault. In time, however, the FBI seemed only too glad to give its information to any committee that was engaged in an exposure of espionage. Third, it allowed itself to be drawn into a close liaison with the American Legion and other societies of super-patriots. Finally, the Director angrily resented even the most legitimate criticism of himself and of his bureau and repeatedly implied that such criticism was Communist-inspired." (pp. 149-150)

Director Criticized

The author criticizes the Director for not being above "smearing" his critics by equating them with communists or fellow travelers. "But this sort of

imputation is, of course, a familiar Sixth Column tactic and Mr. Hoover, more than most people, should repudiate it. If such vindictive retorts are avoided, if less is done to cultivate the already almost pathological adoration of the bureau than in the past, the truly great achievements for which it deserves all credit will, in the future, not be obscured by behavior which, to say the least of it, is not wholly adult." (pp. 159-160)

"Most of the FBI's critics insist on the Director's personal integrity as well as on his remarkable capacity for handling the most difficult and stubborn criminal cases. Nevertheless, one might wish that there were less showmanship connected with Hoover's office or that the Director would appear less frequently and theatrically before the public in person, through the radio, the newspapers, and signed magazine articles which read like the most sensational mystery stories. It in no way impugns Mr. Hoover's honesty to wish, in short, to see him show more of the quiet dignity and the discreet silence one associates with Scotland Yard of London." (pp. 155-156)

Books by Director

The book, Persons in Hiding, is characterized by Burlingame as "good of its kind and interesting though its effectiveness is not reflected in the statistics on juvenile delinquency." (p. 158)

Of Masters of Deceit, he says that this book "is an extremely careful analysis of communism with more attention to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and its progress in Russia than to the plots of the American Communist Party." (p. 158)

Damned with Faint Praise

To give his book a specious semblance of objectivity, Burlingame makes a few--but precious few--commendatory statements concerning the FBI, but even then he cannot resist injecting criticism. Only once does he unreservedly laud the FBI, and that is when he says "the FBI did one of the great jobs of its career" in running down the Nazi saboteurs in 1942.(p. 104) Elsewhere, however, he invariably mixes praise with criticism.

The FBI, "though it sometimes violates its own rules and allows congressional committees to intimidate it into unwise disclosures, is nonetheless competent to pursue and catch spies employed by foreign governments: that is what it is for, what it has the machinery and equipment to do, and what it has successfully done in the most urgent of the spy cases. It would be good if the FBI could plug the leaks by which its own information gets out (as in the Condon case) and the cracks in its foundation through which committee members peer and occasionally crawl. Unfortunately its own over-zealous director shares the committee's estimate of the value of publicity." (pp. 117-118)

A number of Soviet spies, he says, have been uncovered after "extremely skillful work by the FBI, assisted by state and local police.... It is probable that many others would have been discovered and punished but for the diversions practiced by Congressional committees or by Attorney Generals with partisan political motives, who were bemused by klieg lights and television cameras. If the FBI were left alone to do its proper job, it would do a good one, but when it is dragged into committee hearings and its incomplete and unevaluated files exposed to public view--perhaps in the midst of some hot pursuit--there is a chance the real criminals will escape." (p. 196)

FBI Tool of "Sixth Column"

Burlingame states that the FBI "was never a conscious part of the Sixth Column. It was merely a tool--often an unwilling or reluctant one--of the Sixth Column which operated in Congress, in the loyalty boards or in private organizations. Unhappily, it was used by the Sixth Column not in detecting criminal acts or in the pursuit of their perpetrators, but in the investigation of beliefs and associations--investigations which invaded the freedom of the mind...." (p. 151)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-8-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "I BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN WAY"
BY JAMES JAUNCEY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BOOK REVIEW

Captioned book was sent to the Director by Chris P. Fox, El Paso, Texas, who is on the Special Correspondents' List. Fox was thanked for the book by letter 10-24-62 Bufiles reflect previous correspondence with Dr. Jauncey, the book's author.

A review of the book reflects that it is a testimony to Jauncey's fervent belief in the American way of life. Jauncey describes his poverty-stricken childhood in Australia, his desire to come to America, and his arrival here after World War II. He feels the secret of America's greatness is based on its religious heritage, its citizens' concern for the welfare of others and its regard for the freedom of the individual.

Jauncey's book emphasizes throughout that happiness is found through individual freedom rather than in a planned welfare state, and that our government in offering welfare projects is hurting our citizens by destroying their initiative and sense of achievement. Jauncey states he has confidence in America's youth, and that if we would give them more responsibility, they would not be inclined toward criminal-type activities. He notes that statistics showing increased juvenile delinquency are "constantly being belabored" and are not necessarily an adequate measure of the situation.

Jauncey also deals with the threat of Communism and its mission of conquering the world. He asserts that Communism as an ideology appears to be waning, but that we should be alert to its danger. He states that we as a Nation can combat it by keeping up our military strength, giving foreign aid judiciously, and by being better Americans. On page 89, his book expresses gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the FBI for keeping a surveillance over the Communists and for urging that citizens should report Communists to the FBI rather than engaging in vigilante activities. Jauncey warns against extreme right-wing groups in fighting communism. On page 93, he states that we should make sure that the "best in brains and equipment is available to the FBI" in fighting Communist infiltration.

ST-117 REC-67 62-46855-209

Jauncey sums up by urging that individualism be upheld in America, and that "creeping socialism" be thwarted. He asserts that we must safeguard states' rights, and that the race problem can be solved by the communities themselves, rather than by legal or military methods. Jauncey's book which has strong religious overtones throughout, states that the future of America will be determined by the individual American's role in strengthening our freedoms.

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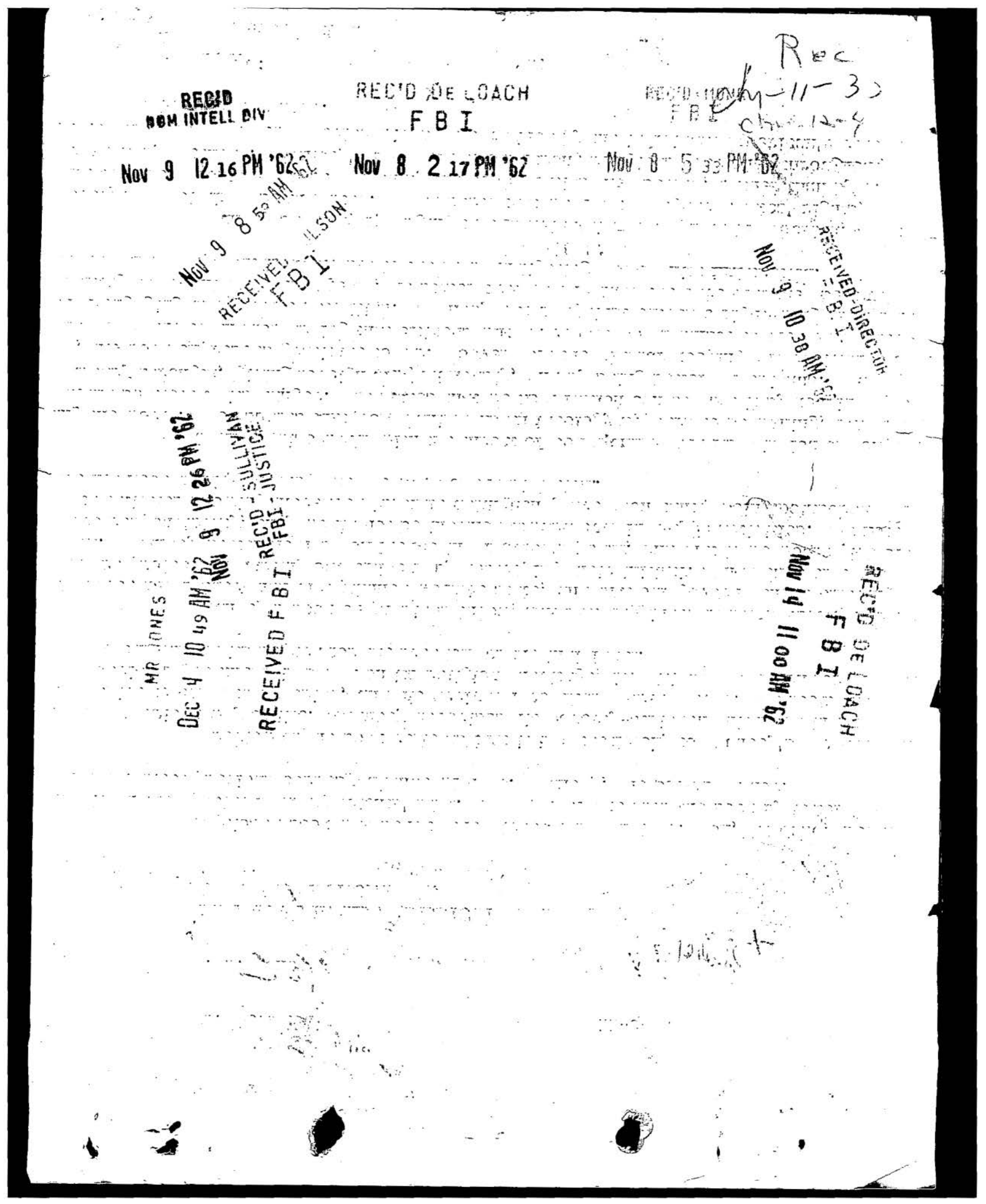
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THE SUNDAY TIMES

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Ian Fleming

'In the higher ranges of Secret Service work the actual facts in many cases were in every respect equal to the most fantastic inventions of romance and melodrama. Tangle within tangle, plot and counter-plot, ruse and treachery, cross and double-cross, true agent, false agent, double agent, gold and steel, the bomb, the dagger and the firing party, were interwoven in many a texture so intricate as to be incredible and yet true. The Chief and the High Officers of the Secret Service revelled in these subterranean labyrinths, and pursued their task with cold and silent passion.'

Sir Winston Churchill in 'Thoughts and Adventures.'

By IAN FLEMING

IN THIS ERA of the anti-hero, when anyone on a pedestal is assaulted (how has Nelson survived?), unfashionably and obstinately I have my heroes. Being a second son, I dare say this all started from hero-worshipping my elder brother Peter, who had to become head of the family, at the age of ten, when our father was killed in 1917.

But the habit stayed with me, and I now, naïvely no doubt, have a miscellaneous cohort of heroes, from the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh through Sir Winston Churchill and on downwards to many Other Ranks, who would be surprised if they knew how much I admired them for such old-fashioned virtues as courage, fortitude, and service to a cause or a country. I suspect—I hope—that 99.9 per cent. of the population of these islands has heroes in their family or outside. I am convinced they are necessary companions through life.

High up on my list is one of the great secret agents of the last war who, at this moment, allowing for the time factor, will be sitting at a loaded desk in a small study in an expensive apartment block bordering the East River in New York.

It is not an inspiring room—ranged bookcases, a copy of the Annigoni portrait of the Queen, the Cecil Beaton photograph of Churchill, autographed, a straightforward print of General Donovan, two Krieghoffs, comfortably placed boxes of stale cigarettes, and an automatic telephone recorder that clicks from time to time and shows a light, and into which, exasperated, I used to speak indelicate limericks until asked to desist to spare the secretary, who transcribes the calls, her blushes.

The telephone number is unlisted. The cable address, as during the war, is INTREPID. A panelled bar leads off the study, and then a bathroom. My frequent complaints about the exiguous bar of Lux have proved fruitless. The occupant expects one to come to see him with clean hands.

People often ask me how closely the "hero" of my thrillers, James Bond, resembles a true, live secret agent. To begin with, James Bond is not in fact a hero, but an efficient and not very attractive blunt instrument in the hands of government, and though he is a meld of various qualities I noted among Secret Service men and commandos in the last war, he remains, of course, a highly romanticised version of the true spy. The real thing, who may be sitting next to you as you read this, is another kind of beast altogether.

We know, for instance, that Mr Somerset Maugham and Sir Compton Mackenzie were spies in the first world war, and we now know, from Mr Montgomery Hyde's "The Quiet Canadian," that Major-General Sir Stewart Menzies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., a member of White's and the St. James's, formerly of Eton and the Life Guards, was head of the Secret Service in the last war—news which will no doubt cause a delighted shudder to run down the spines of many fellow-members of his clubs and of his local hunt.

But the man sitting alone now in his study in New York is so much closer to the spy of fiction, and yet so far removed from James Bond or "Our Man in Havana," that only the removal of the cloak of anonymity he has worn since 1940 allows us to realise to our astonishment that men of super qualities *can* exist, and that such men can be super-spies and, by any standard, heroes.

Such a man is "the Quiet Canadian," otherwise Sir William Stephenson, M.C., D.F.C., known throughout the war to his subordinates and friends, and to the enemy, as "Little Bill."

To strip him to his bare and formidable bones, he was born on January 11, 1896, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, just outside Winnipeg, where the Scottish Highlanders established the first British settlement in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars. It was from one of these early Scottish settlers that "Little Bill" was descended. He was good at mathematics and boxing, but before he could choose a career it was August, 1914, and he went straight from school into the Royal Canadian Engineers, and was commissioned before his nineteenth birthday.

In 1915 he was badly gassed and invalided back to England, but during his convalescence he was seized by the flying bug and in the Royal Flying Corps. By the time he was shot down (in error by the French) he was credited with twenty German planes, including that of Lothar von Richthofen, brother of the famous German ace. These exploits earned him the M.C., D.F.C. and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Before he was shot down and captured by the Germans (he escaped, of course, from Holzminden), in his spare time, and fighting for the R.F.C., he won the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the World (he retired from the ring, undefeated, in 1923).

After the war, having built up a bit of capital, he went into business for himself in various technical companies, for one of which he invented a new system for the transmission of radio pictures and for another of which, in 1934, he entered the winning aircraft in the King's Cup air race. In the City of London he will be particularly remembered for his connection with Sound City Films, Earl's Court, Alpha Cement and Pressed Steel, and it was through private intelligence work in Germany connected with the latter that he was able to give his old friend Winston Churchill the figure of a German expenditure on armaments amounting to £800 million annually. This figure was used by Churchill in a Parliamentary question to Neville Chamberlain and was not denied by the latter.

"Little Bill" developed his sources of intelligence in Scandinavia and Germany, and it was quickly arranged that the fruit of these should be passed to the Secret Service with which, from then on, he became ever more closely associated, until he was appointed—by the then Colonel Menzies—Head of the British Secret Service for all the Americas. In the end it was Churchill who gave him his marching orders. Churchill told him, "Your duty lies there. You must go." He went.

Well, that is the man who became one of the great secret agents of the last war, and it would be a foolish person who would argue his credentials; to which I would add, from my own experience, that he is a man of few words and has a magnetic personality and the quality of making anyone ready to follow him to the ends of the earth. (He also used to make the most powerful Martinis in America and serve them in quart glasses.)

I first met him in 1941 when I was on a plain-clothes mission to Washington with my chief, Rear-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, Director of Naval Intelligence, the most inspired appointment to this office since "Blinker" Hall, because, when the days were dark and the going bleak, he worked so passionately, and made his subordinates do the same, to win the war. Our chief business was with the American Office of Naval Intelligence, but we quickly came within the orbit of "Little Bill" and of his American teammate, General "Wild Bill" Donovan (Congressional Medal of Honour), who was subsequently appointed head of the O.S.S., the first true American Secret Service.

This splendid American, being almost twice the size of Stephenson, though no match for him, I would guess, in unarmed com-

WILLIAM STEPHENSON arrived in New York towards the middle of 1940, entrusted by the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service in London with the task of collecting information on enemy activities aimed against the continuance of Britain's war effort and planning appropriate counter-measures. He was also invited by Mr Churchill, who had just become Prime Minister, to exert his efforts among his business and other contacts in the United States to help Britain in her hour of desperate need with essential supplies, and likewise to do all he could to promote a climate of public opinion favourable to American intervention on the side of Britain.

Stephenson had been quick to realise that the mere collection of secret intelligence of enemy activities would be quite inadequate in the prevailing situation, and that other secret activities, particularly of an offensive nature, would have to be undertaken. This involved the co-ordination of a number of functions falling within the jurisdiction of different Government departments in London, such as the Ministries of Information, Economic Warfare, Supply and War Transport, and the Intelligence branches of the Armed Forces, all of which Stephenson represented in his official capacity. Hence the name British Security Co-ordination (B.S.C.), by which his organisation was officially known.

In the penetration of enemy and unfriendly diplomatic missions in the Western Hemisphere and the discovery of their secret codes and ciphers, B.S.C. was particularly adept, as also in the delicate operation of discrediting their staff members through their individual indiscretions. Stephenson's discoveries of this kind among the Vichy French representatives in the United States were passed on to President Roosevelt, who considered them "the best bed-time story" he had read since the last war. This is what happened.

Enter Cynthia

While preparing to expose the Vichy Embassy's undercover activities in the United States, Stephenson determined to penetrate the Embassy itself. Credit for the successful accomplishment of this objective belongs in large measure to a woman agent whom he recruited to the B.S.C. organisation in its early days. As a product of British intelligence, her achievement was to prove of incalculable value to the Allied war effort.

Not only did she secure the texts *en clair* of nearly all the telegrams despatched from and received by the Vichy Embassy, but she was also instrumental in obtaining the key to both the French and the Italian naval ciphers, which enabled the British Admiralty to read for the remainder of the war all the relevant cablegrams, radiograms and fleet-signals which were intercepted in code or cipher.

As her story unfolds, it will

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TREPID



JETTE OF A SECRET AGENT



H. Montgomery Hyde

H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

calls Sir William Stephenson 'the Quiet Canadian.' His account of Stephenson's Secret Service work, from which these extracts are taken, is to be published on November 8 by Hamish Hamilton.

intellectual, and that the discovery of her bodily charms came later. That she was physically very attractive cannot be doubted.

But she had many other qualities. She was widely travelled and understood well the psychology of Europeans. She possessed a keen, incisive brain and was an accurate reporter. She was extremely courageous, being often willing and even anxious to run risks which her British employers would not permit. Her security was irreproachable and her loyalty to her employers complete. She was not greedy for money, but greedy only to serve a cause in which she believed. In fact, she was paid a small salary which represented little more than her living expenses. The worth of her services could not be assessed in monetary figures.

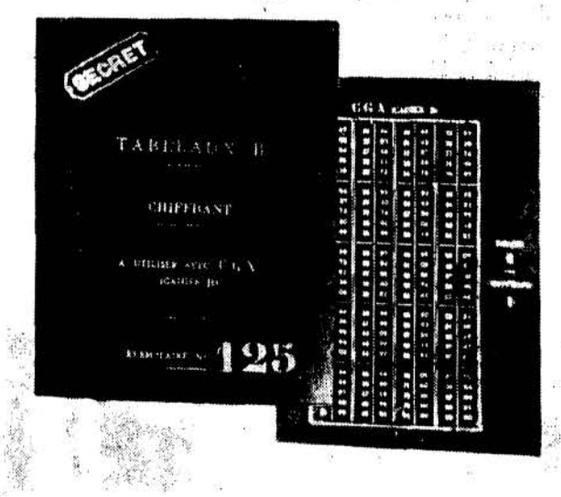
For the purpose of this narrative she is called Cynthia, which was not her real name. And lest anyone reading these lines should think that she is in any sense the product of my imagination, I must make it clear that I myself had the pleasure of her acquaintance at this period, but not in the manner enjoyed by some of her professional clients.

For example, I still retain a vivid recollection of walking along Madison Avenue, New York, with her one afternoon in late August, 1941, and seeing the announcement on the news posters that Laval had been shot and wounded in an attempt on his life in France. Having bought a newspaper we adjourned to an hotel nearby where she was living and discussed the question of what might happen should Laval succumb to his injuries.

Deeply in love

Cynthia's first major assignment, in the winter of 1940-41, was to obtain the Italian naval ciphers from the Italian Embassy in Washington. She began by securing an introduction to the Naval Attaché, Admiral Alberto Lais, whom she lost no time in cultivating assiduously.

He responded to her charms in the manner she desired, and soon—within a few weeks of their first meeting—he imagined himself deeply in love with her. As a result she was able to do with him virtually what she pleased. In retrospect, it seems almost incredible that a man of



One of the naval cipher books that Cynthia's charms spirited out of the Vichy French Embassy in Washington shortly before the North African landings.

of Stephenson's experts in Washington, and the results immediately despatched to London.

In spite of the blow it received from the British Fleet Air Arm in its main base at Taranto in November, 1940, the Italian naval force in the Mediterranean at this period was considerable, consisting of six battleships, including two mounting 15-inch guns, nineteen modern cruisers and 120 destroyers and torpedo-boats, besides over a hundred submarines. Numerically it was far superior to Admiral Cunningham's Mediterranean Fleet, which was based on Alexandria.

There is no doubt that Cunningham found the intelligence of the Italian fleet movements obtained from the naval ciphers of immense advantage in making his own fleet dispositions. For example, the major movement of the Italian fleet towards the Aegean in the latter part of March, 1941, was correctly anticipated with the aid of the ciphers, and resulted in a resounding British naval victory off Cape Matapan which put the greater part of the Italian fleet out of action for the rest of the year.

Fond farewell

For some time after securing bid him farewell. One consisted of his wife and children—the other merely of Cynthia, who stood alone some distance away. The besotted Admiral spent his final minutes with her.

In the following month Cynthia was instructed to concentrate her attention upon the Vichy Embassy in Washington. Posing as a newspaper woman and accompanied by a female assistant, she called at the Embassy to keep an appointment which she had made for a Press interview with Gaston Henry-Haye, the Vichy Government's first Ambassador.

At first the two women sat for a time with a senior member of the Embassy staff who talked to them while they were waiting for Henry-Haye. For the purposes of this narrative he will be called Captain Bestrand. He talked to the two visitors for nearly an hour, and by the end of that time Cynthia knew that she had achieved her first objective. As the gallant Captain escorted them to the Ambassador's office, he expressed the wish to see her again.

The two newspaper women had a long "off-the-record" discussion with the Ambassador. He was neither reticent nor unduly cautious. The occasion seemed to him to be a useful one for communicating to the American public some of his anti-British feelings. He talked on and seemed in no hurry to finish the Press conference, perhaps as a result of Cynthia's soothing influence.

Very soon Captain Bestrand was completely infatuated and under her control, just as the Italian Admiral had been. Bestrand was married but was at an age perhaps when the chance of a new conquest beckoned strongly. While he enjoyed the confidences of the Ambassador possibly more than any other member of his staff, nevertheless Bestrand despised Henry-Haye as a *parvenu* and a *bourgeois* and thought that he himself, with his superior culture and family connections, would have made a better and more appropriate Ambassador.

A 'confession'

Like many Frenchmen at this time he expressed a hatred of Laval, and in so doing gave Cynthia an opportunity of which she made good use. Gradually, under the guidance of her employers, she stimulated Bestrand's feelings against Laval, and as her personal influence with the Captain increased, she persuaded him to talk more and more about Vichy affairs. Soon he was answering prepared questions and giving valuable information about Vichy's underground activities in the United States.

In July, 1941, the Vichy Government decided to abolish Bestrand's post in the Embassy. However, Henry-Haye retained Bestrand as a member of the Embassy staff, since he found him useful, and he paid him a small salary out of his secret funds.

This substantial cut in Bestrand's income occurred at a psychologically opportune moment. Cynthia made a "confession" to her lover. She told him that she was an agent of the United States Government and

Continued on next page



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IN this example the husband's age is around 35. If he should die at the present time the Norwich Union would pay **£2000 immediately** plus **£400 a year (tax free)** to his family until he would have been 65. If he survives to 65 **he himself receives £2000.**

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Sy.T.55

I would guess, in unarmed combat, became known as "Big Bill," and the two of them, in absolute partnership and with Mr Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. as a formidable full-back, became the scourge of the enemy throughout the Americas.

As a result of that first meeting with these three men, the D.N.I. reported most favourably on our Secret Service tie-ups with Washington, and "Little Bill," from his highly mechanised eyrie in the Rockefeller Centre and his quiet apartment in Dorset House, was able to render innumerable services to the Royal Navy that could not have been asked for, let alone executed, through the normal channels.

Bill Stephenson worked himself almost to death during the war, carrying out undercover operations and often dangerous assignments (they culminated with the Gouzenko case that put Fuchs in the bag) that can only be hinted at in the fascinating book that Mr Montgomery Hyde has, for some reason, been allowed to write—the first book, so far as I know, about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing.

"Little Bill" was awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit, and I think he is the only non-American ever to receive this highest honour for a civilian. But it was surely the "Quiet Canadian's" supreme reward, as David Bruce (today American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but in those days one of the most formidable secret agents of the O.S.S.) records, that when Sir Winston Churchill recommended Bill Stephenson for a knighthood he should have minuted to King George VI, "This one is dear to my heart."

It seems that other and far greater men than me also have their heroes.

As her story unfolds, it will become apparent that her peculiar feminine charms were the real instrument of her success. And yet, remarkably enough, she had no very obvious sexual allure. She was neither beautiful nor even pretty in the conventional sense, although she had pleasing blonde hair. She was tall, with rather prominent features, and always appeared well dressed. There was certainly nothing about her which suggested that her virtue was easy. She was a pleasant companion, for she was intelligent and talked well—or rather listened well. She had a soft, soothing voice which doubtless in itself inspired confidences. It may be that her appeal to her victims was in the first place

As a result she was able to do with him virtually what she pleased. In retrospect, it seems almost incredible that a man of his experience and seniority, who was by instinct, training and conviction, a patriotic officer, should have become so drugged by passion as to be willing to work against the interests of his own country to win a woman's favours. But that is what happened.

As soon as she had him where she wanted, Cynthia came straight to the point. She told the Admiral that she wished to have copies of the naval cipher. Astounding as it may appear, he agreed without apparent demur to assist her and the cipher books were produced. Photostatic copies were made by one

28 Ulanova: Albert Kahn's brilliant record of the great ballerina

30 Bevan: Part 3 of Michael Foot's biography (and on Page 31 **Lord Boothby's** review)

31 Books: **Inside the Magic Box,** by Howard Thomas; reviews by Raymond Mortimer, Cyril Connolly, Hammond Innes, Cecil Beaton

35 Mainly for Women: **Ernestine Carter** on the skinny look in fashion; **Moira Keenan** on maternity clothes; **Elizabeth Good** on battery gadgets

41 Dilys Powell on Jean Renoir

40 Art
27 Atticus
41 Autolycus
41 Ballet
31 Books
26 Brain-Teaser
40 Country Talk
42 Do You Know ?
41 Films
40 Jazz Records
42 Letters
35 Mainly for Women
29 Mephisto
40 Music
45 People and Houses
41 Theatre
43 Travel
39 TV and Radio
48 TV/Radio Programmes

The Crossword is on Page 17.

ADVERTISING GUIDE : Gourmet 27, Entertainments 41, Travel 42-44, Properties 44-48, Personal 48.

Fond farewell

For some time after securing the ciphers, Cynthia continued to meet Admiral Lais and was also able to learn details of other Axis plans in the Mediterranean. Finally she was responsible for his enforced departure from the United States.

In the spring of 1941, Admiral Lais devised a plan to sabotage Italian merchant ships lying in American ports. Fortunately he revealed to Cynthia how he had directed that the machinery of five of the ships at Norfolk, Virginia, should be put out of commission, and she immediately reported what she had learned. Stephenson thereupon caused the information to be conveyed to the United States Office of Naval Intelligence. Although it was too late to stop most of the vessels from being damaged, further serious sabotage was prevented.

All the ships were then seized by the American Government, as well as a number of German vessels which had likewise been sabotaged by their crews. Both the Italian and German Governments protested at the American action, but on April 3, 1941, the State Department returned strong replies. At the same time Cordell Hull informed the Italian Ambassador, Prince Colonna, that his Naval Attaché was *persona non grata* and requested his immediate recall. The Ambassador had no alternative but to comply.

Admiral Lais never suspected Cynthia. As he was about to go on board the vessel which was to take him back to Italy, two parties were on the quayside to



J.B. to dinner. Poor Ann . . . short notice.
I'll get the wine . . . she'll get the food. But what food? Fish? Meat or Poultry? Which wine?
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CONTINUING

INTREPI

suggested that, in return for a cash consideration, Bestrand should pass her information about Embassy affairs. She pointed out that this was the only possible course for a patriotic Frenchman like himself and the only way to defeat Laval and the Germans.

Bestrand agreed, and from then on information flowed into Stephenson's office from the Vichy Embassy. This eventually embraced every happening of importance and every current outgoing and incoming telegram, together with those of older date.

Acting on instructions Cynthia also asked Bestrand to write a daily report of what went on in the Embassy, and these detailed reports filled in many gaps by supplying necessary background and enabling certain telegrams to be more easily understood. This daily newsletter related the particulars of all the Ambassador's appointments and the results of the interviews he gave.

Greatest challenge

The telegrams indicated what Stephenson had long suspected, namely, that the Ambassador and his Naval Attache were engaged in collecting intelligence to the detriment of the British war effort for transmission to Vichy. For example, on June 15, 1941, the Naval Attaché despatched a telegram, countersigned by Henry-Haye, to Admiral Darlan, the anti-British Minister of Marine in Vichy, giving him information (for which he had apparently asked) of the location of those British warships which had come into American dockyards for refit.

Like all the other telegrams, the signal was handed over in its deciphered form. Cynthia was shortly to be asked to obtain the naval cipher in which the signals were sent. This was to prove the biggest challenge and the most spectacular feat in her career as an intelligence agent.

In March, 1942, Stephenson received a message from Londo asking him to endeavour t obtain the French naval ciphe which was used not only b Vichy naval attachés serving i foreign missions but also by th fleet commanders. Plans wer beginning to take shape for a Allied invasion of North Africa and it was of the utmos importance for the Britis Admiralty to be able to follo the signals sent by the Ministr of Marine in Vichy to the flee in Toulon and the North Africa ports, so that those concerne could be kept informed of th ships' intended movements.

Cynthia was instructed approach her friend Capta Bestrand. She promptly did s and Bestrand was flabbergaste by her suggestion. He said was an impossible task, as acce to the code room was severe restricted. The room was alwa locked and the telegrams we taken by the Embassy Counsell in person to the code room.

"Do you mean that even y haven't access to that room Cynthia asked.

"Hardly anybody has," Be rand said. "At one time t Naval Attaché used to go the more often than seemed nece sary, just out of curiosity. T Ambassador himself sent him note forbidding any more vis to the code room."

"What about night tim Do they work all night?"

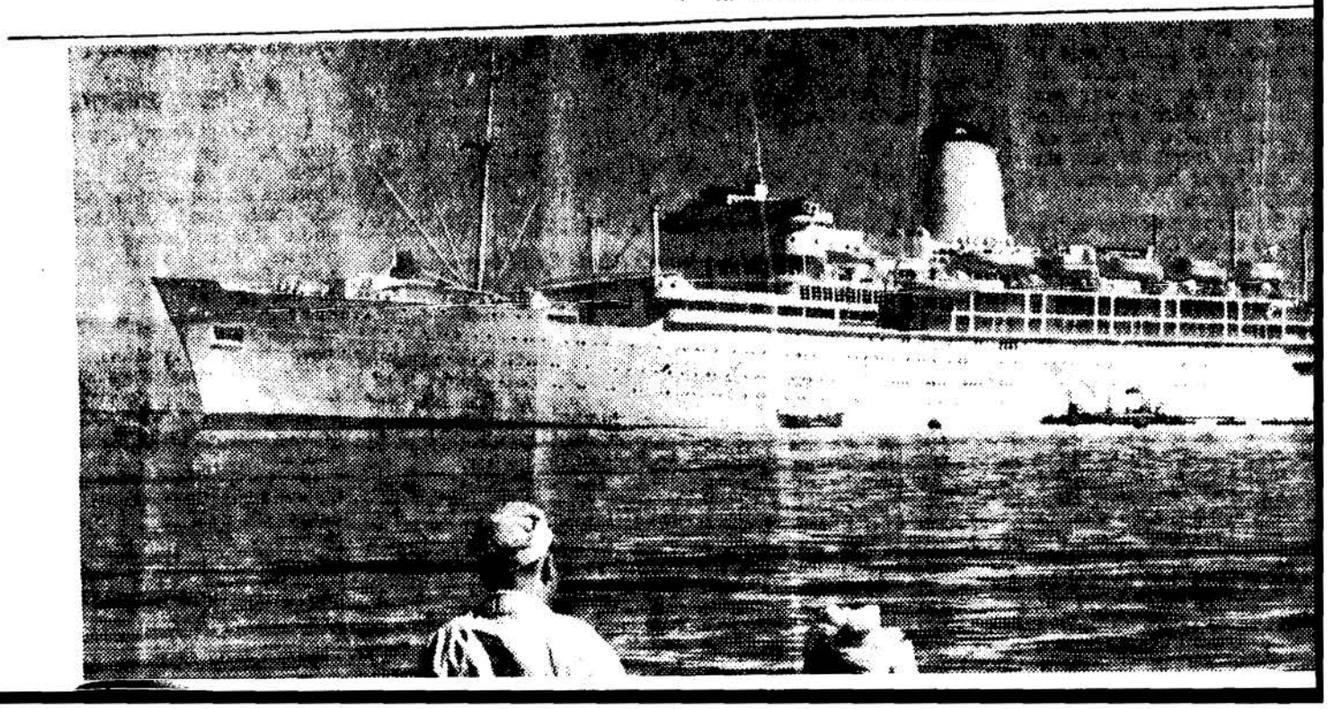
"No, but the room is carefu guarded at all times. T Foreign Affairs Ministry recen sent instructions that permanent watchman should on duty at nights and on holid to guard the whole of Embassy premises."

"How big are the cip books?" continued Cynthia.

"So big," Bestrand answe "that if anybody could smu them out their absence would noticed at once."

Cynthia then asked a Benoit, the Chief of Codes.

"He is a bear who has





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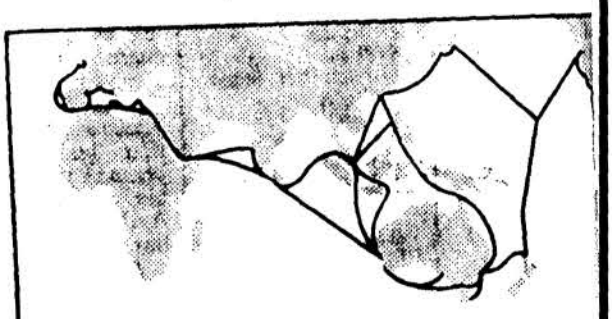

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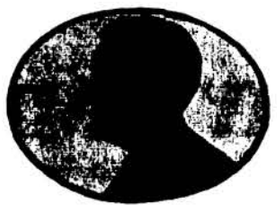


the past twenty years with work," said Bestrand. "He no needs, no ambition and imagination. He arrives in Chancery, says good morning no one and goes straight to code and cipher room." He ed that "no arrangement ld be made with Benoit."

levertheless, although Benoit utterly loyal to Marshal ain, he became confused and appy when Laval returned ower in Vichy, as he did at time, and began to pursue olicy of open collaboration h the Nazis. This was too ch for old Benoit, and he gned his job.

Loyalty wins

Thereupon Cynthia went to and told him that here was hance to serve France. "Our ires and aims are the same yours," she said. "We want help France because we know t by doing so we will also be ping the Allied war effort."

"I am very confused," said old man. "I have had no e to think. Everything has ppened so quickly."

"The ciphers could provide key to show how much the litors in the French Governnt are helping the Germans," d Cynthia. "To turn them er to us would be the greatest rvice you could perform for ur unhappy country."

Benoit thought hard. At last reached a decision, difficult d painful for him as it was sappointing to Cynthia. "I nnot," he said finally. "I ve a long record of loyalty to y chiefs. All of them have ritten me letters. The codes d ciphers have been my resnsibility, my personal responsility. To guard them has been y duty."

Regretfully Cynthia had to bandon her attempt, having old her employers that here at east was one among the traitorous Vichy crew who remained faithful to his principles.

There was someone else, however, who did have access to the code room. This was L., a young man with a wife and growing family, and there was good reason for believing that he was short of money.

Cynthia did not have to be told what to do next. She at once began to cultivate him, though she was careful not to let Bestrand know what she was doing. L.'s wife was having a child at the time, and he himself, being a little bored, was glad to find such a *sympathique* companion as Cynthia.

Soon she was expressing astonishment that any loyal Frenchman should associate himself with such treacherous policies as those of Laval. Gradually she worked round to the subject of the naval cipher, stressing the immense assistance that its possession could render the enemies of Germany. As a further inducement she offered him a lump sum of money immediately if he would procure it for her, and a monthly retainer thereafter if he would keep her advised of any changes in it that might be made.

L. appeared to be torn by doubts, but in the end refused. In fact, his apparent doubts were pretended. He went straight to the Ambassador and told him the whole story. He somewhat exaggerated the sum Cynthia had offered him, and added that she was in the employ of the United States Intelligence Service.

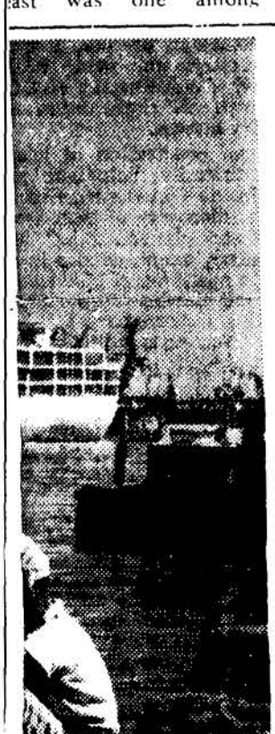
This sensational account immediately spread round the Embassy. Naturally Bestrand heard of it, but he refused to believe in her association with L. He went to Henry-Haye and protested that it was untrue. He told him that L. was unreliable. Had he not been spreading a false rumour about the Ambassador? Obviously the man was a liar, said Bestrand, and was doubtless addicted to spreading equally untrue stories about other people.

Reprimand

Henry-Haye heartily agreed. He immediately sent for L., and soundly reprimanded him, ending up by telling him that the code room would in future be closed to him.

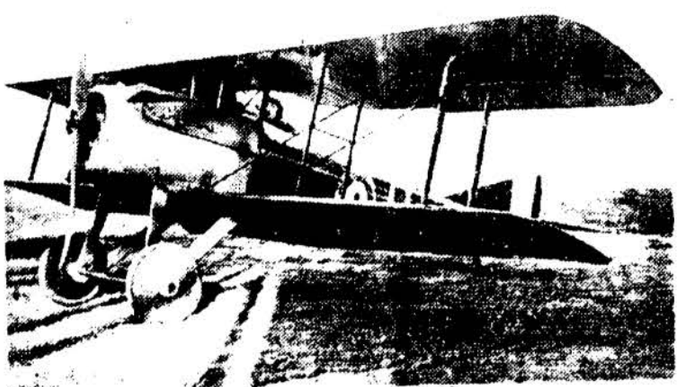
Cynthia had been extremely lucky. She had also been most astute in concealing her association with L. from Bestrand. Now she devised a new plan for obtaining possession of the naval cipher. This involved Bestrand's co-operation, but his part was to be relatively simple as well as thoroughly congenial. When he heard the details, he agreed to co-operate without demur. In the event he did so most willingly. First of all, he supplied a floor plan of the Embassy, and with the aid of this the final dispositions were made.

One evening Bestrand arrived with Cynthia at the entrance to the Embassy. The watchman was on duty, and Bestrand took him aside, speaking in confidential undertones. He explained that he had nowhere else to go. Washington was crowded, he said, and anyway it would not do for a member of the Embassy to be seen in an hotel. The watchman's assistance was facilitated by a generous tip. He told Bestrand that he and his *amie* could spend the night on the





Sir William Stephenson (right) receives the Presidential Medal of Merit, the only non-American ever to receive this highest civilian honour.



Stephenson in his first-world-war fighter plane: his exploits won him the M.C., D.F.C. and Croix de Guerre with Palm.

accustomed to their comings and goings.

Then, one night in June, 1942, a cab drove up to the Embassy and deposited Bestrand and Cynthia. They appeared to be in festive mood, and the watchman noticed that they had brought several bottles of champagne with them. They invited the watchman to join them in a glass, and he gladly accepted. But the watchman's drink had been doctored with a powerful sleeping draught, and soon he was fast asleep. Cynthia then admitted the cab driver, who had been waiting for their signal in his taxi outside. This man was an expert locksmith, and he immediately set about his appointed task. It took him three hours to work out the combination of the safe in the code room, a task which had to be done silently and without leaving any trace of his presence. This meant that there was insufficient time in which to deal with the cipher books. But the most difficult part of the undertaking had been accomplished, and it only remained to put the knowledge thus obtained to the required use on the next occasion.

Two nights later Bestrand and Cynthia paid another nocturnal visit to the Embassy. They did not consider it advisable to drug the watchman again, since he might realise that the fact of his falling asleep for a second time was something more than a coincidence and so report the matter to his superiors next morning. Also Cynthia sensed that he was already a little suspicious and was probably intent upon finding out whether she and Bestrand were up to any "funny business." It was therefore essential that some effective method should be used for keeping him well out of the way.

The expedient to which she now resorted was very simple. It was designed to satisfy the watchman that when he and Cynthia were alone she prepared herself for a surprise entrance on the part of the watchman. Sure enough he appeared about twenty minutes later—to find Cynthia completely undressed. He hastily withdrew, perfectly reassured that the visitors had no other purpose for spending the night in the Embassy than the mutually agreeable one which Bestrand had originally intimated. The watchman's embarrassment made it clear that he would not trouble them again with his presence.

Photo-copies

The locksmith was now admitted through a window, and within a matter of minutes he was able to reach the safe and open it. The naval cipher books were instantly removed and handed through the open window to another of Stephenson's agents who was waiting outside. They were then rushed by car to a convenient house near by where a photostat was made of each page. By 4 a.m.—well within the time-limit—the books were back in the Embassy safe, and there was no sign that they had ever been abstracted.

Twenty-four hours later the photostatic reproduction of the French naval cipher reached the Admiralty in London.

Those who participated in the successful landings in North Africa a few months afterwards would have been surprised to know how much the preparations for the elimination of Vichy naval resistance on that occasion owed to the determination of a quiet Canadian allied with the courage of a clever woman, who took off her clothes in the French Embassy in Washington in circumstances which are hardly likely to be repeated.

Incidentally, Cynthia and Bestrand are now happily married.

© H. Montgomery Hyde 1962.

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A night or so later they came again, and the visit was repeated on several subsequent nights. Thus the watchman became

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NEXT SUNDAY:
The Gouzenko affair

Brain-Teaser
BONFIRE
Set by Smada

WHEN THE FLOOD was over, Noah broke up the Ark and let the animals celebrate with a bonfire. Each animal that took part collected a quantity of wood: for example, a Wolf collected 56, a Weasel 65, and a Wombat 74 pieces of wood. Noah then took from each animal an equal number of pieces with which he started the bonfire.

When it came to adding fuel to the flames Noah told each animal to divide its remaining stock into equal piles, with 3, 4 or 5 pieces of wood in each. Where this was impossible, the unfortunate animal could take no



further part. Each animal left in then threw one of its piles on to the fire each time Noah gave the word.

After some time things got a bit out of hand, so when the Water-rat had as many pieces of wood left as the Walrus had thrown on the fire, Noah stopped the proceedings, which made the Wildcat even wilder, as he had some left. Now—

How much wood would a Woodchuck chuck, if a Woodchuck *could* chuck wood?

Entries should be addressed to Brain-Teaser No. 82, THE SUNDAY TIMES, 196, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, to arrive by the first post of Friday, October 26. The first correct solution opened wins a £3 prize.

Solution to last Sunday's problem: Uncle had five nephews and left £4,000.

The £3 prize goes to **P. A. Cundall, 44, Placehouse Lane, Old Coulsdon, Surrey.**



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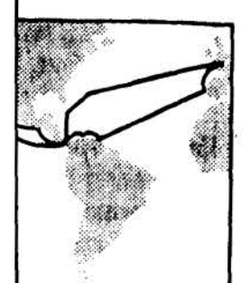

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November 27, 1962

EX 114

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REC- 28

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY
H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on November 8, 1962, by Hamish Hamilton. The book deals with the activities of William Stephenson, well-known British Intelligence agent of World War II. This information appears in the October, 21, 1962, issue of The Sunday Times, Magazine Section, page 25.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.) Detached

NOTE: Memo D. J. Brennan to Sullivan, 11-19-62 captioned "The Quiet Canadian"; a Book Concerning British Intelligence Activities in World War II by H. Montgomery Hyde; Information Concerning," recommends that Central Research Section obtain a copy of book and review for any other information which might be of interest to us.

Rec'd 12-10-62

Filed in Bureau Library 12-27-62 AMB.

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS

DATE: 11/19/62

FROM : D. J. Brennan DJB Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE QUIET CANADIAN";
A BOOK CONCERNING BRITISH INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES IN WORLD WAR II BY
H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

R. W. Smith

Enclosed herewith is the copy of an article which appeared in the October 21, 1962, issue of The Sunday Times, London, England, which is essentially an extract from a book entitled "The Quiet Canadian" authored by H. Montgomery Hyde. This book, which deals with the activities of William Stephenson, well-known British intelligence agent of World War II, was scheduled to be published in England on November 8, 1962.

The referenced extract, which is captioned "Intrepid (Silhouette of a Secret Agent)," describes some of Stephenson's work in the United States. Stephenson is described as having been connected with British Security Co-ordination (BSC) and it is clearly pointed out that the British ran operations in this country. For example, mention is made of the use of a woman referred to as Cynthia who allegedly was instrumental in obtaining the key to Vichy French and Italian ciphers.

The same issue of The Sunday Times includes an article (enclosed) writted by Ian Fleming, well-known British spy-story writer, in which Fleming praises the work of Stephenson. Fleming makes favorable reference to the coordination which took place between the British and the Americans during World War II, and in this connection he mentions William Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS), and the Director.

This particular article may be of some historic significance and could serve as a worthwhile reference. British intelligence activities in the United States during World War II

Enclosure Let to Legat London

SJP:mab mab 11/27/62; AMB/pja 62-46855-210
(9)

EX-114

REC-28

6 NOV 28 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Whitson
1 - ~~Personnel~~ file of Donald Downes (62-67538) # 254465
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/86 BY SP4 Elwood

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-67538

were reported to some extent by Donald Downes in his book "The Scarlet Thread." Downes, an individual with a very unsavory reputation, was very critical of the Bureau. This article and possibly other material in the book may be useful in documenting British intelligence activities in the United States during World War II.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Central Research Section obtain a copy of this book and review the publication for any other information which might be of interest to us.

TIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-28-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A copy of captioned book and a copy of the junior edition of the same book were received from McGraw-Hill Book Company November 26, 1962, without cover letter. The books appear to be in textbook form. Robert F. Wilson and Jean Wilcox are identified as Editor and Assistant Editor respectively of Scholastic Magazine and accredited with preparation of the book in consultation with a number of "leading experts on Soviet affairs."

The dust covers of both books contain a quotation by the Director indicating that the schools must expose the fallacy of Marxism-Leninism and every student should be able to contrast the principles of our democracy with communism. Quotations attributed to President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower also appear on the dust covers. The quotations of the latter two are repeated on page two of both books. The Director's quotation does not appear on this page.

INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTOR'S QUOTATION:

The quotation by the Director is accurate and appeared in an article entitled "Communism and Youth." It was prepared for Mr. H. Ronald Gibson of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, and sent to him by letter dated 8-21-61. The article was published in "SAYings" in October, 1961.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate that we have had cordial relations with Scholastic Magazine and have furnished articles and statements for this publication. However, there is no indication that we have corresponded with the magazine concerning the use of the quotation of the Director or that we corresponded with them concerning the preparation of this book. Robert F. Wilson and Jean Wilcox cannot be identified in Bufiles.

62-116855

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 14 1962

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JH:nlb (4)

DEC 13 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum
Re: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY

We have had cordial relations with McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., over the years. This company was one of the companies considered to publish the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit"; however, was not selected. The president of the company is Donald McGraw and Bufiles contain no derogatory information identifiable with him. In 1954 our files were searched concerning other principal officers of the company and no substantial derogatory information was developed concerning any of the officers.

OBSERVATION:

Nothing was located to indicate that the Director had authorized the use of his statement in connection with this book. Further, it would be against general policy for the Director to endorse a publication which was not prepared by the Bureau or Bureau assistance given. While the Director's statement does not refer to the book itself, its very appearance on the dust cover implies that the Director endorses this book.

If the book is well-done there may be no reason to challenge McGraw-Hill on the use of the quotation. However, if it is an amateurish job, the Director would definitely not want his name to be used in the manner it is used.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the books be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division to determine their quality.

2. That the Domestic Intelligence Division make appropriate recommendation as to whether or not McGraw-Hill should be contacted to object to the use of the Director's statement and name on the dust covers based on the review of the book.

3. That no letter be written to McGraw-Hill acknowledging receipt of the books since any letter would be regarded as tacit approval of the use of the quotation.

GHO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-26-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
"MEN OF THE FAR RIGHT"
BY RICHARD DUDMAN
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

SYNOPSIS

"Men of the Far Right" Book Review

"Men of the Far Right" is a pocketbook published by Pyramid Books of New York City in November, 1962. Written from a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, the author attempts to portray the effect of the "far right" on the political scene and the thinking of Americans. It is a disorganized, disjointed collection of portraits of individuals whom the author describes as significant figures in the "far right" movement including chapters on the Director, former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator Tower of Texas; individuals who head anticommunist organizations such as Dr. Billy James Hargis, Dr. George S. Benson, Dr. Fred C. Schwartz; as well as such fanatics or anti-Semitics as Gerald L. K. Smith and George Lincoln Rockwell. The author includes all of these individuals in the "far right" because they are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions." He feels that the "far right" movement, with the proper catalyst such as the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could become a united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness.

References to the Director EX. - 120

REC- 16 62-46155-211

There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI, several of which mention the FBI in passing, and there is a chapter devoted to the Director. Excerpts from some of the Director's public statements are quoted accurately and he also uses a quote (accurate) from a speech of Assistant Director Sullivan. The author feels there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Central Research (Book Review)

11 DEC 4 1962

ELC:par (7)

5 DEC 10 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

CENTRAL RESEARCH

of the Director's public statements with regard to the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combating it. He uses excerpts from statements the Director has made to back up his contention, pointing out that while the Director encourages volunteer anticommunist activity which is the chief objective of the "far right" groups, the Director also warns against vigilanteism. The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

Information in Bufiles re Dudman

Briefly, Richard Dudman, believed to be identical with the author of this book, has been described as a "parlor pink" by one individual who was acquainted with him when he was with the "Denver Post" in the 1940s. It was said that while he was not a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems. Dudman also allegedly associated with known members of the Communist Party at the time he was associated with the "Denver Post." b6 b7C

Foregoing information was developed in connection with [redacted]

[redacted] Wilma Dudman, [redacted] Richard's mother, once allegedly stated that while her sons were at Reed College they followed the Party line; however, investigation revealed that Richard was not a student at Reed College, but was a graduate of Stanford in the field of journalism. Mrs. Dudman also allegedly stated she had attended Communist Party meetings while in Mexico City in late 1940s.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS FOLLOW BEGINNING NEXT PAGE

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

DETAILS:

The pocketbook, "Men of the Far Right," by Richard Dudman, Washington representative for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," was published in November, 1962, by Pyramid Books, New York City. As indicated by the title, Dudman attempts to portray in his book the "far right" and its effect on the political scene as well as the thinking of a large number of Americans.

OBSERVATIONS RE TYPE OF BOOK

The book is obviously written from the so-called "liberal" viewpoint. It is not a well-written book but rather a disjointed, disorganized collection of portraits of individuals whom he describes as significant figures in this new movement. He is often repetitious. While making an effort to appear objective by placing some individuals in their proper perspective, thereby lending a tone of authenticity to his observations, he nevertheless casts a shadow on some prominent and highly respected individuals such as the Director and George Sokolsky. This is done by grouping them in the same category of "far rightists" with such persons as Gerald L. K. Smith, the publisher of anti-semitic literature; Robert Welch of the John Birch Society who has called former President Eisenhower a communist; and George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party.

DEFINITION OF "FAR RIGHT"

Dudman uses the term "far right" to describe the "ultra-right-wing movement," the "radical right" or "ultra conservatism." He feels that "far right" is broad enough to include a broad sweep of individuals and organizations--" the educated and the ignorant, the sophisticated and the naive, the fair-minded and the bigoted, the law-abiding and the violent. While it is indicated that some say the so-called "conservatives" and "extremists" cannot be considered a group, Dudman feels that those he includes in the "far right" are alike in their "preoccupation with the threat of the Communist movement, especially as an internal threat to the United States Government and institutions. They see welfare-state measures and the growth of Federal power as steps toward socialism, which they tend to equate with communism." Dudman continues that these individuals "tend to see all anti-Americanism, neutrality and even mere independent nationalism as signs of communist success in gobbling up the world." They have a characteristic "hostility to the two-party system," regard every setback as the result of a conspiracy and opponents are seen as traitors or "dupes of the conspiracy."

HISTORY OF EXTREME GROUPS

He indicates that mass interest in extreme solutions has swung like a pendulum through the years, sometimes to the left and sometimes to the right. Going back to World War I, he states that a bitter anti-liberal campaign was waged, climaxed by the mass arrests by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. With the depression of the 1930's there was a swing to the left when the Communist Party (CP) grew and communist front groups mushroomed. Following World War II the pendulum swung back to the right and the "leftist" groups lost their appeal. In the 1950's came the "witch-hunting phase," but following censure by the Senate of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, there was an end to the era of "McCarthyism" which "had become a bad word to most Americans....." In the last few years several events, he claims, have caused uneasiness and the disturbing of American confidence such as the Russian sputnik, the changing complexion of the United Nations and the unsuccessful Cuban invasion. He points out that while President Kennedy, not always successfully, is trying to restore American power and prestige, the resurgent "far right" sees evil in place of error and treason instead of poor judgment.

EFFECT OF FAR RIGHT

It is pointed out that the "far right" already is effective in certain local situations and is learning some of the political techniques pioneered by the liberals. The "far right" is said to be exerting pressure on a national level with regard to such things as foreign aid, opposition to social legislation and recognition of Communist China. For the future, Dudman feels that a national calamity of sufficient magnitude such as the U. S. being ejected from Berlin or Communist China being admitted to the United Nations, could be the catalyst that would cause the "splintered, quarreling right wing," to "coalesce into a powerful, united mass movement capable of great political effectiveness. As for what the individual can do about the "far right," Dudman suggests keeping cool, pointing out that J. Edgar Hoover and Senator Fulbright agree in warning against hysteria over communism. He also suggests that the individual not endow the communists with super-human powers; nail lies when he can; and finally, stand up for freedom of expression.

INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN BOOK

In addition to the individuals named previously, others prominently mentioned in chapters of his book are Senator Strom Thurmond; former Major General Edwin A. Walker; Dr. Billy James Hargis, often referred to as the hillbilly evangelist

and head of the anti-communist organization, Christian Crusade; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and head of the National Education Program, an anti-communist organization of national prominence at the college; former SA Dan Smoot; H. L. Hunt, the Texas oil millionaire; Dr. Fred C. Schwartz of the Christian Anti-communist Crusade; William F. Buckley, Jr., of the National Review; and Senator Tower of Texas. The individuals he discusses are all well known to the Bureau and he does not seem to have anything new. For example, his chapter on Senator Thurmond is centered around the "Muzzling of the Military" hearings which we monitored earlier this year, and he is particularly critical of the activities of two of Thurmond's investigators who conducted a somewhat questionable interrogation of a number of Marines regarding their knowledge of communism. He likened this to the "free wheeling tactics" used by two of the late Senator McCarthy's investigators, Roy Cohn and David Schine.

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR

There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the book, several of which just mention the Bureau in passing where the author has referred to an individual as a former Special Agent of the FBI. He has also quoted excerpts from public statements the Director has made on communism. These quotes have been checked and found accurate.

CHAPTER REGARDING DIRECTOR

Chapter 14 is devoted to the author's views of the Director's alleged connection with the "far right." The chapter is entitled, "J. Edgar Hoover and the Far Right," and under the title the Director is quoted as stating, "As for me, I would rather be dead than red!" which is an accurate quotation from the Director's Criss Award speech of 12-7-61 entitled "The Faith to be Free."

Primarily, the author tries to make the point that the Director has managed to please both the fanatical fringe of the "far right" as well as organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, which is the "scourge of the extremist fringe." In doing this he cites a favorable reference to the Director in the February, 1962, issue of "The Cross and the Flag," a publication of Gerald L. K. Smith, who is described as an out-spoken anti-Semitic preacher and pamphleteer. In contrasting this extremist publication's comments, he cites the fact that the Director was praised by

Judge Jerome N. Frank of U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second District, in an article in the "Bulletin" of the ADL in 1953.

The author offers several reasons for the foregoing praise by both groups. He suggests that both groups may see in the Director an "essential integrity and even-handedness." Or, the Director may be praised by these groups out of respect for the influence he wields as head of the most powerful investigative agency in the country.

His third possible reason for the Director receiving the praise of both groups is that there is a "consistent ambiguity" running through most of the Director's public statements about the communist menace and the role of the ordinary citizen in combatting it. To back up his contentions he quotes from several of the Director's public statements. He uses an accurate excerpt from the Director's 2/22/62 speech at the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to show the extent of the communist menace and the danger here in this country, at the same time showing that in the same speech the Director warned against "the hysterical and irrational approach." He also accurately quotes the Director as warning against "the danger of confusing communism with legitimate dissent on controversial issues." Continuing, he quotes two paragraphs from the Director's statement, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality"(12/59), expanding on the warning against "vigilante action." The author brings out the Director's warning against "irresponsible counteraction by citizens who lend impetus to communism through inept attempts to fight this insidious menace." This was from the Director's introduction to the April, 1961, issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He refers also to the Director's warning along the same lines in the February, 1962, issue of the "American Bar Association Journal."

He states that the Director's words were harsh against the less responsible free enterprise anti-communist operations. The author comments, "Yet when Major General Edwin A. Walker issued his lengthy statement upon resigning from the Army, he was able to find this strong defense of the anti-communist groups, also by Hoover:" He follows this with excerpted paragraphs from the Director's introduction to the 3/1/60 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in which the Director stated, "It is appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the communist danger....."

In stating that "A slightly different balance was struck" by Assistant Director Sullivan, the author excerpts paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's 10/18/62 speech at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He feels that Mr. Sullivan's view is

"be slow to accuse, but also be slow to excuse." The paragraphs from Mr. Sullivan's speech which the author quotes accurately are set forth below and generally follow the Director's observations on this subject.

> "To particularize these general concepts means that no American citizen shall stigmatize another person as a communist without having all the facts to establish this conclusion beyond any reasonable doubt. Honest liberals, progressives, and earnest people who disagree with us should not be confused with communists. Civil rights must never be violated. Native neo-fascists must be combatted with the same vigor as native communists. Our multiple freedoms must not be preserved only but actually enlarged.
>
> "Fighting communism with truth and justice means also that our articulate citizens should possess all the facts before they protest that certain individuals are not communists or intelligence agents of hostile foreign powers. It means constant vigilance to avoid being made a dupe by adroit communists and their attractively-named front organizations. It means we must have a strong sense of realism and alertness to prevent infiltration of concealed communists into the major channels of American society where public opinion is molded."

Following an accurate short quotation from "Masters of Deceit" which states:

> "Don't think one must have evidence establishing the identity of a spy, the hide-out of an underground party leader, or the location of stolen blueprints before he can report information. Many cases start with very small clues, a scrap of paper, a photograph, an abandoned passport. Then, bit by bit, the entire picture is developed by investigation."

the author points out that the Director said "the FBI did not want rumor or idle gossip but suggested that citizens report any information about espionage, sabotage, and subversive action."

The author further states that while the Director encourages volunteer anti-communist activity which is ostensibly the chief objective of most of the new "far right" groups, the Director has "steadily emphasized the continuing menace of the domestic communist movement." In addition, he points out that the Director still estimates the CP membership at 10,000, compared to the Party's claim of 80,000 in 1944, and emphasizes that the "present membership is a dedicated hard core, directed by an international movement grown far more powerful in recent years."

The author claims that the Director gave specific aid to the far right "in his support of the film 'Operation Abolition,' now largely discredited." This, of course, was the film prepared and sponsored by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) regarding the student riots in San Francisco in 1960 in connection with HCUA hearings. He claims the film was supported by the Director's statement "Communist Target--Youth," published by HCUA.

The author concludes that "it is not surprising that much of the far right has adopted J. Edgar Hoover as its patron saint and is content to close its ears to his warnings against vigilanteism."

OTHER REFERENCES TO FBI AND DIRECTOR

On pages 56 and 57 in connection with the testimony of former General Edwin Walker at the "Muzzling" hearings, the author refers to the statement of Walker on his resignation from the Army in which Walker quoted a number of both prominent and historical figures including the Director. The quote is not set forth.

On page 84, in connection with the author's description of an anticommunist school conducted early this year in Tulsa, Oklahoma, by Billy James Hargis, it is stated that the faculty paid high tribute to the "alertness of J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In discussing Dr. Fred Schwartz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the author quotes from a book of Schwartz who comments on the old and oft-heard charge that 7,000 members of the protestant clergy have been involved with the communist apparatus by allowing their names to be associated with communist fronts. In this connection, the author (Dudman) states that Senator Byrd of Virginia ended the episode on this subject by announcing that "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, had

written, in response to an inquiry (from Byrd), that he knew of no minister who had been proved to be a communist agent." While Senator Byrd was said to have made this statement in 1953 news articles, the Director actually told Byrd that no ministers had been convicted as communist agents. But, we made no comment regarding the matter in the press.

On page 134, which is the beginning of a chapter on the "fanatical right," a letter from Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge, Retired, to the Director, copies of which Holdridge sent to newsmen and others, is quoted in part to the effect that Holdridge directed Mr. Hoover to "make an immediate arrest of John F. Kennedy, usurping President of the United States, and of his outlaw advisers, on charges of treason, murder,....."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE RICHARD DUDMAN

the years

[redacted]

Richard Dudman who, as of July, 1949, was a reporter for the "Denver Post," and is probably identical with the author of "Men of the Far Right." Richard was mentioned [redacted] and considerable information was developed to the effect that while Richard was not considered a communist or communist sympathizer, he had liberal political and social views with particular relation to the racial situation and minority problems. [redacted] described Richard as a "parlor pink" in that Richard was friendly with known members of the Communist Party in Denver and in view of his writings with regard to racial issues and minority problems. The same individual indicated it was common gossip at

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Review of Book
"Men of the Far Right"
by Richard Dudman
Washington Representative
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Another individual from Portland, Oregon, who claimed to be a close friend of Mrs. Wilma Dudman, mother of [redacted] Richard, advised that when [redacted] Richard were attending Reed College, Mrs. Dudman used to point out laughingly that her sons followed the communist line and that as of 1948 Mrs. Dudman followed the line. This individual indicated that since the death of Dr. Dudman (the father of the boys) Mrs. Dudman had been spending considerable time in Mexico City and during a visit to Portland, Mrs. Dudman stated she was attending communist meetings in Mexico City. Further Mrs. Dudman hoped this would [redacted] Mrs. Dudman also indicated [redacted] Subsequent investigation disclosed Richard did not attend Reed College, but rather is a journalism graduate from Stanford. b6 b7C

[redacted]

The 1961 reports from Washington Field Office reveals that Richard Dudman of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" has had numerous contacts with various diplomatic establishments in Washington, D. C. From information available, it appears that his contacts are connected with his duties as a correspondent with the newspapers. Among individuals he has contacted is [redacted]

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/27/62

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-0)

SUBJECT: BOOK - SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE
SECURITY MATTER
BOOK REVIEWS

REC. 56

There is enclosed herewith a book, entitled as above. This book was delivered to SA [redacted] at San Angelo, Texas, by [redacted] San Angelo Public School.

b6
b7C

[redacted] had reviewed this book and insofar as they could determine they were of the opinion that such book follows the CP line. The book was mailed to [redacted] and it was [redacted] belief that the author was attempting to have the book taught in the schools.

The book is furnished to the Bureau for whatever disposition desired.

DOW INTELL DIV. RECD DEC 6 11 50 AM '62

copy placed in envelope

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

EX-118 REC. 56 62-46855-212

12-5

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-Dallas
ECD:sah
(3)

DOW INTELL DIV. RECD DEC 10 12 15 PM '62

67 DEC 10 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 8, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BLACK BOOMERANG"
BOOK BY SEFTON DELMER

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

77671

A copy of captioned book has been recently furnished the Bureau by Viking Press Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York. Reviews of this book disclosed that it is an account of the actions of the author, an Englishman, who headed a British Intelligence operation in World War II which was called the "Black Radio." This operation entailed making disruptive radio broadcasts to the German Army and civilian populace which purportedly came from undercover stations in Germany and which appeared to originate with loyal Germans who were against the German war effort and Hitler.

The author, who was a journalist for the "London Daily Express" before World War II, describes how he was launched into this intelligence operation and the various devices used by the "Black Radio" in sending propaganda to Germany during the war. The story is replete with true facts concerning the use of fake broadcasts and documents in helping to undermine the Nazi war effort. There is an innocuous reference to the Director in a footnote on page 209. The author, in referring to the head of the British Secret Intelligence Service, notes that this individual is never referred to by name, is known to only a very few persons and that for him there is not "the personal publicity which Allen W. Dulles, or J. Edgar Hoover get in the United States." There is no other reference to the Director or to the Bureau in the book.

The dust cover of this book reflects that Sefton Delmer returned to journalism after World War II and is now Chief Foreign Affairs reporter for the "London Daily Express."

DEC 53

6-46855-213

EX 105

15 DEC 4 1962

CHECK OF BUFILES

Files contain only an incidental reference to Sefton Delmer. He reportedly worked with Otto John, the West German Security chief who defected to the East German Government in 1954, in intelligence operations in England during and immediately after World War II. There is no derogatory information in files concerning Delmer and no reference to captioned book.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

55 DEC 7 1962

1 - Central Research
ELR:kkf (6)

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

October 19, 1962

Reference is made to the Director on page 209 (footnote).

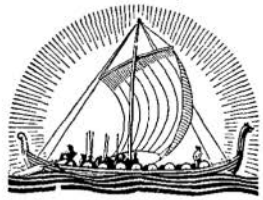
hcw

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

THE VIKING PRESS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE 62-[redacted]



THE · VIKING PRESS · INC
625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

to

5 DIRECTOR
OCT 19 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

CONTENTS: EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Return postage guaranteed if not delivered. This parcel may be opened for postal inspection.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/21/62

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: MORRIS L. ERNST
BOOK - "PRIVACY: THE RIGHT TO BE LET ALONE"

BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Ernst wrote the Director on November 8, 1962, to advise that Ernst and his associate, Alan Schwartz, had written a book entitled, "Privacy: The Right To Be Let Alone," and that a complimentary copy is being sent to the Director. Ernst was answered in the Director's absence by a letter from Miss Gandy dated November 13, 1962. Mr. Ernst had asked the Director's views on this book. On being notified, the Director wrote, "Review it when received and then we can decide. H."

Mr. DeLoach instructed that the book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division and a memorandum submitted.

The book has been received and reviewed. It makes no mention of the Director or the FBI, and is of no direct interest to the Bureau's work. The book reviews, analyzes, and comments on the original, basic legal cases which have established the right of privacy, which is the right to be let alone. The cases are civil cases, most of them old, some decided before there ever was an FBI. None of them are in point on the law of privacy as it relates to publicity concerning crimes and criminals, which is the area of FBI interest in the subject.

The authors state that, "This book is not aimed at lawyers, law libraries, or law schools, but at laymen." We doubt that it hits the laymen very well because, despite the intent of the authors, the presentation seems a bit technical for the average reader. Aside from this, we would have no criticism of the book, although we admittedly are not sufficiently expert in those aspects of the right of privacy discussed here to reach an informed conclusion on the merits of the discussion.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 30 1962

9 NOV 29 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and the attached book be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate action.

8 DEC 5 1962

Encl
detached
Keep in Bureau
Library

Enclosure
DJD:skm (3)
1 - Mr. DeLoach

SEE ADDENDUM, PAGE 2

NOV 30 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-5306-174

CRIME RESEARCH

J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr Memorandum
RE: MORRIS L. ERNST

ADDENDUM: 11-26-62 MAJ:jol

In view of the background set forth above and the contents of this book, it is not believed that the Director under any circumstances would want to comment on it. Accordingly, it is felt the Bureau's in-absence letter of November 13th should suffice and that no further action is necessary.

file ✓ 12-27-62 JMB

Mr. Sullivan December 3, 1962

R. W. Smith

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM AND WHY
PREPARED BY THE EDITORS OF SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY MC GRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
Reviews

77669

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 11/28/62, captioned as above, which recommended that the above book and j junior edition be reviewed. These books were received unsolicited from the publisher and the Director, President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower are quoted on the dust jacket as stressing the importance of educating students regarding the threat of communism. This could possibly be construed as an endorsement by the Director of the books.

While generally well done, both versions present extremely brief and elementary treatment of the subject matter with the emphasis on historical developments and an almost complete disregard for the theoretical background of communism. Each stresses the importance of developing a factual knowledge of the threat which communism represents and the need to strengthen and develop our democratic way of life. In view of the elementary treatment of the subject matter, it is not believed that either version compares favorably with the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

It was noted that on pages 20 and 148 the authors claim that there are 3 communist parties throughout the world, whereas the latest Soviet claim is 87. On page 115 of the junior version the claim is made that approximately 100 Party leaders have been imprisoned for violation of the Smith Act. While over 100 were indicted, only 30 served prison terms. The only references to the Bureau appear on page 148 and 112 of the junior version and cite the Bureau as a source for the current membership of the Communist Party, USA. The regular version, on pa 143 also stresses the importance of continuing the Federal Loyalty-Security Prog

Enclosures

REC-30 62-46855-214
NOT RECORDED
152 DEC 5 1962

EX-118

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1- 62-46855
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Condon

JFC:cb

In view of the nature of the books, the fact that the quotation from the Director appears only on the dust jacket, and our past cordial relations with Scholastic Magazine, whose editors prepared the books, and McGraw-Hill, the publisher, it is not believed that any protest over the use of the Director's quotation is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information. The books are enclosed.

77670

2. That no protest be made regarding the use of the Director's quotation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 21
Page 6 ~ Duplicate - of memo dated December 3, 1962 in section 5 (-214);
Page 7 ~ Duplicate - of memo dated December 3, 1962 in section 5 (-214);
Page 8 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 9 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 10 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 11 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated December 13, 1962 (62-46855-219);
Page 16 ~ b7D;
Page 17 ~ b7D;
Page 33 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 35 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 41 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 63 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 95 ~ Duplicate - of Memo dated May 7, 1963 (62-46855-235);
Page 96 ~ Duplicate - of page 2;
Page 122 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 142 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 177 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 219 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 221 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 222 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

12/5/62

CODE

CABLEGRAM DEFERRED

1 - Original
1 - Yellow File Copy
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
1 - Section tickler

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-46855)

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

BOOK REVIEWS.

REMYLET NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, ONE NINE SIX TWO, SAME CAPTION. SUCAB WHEN BOOK FORWARDED. 28137

AWG:KSC
(9)

REC- 56 62-46855-215

19 DEC 11 1962

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

VIA CABLEGRAM
DEC 5 1962
8:02 PM BH

NR. 43
ENC. RA
CK. gmh
APPROVED BY
ENTERED BY

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-3 (Rev. 10-16-62)

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram ☒ Cablegram

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 12-7-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 707

"THE QUIET CANADIAN" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE. BOOK REVIEWS

REBUCAB DECEMBER 5 LAST.

BOOK SENT TO BUREAU TODAY VIA AIRMAIL, ATTENTION CENTRAL RESEARCH.

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED: 4:26 PM JCF

Book received 12-10-62 Amb.

EX 109

REC 54

62- 46855-216

12 DEC 12 1962

cc - Mr. Gray

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

56 DEC 18 1962

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-103 (Rev. 1-26-62)

ber 12, 1962

Title of Book THE KU KLUX KLAN IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Author ARNOLD S. RICE

Published by Public Affairs Press, Wash., D.C., 150 pp.; $3.25.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐ Book	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐ Reviews	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☒ General Investigative Division, J. B. (2710)	☑	☐
☒ F.H.Freund		
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐ EX-116	☐

Book purchased by Admin. Div. for Civil Rights Section DIV. 6. Being reviewed - FHF

REC- 18 62-46855-217

NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 18 1962

Nature of Book: "What stands out most in this cataloging is not the strength of the Klan once it decides to toss its 'hoods in the ring' but the victorious fights of anti-Klan politicians, even in the deepest South."

54 DEC 26 1962

5- file 62-46855

Mr. W. C. Sullivan December 7, 1962

R. W. Smith

"SPIRIT OF ATTITUDE"
BOOK BY J. Z. MACDONALD
THE SPIRIT BOOK COMPANY
BOX 611
SOUTH HOUSTON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

By letter, 11/27/62, entitled "Book - Spirit of Attitude, Security Matter," Dallas submitted a copy of captioned book for whatever disposition the Bureau desired. The book had been furnished to Dallas by [redacted] San Angelo Public School, who advised that [redacted] were of the opinion that it followed the Communist Party line.

b6
b7C

Author

[redacted]

Bureau files also disclose that, as of 1954, one John Z. MacDonald was listed as associate editor of "The South-West Freethinkers' News," a poorly prepared, mimeographed newsletter produced in Dallas which was anti-Catholic and anti-religious in content. (62-101162-1X1)

Book

Captioned book is a disjointed, rambling, incoherent presentation of MacDonald's irrational views on "spirit" written in psuedo-psychological jargon. It can, in no way, be construed as following the Communist Party line. In fact, no real sense or meaning can be derived from it. On pages 94-95, MacDonald refers to the post card incident which figured in the sedition investigation 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 11 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones
AWG:esc
(9)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith

1- Miss Butler
1-A. W. Gray

1-Section tickler
1-Book file (62-46855)

53 DEC 13 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: 12/17/62

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - D.J. Brennan
1 - Wannall
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Keating
1 - Whitson
1 - Schwartz

SUBJECT: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

Review of captioned book by Central Research was set forth in memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan 12/13/62. Purpose of instant memorandum is to furnish results of file reviews concerning four cases on which author has commented.

Gerhardt Alois Westrick
Espionage - Germany
65-10325

Hyde's book alleges that British Security Coordination (BSC) under leadership of Sir William Stephenson caused an expose of Westrick to be printed by "New York Herald Tribune" (NYHT) causing so much public reaction that FBI had to provide 24-hour guard for Westrick. Book also alleges Stephenson prompted FBI to ask State Department to request Westrick's recall by Germany for pursuing unfriendly activities as Commercial Attache, German Consulate, N. Y.

Comment:

Westrick arrived in U.S. in 3/40 and was under Bureau investigation by 4/40. Investigation of Westrick was ordered specifically by the Director at request of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Treasury and State Departments were kept advised of our investigative results.

On 8/1/40 NYHT published article exposing Westrick's activities causing strong public reaction. Westrick requested FBI protection as official member of German consular staff. Such protection was declined and we referred Westrick to local authorities. Subsequently, at request of State Department, arrangements were made for NYO to contact local police and arrange police protection for Westrick's estate at Scarsdale, New York.

REC 1 62-46855-218

NYHT article was prompted by Arthur Goldsmith of the League for Fair Play, a group organized to fight anti-Semitic influences. Goldsmith, a contact of NYO, advised SAC, New York, that he was responsible for furnishing information to NYHT.

62-46855
LFS:vms
(11)

53 MAR 11 1963

EX-103

10 DEC 27 1962

5 5 JAN 3 1963

5-

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE QUIET CANADIAN
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
62-46855

Bufiles contain no information indicating State Department requested Westrick's recall or that we asked State Department to do so. On the contrary, we learned of Westrick's confidential plans to depart from U.S. shortly after NYHT article appeared and we so advised State Department on 8/15/40. He departed U.S. from San Francisco on 8/19/40.

Velvalee Dickinson
Espionage - Germany
100-81112

Hyde's book alleges that it was Stephenson who put FBI on trail of Velvalee Dickinson.

Comment:

Case began when on 2/24/42 British (Stephenson) furnished FBI Photostat of letter dated 2/1/42 from individual in Portland, Oregon, to another in Argentina. This was the extent of the British involvement in this case. FBI Laboratory by memorandum 3/30/42 set out results of their examination of the letter calling attention to highly suspicious nature of the communication. Subsequent extensive investigation by Bureau led to identification and conviction of subject.

Kurt Frederick Ludwig
Espionage - Germany
65-33780

Hyde alleges that Stephenson's organization uncovered German espionage ring involving Ludwig and provided missing link in investigation when Stephenson obtained Ludwig's name and address causing Unknown Subject "Joe K." to be identified as Ludwig.

Comment:

Bureau investigation leading to the identification of Ludwig had begun in 1939, almost two years before Bermuda censorship furnished any material in this case. It is true that much valuable

material was received from the British in this case and specifically from Bermuda censorship. However, the facts are that Bureau's attention had been drawn to Ludwig independently of information received from British as a result of important material found among effects of another German agent who died after being struck by an automobile in New York City on 3/18/41. Independent Bureau investigation had positively identified Ludwig as identical with Unknown Subject "Joe K." by 5/28/41 and had made probable identification as early as 5/12/41. The first communication from British which mentioned Fred Ludwig as in contact with Nazi agents in Europe was dated 6/4/41 and was received 6/7/41. This communication made no reference to Unknown Subject "Joe K." It may be that British, not knowing what our investigation had produced, believed that their memorandum of 6/4/41 was our first information concerning Ludwig. The British memorandum of 6/4/41 apparently crossed in the mail with our memorandum dated 6/6/41 which advised British that Ludwig was identical to Unknown Subject "Joe K."

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-20-2012

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO

Memorandu...

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS 12/28

DATE: December 13, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith SB

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE QUIET CANADIAN BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

Book Reviews

SECRET

Synopsis

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. It is biography of Sir William Stephenson, with emphasis on his activities as head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC) which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. The book is obvious attempt to glorify Stephenson and make it appear he was largely responsible for turning tide in World War II. Stephenson and British Intelligence are given major share of credit for success of all allied nations in fields of intelligence, counterespionage, detecting enemy saboteurs, and sabotage behind enemy lines during World War II. Stephenson is specifically credited with directing a vast range of British secret operations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Director and FBI are mentioned prominently throughout the book. An artist's drawing of Director appears between pages 52 and 53. Director is praised for building FBI into renowned national institution, for early cooperation with BSC, but is criticized for "untenable position" of allegedly insisting upon retaining FBI monopoly of liaison with BSC. BSC is given credit for initiating some FBI investigations, and FBI is accused of reluctance to utilize double agents during early years of war and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation.

Bureau files are being checked in reference to the facts concerning the allegations made by author in regard to the specific cases mentioned by him and these will be made the subject of a separate memorandum.

Classified by SP1 GSK/ 9-6-83
Declassify on: OADR 233738

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. An additional memorandum will be submitted immediately upon completion of review of Bureau files relating to cases referred to by author.

See memo Wannal to Sullivan 12/17/62

1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - Mr. Sullivan	1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Mohr	1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan	1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Branigan	1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones	1 - Mr. Wannall	1 - Mr. Keating

JEK/aab
(13)

62-46855-219

REC- 41

EX-116

XEROX
JAN 3 1963

JAN 2 1963

SECRET

CRIME RESEARCH

58 JUN 17 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-23621

62-46855-210, 215

Book retained in Bureau Library

Details

The Author

H Montgomery Hyde ~~SECRET~~

Harford Montgomery Hyde is author of captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. He was born in Ireland and is an attorney as well as author of several other books. His current work is an obvious and almost ridiculous effort to glorify Sir William Stephenson, former head of British Security Co-ordination (BSC), which operated in United States prior to and during World War II. Stephenson, for whom Hyde worked from 1941 to 1943, permitted Hyde to use his personal documents in the preparation of the book.

Hyde subsequently was attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force and, from 1950 to 1959 was a member of British Parliament representing North Belfast.

In 1941 Hyde praised the Director, whom he claimed to have met, and stated he felt FBI probably surpassed British intelligence. He requested interview with the Director in 1957 but the Director was not in his office at the time. His wife, from whom he is now divorced, gave a course in chamfering and related matters to Bureau employees in 1941 (S)

Sir William S. Stephenson

As depicted by the author, Sir William S. Stephenson practically won World War II single-handedly. Stephenson, who was born near Winnipeg, Canada, 1/11/96 and who became a millionaire industrialist in England after World War I, is described by the author as the "master mind which directed a vast range of vitally important secret operations for Britain throughout the Western Hemisphere," for teaching Americans about foreign intelligence, and for promoting the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). (pp. 2 & 156) He is credited with arranging propaganda in the United States to overcome the isolationist views in America and paving the way for the United States to furnish Britain with 50 destroyers, 100 Flying Fortresses, a million rifles, and the Sperry bomb-sight before Pearl Harbor. (pp. 39 - 40) He is also credited with penetrating the Italian Embassy in Washington in the winter of 1940 - 41, including the obtaining of Italian naval ciphers, as well as obtaining the French naval cipher. (pp. 104-106).

Stephenson and his organization are further credited with combating German smuggling in the Western Hemisphere, disseminating anti-German propaganda, disclosing German-controlled businesses to the United States

~~SECRET~~

Government, detecting spies, and training agents for intelligence and subversive operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory. Stephenson is also given credit for arranging for the protection of Igor Gouzenko, the code clerk who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and subsequently testified regarding Soviet espionage in Canada.

~~SECRET~~

Bureau files show that Stephenson was awarded the Medal of Merit by former President Harry Truman and that the award was made on the recommendation of William Donovan, former head of OSS. Files contain limited cordial correspondence with Stephenson. By letter dated 10/20/53 he advised the Director that the Bureau's "most generous and unstinted cooperation" with British intelligence was a matter of "the most explicit and positive record." By letter dated 11/28/62 from the Director, he was thanked for having furnished the Director with an inscribed copy of captioned book.

References to the Director

The book contains numerous references to the Director and an artist's drawing of the Director appears between pages 52 and 53. The Director is credited with developing the FBI into a renowned national institution (pp. 25 - 26); for the Bureau's pre-war cooperation with BSC (pp. 53 - 54); and for the early harmonious relations between the Bureau and BSC in Latin America. However, it is claimed that the Bureau's cooperation was motivated by the Director's ambition to promote the prestige and influence of the Bureau (pp. 54, 59) and that this led the Director into the "untenable position" of insisting that liaison with BSC be handled solely by the Bureau. The book alleges that it took a long while to convince the Director of the error of this position (p. 165) but that once American military intelligence agencies were authorized to contact BSC directly the Director abided by this decision. (pp. 165 - 166)

It is asserted that during the 18-month period of strained relations between the Bureau and BSC the Director was incorrect in his assumption that BSC was furnishing information directly to OSS, whose formation the Director allegedly resented (p. 166). Once friendly relations between the Director and Stephenson were restored no bitter feelings remained on either side. (p. 167) The Director is praised for frustrating a plan of OSS to send a mission to Moscow in exchange for a mission from the Soviet Secret Service (NKVD) to Washington. (p. 166)

The book states that Stephenson was introduced to the Director by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney (p. 25) and that the Director's friend Walter Winchell helped him to capture Louis (Lepke) Buchalter (p. 200). The author also claims that columnist Drew Pearson's efforts to cultivate the Director's friendship were rewarded when the Director advised Pearson that the FBI had been instructed to penetrate Pearson's network of informants by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thereby enabling Pearson to take the necessary precautions. (p. 206)

~~SECRET~~

References to the FBI

~~SECRET~~ There are references to the FBI throughout the book. The book alleges that Stephenson prompted the FBI to ask the State Department to request the German Government to recall Commercial Counsellor Gerhard Alois Westrick for pursuing unfriendly activities; (p. 71) that the BSC uncovered a German espionage ring involving Kurt Frederich Ludwig and provided the missing link in the chain of investigation when Stephenson obtained the name and address of Ludwig; (pp. 81 - 85) and that it was Stephenson who put the FBI on the trail of Velvalee Dickinson, owner of a doll shop who was conveying intelligence to the Japanese. (pp. 214 - 215).

The FBI is accused of a reluctance to utilize double agents during the early years of the war (p. 219) and for jeopardizing a British double agent operation because it was unwilling or unable to furnish suitable material for him to pass on. (pp. 219 - 220) The book claims that neither the Bureau or OSS--and particularly the Bureau--ever mastered the techniques of handling double agents. In support of this allegation, the case of a British double agent whose code name was "Bicycle" is cited. When "Bicycle" was sent to the United States by the Germans and turned over to the Bureau, he complained about the inexperienced agents who were handling him and the Bureau's inability to provide him strategic information to pass on to the Germans. In turn, the Bureau did not approve of the extravagant manner in which "Bicycle" lived. The claim is then made that the Bureau's eventual decision to have nothing further to do with "Bicycle" was a tacit admission of its incompetence in this field. (pp. 220 - 222).

We are in the process of reviewing Bureau files in regard to the allegations made pertaining to specific case matters and when the review is completed a separate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's additional information concerning the allegations. (S)

See Memo Wannall to Sullivan 12/19/62 captioned The Quiet Canadian By H. Montgomery Hyde

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago

January 4, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. W. Leon Smith
1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

"BLACK NATIONALISM: A SEARCH FOR AN IDENTITY IN AMERICA"
BY E. U. ESSIEN-UDOM
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published in April, 1962, by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, at $6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. Leon Smith, Internal Security Section, for review in connection with the Nation of Islam. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Book was not available in the Bureau Library or in several bookstores checked. One Indices reference, 64-2503-5, negative.

AMB:cb
(9)

Book rec'd 1-14-63 Amb.

MAILED 8
JAN - 3 1963
COMM-FBI

EX-120

REC-91

62-46855-220

19 JAN 3 1963

50 JAN 8 1963

Amb.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 10, 1962

FROM : ~~M. A. Jones~~

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH" BY FORMER FRANCISCAN PRIEST EMMETT MC LOUGHLIN

BACKGROUND:

By letter of December 3, 1962, [redacted] forwarded a copy of the above-captioned book to the Director with the statement that she thought it would be helpful to the Director and the FBI because of the increasing crime wave in the country. She states McLoughlin's book is well documented and she has checked it with educators and people of authority who assure her it is absolutely authentic.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 20 1962

b6
b7C

Bufiles contain no record of [redacted]

Emmett McLoughlin was a Franciscan priest for 14 years before he was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1948 while in Phoenix, ~~where he~~ was Assistant Pastor of a church and was also in charge of a church community center. In 1948 McLoughlin was a speaker at a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), which took place in front of City Hall, Phoenix, Arizona. The CRC has been cited by the Department of Justice. For a number of years, through 1960, Emmett McLoughlin, Superintendent, Memorial Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, had been a member of the Medical Advisory Committee from Arizona for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the subject of a current Security investigation and is the new name for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited in 1947 by the HCUA. McLoughlin, an extreme anti-Catholic, in December, 1960, raised allegations with respect to the arrest of a Catholic priest by FBI Agents to the effect that Catholic FBI Agents took the priest before a United States Commissioner in Phoenix, Arizona, and requested he be released upon his own recognizance. The true facts were given to individuals who inquired with respect to McLoughlin's allegations to the effect that [redacted] The allegation by McLoughlin was completely false.

13 DEC 18 1962

JMM:mas
(6)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DEC 20 1962

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5-5108

Jones to DeLoach
RE: "CRIME AND IMMORALITY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"
BY EMMETT MCLOUGHLIN

McLoughlin's book is published by Lyle Stuart, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York. Stuart is the subject of a pending Internal Security-Cuba investigation. He has donated money to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In May, 1942, he was placed on probation for two years after pleading guilty to a charge of extortion, which dealt with the suppression of a story connecting an individual with alleged abortions. In 1953, he was the editor of the publication, "Expose." It was described in Bufiles as a "rag sheet which is 'anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, antireligious and anti everything.' " In April, 1962, an individual, who was employed in the office of Fidel Castro and in charge of English publications in 1959-60, characterized Stuart as having only one conviction--atheism. She said Stuart publishes a "hodge-podge" of publications and is not highly regarded professionally. He publishes political books, marriage counseling books and gory or sensation-type books against Catholicism and religion in general. She described his marriage counseling books as "sex manuals." His sole aim is to publish what will sell regardless of subject matter.

"Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church" contains the following references to the FBI: page 15; In endeavoring to show the extent of Catholicism in the U.S. today, McLoughlin points out that the President of the United States is a Catholic, the Attorney General is a Catholic, "as are a large number of members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Page 64;"J. Edgar Hoover is constantly bemoaning the increase of crime in the United States. He is right. We do not compare well with the Protestant countries of Europe. But these international statistics will indicate that all the blame cannot be placed on movies, magazines and television." McLoughlin then sets forth a table allegedly showing the number of murders per 100,000 population for the combined years 1885,1886 and 1887 for the countries in Europe. The source for these statistics is another bitterly anti-Catholic book published in 1896. On page 97, McLoughlin refers to the arrest of Reverend Dukind on November 24, 1960, by the FBI in Phoenix [redacted] McLoughlin then sets forth a letter he wrote to the Past Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Nebraska, in which McLoughlin asks him to look into allegations which indicated that Dukind was being given preferential treatment by law enforcement authorities who were Catholic because Dukind was a Catholic priest.

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The main theme of McLoughlin's book purports to show that the Roman Catholic Church is a failure in its most important work--morality. He endeavors to prove this by setting forth data which allegedly indicates that our prisons are populated by a much higher percentage of Catholics than the number of Catholics alleged to exist in the state where the institution is located. In addition to the Dukind episode mentioned above, he also includes many sordid accounts of alleged acts of immorality by nuns, bishops, priests and popes. However, the overriding theme and the basic reason for these acts is the attitude of the Church toward sex. It becomes readily apparent that sex, as such, is an obsession with McLoughlin.

RECOMMENDATION:

12-14-62 Book is in Suttler's office

As [redacted] strongly supports McLoughlin's book, it is not felt any acknowledgement should be given to her letter as it could conceivably be used to embarrass the Director and the FBI.

ERW

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Sullivan

January 2, 1963

E. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM BY JAMES P. CANNON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, (enclosed) reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1962 by Lyle Stuart, Incorporated, New York City and sells for $6.00. For the most part, the book consists of a series of letters written by the author in response to questions from Theodore Draper. At the time the letters were written, Draper, a former writer for the "Daily Worker" and other communist publications, was doing research for his own books, "The Roots of American Communism" and "American Communism and Soviet Russia." Cannon makes no references to the Director or the FBI in this book.

The Author

Los Angeles advised by airtel 12/17/62 that on 12/15/62 James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Cannon's wife, Rose Karsner, a member of the SWP National Control Commission, announced their retirement from active participation in the affairs of the SWP. Advancing age was given as the reason for a decision to serve the SWP only in an advisory capacity in the future. Cannon was a leading member of the International Workers of the World (IWW), a founding member of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in the early 1920's, and one of the top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, until his expulsion in 1928 for "Trotskyism." He was a founding member of the Trotskyist SWP and its long-time chairman. He was convicted and served time for violation of the Smith Act in 1941.

The Publisher

Lyle Stuart, the publisher, has been the subject of extensive FBI investigations in the past. He has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has visited Cuba since Castro's seizure of power. He is the editor of "The

Enclosure

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1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Miss Butler
1-62-46855
1-Mr. Keating

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Independent," a newspaper which is anti-Catholic, anti-Semetic, and "anti" in general. Stuart also specializes in sex publications, "banned" books, and such other items as "History Will Absolve Me" by Fidel Castro. Stuart has been described as a maverick who is anti-authority and anti-United States Government, but who is not a communist. (105-10420-117 #139)

The Book

The theme, which recurs throughout the book, is that the Russian Revolution was of historic importance because it overthrew the capitalist class. The Russian Revolution contributed greatly to the formation of the Communist Party in the United States. The Russian Revolution was betrayed and the CPUSA corrupted by Stalin. Some day a new revolutionary party will emerge from a regroupment of radical forces in the United States. This party will lead the "emancipating revolution" in the United States and will benefit from the errors and failures of the CPUSA as seen by Cannon.

Since it consists primarily of letters written by Cannon in answer to questions from Draper and articles previously published by Cannon, the material in the book is poorly organized. Like all communists, Cannon is verbose and the same thought is expressed many times in different words. Because Cannon was a founder of the Communist Party in the United States and a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, he is in a unique position to report on the early days of the Party and its control by Moscow. As a rabid Marxist-Leninist who believes in revolution led by a party of professional revolutionaries, Cannon regards the Russian Revolution as the greatest event in history and feels that it was proper for the Russians to "guide" the Communist Party in the United States. He amply demonstrates Russian control of the Party in this country through Comintern representatives.

On the other hand, as a follower of Trotsky, Cannon blames Stalin, his theory of "Socialism in one Country," and his personal control over the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), for failure of the CPUSA to achieve greater success in the United States. Cannon feels that Stalin was a reactionary and that his followers in the United States were too conservative. Cannon knew all the early leaders of the CPUSA, such as Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster and finds fault with all of them. Meanwhile Cannon attempts to justify his own activities and decisions. While a firm believer in Marxism-Leninism which relegates the role of the individual to secondary importance, Cannon does not blame the doctrine but instead blames men like Stalin, Lovestone, Browder, and Foster for its lack of success in the

United States. Even though Cannon does show that the CPUSA is nothing but an adjunct of the Soviet Union and presents some details of the early history of the CPUSA, the book must be read in light of his personal bias and propaganda for Trotskyism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

SAC, New York

December 18, 1962

Director, FBI (100-352546)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-N. P. Callahan/
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-A. W. Gray
1-J. F. Condon
1-B. M. Sattler
1-Section tickler
1-62-46855
1-Miss Butler

"CURRENT SOVIET POLICIES"
DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY THE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS

per O Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books, available at the Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., and forward them to the Bureau, as soon as possible, marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1. "Current Soviet Policies--III" (Columbia University Press, April 25, 1960, $6) Rec'd 1-14-63 Filed Bureau Library

2. "Current Soviet Policies IV--The Documentary Record of the 22nd Party Congress" (Columbia University Press, October 15, 1962, $8.50) Rec'd 1-10-63 Filed Bureau Library

NOTE:

Because these volumes contain many conference proceedings and commentaries concerning Soviet affairs and because the Bureau Library has volumes I and II, Special Agent J. F. Condon feels that the subsequent two volumes should be available as references.

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 11, 1962

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRANCIS BIDDLE

Book Reviews

Attached book deals with Biddle's role in the Roosevelt Administration and later as judge at the German War Crimes Trials. His book is dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory with the statement that it portrays him as an "intensely human man, with his faults as well as his strength." He notes he has tried to bring out the human side of all of the characters discussed in his book.

Biddle's book is divided into 4 parts. The first part deals with his chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board; his role as counsel for the Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938; and his term as Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in 1939-40. Part II deals with his career as Solicitor General from 1940-1. He discusses registration of aliens before the War; his dislike of the Smith Act as a threat to freedom of speech; and his part in helping to give Negroes the voting right.

Part III deals with his career as Attorney General, beginning with his impressions of members of Roosevelt's Cabinet. Biddle discusses his opposition to the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast, noting that the Army made the evacuation decision. Chapter 15 is devoted to seditionists, such as Father Coughlin. He notes that Roosevelt thought he (Biddle) was too "soft" on seditionists because of his insistence in protecting the right of free speech. Chapters 16-18 deal with the Justice Department and its divisions, such as the FBI, Immigration, Antitrust and Bureau of Prisons. Chapter 19 deals with his order to deport Harry Bridges as a communist and the Supreme Court's cancellation of this order. Chapter 20 deals with Government seizure of Montgomery Ward for not complying with wartime regulations. An account of the capture and military trial of the 8 saboteurs is given in Chapter 21, with brief mention of Gimpel and Colepaugh, would-be saboteurs. Part III concludes with accounts of Biddle's visit to Mexico in 1943, his part in trying to get William O. Douglas selected as Vice Presidential nominee at the 1944 Democratic Convention, and events immediately following Roosevelt's death.

Book IV deals with his role as a judge at the Nurnberg Trials, with discussion of the various German War criminals and their atrocities.

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Enclosures (2)
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CRIME RESEARCH

DEC 19 1962

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FRANCIS BIDDLE

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Page 109 notes that just before the War the FBI was flooded with complaints reporting disloyal activities. Page 167 discusses wire tapping, indicating Biddle himself passed on FBI applications for wire taps. Page 188 mentions an FBI report that military personnel in Hawaii were violating war-time blackout regulations. Pages 203-4 discuss a judgeship appointment of which Biddle did not approve, based on FBI report which showed that appointee was inexperienced. Page 206 mentions FBI arrests of enemy aliens on Pearl Harbor night. Pages 221-2 mention that the Army, in demanding Japanese evacuation from Calif., claimed that an FBI raid had unearthed quantities of ammunition hidden by the Japs. Biddle explained, however, much of this ammunition had been found in a sporting goods store with no evidence of planned sabotage. Page 300 mentions FBI investigation reflecting that Harry Bridges had attended Communist Party meetings. In Chapter 21, pages 325-43, Biddle discusses the FBI's apprehension of the 8 Nazi saboteurs, and Gimpel and Colepaugh.

PERSONAL REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER:

Pages 164-5 refer to false rumors when Biddle was made Attorney General (AG) that Hoover and he did not get along. Page 166 states that when FBI Agents were discovered tapping Harry Bridges' telephone in 1941, Biddle, as Acting AG, was blamed for it by a Senate Comm., though he knew nothing about it. Biddle suggested that Mr. Hoover tell the President about the tap, who treated it as a joke. Pages 182-3 mention that the President often called Hoover directly on matters without clearing with the AG, but that Hoover would promptly advise him. Pages 221-2 mention a memo from Hoover denying existence of data that attacks on ships leaving West Coast were associated with espionage ashore. Page 224 mentions Mr. Hoover's memo that the evacuation was based on public and political pressure rather than facts. Page 237 mentions rumor that Hoover disagreed with Biddle's view that persons should not be prosecuted for sedition unless their comments affected war effort.

On pages 257-61 Biddle discusses Mr. Hoover's personality, mentioning his admirable record in office. Biddle states that Mr. Hoover trusted him enough to relate stories derogatory to persons in high positions, going on to say that Hoover "knew how to flatter his superiors." He comments on Mr. Hoover's thoughtfulness which made him feel "our relationship was not without cordiality on both sides." Biddle discusses Hoover's making the FBI a success without "a breath of corruption." Mr. Hoover's "weaknesses" are "passion for the limelight," " obsession with the Communists," and "hypersensitiveness" to criticism of the FBI. Biddle adds that "weighed against his concrete achievements they do not tip the scales." He is concerned that after Mr. Hoover's leaving the Bureau, it does not misuse the trust it has won. (Copy of these pages attached.)

Page 297 mentions that Hoover had "injudiciously" stated that Harry Bridges was a "Red." Page 327 notes that Hoover was determined that the 8 Nazi saboteurs be caught before sabotage committed. Page 333 notes an instance during trial in which Hoover offered cigarettes to one of the saboteurs after General Cox had refused to do so. Page 359 discusses formation of a counter-intelligence service, noting a suggestion was made to put it under Hoover's competent direction; however, it was decided it would be a new agency gathering data in foreign fields only.

Over-all, Biddle's references to the Director and FBI are favorable.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "IN BRIEF AUTHORITY"
BOOK BY FRANCIS BIDDLE

FRANCIS BIDDLE:

Biddle is on Special Correspondents' List on first-name basis. Bufiles reflect limited cordial contact with him. On 11-2-62 he called the Bureau requesting a Saturday tour for a house guest; when advised we would be happy to give tour the following Monday, he indicated that he would call us if he could come in then. He did not call further.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-19-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "POLITICS, U.S.A."
A BOOK BY ANDREW M. SCOTT
AND EARLE WALLACE

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

One of the clerical employees of the Las Vegas Office has advised SAC Elson of a book being used in his political science course at the University of Nevada, Southern Division, entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (cases on the American Democratic Process). The employee advised that the book contains a chapter critical of the FBI and he was desirous of defending the FBI in class when the chapter was discussed. No objection could be seen to this.

The book reveals that it is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, University of North Carolina, and was published in 1961. It is a case book made up of approximately 80 excerpts from articles or books by prominent authors and is broken down into 13 sections. Section 4 entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity" contains 5 chapters including one entitled "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book, "The Loyalty of Free Men," published in 1951. Other chapters in this section concern Senator McCarthy and other matters regarding loyalty and security. Barth's book attacked the government's loyalty program and it was critical of the Bureau mainly because of the Bureau's part in handling the loyalty program. Barth is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has been critical of the Bureau on a number of occasions. The excerpts from Barth's book used in "Politics, U.S.A." begin in a complimentary fashion but then indicate that the Bureau is not susceptible to criticism; that internal security and espionage responsibilities should not be lumped with criminal responsibilities in one agency; that the FBI has wire taps and its criticism of material contained in FBI reports. It is noted that excerpts from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within," are included.

Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of the book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. According to the preface of the book, its purpose is to encourage thought and discrimination among the students with expectation that the student may identify himself with one side or the other on a controversial situation. The preface

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
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FEB 25 1963

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CRIME RESEARCH

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DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

SAC Elson of the Las Vegas Office has advised Inspector Wick of your office that a clerical employee in the Las Vegas Office is attending the University of Nevada, Southern Division, in Las Vegas. This employee is currently taking a political science course and advised his SAC that one of the books being used is entitled "Politics, U.S.A." (Cases on the American Democratic Process). The book is by Professors Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace of the University of North Carolina and is published by Macmillan Company. The clerical employee was concerned about the book because it contains a chapter on the FBI which is critical of the Bureau. The clerical employee was desirous of speaking out in defense of the FBI in class when this particular chapter was discussed. It was indicated that no objection could be seen to this.

THE BOOK, "POLITICS, U. S. A."

A copy of this book was borrowed from the Library of Congress and it reflects that both Scott and Wallace are professors of political science at the University of North Carolina. It is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook. The content of the book is made up of approximately 80 articles or excerpts from books and articles by a number of prominent authors showing various viewpoints on situations in the past which have had an effect on the U.S. political scene. It is broken down into 13 sections including such sections as "Federalism: The Nation and the States;" "Judges; Law and the Courts;" "Civil Rights and Liberties;" etc.

The preface of this case book indicates that the purpose of the book is to encourage thought and discrimination among students and allow them greater freedom in developing their own perceptions about politics and government. It points out that a good deal of the material is partisan and the authors have not worried about immediately offsetting one piece by a selection representing the opposite view, but rather have tried to achieve a balance when the volume is taken as a whole. Further, it is indicated in the preface that it is expected that a student may identify himself with one or the other side of the dispute, and the authors feel that if a case is very one-sided, students can usually be relied upon to see this.

In section 4 which is entitled "Loyalty, Security and Conformity," there are 5 chapters including "The FBI," which contains excerpts from Alan Barth's book entitled "The Loyalty of Free Men" which was published in 1951; "Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard H. Rovere; "The McCarthyites," taken from Senator Fulbright's remarks in "The Congressional Record;" "The Case of the Japanese-Americans," by Cary McWilliams;" and the "Case of the Out-dated Victim" by Dan Wakefield. Obviously, the authors desire to show in this section of their book attitudes toward the era of the loyalty program in government and its effect on the political scene. It is noted that

activities in a particular era may have had some effect on the political scene. Obviously, the authors wanted to point out the era of the McCarthy hearings which received considerable publicity as well as loyalty and security programs which also received prominent publicity and did have some effect on politics. As it happened, the FBI was very much involved in loyalty programs. While the authors' motives are not definitely known, the portion about the FBI was undoubtedly used because of its connection with Barth's discussion of the loyalty program. It is noted that the book, having been published in 1961, is two years old.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of contacting the authors with regard to utilizing material favorable to the FBI in future editions rather than using excerpts from Barth's book. It is felt, however, that the authors would not agree on the basis that they were not trying to portray the activities of the FBI generally, but were utilizing material from a book written in or about the time of the controversy over Government loyalty programs and security in general and they wanted to reflect the attitude of an author such as Barth. As the authors indicate in the preface, the cases are used to make the student think and not simply accept authority. These authors, in selecting the 80 articles, undoubtedly ran across articles more favorable to the FBI but either were not considered pertinent within the framework of the book or did not exemplify the political climate to which they were referring. If their purpose was merely to criticize the FBI, then contact with them regarding any change in future editions would obviously be unsuccessful and would possibly give rise to further criticism of the Bureau on their part.

SAC, New York

January 8, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. Suttler 1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

"THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM"
BY DAN N. JACOBS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is scheduled for publication this year by Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York; the price is not known.

You should be alert for the publication date of this book; discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when it becomes available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

5-1 to N.Y. 2-28-63 re reg abt book. AmB.
5-1 retd 3-4-63, "Book pub. in Mid-Feb. + is on order. Will be fwd to Bu as soon as rec'd." AmB.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for reference purposes. Captioned book, one of three ("A Study of Communism," J. Edgar Hoover, "The Meaning of Communism," William Johnson Miller, et al., "The Masks of Communism," Dan N. Jacobs) adopted by the State of Florida as a school textbook on communism, will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
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Book received 3-13-63
Fwd. to Bu. Library for file 3-16-63, AmB.
Book reviewed by Central Research, 3-13-63.

EX 109

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51 JAN 11 1963

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 27, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM"
BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

0 Reviews

Captioned book was reviewed by the Central Research Section as recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated December 12, 1962, captioned as above. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Communism," recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses on communism in high schools throughout the state. Miller furnished the enclosed copy of his book to the Director by letter dated December 7, 1962, requesting the Director's comments and was sent an "in absence" reply. The book indicates that it was written "in association with" Henry L. Roberts, the Russian Institute, Columbia University, and Marshall D. Shulman, the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Information regarding these individuals is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

The book traces the historical development of communism from the time of Karl Marx until the present and concludes with chapters on life in the communist nations and a program to meet the challenge of communism by strengthening our own heritage of freedom. It is extensively illustrated and includes a chronology of significant dates, a glossary, and a bibliography. However, the authors may find themselves criticized concerning some of the numerous illustrations chosen for use in the book, particularly since it is a textbook. Pages 53 to 64, for example, consist of illustrations that would appear to lend themselves better for use in a "Life" magazine article on communism rather than in a high school textbook.

One major defect of the book is its superficial treatment of communist theory, covered in pages 22 through 28. Such basic communist terms as "Marxism-Leninism" and "historical materialism" are not even mentioned, and the brevity of the explanation of some other aspects of communist theory leads to an oversimplified approach.

6 JAN 8 1963

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Condon

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: "THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM", BOOK BY WILLIAM J. MILLER

The book also either ignores completely or gives only superficial notice to some very important elements concerning current communist activities throughout the world. No mention is made, for example, of Marshal Tito's so-called national communism, and Fidel Castro is only mentioned once, on page 173, and then only indirectly in a discussion on guerrilla warfare.

The authors also engage in some strong editorializing in places. On page 175, for instance, they deal with the Alger Hiss case and the national concern that developed over communist penetration of the government. To this, they add the observation that it "led to a wave of congressional investigations which sometimes flagrantly violated individuals' legal safeguards and groundlessly damaged many individuals' reputations." The authors conclude the point with the statement that "these near-hysterical excesses soon subsided."

It is in dealing with this point that the authors mention the FBI (p. 175), stating that its effectiveness in dealing with subversive activities is "part of the public record." The authors also make mention of the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which is among those recommended in the bibliography.

Observation

Generally speaking, the enclosed book is not a bad textbook considering the numerous problems and complexities involved in the preparation of one on this subject. The book cannot be condemned as presenting an extremist viewpoint. On the other hand, it seems safe to say that the defects noted above are going to expose the authors to varying degrees of criticism.

RECOMMENDATION

For the information of the Director.

SRC DEMB V.

SAC, New York

January 28, 1963

2 4 55

Director, FBI ~~(62-46855)~~

2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Suttler
1- Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

"ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH" BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. New York City, on January 22, 1963. The price is $3.95. Translators of the Praeger edition are Max Hayward and Ronald Hingley, both of Oxford University. The Bureau is interested only in the Praeger edition and not the one published on the same date by E. P. Dutton and Company.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book received 3-4-63.
Received by Central Research
Jan 3.

NOTE: Book requested by C.D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. It is an expose by a Russian of life in a forced labor camp and experts in Russian affairs generally agree that it is one of the most important anti-Stalinist documents to come out of Russia. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

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EX-120

REC- 16 62-46855-222

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

The Theme

London makes a scholarly appraisal of the effect of communist expansion and the development of nuclear weapons on international relations and diplomacy. He states that the basic political objective of the communists--world domination--remains unchanged. Because of this, the struggle between communist nations and noncommunist nations is irreconcilable and deadly. To the communists, "coexistence" is merely a continuation of the ideological and economic struggle without open hostilities.

The author states that even though there is no common platform for a permanent settlement between East and West, war can no longer be a "continuation of policy by other means" in the nuclear age. While general war is still possible, it is no longer probable. World politics is in a twilight existence wherein there is neither war nor peace. Yet no nation which wishes to remain free can afford to neglect preparation for both conventional and nuclear conflict.

London observes that ideological and technological revolutions render obsolete former notions of foreign affairs. Marxism-Leninism and traditional diplomatic practices do not mix. So long as diplomatic immunities and privileges are granted to representatives of totalitarian countries, they will be exploited for the subversive activities of foreign service agents. The very essence of diplomacy, in the Western sense, is compromise. Totalitarianism cannot compromise; it relinquishes only what is of little value or breaks the agreement whenever it is convenient.

London concludes that the Western democracies have to change their concepts of diplomacy. In the realm of foreign affairs, international propaganda has emerged as an essential instrument in world politics, whether it be called open diplomacy, information, economic competition, cultural exchanges, or education. There is no reason why Western policies cannot be formulated with an eye to their propagandistic efforts.

Observations

Whether he is dealing with Marxist-Leninist ideology, communist strategy and tactics, communist diplomacy, the Sino-Soviet dispute, espionage and intelligence activities, the inadequacies of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace,

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PERMANENT CRISIS
BY KURT LONDON

or many other subjects affecting international relations, London is on fairly solid ground. However, not everyone will agree with some of his proposals for the Western democracies. For example, he states: The self-interest of one nation has to be restricted by the requirements of allied or like-minded states and such restriction may be even tighter if the nation commands a leading position. The business of a country, be it political, economic, social, or technical, can no longer be conducted with haphazard laissez-faire individualism; it must be planned to meet the totalitarian threat."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan January 15, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: CHRIST, COMMUNISM AND THE CLOCK
BY G. RAY JORDAN

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by the author in a letter dated 1/8/63. The book was routed by the Crime Records Division to the Central Research Section for review after letter of acknowledgement was sent to the author.

The Author

G. Ray Jordan while a minister of the Centenary Methodist Church in North Carolina was a prominent leader in the pacifist movement in 1940. In 1957, he was a member of the faculty at the School of Theology, Emory University. Bufiles contain no derogatory information.

The Theme

The book is, in effect, a series of sermons dealing with Christianity and communism. Using biblical quotations throughout, the author states that the present burning issue with which all of us must deal is whether Christ or Marx - Christianity or communism - will control the world. Christianity is our one major hope for overcoming the forces of atheistic Marxism. Stressing the urgency of the hour for all the world, he argues that we must act quickly if we are deeply concerned with Christianity. Without a commitment to Christ, Christianity will not be a force for good in the world. It will not have the power to compete with communism. And the clock keeps ticking away.

Jordan emphasizes throughout the book that one cannot be a Christian without making sacrifices. No self-centered, comfort-giving doctrine is afraid

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Keating

JKK/asb
(10)

62-46855
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29

JAN 16 1963

of the cross can match the dedication of the devotees of Karl Marx. To be a Christian means to accept an obligation to aid others. Christianity must deal drastically with the enemies of mankind, poverty, disease, and ignorance. If we are to win the world for Christ, nothing less than genuine Christianity of a practical and practicing character will avail. We will have to demonstrate positively the worth of the Christian way of life. We must eliminate racial bitterness and social unfairness and demonstrate that the welfare of all people everywhere is the concern of the cause of Christ.

References to the Director and FBI

A statement by the Director that "crime, juvenile delinquency, and disrespect for law and order are rife" is quoted without giving the source. (p. 15) The author says that "J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is in a position to speak with authority regarding the Communist mentality." (p. 53) "Masters of Deceit" is correctly quoted on pages 52, 53, and 116. On page 135, it is stated, without giving the source, that the FBI reports that three out of four young people "drop out" of church school by the time they reach seventeen.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

REC-38
62-460855-223
EX-102

February 5, 1963

FEB 5 1 27 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Miss Polly Pollock
Children's Book Department
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston 7, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Pollock:

I have received your letter of January 18th and the advance copy of "The Peaceable Revolution." It was kind of you to send me this book which I shall look forward to reading.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Betty Schechter or Polly Pollock based on information available. Bufiles contain no reference to "The Peaceable Revolution." The FBI is mentioned on pages 213, 214 and 221. The book will be routed to the Central Research Section for review.

JET:pjt
(3)

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FEB 7 3 12 PM '63 REC'D MAIL ROOM FBI

FEB 5 3 17 PM '63

FEB 5 5 11 PM '63
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FBI - JUSTICE



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

Book Reviews

January 18, 1963

We are very pleased to send you this advance copy of The Peaceable Revolution Book by Betty Schechter which we shall publish on February 25.

We hope you will share our enthusiasm for it, and would welcome your comments.

Polly Pollock
Children's Book Department

REC-38

62-46855-223

13 FEB 7 1963

EX-102

ENCLOSURE (Book)

(Book Removed - attached to Book Review memo 2/12/63)

Pollock - mail

Ack 2-4-63 JET/pgt/may/pgt

SENTINEL RESEARCH

Mr. Sullivan January 30, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

"COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AROUND THE WORLD"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book is a review of world-wide communist propaganda during 1961. It was prepared by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the enclosed copy was sent to the Director by the enclosed letter dated January 10, 1963.

During 1961, the Soviet Union produced an estimated 150 million copies of books either in the Soviet Union or through contracts with foreign publishing firms. Communist China published between 500-600 titles in approximately 12 million copies. There was a significant increase in action-type books (those dealing with guerrilla warfare, antigovernment revolts, mass demonstrations, et cetera) particularly in the Spanish language; scientific studies; juvenile books; textbooks for studying Russian; and dictionaries of various Asian and African languages.

During 1961, the communist nations broadcast 3,561 hours per week. Broadcasts to Africa more than doubled over 1960, and there was a 30 percent increase in broadcasts beamed at Latin America. The exchange of radio broadcasts and television programs between communist and noncommunist nations also increased over previous years. In addition, the communist nations intensified their programs of training communications personnel and setting up broadcasting facilities in the underdeveloped nations.

The communist bloc also exploited motion pictures of all types--features, documentaries, cartoons, and newsreels--through foreign sales, international film festivals, bilateral exhibitions, and exchange agreements. The communist nations also exhibited at 60 major international trade fairs and sponsored the exchange of innumerable political, cultural, scientific, and other delegations.

Peaceful coexistence, disarmament, Berlin, nuclear testing, and colonialism continued as the major propaganda themes. In general, the European Satellites, except Albania, echoed Soviet propaganda. Chinese communist

Enclosures

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-62-46855
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. Condon
JFC:cb (7)

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NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 31 1963

62 FEB 1 1963

propaganda was more strongly anti-American and gave greater stress to anticolonialism and support for national liberation movements.

The book's major defect is that it is a year old and, therefore, does not comment on any of the major developments during the past year. In addition, many of the 108 statistical tabulations, while essential for USIA planning, are of little or no interest to the average reader (e.g., "World Distribution of Radio Receivers and Wired Speakers" p. 63).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

SAC, New York

2-Original & Co
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

February 1, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"THE NATURAL AND THE SUPERNATURAL JEW"
BY ARTHUR A. COHEN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The captioned book has been published recently by Pantheon Books, 22 East 51st Street, New York 22, New York, at $6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan.

AMB:cb
(7)

Book rec'd & fwd to W.C. Sullivan/Burd 2-15-63. Amb.

62-46855-223X

REC-107 ~~100-352546-1965~~

19 FEB 1 1963

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20 JAN 6 1963

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2-Original &
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

SAC, New York

February 6, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

Book

"PEOPLE'S WAR, PEOPLE'S ARMY"
BY GENERAL VO NGUYEN GIAP
ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NORTH VIET NAM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The English edition of the above book was published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 61 University Place, New York 3, New York, October, 1962, for $5 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the English edition of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, is described as a textbook.

5-1 to N.Y. 2-28-63.
ReBulet 2-6-63, above caption.
Adv. Bu. re efforts to obtain one copy cap book as requested. AmB

AMB:cb
(7)

Book rec'd 3-7-63.
Routed to WC Sullivan/Burd
3-7-63 AmB.

62-46855-223X1

REC-15

~~100-352546-1968~~

MAILED 31
FEB 5 - 1963
COMM-FBI

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62 FEB 11 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY BY ALBERT D. BIDERMAN

Background

Captioned book is a rebuttal to the book In Every War But One, by Eugene Kinkead, which was published in 1959, and was reviewed by Central Research Section on April 28, 1959. Kinkead's book was a discussion of tactics used by the Chinese communists in handling prisoners of war and was a summarization of an intensive, five-year study made by the U.S. Army of the effect of communist indoctrination on those of its men held prisoners during the Korean war (1950-1953). According to Kinkead, the survey indicated that (1) during the entire conflict there was not a single successful American escape from a permanent prison camp; (2) twenty-one American prisoners chose to remain in Korea; (3) almost one out of three collaborated in some manner with the enemy; and (4) 38% died in captivity--a higher prisoner death rate than that of any of our previous wars. (62-46855-19)

Counter Argument

The captioned book presents a strong case to counter Kinkead's earlier conclusions. With an impressive array of facts and figures, many taken from records of the U.S. Department of Defense, the captioned book maintains that U.S. prisoners of war in Korea behaved just as well as others who faced comparable trials and tribulations in recent history. The author challenges Kinkead's fundamental thesis that American society is soft and reflected its softness in the high rate of death, individual selfishness, and collaboration with the enemy among U.S. prisoners of war in Korea. According to the author, most of the collaboration was either inconsequential or of a token nature. He claims that only ten of approximately 4,000 prisoners succumbed to brainwashing. He also claims that the school of thought represented by Kinkead's book is based upon misinformation and misinterpretation and has actually done a tremendous disservice to the American image here and abroad. He concludes:

REC-42 62-46855-224

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - L.L. Whalen

EX-112

FEB 15 1963

FEB 20 1963

LLW/aab
(9)

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: MARCH TO CALUMNY

> "...a sound premise of Kinkead's book is that pride and faith in self, comrades, service, country, and cause will be needed by soldiers in combat or captivity. The propaganda in his book, I believe, is destructive of all. Were the implications of this book to be accepted by the average soldier, he would conclude that he is probably a cowardly weakling; that most of his fellow soldiers certainly are; that he is serving in an Army that distrusts him, that has incompetent officers, a dishonorable war record, and is generally coming apart at the seams; that his country is also decaying, as witness the selfish, cowardly traitors its homes, schools, and churches produce; and that what he believes to be the good life is the worship of a decadent, materialist philosophy." (Albert D. Biderman, March to Calumny, p. 256)

The Author

Albert D. Biderman, a sociologist, is Senior Research Associate of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Incorporated, Washington, D.C. He was project scientist for the Air Force prisoner-of-war study conducted after the Korean War. In 1956, he was Co-Chairman of the Air Force Working Group on survival training. Under government and foundation auspices, he subsequently conducted further studies of behavior in captivity and other stressful situations. He holds degrees from New York University and the University of Chicago and is co-editor of the book, The Manipulation of Human Behavior, and has published several articles and monographs on the behavior of captives. (Blurb, Albert D. Biderman, March to Calumny)

Mention of Director and FBI

There are no derogatory references to the Director or the FBI in this book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-7-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "TARNISHED ANGEL" BY HUGH PENTECOST FEBRUARY, 1963, ISSUE OF "COSMOPOLITAN" MAGAZINE

RW

O BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

The February, 1963, issue of "Cosmopolitan" contains a complete mystery novel by Hugh Pentecost entitled "Tarnished Angel." One of the characters in the novel, Ed Brock, was identified as a former FBI Agent who was loaned to Air Force Intelligence, and who fought in the Korean War. After his discharge he married the fiancee of his best friend, David Herrick, the hero of the story. After the marriage, Brock returned to his job with the FBI for a short period before becoming a private investigator. He was characterized as an unscrupulous individual who used information which came to him through legitimate investigations to blackmail people; "He's not honest, not loyal, has no deep respect for women, and he takes what he wants and never minds the cost."

One of his cases involved a murder case which occurred several years previous to the time of the story, which dealt with the shooting of the benefactor of a Bohemian-type haven for theatrical people and artists. Brock is attacked and later is burned to death, apparently as a result of solving the 20-year-old murder mystery. David Herrick, as a favor to his former sweetheart who was the wife of Brock, endeavors to find Brock's murderer, who apparently was the same individual Brock discovered was the murderer of the benefactor of the actors' and painters' colony. The culprit turns out to be the Captain of the State Police Barracks having jurisdiction over the colony who killed the benefactor 20 years ago to prevent his disclosure as the perpetrator of a rape of one of the colony's members while in the costume of the benefactor at a Mardi Gras-type party.

The writer's reference to Brock as a former FBI Agent appears initially in the story and the relationship is not referred to again for the balance of the novel. However, the novel could reasonably be characterized as an attack against law enforcement because of the fictional tie-up of Brock with the FBI and the fact that the multi-murderer is a Captain of a State Police Barracks.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

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26 FEB 14 1963

5 FEB 13 1963

Hugh Pentecost is the pen name of Judson Pentacost Phillips, who has been described as pro-Russian and procommunist. However, the individual describing him as such cannot furnish any information as to how she arrived at this opinion.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JMM:mas
(5)

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

63 FEB 19 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-33-166

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "Tarnished Angel"

Judson Phillips, in 1950, had been married at least four times and was described as a "coarse, vulgar, loud-speaking individual." In 1956 he was described by another individual during the course of an investigation of a person associated with an espionage subject as having a sound reputation in the community of Sharon, Connecticut, and there never had been any reason to question his loyalty. He operated the Sharon Playhouse, a stock theater, and was editor of a weekly newspaper covering towns in the metropolitan Sharon, Connecticut, area. In a column of that newspaper, "Harlem Valley Times," dated April 19, 1956, Phillips referred to Henry Wallace as a "fall guy for Communist propaganda" because of his political naivete, honesty and integrity. In the same newspaper, he referred to Soviet officials Khrushchev and Bulganin as individuals who are "fighting a new kind of war, trying to ingratiate themselves with the people of the world."

We have enjoyed prior cordial relations with the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, which is published by the Hearst Corporation, of which Richard E. Berlin is President. Berlin is personally known to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

Upon the occasion of your (Mr. DeLoach) next contact with Mr. Berlin, he be tactfully informed about the above article which is considered as an unwarranted slap at law enforcement, particularly the FBI.

Suggest no action -
D 18
I concur.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 12, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Captioned book, which is enclosed, was sent to the Director by Miss Polly Pollock, Children's Book Department, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, by letter dated 1/18/63, in which she stated the book would be published on February 25th. The book was routed to the Central Research Section for review after a letter of acknowledgement was sent to Miss Pollock.

The Author

Miss Pollock's letter was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division which noted that Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning the author, Betty Schechter.

The Book

"The Peaceable Revolution" is the story of nonviolent resistance and its profound consequences in the life of Henry Thoreau (1817-1862), American poet, prose-writer, and naturalist; Mohandas Gandhi (1862-1948), the great Hindu nationalist leader; and the American Negro.

Thoreau, an extremely eccentric and independent individualist, was jailed in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1846, for refusing to pay his poll tax because he felt the State of Massachusetts was wrong in supporting the American war with Mexico and slavery in the South. Thoreau set forth his ideas for fighting unjust laws through nonviolence in his famous journal, "Civil Disobedience."

Years later, according to the author, the ideas contained in Thoreau's journal were utilized by Mohandas Gandhi to lead the powerless Indian people to victory over the British Empire. Today, the author points out, the Reverend Martin Luther King is utilizing the same principles of nonviolence in the South in guiding the American Negro in a peaceful revolt against segregation.

62-46855

62-46855-225

EX-112 REC 42

FEB 20 1963

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Lucey

MAL/aab
(10)

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE PEACEABLE REVOLUTION
BY BETTY SCHECHTER

Chapter III is devoted to the American Negroes starting with a 1955 bus incident in Montgomery, Alabama, the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, the Sit-Ins, the Freedom Riders, and Little Rock. It contains a glowing tribute to the American Negroes and their fight against oppression and injustice through nonviolent resistance. The Chapter also contains numerous pictures taken during the above incidents.

Reference to the FBI

Nowhere is the Director or the FBI mentioned unfavorably. The author states on p. 213 that the FBI, acting on a tip, notified the police authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, on 5/14/61, to be on the alert for violent mob action when buses carrying Freedom Riders arrived in that city. On p. 214, additional reference is made to the FBI's knowledge of the violence awaiting the Freedom Riders in Birmingham. Page 221 makes reference to the Attorney General and President Kennedy's actions when the Birmingham authorities failed to act on the FBI warning.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 2/18/63 (DSS)

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS:
A Calm Review of the House Committee
on Un-American Activities"
By William F. Buckley, Junior
BOOK REVIEWS

February 28, 1963

2 - Original & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. N. B. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardn
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

The captioned book has been published (early 1962) by the G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, at $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the referenced book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book is requested as a reference by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. Check with Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area negative. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB/aab
(10)

REC-23 62-46855-226

19 FEB 28 1963

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

51 MAR 4 1963

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. E. B. Reddy
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

March 8, 1963

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book

ALDERSON STORY:
MY LIFE AS A POLITICAL PRISONER
BY ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
BOOK REVIEWS

International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue, South, New York, is scheduled to publish the captioned book in March, 1963, to sell for $1.65 a copy (paperback).

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain two copies of the paperback edition of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Rec'd 2 cc's book 4-10-63. 1 to Bu file 1 to Reddy AMB

1- 100-1287 (Flynn)
1- 100-135569 (International Publishers)

NOTE:
Books have been requested by Internal Security and Central Research. One copy will be retained in the office of SA E. B. Reddy; one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cb
(12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/83 BY SP-6 bjatcy

100-1287-
100-135569-

MAILED 19
MAR 1963

REC- 28

62-46855-227

EX- 117

19 MAR 8 1963

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6 MAR 12 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 15, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"
BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Literary Storm

Captioned novel was reviewed by the Central Research Section. First published in the November, 1962, issue of the Soviet literary journal, "Novy Mir," it caused an immediate sensation in the Soviet Union and has since been translated into a number of other languages, including two English-language versions. The statement by Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of "Novy Mir," which appeared as the preface to the book points out that its subject matter is "unusual in Soviet literature" because it "echoes the unhealthy phenomena in our life associated with the period of the personality cult" (i. e., Stalinism). The shock effect of the book is due to the fact that it is the first detailed account, either factual or fictional, of conditions in the Soviet slave labor camps which has been approved for publication in the Soviet Union. The book also represents a departure from most Soviet writing in that it includes some obscene words and phrases which, in Tvardovsky's words, "may offend a particularly fastidious taste." (Publishers Weekly, 1/14/63, p. 47)

The Author

Little is known about the author. He served in the Soviet army during World War II and was captured by the Germans. Following his escape in 1945, he was accused of treason and imprisoned in a slave labor camp until his release in 1956. Rehabilitated in 1957, he now teaches high school mathematics and physics in Ryazan. (Ibid., Dust Jacket)

Struggle for Survival

The book traces the efforts of Ivan Denisovich Shukhov to stay alive and to preserve his self respect and dignity for another day during the eighth year of his ten-year sentence in a "special" camp--one administered particularly severely.

Enclosure

REC-17 62-46855-228

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - J. F. Condon
1 - Section tickler

JFC/aab
(9)

EX-117

17 MAR 20 1963

20 MAR 26 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH"

The author graphically depicts the starvation diet; the outdoor roll calls in sub-zero weather; the two-mile march under guard to the power station under construction; and the efforts of Shukhov and his gang, working furiously to keep from freezing, to build a brick wall with primitive tools and with mortar which freezes almost as soon as it is mixed. The march back to the barracks turns into a race between gangs to determine which will eat first and thereby gain a few extra minutes of leisure before it is time to go to sleep. Lying in his bunk that evening, Shukhov considers himself lucky because he avoided solitary confinement, which invariably meant death; managed to obtain an extra bowl of mush; smuggled in a piece of steel which he could convert into a shoe-repair tool; and avoided an even more difficult labor project than building the wall of the power station. Shukhov emerges not only as an individual but also as a member of his gang--a unique Soviet contribution to penology--which eats, sleeps, works, and is punished or rewarded collectively. The constant battle of the prisoners against the cold, hunger, guards, informers, inadequate tools, unrealistic production quotas, and brutality is a gripping testimonial to the nature of communism as well as to man's capability for survival. In addition to its portrayal of the terror under Stalin's rule, the book also stresses that Stalin's crimes were perpetrated not only against the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as Khrushchev admitted in his "secret" speech, but also against the ordinary, nonparty Soviet citizen.

Continued Party Control

Tvardovsky's preface stresses that the publication of this "stark tale" shows that "there is no aspect of our life that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described in Soviet literature." Yet, Khrushchev's recent attacks against abstract art as works "painted by a donkey with its tail" and the warning of L. F. Ilichev, secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, that artists and writers would not be permitted to attack Soviet society under the guise of fighting against Stalinism, leave little doubt that the CPSU has no intention of giving up its control of the arts. (Pravda, 12/22/62)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

Detached 2/15/63

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan March 13, 1963

R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM
BY DAN N. JACOBS

As recommended in the enclosed memorandum from Mr. Jones to [redacted] Mr. DeLoach dated March 3, 1963, captioned book was reviewed by the Cent[redacted] Research Section. It is one of the three books, including "A Study of Commu[redacted] recently selected by the State of Florida for use in teaching courses about co[redacted] in high schools throughout the state. The other book, "The Meaning of Comm[redacted] by William J. Miller, was reviewed in my memorandum dated December 27, [redacted]

"The Masks of Communism" is characterized by loose terminology [redacted] tionable judgments by the author, excessive repetition, and a number of facts[redacted] errors. The treatment of communist theory (Chapter 1) is oversimplified, a[redacted] refutation leaves the impression (pp. 19-20) that the existence of God cannot b[redacted] proved but must be accepted on faith. The brevity of the treatment of develop[redacted] leading to the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 (Chapter 2) does not give a true pic[redacted] of the situation and the Bolsheviks are incorrectly described as convinced of t[redacted] to overthrow the Provisional Government as early as May, 1917. (p. 33) The [redacted] ment of communist tactics (pp. 151-160) particularly the author's analysis of [redacted] Party line, is superficial, and the explanation of the withering away of the sta[redacted] (pp. 224-225) fails to point out the enhanced role of the Communist Party of th[redacted] Soviet Union outlined in the program adopted at its 22nd Congress.

The book includes a number of questionable, or completely inaccura[redacted] judgments by the author. He claims (p. 88) that Khrushchev's efforts to provi[redacted] additional consumer goods are motivated largely by humanitarian reasons; tha[redacted] communists were the first to recognize the threat of fascism in Germany (p. 1[redacted] that Castro's claim that he is a communist "probably is not true" (p. 201); and [redacted] a higher Soviet standard of living could lead to an abandoning of the communist [redacted] of world domination. (p. 227)

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The book is also characterized by loose terminology, contradictory statements, and the use of slang. The author claims (p. 91) that "In July, 1953, Beria was arrested and executed." While Beria's arrest was announced on July 10, 1953,

ORIGINAL

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - M. A. Jones	(1) - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Mohr	1 - Mr. Sullivan	1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Section tickler	1 - J. F. Condon

JFC/nab

54 MAR 27 1963

Mohr to Smith to Sullivan
Re: THE MASKS OF COMMUNISM

His execution was announced to have taken place on December 23, 1953. The author also asserts (p. 180) that "After 1934, almost every important development in the Soviet Union can be interpreted as a reaction to the Nazi threat," although this threat was eliminated in 1945. The author refers to "Marxian lingo" (p. 19) and describes Bukharin as a "lone wolf" (p. 66).

A number of factual errors were also noted. The explanation of Aesopian language (p. 38) is incorrect. Lenin's "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" is misquoted as "Two Steps Forward, One Step Back" (p. 53) and Lenin rather than Stalin is credited with developing the theory of "socialism in one country" (p. 57). The chronological account of the development of the Soviet intelligence service (p. 76) omits the NKGB, the state security intelligence service from 1943-1946, and the MVD is incorrectly listed before the MGB. Earl Browder, rather than William Z. Foster, as the author claims, (p. 161), became the leader of the Communist Party, USA, after the expulsion of Jay Lovestone, and Party membership in the United States reached its peak in 1944 rather than in 1939 as claimed (p. 168). The author incorrectly states that the Subversive Activities Control Board "prepares the Attorney General's List, a listing of all known Communists or Communist-controlled organizations in the United States." The Communist Control Act of 1954 denies to the Communist Party, USA, the rights, privileges, and immunities of a legal organization and, as the author explains, "the right to pose as a legitimate political party." He also asserts that 12 communist leaders were convicted in the first Smith Act trial instead of the correct total of 11 (p. 172). In addition, he describes the Communist Party of Italy, rather than the Communist Party of Indonesia, as the largest communist party in a noncommunist nation (p. 188).

The author points out that the FBI "knows who the Communists are and what they are doing," and correctly quotes the Director as warning against emotionalism in fighting communism. (p. 175) "Masters of Deceit" is listed in the bibliography (p. 230) and its reading is recommended under the caption "Do something extra" following Chapter 8, which deals with communism in the United States. (p. 177)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The book is enclosed.

Mr. Sullivan March 21, 1963

R. W. Smith

"FULL CIRCLE"
NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN
BOOK REVIEW
(CENTRAL RESEARCH)

Re Morrell to DeLoach memorandum 3/7/63, concerning captioned book which was sent to the Director from "American Opinion," Belmont 78, Massachusetts. The Editor and Director of "American Opinion" is Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society.

Captioned book was reviewed, and, although its subject matter concerns a fictional story about communist activities, the book contains only one passing reference to the FBI, indicating that the FBI has investigative jurisdiction in subversive matters (p. 26). The book is not critical of the FBI.

According to the author the characters and incidents in the book are composites created from life and experience; however, "the truth is here for those willing to open their hearts and minds to receive it."

From a technical point of view, the book is well written and is one which will be praised by those who support the author's views or condemned by those holding contrary opinions. Basically, the author's theme is that although America's heritage is one with a theistic orientation, there is a present day trend in our society away from this heritage toward an equalitarian, humanistic view which idolizes man and his social welfare. By use of dialogue, the author uses quotations and ideas from Marx and Lenin to demonstrate that many of the trends of our society are possibly linked to communist ideology. The book points out that while the founding fathers were deeply religious and believed in public acknowledgement of a Creator, the present day trend is to abolish all forms of religion in the public life of the country. The author allows some of the novel's characters to be critical of the United Nations and Supreme Court decisions concerning religious education and prayer.

Enclosures

62-46155

MAR 25 1963

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-62-46655
1-Mr. Smith
1-Section tickler
1-Mr. Huelskamp
[illegible] (10)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "FULL CIRCLE," NOVEL BY GRACE LUMPKIN, BOOK REVIEW

According to Bureau files, Grace Lumpkin has publicly acknowledged that she was an active supporter of the Communist Party in the 1930's and subject to communist discipline although not an actual member of the party. She has not been investigated by the FBI although she has been interviewed concerning her knowledge of communist activities. Miss Lumpkin claims she broke with the communists during the period 1939-41.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Full Circle" be maintained in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-28-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE MEDLARS"
Novel BY HERBERT SILVETTE

R. W. Smith

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND:

According to a Ganley to Trotter memorandum dated 3-5-63, the captioned book was presented to the Director on that date by Bureau employee [redacted] The author is a personal friend of [redacted] and in expressing admiration for the Director asked [redacted] personally present the book.

The novel was reviewed in the Crime Research Section and no mention of the FBI or the Director was noted.

HERBERT SILVETTE
VA.

"THE MEDLARS"

The novel is a satirical farce portraying an American Marxist and his politically indifferent wife. The characters and situations are deliberately absurd and grotesque to make the ridicule of communists more poignant.

Anthony Medlar is a confirmed Marxist who has been victimized by capitalism and the "system." He received his Ph.D. in economics while teaching at a state university, but because he uses the name of the Chairman of the Economics Department as his Communist Party alias, he is dismissed and blackballed. He honestly believes that as a communist he can employ this deception, but when he is fired, Medlar believes this is an unjust act.

He meets his wife, Debbie, in a class he teaches and first notices her because she receives the lowest mark on a test, an incredible 12. She is a beautiful, dumb blonde whom he can not fathom. This does not bother him because he is generally unaware of anything except matters relating directly to the Party. Their rather sterile relationship is highlighted by the fact that many of the wives who are described in the novel either have large families or are pregnant. In fact, Debbie Medlar is attracted to Dr. Pudengroper, an obstetrician, who represents an opposite of Anthony Medlar.

ENCLOSURE

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After Medlar is blackballed as a scholar, he significantly decides to become a mortician. He is thwarted in this effort by his wife and by Professor Mothersick, the Chairman of the Economics Department, who contact mortuary schools and prevent his

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention Central Research)

APR 2 1963

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CRIME RESEARCH

admission. He finally settles for selling pharmaceuticals for a shady drug firm and is assigned unconquered sales territory in a region recognizable as Tennessee.

Names of some of the other characters in the book are Strangle, Dorkus, Burdseat and Holocost; and the principal religion in the area is the Proto-Baptoid Church.

Dorkus has a hair-lip and is deaf. His large family consists of malformed and grotesque children and they all live in a remote region in the mountains. Medlar discovers uranium on Dorkus' land and succeeds in getting title to that portion containing the ore. He decides not to exploit the mine as he believes that the ore will be used to make bombs which may be dropped on his comrades in the Soviet Union.

Debbie leaves her husband and takes with her the title to the mine. She has fallen in love with the obstetrician, Pudengroper. As a good Marxist, Medlar is undisturbed by this personal catastrophe. He is secure in the Party and is adhering to the Party line. The novel ends with the observation that "Sipping tea, he (Medlar) knew a great content. God was in Moscow, and all was Left with the world."

EVALUATION:

Although there are some very humorous lines and incidents, much of the humor is forced. Every line seems to be charged with a rather obvious attempt to be clever and to be devastatingly satirical about the failings of communism. For this reason the novel is somewhat tedious and difficult to follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ERC

W. C. Sullivan March 28, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Background

Captioned book was given to the Director by the author inscribed "To J. Edgar Hoover, a fighter for Americanism second to none." It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on March 22, 1963, and forwarded to the Central Research Section for review.

The Author

William Gilmer Bray, born June 17, 1903, in Mooresville, Indiana, has been the Republican Representative from the Seventh District of Indiana to the Unites States Congress since 1950. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him and our relations with him have been limited but cordial. On January 24, 1963, he was given an autographed copy of " A Study of Communism." (94-43232; Congressional Directory, January, 1962, pp. 48, 246)

Mention of the Director and FBI

Reference is made on page 27 to the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," as one of a number of books recommended to become acquainted with the world communist conspiracy. There is no mention of the FBI.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Sutler
1 - 62-46855
1 - L. L. Whalen
1 - Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re "RUSSIAN FRONTIERS: FROM MUSCOVY TO KHRUSHCHEV"
BY WILLIAM G. BRAY

The Book

As the title indicates, "Russian Frontiers: From Muscovy to Khrushchev," discusses the importance of Russian frontiers to Russian rulers from fifteenth century Czarism to the present communist regime. According to the author, Russia has displayed a constant need to widen her borders both geographically and ideologically and communism has provided an ideological screen to further this ambition.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to an analysis of Allied strategy in World War II particularly with regard to the decisions reached at the conferences held at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Bray believes that the Russians and the Free World were playing the game of world diplomacy by entirely different rules: Britain and the United States to win the war, destroy Nazism, and allow the subjected peoples to achieve freedom; the Russians for their own aggrandizement, for the extension of their frontiers, and for the gathering of more peoples under Russian control. He claims that the communizing of the satellite countries in Eastern Europe following the war was a shrewdly planned maneuver on the part of Stalin and that all of America's gifts, assistance, and kindnesses during the war were considered by the Russians as evidences of weakness.

Bray points out that where the Free World has made a determined stand as in Turkey, Greece, Austria, Lebanon, and Cuba, Russia has backed down and we should act accordingly. He concludes that today America is far superior to Russia economically, politically, and militarily all of which has evolved from our recognition of the freedom and dignity of man.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed copy of "Russian Frontiers" be returned to Crime Records Division, attention Correspondence and Tours Section per request

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 3, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK: THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS WITH
ALLAN H. RYSKIND AND WILLIAM SCHULZ
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which bears the subtitle "Political Wildlife Along the New Frontier," was published in 1962 as an American Features Book, New York City.

Book Indicts Kennedy Administration

The book's thesis is that there is a "fringe" element which endangers our Nation. This does not consist of the so-called "radical right," but is composed instead of "'intellectuals' and self-confessed power seekers who favor a planned economy and a program of softness toward the Communist threat." The claim is made that a number of individuals--members or former members of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)--who subscribe to these views have attained positions of great influence in the Kennedy Administration and shape its policies.

The ADA, according to the authors, is comparable to the famous Fabian Society, the group of Socialist intellectuals who helped guide Britain into collectivism. Among those listed as ADAers in the Kennedy Administration are: Presidential Advisers Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore Sorenson, and Chester Bowles; Ambassador to India J. Kenneth Galbraith; Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Senators Abraham Ribicoff, Hubert H. Humphrey, Joseph S. Clark, and Paul H. Douglas.

62-46855-231

Enclosure

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE FRINGE ON TOP
BY M. STANTON EVANS

The book charges that a number of top "Soviet experts" in our Government--notably Walt W. Rostow, Charles E. Bohlen, and George F. Kennan--hold the view that the Soviet Union is "changing" and "mellowing" and therefore the United States must seek "accommodations" with our enemy to insure peace.

The State Department is pictured as being staffed with alumni of the now defunct Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), which the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has described as "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, and Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer are named as part of the "old IPR coterie."

William Wieland, as Director of the State Department's Carribbean Division of Central American Affairs, is held to be largely responsible for propagating the fiction that Castro was a "political Robin Hood," which eventually paved the way for the take-over of Cuba as a Soviet satellite.

References to FBI

The FBI is mentioned about a dozen times throughout the book and not unfavorably except indirectly, as on page 57 in connection with the accusation that the Kennedy Administration uses "government power ruthlessly" to "bludgeon" those who oppose its policies. In this connection, an example cited concerned the steel incident last year with the accompanying observation that we routed innocent people out of bed at 3 AM to harass them with questions.

The Authors

M. Stanton Evans is Editor of The Indianapolis News, William H. Ryskind is Assistant Editor of Human Events, and William Schulz is Assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr. In March 1962, Evans received an award from Young Americans for Freedom, which is a conservative youth organization. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning these three individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/plc ON 7/11/80

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

Per instructions from Mr. Tolson, "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams has been obtained and reviewed. The book is edited by Marc Schleifer and is based primarily on a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel with Williams regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer stated the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network).

Martin Luther King has two prefatory articles which set forth King's philosophy of nonviolent action for Negro rights. King states there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. He feels it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle. King disagrees with Williams on Williams' use of violence and feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Truman Nelson, in another introductory article following those by King, compares Williams with King as to their position on Negro rights. King is likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as his complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson criticizes King's nonviolent stand and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is a justification and rationale of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes in the South having armed themselves as a group in order to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, and where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, home and property.

In connection with the kidnaping charge placed against Williams by Monroe, North Carolina, authorities and the resultant FBI warrant for him with respect to the Fugitive Felon Act, Williams related his experience with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, the couple he is accused of kidnaping. Williams claims the Stegalls drove into the Monroe area at the height of the race riot carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons." The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. Because of the animosity exhibited by the crowd toward the Stegalls, Williams claims he tried to disperse the crowd. The Stegalls became hysterical,

Enclosure

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1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
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demanded Williams take them out of the vicinity, and when he refused they followed him into his house. Williams claims he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe stating that the State Police were on their way in and he would be hanging in the Courthouse Square in 30 minutes. Williams and his wife then left the scene and went to Cuba by way of Canada. Williams states he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party.

Bufiles reveal that on 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury in Monroe, North Carolina, charging him with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G.Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on the same date charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently turned up in Havana, Cuba, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. He was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba. Our investigation of him as a Security Index subject before his flight revealed he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party.

Marc Schleifer, the editor, has been active in the FPCC and is presently under investigation by the FBI regarding his possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) with respect to unauthorized travel to Cuba.

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., publishers, have been identified with the Communist Party movement and Marzani has served time in jail for falsely claiming that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Truman Nelson, who has authored books on the abolition of slavery in the United States, was a member of the Communist Party in Massachusetts during the early 1940's.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI and reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on him. He has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILED MEMORANDUM ATTACHED.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: 3-20-63

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Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "NEGROES WITH GUNS"
BY ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/JAC
ON 7/11/80

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

In connection with an inquiry from a correspondent regarding "Negroes With Guns" by Robert F. Williams to which the Director replied by letter of 3-4-63, Mr. Tolson stated that the book should be reviewed. The book was not available locally but it was obtained by the New York Office from the retail outlet of the publisher, Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York.

REVIEW OF "NEGROES WITH GUNS":

"Negroes With Guns" is authored by Robert F. Williams and is edited by Marc Schleifer. While the book is 128 pages in length, the portion of it dealing with Williams' story does not begin until page 42 and ends on page 124.

In a prefatory note by the editor, Marc Schleifer, it was related that Schleifer while in Cuba obtained a three-hour interview in a Havana hotel of Williams' story regarding his political asylum in Cuba. Schleifer indicated that the interview was broadcast by WBAI in New York on 5-31-62 and later by WKPF-FM in San Francisco (Pacifica Foundation Network). The book by Williams is based essentially on that interview in addition to material from Williams' articles and editorials in his newsletter, 'The Crusader.'

Martin Luther King, Jr., has two prefatory articles (pages 9-15) which are set forth for the purpose of showing contrast between King's nonviolent action for Negro rights as compared to the violence espoused by Williams. King's first article outlines his justification of nonviolent direct action in dealing with Negro rights, and in the second, King stated there are incalculable perils to those Negroes advocating violence as a tool of advancement. The greatest danger is that it will fail to attract Negroes to a real collective struggle and will confuse the large uncommitted group of Negroes who as yet have not supported either the violent or nonviolent side. Consequently, King takes issue with Williams on this point and King feels there is more power in socially organized masses striving for Negro rights than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men.

Another introductory article follows those by King and is authored by Truman Nelson who compares the philosophy of King with that of Williams. King is

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

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likened to Gandhi and Williams is characterized as a complete opposite in the eyes of the public. Nelson points out that Williams in "Negroes With Guns" states he is not against the passive resistance advocated by King and others, but differs with King only over the lack of flexibility pacifist commitments impose on a struggle. However, Nelson sharply criticizes King's stand as the means for obtaining Negro rights and strongly supports Williams' position and feels that Williams and the Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina, will finally be the means of making citizens out of all persons born and naturalized in the United States.

Williams' portion of the book is his account of why he took up arms "in self-defense against racist violence." Williams states he is proud of being responsible for American Negroes having armed themselves as a group to defend themselves from a lawless mob. Williams claims he does not advocate violence for its own sake, that he believes in nonviolent tactics where feasible, but where there is a breakdown of the law the citizen has a right to protect his family, his home and property. Williams recounted how the NAACP suspended him for advocating violence as the solution of racial violence.

In connection with the charge for which Williams is presently wanted--kidnaping--involving the white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, Williams claims that they drove into the Monroe area carrying a slogan on their car, "Open Season on Coons" at the height of the race riot in Monroe, North Carolina. The Stegalls' car was stopped at gunpoint less than a block away from Williams' house by a roadblock set up by the Negroes. The Stegalls were taken from their car and brought into Williams' yard at which point he was called out of the house. Because of the animosity exhibited by the Negroes toward the Stegalls and the possibility of violence breaking out, he tried to disperse the crowd from the Stegalls. The Stegalls insisted that Williams take them out of the vicinity and Williams refused. The Stegalls then followed him into his house without invitation after his men began firing at an airplane flying low overhead. At this point he claims that Mrs. Stegall was hysterical. According to Williams he then received a telephone call from the Chief of Police in Monroe advising him that the State Police were on the way in and that he would be hanging in the courthouse square in 30 minutes. At this point Williams and his wife left the scene and eventually went to Canada. While in Canada he suspected that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was looking for him in cooperation with United States Government authorities at which point he decided to go to Cuba because of previous trips to that country.

Williams bases his actions on his right to self-defense as an American tradition, that when conditions become so pronounced that nonviolence will be suicidal in itself, then violence is the only feasible means to combat this situation.

Williams claims he is not a member and has never been a member of the Communist Party and explains that any tag attached to him identifying him as a communist is because every freedom movement in the United States is labeled communist.

Understandably, Williams mentioned the FBI on occasions. However, most of them are merely references in passing, although he claims, on page 89, that the FBI entered the case because he was an indicted fugitive from justice in Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution. He claims that the FBI is wrong technically because he

left Monroe on the day previous to when the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him. Williams obviously does not understand the Fugitive Felon Act as we can render assistance in fugitive matters of this type regardless of the time the fugitive fled the state in which he was indicted.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS:

On 8-27-61 Robert Franklin Williams was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, resulting in a charge against him of kidnaping a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall, who were innocent passers-by. Williams and his associates, described as a mob of between 50 and 100 persons, allegedly kidnaped the Stegalls at gunpoint and held them as hostages at Williams' residence and in an adjoining house for approximately two hours before releasing them. Williams allegedly telephoned the Monroe, North Carolina, Chief of Police and stated he was holding the Stegalls in custody as hostages and would kill them unless the Chief released within 30 minutes all of Williams' followers who had been arrested following a race riot in Monroe earlier on 8-27-61. Extensive picketing had been taking place in Monroe for about 10 days by a group of "Freedom Riders" and local followers of Williams. On the afternoon of 8-27-61 fighting erupted between picketers and others and police arrested 25 of Williams' followers. On 8-28-61 Williams was indicted by a Grand Jury charging Williams with two counts of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall on Sunday night, 8-27-61. A Federal complaint was filed and a warrant obtained on 8-28-61 charging Williams with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in that he fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Williams subsequently fled to Havana, Cuba, by way of Canada, where he began regular propaganda broadcasts aimed at American Negroes. Prior to his flight, Williams had been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), having been one of its founders and was a strong supporter of Castro's Cuba.

Prior to the above incident and in connection with our investigation of him as a Security Index subject, he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was characterized as a violent integrationist. He was also associated with the Nation of Islam and the Socialist Workers Party in addition to the FPCC as indicated above.

MARC SCHLEIFER:

Marc David Schleifer has been active in the FPCC. Schleifer is presently under an active investigation regarding the possible violation of Title 18 USC, 1185 (b) regarding his unauthorized travel to Cuba. It was learned in January, 1963, that Schleifer had agreed to work for the Cuban Institute of Art and Cinematographic Industry.

MARZANI AND MUNSELL, INC., PUBLISHERS:

On May 22, 1947, after a trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., Carl Marzani was found guilty on eleven counts of an indictment charging him with having made false statements to representatives of the United States

Government concerning the fact he had not been in the Communist Party (CP). The judgment was upheld and on March 25, 1949, he was committed to serve the remainder of his one to five years in the Federal Penitentiary.

Alexander Munsell was a member and attended meetings of the CP section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. Munsell allegedly stopped attending CP meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City; however, informants have stated that despite the fact that Munsell stopped attending meetings he was still a CP member but did not want to be known openly as one.

TRUMAN NELSON:

Nelson was an associate of CP members and a CP member himself during the early 1940's and up until 1946 in Massachusetts. He is an author and has written books regarding the abolition of slavery in the United States. There is no indication he has been active in the CP since 1946.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:

Martin Luther King is the subject of a Security matter-C investigation by the FBI. He is the well-known Southern Negro leader who became nationally prominent during 1955 and 1956 when he organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Reliable informants reveal there is a strong communist influence on King who has allowed highly-placed Communist Party members to assist him in his integration work and has also been characterized as a wholehearted Marxist but cannot publicly espouse his adherence to communist principles in view of his position as a minister of religion.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Gale
Rosen
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"
BOOKLET BY MARION VANCE

Captioned publication was made available to the Director, without cover letter, by the author Marion Vance.

DATA IN BUFILES ON VANCE: Book Reviews

In June, 1962, Vance wrote the Director requesting material to quote in his proposed book "Communism in Kentucky." Vance stated he had recently lost in the Kentucky Democratic primary for United States Senator; he advised he had waged his campaign on communism in that state. His letter enclosed a copy of a speech he had made which was typical of the extreme right-wing element. Bufiles were checked on receipt of this letter and reflected that Vance was the subject of an election law case in April, 1958, in which it was alleged he had offered a large sum of money and a job in the construction industry if one of the candidates in the Kentucky primary election would withdraw from the race for U. S. Representative; the Department advised that it desired no further investigation in that matter. In 6-54 Marion Vance was arrested by the Kentucky State Police in a drunken condition; he complained bitterly when he was taken before the judge against whom his brother was running for the position of County Judge. Because of this information and the fact that Vance would probably not hesitate to use the Director's name in connection with future political endeavors, he was furnished an in-absence letter and advised that none of Mr. Hoover's material was available to send him.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 22 1963

"COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY"

A review of this booklet reflects that it is an attempt to prove that Kentucky is dominated by a "pro-communist" paper; the ~~Louisville~~ Courier-Journal. He alleges that this newspaper is constantly duping Kentuckians into supporting communist aims. He mentions the Courier-Journal's advocacy of Red China's admission to the United Nations; trade with Red China and repeal of the Connally Amendment to the United Nations charter, as well as its opposition to the film "Operation Abolution" sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee, as examples of the paper's pro-communist attitude. Vance also criticizes the Courier-Journal for its opposition to the John Birch Society. He discusses the trial of Carl Braden, former employee of the Courier-Journal, who was convicted on charges of sedition. He discusses the "north Kentucky communist cell" which he claims is headed by "communist cell operator" Jesse L. Murrell, a Methodist preacher, who promoted communism under the guise of a reform movement to clean up vice in that area. (Bufiles reflect Murrell has never

1 - Central Research Section
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MAR 22 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

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been subject of FBI investigation; however, his name appears among those supporting certain communist causes, such as in 1960 when his name appeared in a brief which claimed the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional.) He is also critical of the United Mine Workers and alleges that the Kentucky State Treasury has been subjected to fraud and corruption by the Courier-Journal-controlled state administration. He concludes by insisting that equal opportunities be granted to the Negro and by setting forth the dangers of socialized medicine.

He quotes from several of the Director's articles and speeches, such as the Director's address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1954; Appropriations Testimony for 1963; column for Victor Riesel in June, 1962; Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction 3-60; article "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny" 2-62 and the Christianity Today article, 10-24-61. He has used these quotations to point out the deadly nature of communism and communist attempts to infiltrate and undermine our society. A picture of the dust jacket of "Masters of Deceit" faces page one of the booklet.

OBSERVATIONS:

Vance's book, which sells for $1, is ambiguous, and highly exaggerated. It is most unlikely that it will have other than very limited appeal and distribution. It is felt that the Director will not desire to dignify Vance's publication with any acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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1-Yellow

SAC, New York

1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Branigan/W. A. Aull
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

April 17, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

You should be on the alert for the publication date of the following two books, and when they are available you should discreetly obtain one copy of each and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1. **"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz, published by Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, cloth, $4.75.**

2. **"THE BETRAYERS" by Jonathan Root. (A reappraisal of an American crisis; a complete account of the Rosenberg case.) Published by Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, $5. (Publication date has been listed in "Publishers' Weekly" for both April and May, 1963.)**

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, for review. Book #2 requested by SA W. A. Aull, Espionage Section, for review. Both books will be placed in the Bureau Library, after review.

AMB:cb
(11)

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ENCLOSURE
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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

April 12, 1963

Title of Book A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA

Author Edited by Charlotte Pomerantz

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

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[ ] Espionage	[ ]	[ ]
[X] Internal Security/ J. H. Kleinkauf	[✓]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
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Central Response

Nature of Book: See attached.

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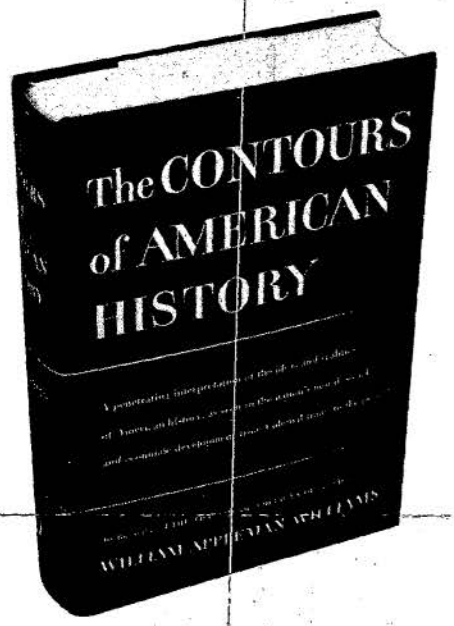

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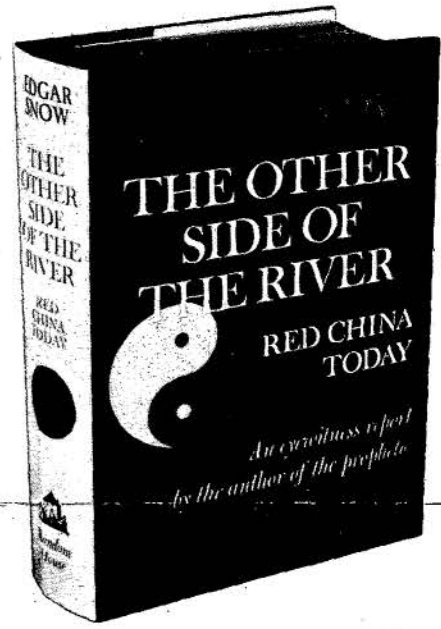

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Some Comments:

NORMAN THOMAS:
Original, entertaining, and effective.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *should make millions of Americans laugh, but not without shame; and not one praise without consequences.*

DAGMAR WILSON:
Women Strike for Peace
I await an explosion – an explosion of laughter that will be heard round the world when people at last perceive their needless enslavement to institutions that enshrine prejudice.

CAREY McWILLIAMS:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *is a brilliant achievement. My congratulations, in particular, to Charlotte Pomerantz for her diligence and insight in assembling this superb cartoon record which is, indeed, Americana (un-Americana, that is) of a very special kind. It is at once a surprising and refreshing experience to discover, in these pages, the scope and intensity of the feeling against the inquisitorial committees.*

The Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH:
Any book that portrays in detail the sordid and unsavory activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is a valuable asset to true Americanism. My impression of HUAC is that it is like a man who builds a fire on the floor of his living room and destroys his own house thereby. This fire can destroy the whole structure of our democracy if it is not stopped.

AUBREY WILLIAMS:
National Committee to Abolish HUAC
A delight–replete with indignation, defiance, essential material, and many a belly laugh as cartoonists caricature the imbecilities of this committee.

PATRICK E. GORMAN:
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO
A much needed stimulus to the cause of freedom and decency. It ought to be read by every citizen and especially by every believer in real democracy. A long overdue contribution to the essential sanity of the nation.

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL:
A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA *is a brilliant exposition of the noxious three-ring circus HUAC has always been.*

Professor ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN:
Your characterizations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and your ridicule of it, seem to me fully justified and much needed. I hope the book attracts wide attention.

ABOUT THE EDITOR: Charlotte Pomerantz was born in New York and attended *L'Institut des Sciences Politiques* in Paris before receiving a BA degree at Sarah Lawrence. Her interest in HUAC stems from her student reaction to the age of McCarthyism, seen from a liberal college and a family background of law and libertarianism (her father was senior trial lawyer at Nuremberg, in the trial of Nazi industrialists). Miss Pomerantz has worked as a saleslady, researcher, editor and writer. She was special editorial assistant in preparing *Einstein on Peace* (Simon and Schuster, 1960).

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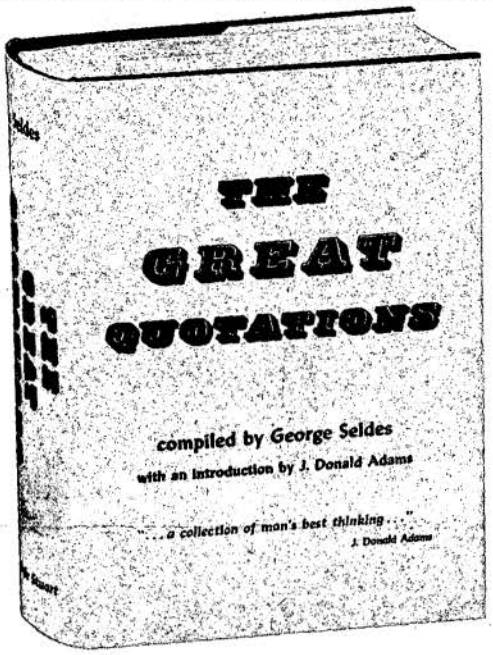

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Edited by CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ

Satire and ridicule have ever been the rapier and cudgel wielded by mankind against its oppressors, and the thrusts of a Hogarth or a Goya have evened many a score. In America, satire has found vent in the political cartoon, which because of the mass character of American politics and the earthiness of frontier humor, has tended to be something of a blunt instrument. Yet, in the hands of a Joseph Keppler or an Art Young, the political cartoon could be a deflating lancet, often drawing blood from the flanks of the mighty. That this traditional American genre has lost none of its vigor is shown by the spirited assault by our artists on the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt voiced their majority sentiment when she judged that HUAC "seems better for a police state than for the United States of America," a verdict affirmed by an impressive number of our jurists, historians and highest political leaders, whose opinions are presented in point-counterpoint to the cartoons and drawings. This tragico-comical memorabilia of HUAC is more than a collection of gibe and merriment: the cartoons and quotations have a story line—the history of HUAC—culminating in the brutality of Black Friday on the steps of the City Hall in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt's tag of "sordid" is still the most precise one-word description of the Committee. HUAC, which began its career attacking the fledgling CIO, rounds its quarter-century by attacking Women Strike for Peace. A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA is an entertaining reminder that when President Kennedy was a teenager the Dies Committee was fighting the New Deal, just as its successor is fighting many of the goals of the New Frontier.

Older readers will be amazed to find how much they've forgotten; younger readers will be delighted to see the breadth and the spunk of the resistance to HUAC. The publishers believe that A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA will provide readers, young and old, with many a chuckle and withal reaffirm their determination to keep America free.

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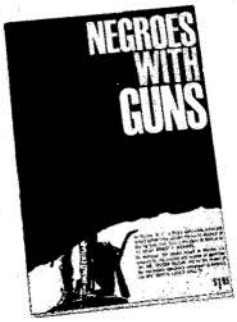



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REP. MARTIN DIES

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Edited by CHARLOTTE POMERANTZ



FOREWORD BY PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, ENVOI BY JAMES BALDWIN

AND WITH WRITINGS AND QUOTATIONS,

MOSTLY RESPECTABLE, BY AUTHORITIES TOO NUMEROUS

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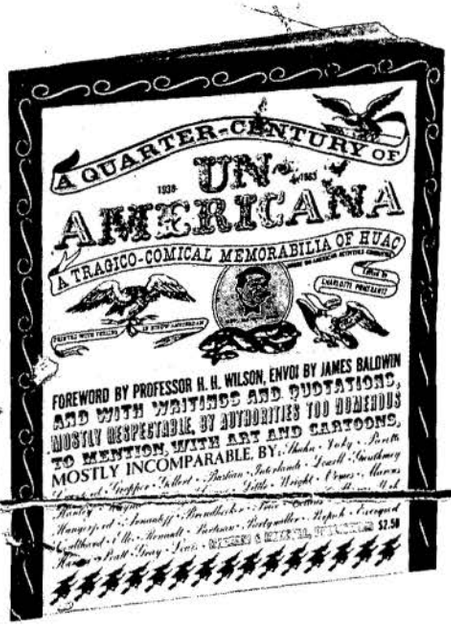

A humoresque, thought-provoking cartoon and text chronicle of the antics of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Just published, it has already elicited enthusiastic comment from leading Americans (see jacket on reverse side). Foreword by Professor H. H. Wilson of Princeton University; envoi by James Baldwin.

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

April 17, 1963

Title of Book "ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH [illegible]NCE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II"

Author H. Montgomery Hyde (Published by Farrar, Straus & Company; $4.50.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)
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Central Research

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
10 APR 19 1963

Nature of Book: See attached clipping.

ENCLOSURE

54 APR 23 1963

file 62-46855

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
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Mata Hari and Room 3603

Reviewed by
Curtis Carroll Davis

An officer in the Army's Intelligence and Security Branch, Mr. Davis has long been interested in those subjects.

THE WORLD OF ESPIONAGE. By Bernard Newman. British Book Center. 254 pp. $4.95.

ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN NEW YORK DURING WORLD WAR II. By H. Montgomery Hyde. Foreword by Ian Fleming. Farrar, Straus. 257 pp. $4.50.

BY COMPLEMENTING themselves as they do, these works point out the pitfall, and its avoidance, in writing about this particular phase of social history.

Newman, a British lecturer, has the candor to admit that his latest effort carries "a very wide title." Not a history but a survey of methods, restricted to the period of the two world wars, his book contains little not already familiar to addicts of the genre. It does, however, offer the best summary we have seen as to the true status of "Mata Hari" and an equally firsthand recapitulation of a far abler German intelligence personality, "Fraulein Doktor." There are 11 photos, but no index or bibliography. Yet this is a better book than the reader has any right to expect. Why? According to his publishers, it is Newman's 110th.

HYDE HAS WRITTEN or co-authored a mere 25 other works, mostly in the field of 19th century English history. In moving up to the 20th he has produced the kind of document from which future "worlds" of espionage will be created—"the first book, so far as I know," says Ian Fleming in his foreword, "about the British secret agent whose publication has received official blessing." The agent is Sir William Stephenson, the Canadian financier who directed British Security Coordination, a cover-name (suggested by J. Edgar Hoover) for the agency that inaugurated and ran British Intelligence against the Axis in this hemisphere before and following our entry into World War II.

This routinely written narrative—boasting five illustrations, a brief bibliography, and a good index—rates two major recommendations. First, it is an absorbing, authoritative account of all phases of clandestine activity against an enemy nation, drawn mostly from Sir William's personal archives and told by Captain Hyde as one of his former staff. In the telling there emerge many of those bizarre episodes which seem to inhere in this field.

Secondly, the book unveils the remorseless international struggles swirling, wholly unbeknownst, 'round the head of the person most centrally concerned: the man in the street. Here are alleged vignettes of defeatism (Ambassador Joseph Kennedy), of overweening ambition (Edgar Hoover), of journalistic mouthpieces (Walter Winchell, whose column recently gave this book a plug). It is all very disturbing, instructive—and readable.

"Room 3603" is a distinct contribution to the annals of its era.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

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ENCLOSURE

62-46855-

April 18, 1963

Miss Sonia Levinthal
Publicity Director
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Miss Levinthal:

Thank you for your note enclosing a copy of "The Far Right." Your thoughtfulness in making this book available to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Central Research Section

NOTE: Miss Levinthal has in the past forwarded advance copies of books published by McGraw-Hill and has been thanked for sending them. Donald Janson, one of the authors of "The Far Right," is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect that the other author, [redacted]

A check of the book reflects a number of references to the Director and the FBI in the fight against communism. After a letter to Miss Levinthal has been sent, the book, since it is of interest to the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division, should be forwarded to that Division for review.

JVA:jaf

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MISS GANDY ADVISED DIRECTOR TODAY

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 15, 1963

Numerous references are made throughout the attached book to both the Director and the FBI.

nm

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Book Reviews

THIS REVIEW COPY IS SENT YOU WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.



62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 APR 24 1963

Publication date:

MAY 15 1963

Sonia Levinthal, Publicity Director
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

22 APR 23 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

XEROX
APR 23 1963

CRIME RESEARCH
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-428283

SAC, New York

2-Origin
1-Yellow
1- 100-433411 May 3, 196
(CCDBR)
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner/Kleinkauf
1-Mr. Gray
1-Mr. J.M. Sizoo
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REQUESTS FOR BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

ReBulet 4/17/63, above caption, in which you were requested to obtain discreetly one copy of "A Quarter Century of Un-Americana" edited by Charlotte Pomerantz.

Chicago has advised by airtel 4/25/63, that above book is in print.

You should expedite the purchase of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

1-Chicago (100-37762)

NOTE:
Re Chi let 4/25/63, captioned "CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR); IS - C." (100-433411)

AMB:cb
(11)

Books received gratuitously from Chicago Office 5/4/63 and NYO telephonically advised by D.E. Moore to ASAC Schmidt to disregard request for submission of book. JMS 5/7/63

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22 MAY 9 1963

51 MAY 20 1963

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 MAY 0 1993

REC-88

INDEXED COPY FILED IN







OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Sullivan DATE: May 7, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

A "provisional edition" of captioned document has been shown to Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. This was a draft copy in which minor revisions are currently being made.

Captioned document is a syllabus prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Morris I. Leibman, has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

For Teacher Training

A preliminary look at the syllabus disclosed that it is designed to fill a fundamental need in orienting teachers as to how to teach about communism. There is no doubt that, if the demand for responsible education about communism is to be met, we must have better teacher training.

Cites Director's Books

The Director's books are mentioned approvingly. "Masters of Deceit" is cited as recommended reading and is listed in the bibliography. "A Study of Communism" is also cited as recommended reading, is listed in the bibliography, and is described in a detailed paragraph under the special heading "Recent Books for Students."

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Gale
1-Mr. Edwards/Westfall
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Miss Butler
AWG:cb
1-62-46855
1-Mr. Gray
1-Section tickler

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ESP., H.I., C.I. BRANCH

MR JONES
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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F B I JUSTICE

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F B I

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FBI - JUSTICE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Not Final Form

A glance through the contents of the syllabus revealed that it contains a few obvious inaccuracies in dates and statistics. Mr. Leibman, who made the "provisional copy" available, stated that minor corrections and revisions are now being incorporated in the document and the final version should be available soon. From a mere preliminary look at the syllabus, however, it appears to be the best work of its kind yet produced for teacher training. As soon as it is available, Mr. Leibman will provide us with a final version of the syllabus which will be reviewed by Central Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/9/63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: Book
OCEAN FRONT
BY J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III

BACKGROUND:

no loc.

We have received a copy of the above book which was made available by Jerry O'Leary of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C. J. Douglass Wallop has published four other novels one of which, "The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant," became a highly successful comedy, "Damn Yankees."

J. DOUGLASS WALLOP, III:

Mrs. no loc.

J. Douglass Wallop, III, and his wife Mrs. Lucille Wallop, who writes under the pen name of Lucille Fletcher, are personal friends of SA Carl Harris of the Identification Division.

REVIEW OF OCEAN FRONT:

Re

While, as the title implies, most of the story takes place at the ocean, Chesapeake Bay area, the story actually deals with a crime in Washington, D. C. Paul Braxton and his wife Linda, a young married couple in their early twenties, were awakened late at night while sleeping on the ground floor of their apartment in Washington, D. C., in the Capitol Hill area. An intruder awakened the couple with a flashlight after removing the screen from their bedroom window and pointed a rifle at the husband. The wife was abducted through the window and taken by the kidnaper to a waiting car. They apparently went to a field in Maryland where the wife was raped and pistol whipped. The novel is built around the relationship that springs up between the husband and wife after she finds her way to a farmhouse and recovers in a hospital. The husband, Paul Braxton, harbors feelings of cowardice, and his wife's father endeavors to browbeat the daughter into leaving her husband.

Book Reviews

The FBI is mentioned frequently in the early chapters of the book because of its jurisdiction in the kidnaping case. None of the references are derogatory and no subsequent references are made as the crime itself is not really the subject of the novel but is only used as a tool by the author to show how such

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
JMM:alk (6)

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 5/13/63 gal

a crime could have such moral implications on the individuals concerned. It also serves to open up old wounds, latent hatred, particularly between Linda Braxton and her father Hi Collins. Collins is cast as the "heavy" who tries to run everyone's life and also makes an attempt to put pressure on the FBI to reach a speedy solution to the case. The other characters in the book make it clear to him that it isn't possible to pressure the FBI. This would imply that the FBI tries harder in some cases than in others and that it responds to pressure (page 53); however, it was pointed out to Collins that the FBI doesn't need such pressure and that it carries out to the utmost its investigative responsibilities in all cases.

The dilemma between Paul Braxton and Linda is eventually removed after a series of dramatic incidents including a separation, a drunken binge by Linda and an unusual act of heroism by Paul's father who died from a heart attack after rescuing a retarded child from heavy surf at the beach, although he could not swim.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS ll - 5/9/63 DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith RWS

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

R. W. Smith

Background

Captioned book, which will be published on April 29, 1963, was forwarded to the Director by the author's publisher, W.W. Norton and Company, New York City. It was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on April 3, 1963, and forwarded to Central Research Section for review.

The Author

Father Clifford, who is on the Special Correspondents' List, is a brother of Special Agent Harry F. Clifford, of the San Francisco Office. He is now a university professor in Nationalist China.

Manual on Brainwashing

The book is a moving and vivid autobiographical account of Father Clifford's three years' imprisonment by Chinese communists following his arrest on an unspecified charge in June, 1953, in Shanghai, China, where he was serving as a Jesuit priest. At his release in May, 1956, he had not confessed nor given his captors any information of propaganda value.

What Father Clifford has written is a veritable manual on brainwashing. He holds there is nothing particularly "mysterious" or "irresistible" about the technique which communists have developed through years of intense experimentation. Brainwashing "relies upon a delicate balance of force and psychological manipulation to produce complete surrender and obedience." The only purpose in brainwashing an individual is to turn him into a helpless instrument to be manipulated. Communists probe relentlessly to reveal a prisoner's weaknesses which can be used against him.

Enclosure retained in Bu Library

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG/aab
(8)

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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

53 MAY 20 1963

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Retained in Bu Library

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: IN THE PRESENCE OF MY ENEMIES
BY REVEREND JOHN W. CLIFFORD, S. J.

To effectively resist brainwashing, the author warns, the captive must realize that he can do nothing to improve his position with his captors. Unless he wishes to confess, he cannot accomplish anything by discussing his case with his interrogators or by even talking with them.

The only way a prisoner can defend himself successfully against brainwashing, emphasizes Father Clifford, is to rigidly adhere to "silence, strict noncooperation and a tough determination to hang onto his own dignity." The captive "who fights the communists with uncompromising dedication to his cause not only can survive but will emerge from imprisonment stronger than those who seek favors through collaboration." A sense of humor is also a valuable asset, he adds.

Direct physical torture is not an essential part of the brainwashing process today, says Father Clifford. Rather, the infliction of continued physical discomfort--insufficient food, sanitation, and sleep, isolation, petty rules, indignities, et cetera--combined with subtle psychological pressure are used to achieve the desired results. Moreover, the author has never found any clear evidence that Chinese communists used drugs.

Mention of FBI

The only reference to the FBI appears on page 143, where the author states that his interrogators knew that he had a brother who worked for the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 2, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES
BY WILLIAM EBENSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Booklet

Captioned booklet, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published in 1962 by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, which also published a book by this author entitled: "Two Ways of Life: The Communist Challenge to Democracy." There are no references to the Director or to the FBI in the booklet, which is attached.

The Author

The author, William Ebenstein was born in 1910 in Austria and is a professor of political science at the University of California. In 1945, he was listed as a member of a committee raising funds for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). In April, 1946, he spoke on German-American disputes at a meeting of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). The JAFRC and the AYD have been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

We conducted a limited Security of Government Employees inquiry concerning Ebenstein in 1954. Confidential informants, acquaintances, associates and fellow employees advised that they were aware of no derogatory information concerning Ebenstein's loyalty, character or reputation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. Keating
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 7, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA, 1938-1963, A TRAGICO-COMICAL MEMORABILIA OF HUAC"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Attached book condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities, published by Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, has been reviewed.

Anti-HUAC Stand

As would be expected from the title, this book comprises a contemptuous attack on Congressional investigating committees, singling out the HUAC for special emphasis. The book is a compilation of previously published headlines, short articles or quoted passages, and cartoons by various individuals and publications which have been critical of the activities of the HUAC since its formation in 1938. The material is sometimes sarcastic and othertimes vicious. The primary themes are that the HUAC is engaged in unconstitutional activities, has supported fascist or "right-wing" trends in this country, and has always opposed freedom of speech and thought. The book calls for the abolition of the HUAC and similar committees. It also condemns the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act).

Charge of FBI Collaboration with HUAC

The book also charges that the Director and the FBI have collaborated with the HUAC, especially in providing information and "informers" for the HUAC in the latter's attempts to "harrass" its victims. The references to the Director and the FBI are slurring and scurrilous. 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
128 MAY 13 1963

Sources Used

Material used against the HUAC comes from a variety of individuals whose words may or may not have been used with their knowledge or permission. They

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Section tickler
1 - A.M. Butler
(1) - 62-46855

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include the late Eleanor Roosevelt; Representative James Roosevelt (D-California); Chief Justice Earl Warren; Justice Hugo Black; Justice William O. Douglas; Murray Kempton of the New York Post; Cyrus Eaton, apologist for the Soviet Union; the late film actress, Marilyn Monroe; the London, England communist newspaper "Daily Worker"; "Mainstream," the American communist "cultural" publication; Frank Wilkinson, identified in the past as a Communist Party, USA, member and now executive director of the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC; and Carl Braden, also identified in the past as a CP member and now active in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., suspected communist front now under investigation.

Levine Material Included

Also featured on pages 108 and 110 are parts of former SA Jack Levine's article in "The Nation," issue of October 20, 1962, which charges that the Director leans "heavily on right-wing support" and that Bureau informants are so numerous that their reports have become repetitious.

Publisher

Marzani and Munsell, Inc., New York, published the book. Both associates in the firm, Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, are on the Security Index. Marzani served two years in Federal prison (1949-1951) for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Munsell has financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past. Marzani and Munsell are active in efforts to abolish the HUAC.

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b7C

Editing of Book

The book was edited by Charlotte Inez Pomerantz (on Reserve Index), an employee of Marzani's firm, who has been active also in the anti-HUAC campaign. Her father, Abraham L. Pomerantz (on Reserve Index) also a supporter of the campaign against the HUAC.

The foreword was written by Professor H.H. Wilson, apparently identical with Harper Hubert Wilson, professor of politics at Princeton University, who has been active in the past in anti-HUAC efforts. The "envoi" (postscript) to the book was written by James Baldwin, Negro writer, who has also supported the campaign to abolish the HUAC.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOKLET REVIEW:
TOTALITARIANISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the booklet is to provide teachers with material on totalitarianism prepared by an expert who is also a specialist in teaching procedures. The booklet contains a penetrating analysis of totalitarianism and a comparison of its two modern forms--fascism and communism--with democracy. It is the belief of the author that a proper understanding of the nature and methods of totalitarianism is of crucial importance for the survival of human liberty because totalitarianism as a form of government and as a way of life is characterized by its fundamental purpose--the total control of man's life and thought by the state.

Comment

The booklet contains several astute observations. It studies and compares the conditions which existed in countries such as the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba before they were taken over by the communists, and the conditions which existed in countries such as Germany and Italy before the rise of Hitler and Mussolini. The author observes that the first background factor in an underdeveloped country that opens the door to communist influence is a government that possesses neither technical competence nor moral integrity.

In regard to the internal security of the United States, the booklet points up the danger of the crypto-communist, the sympathizer and fellow-traveler of communism who is deeply alarmed about the slightest violation of democratic principle in this country, but casually explains away communist slave labor camps by quoting the adage "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs."

In regard to peaceful coexistence, it is stated that if totalitarian nations were to confine themselves to practicing their systems at home, time would tell which system during a period of peaceful coexistence would prove itself. But fascism and communism do not confine themselves to such peaceful competition by example and demonstration. Rather, they are determined to impose their ideas and practices on other nations by propaganda, infiltration, subversion, military occupation, and armed conquest.

The key issue between free nations and totalitarianism is correctly identified as the age-old issue of human liberty versus serfdom and slavery.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MAY 15 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/30/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Liaison
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS" BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED NEW YORK

J. M. F. Appointed

Book Reviews

R. W. Smith

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the galley proof of the above-captioned book. This galley proof was loaned to the Bureau by [redacted] Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who reviewed it for possible purchase and use in United States Navy libraries.

b6
b7C

THE AUTHOR:

Jonathan Root is a newspaper writer and is the son of Lin Segal Root, who is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C case. He is now on leave from the San Francisco Chronicle to write this book.

THE PUBLISHER:

Coward - McCann, Incorporated, has published a book entitled "Toward Soviet America" by William Z. Foster, who was then chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America. This book by Foster was published in 1932.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 Pwt/RWS 86-1840 CV

THE PUBLICATION:

The author claims his is the first objective story of the Rosenbergs' case. He states that he has relied on books, the trial record and other printed accounts of the Rosenbergs' case in his retelling of the story.

The author traces the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from their childhood in poverty in the Lower East Side of New York through the depression era and World War II and leaves the impression that the poverty and the depression period led them into the Communist Party. Root attempts to present his ideas of the public feeling in 1950 at the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and points out that the people were shocked to find out that within five years after the victories of World War II we

1 - 65-58236 (Rosenbergs)

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JPL:pa
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63 MAY 22 1963

EX-115

11 MAY 16 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-58236

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE BETRAYERS"
BY JONATHAN ROOT, PUBLISHED BY
COWARD - MC CANN, INCORPORATED
NEW YORK

were faced with another enemy, namely Russia. Thus he said the public was relieved when the Director announced the arrest of the Rosenbergs as communist spies. The author discusses the Security of Government Employees program and in so doing criticizes the Bureau for "poking into the lives of too many people." Root said it was not until after World War II that the Bureau acquired unprecedented investigative authority, which came about when the nation realized it could not trust Russia. Root does not mention or is unaware of the Presidential Directive of 1939 by which the Bureau was directed to handle investigations in the security field.

The description of the trial, the numerous appeals, the actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the execution of the Rosenbergs are given in a basically factual manner.

COMMENT:

This book is, at best, a rehash of an oft-told story and has no particularly new or novel approach to the subject. It will probably have a limited popular appeal.

ACTION:

New York has previously been instructed to obtain this book when published in June, 1963. When it is received it is recommended that it be placed in the Bureau library. The galley proof will be returned to ONI by liaison.

Returned to
5/14/63
jm

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-6-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NEWS ITEM ON BOOK TITLED:
"ROOM 3603"
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, 5-5-63

Book Reviews

An article by Jerry Greene appeared in the May 5, 1963, issue of the New York Daily News titled: "Duped U. S. Into War, Briton Claims." The article dealt with a book just published in the United States titled "Room 3603." It is the story of Sir William Stephenson and British Intelligence in the U. S. during World War II. An autostat of this article is attached.

Although "Room 3603" has just been published in this country, it was published last year in England under the title "The Quiet Canadian." Under this latter title it was reviewed in Central Research Section on December 13, 1962, and that review is attached.

A comparison of the two books revealed that "The Quiet Canadian" contains 242 pages of text while the newest book, "Room 3603" contains 244 pages of text. Pages 243 and 244 contain nothing more than the author's description of the room where Stephenson lives today and a few words about what he is doing with his time. Also on page 243 are words attributed to Honorable David Bruce, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning Stephenson and General William J. Donovan with a great deal of praise for Sir William Stephenson. The last page, 244, contains a tribute from a British woman agent concerning Stephenson. The first issue titled "The Quiet Canadian" contains several photographs scattered throughout the book, one of which was drawing of the Director opposite page 52. The second book, "Room 3603," contains no photographs. "The Quiet Canadian" contains a 2-page Foreword by the Honorable David Bruce while the new edition, "Room 3603," contains a 3 1/4-page Foreword by Ian Fleming. The book, "Room 3603," is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

62-46855-8 MAY 16 1963

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 17 1963

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosures (3)

BMS:vc
(6)

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MAY 17 1963

62 MAY 21 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

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February 19, 1963

PERSONAL

Mr. Howard Cady
General Manager and Editor in Chief
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Cady:

I have received the book, "Strike in the West," which you so kindly sent me and want you to know how very appreciative I am of your thoughtfulness.

You may be sure that I will read it at the earliest opportunity.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Book Reviews

Clyde Tolson

3 ENCLOSURE

Sutter

REC-30 62-46855-238

10 MAY 21 1963

Book reviewed in memo Wannall to Sullivan 2-27-63

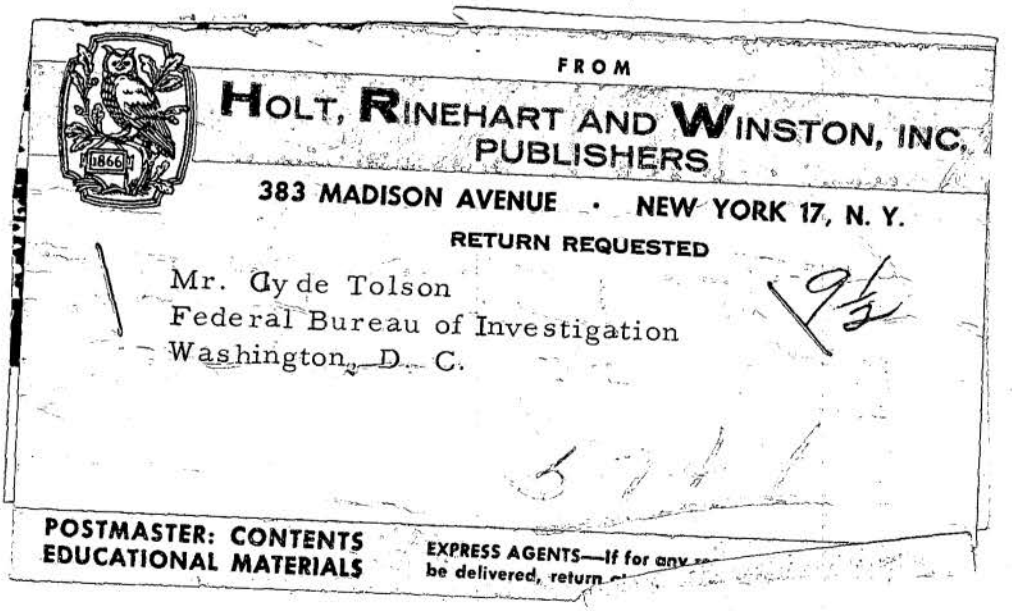
Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 5/21/63

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F 20

With
the
Compliments
of

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.



FROM
HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
RETURN REQUESTED

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

9½

POSTMASTER: CONTENTS
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

EXPRESS AGENTS—If for any
be delivered, return

62-46855-238
ENCLOSURE



Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HOWARD CADY
GENERAL MANAGER AND EDITOR IN CHIEF
GENERAL BOOK DIVISION

62-46855-238

ENCLOSURE

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 8-9100

February 1, 1963

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CLOCK READ "HIGH NOON"?

Every American remembers what he was doing and thinking during the crisis over Cuba. What were our leaders doing and thinking in Washington?

The most complete presentation of the process of decision-making during one of the most significant crises of modern times may be found in STRIKE IN THE WEST by James Daniel and John G. Hubbell, to be published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston on March 1.

Every account of the Cuban crisis up to this point has been foreshortened in a peculiar way. Limited both by newspaper and weekly magazine deadlines, as well as an unprecedented policy of government-imposed secrecy, responsible authors have had to be content, for the most part, with reporting tangential aspects of the main events. But here, for the first time, is an account which links all the significant events of the Cuban crisis: the intricacies of Soviet deception, the unwillingness of official Washington to recognize the threat for what it really was, and, finally, the largely untold story of the massive American military response after the President made his fateful decision.

Authors James Daniel and John G. Hubbell have put together, in 192 pages, a gripping account of how Nikita Khrushchev by stealth and planned deception implanted within the Western Hemisphere sufficient nuclear weapons to overturn the delicately poised balance of power between the free world and Communist forces.

They describe how this was carried out under the horrified eyes of our intelligence forces, military services and anguished members of Congress and the alert American press. When finally our leaders in Washington saw the actual U-2 pictures and realized that the international clock read "high noon," Washington was faced with six choices:

To do nothing
To protest privately to Khrushchev
To haul Russia and Cuba before the UN Security Council
To place an embargo on military shipments to Cuba
To make a surprise air attack
To make a surprise invasion

STRIKE IN THE WEST is a report not only of the actual days of crisis and the embargo decision, but the story behind America's slow realization of the threat from Cuba, with recognition, at the same time, of the swiftness and sureness with which the crisis was finally faced. It is a case history of blunder and indecision about which the authors felt the American public should be aware, written with a sense of patriotism by two men who started out to write a short, hero-worshipful account of the Cuban crisis until they ran into conspicuous inconsistencies.

To quote James Daniel:

> "Had our book been only a recital of confusion and evasion -- and incredible stupidity -- in Washington, D. C., prior to October 14th, it would have been pretty sour stuff. As Americans, Hubbell and I would have had to consider whether in the present tense international situation it was too damaging to put together the story. But we felt that the subsequent performance by our Government went far to redeem the earlier mistakes. Despite the blows we give the White House, State Department, et al., for errors prior to October 14th, the team members get their prizes for the way they subsequently handled themselves, particularly the superb military forces.
>
> "We hope the book will encourage the spirit of self-examination which we have been privately assured is operating within Washington policy circles. It would be unfortunate if in the national euphoria of avoiding nuclear war we failed as a nation to inquire how the Cuban disaster occurred. We're not out of the woods, yet. The threat is still there. But we have a deep feeling that we're entering a new period when some of the old pride in being an American will return."

This is the first book written on the subject. A condensation of it will appear in the March Reader's Digest. The complete story is in the book with an immense amount of new information about the Cuban crisis, with documentation.

James Daniel has been a reporter for many years, having worked as the city editor of the Washington Daily News, been assigned to the national reporting staff of Scripps-Howard, and then joined the writing staff of Time. He is now a roving editor with Reader's Digest.

John G. Hubbell for the past twelve years has written on military affairs and covered military events for Reader's Digest, having become a staff writer in 1955 and a Roving Editor in 1961.

SAC, New York

2-Original & Copy
1-Yellow
1-Mr. N.P. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. J.F. Morley
1-Mr. B.M. Suttler
1-Mr. A. W. Gray
1-Section tickler
1-Miss Butler

March 8, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

POLITICS, U.S.A. Book
BY ANDREW M. SCOTT AND
EARLE WALLACE N.C.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Reviews

The captioned book was published in 1961 by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and was priced at $3.50 a copy, for the paperback.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the paperback edition of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book rec'd 4-1-63 Routed C.S. to A.M.B.

NOTE:

Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan has requested the book be obtained for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Authors, Andrew M. Scott and Earle Wallace, are professors at the University of North Carolina. Earle Wallace was unidentifiable in BuFiles. Andrew M. Scott may be identical with subject BuFile 118-4864. Captioned book "...is a case book as opposed to the normal textbook and from the preface it would appear that the book is to be used in conjunction with a textbook...."
(118-4864-19, p. 2)

AMB:cb
(10)

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A.M.B.

SAC, New York

April 15, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - Yellow file copy
2 - Original & copy
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

"THE NEW SOVIET SOCIETY"
EDITED BY HERBERT RITVO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Book Reviews

The captioned book, paperback edition, is available from Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, New York, for 75 cents a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (English translation, paperback) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Ref. 6-5-63.
Fwd. to Baumgardner.
AMB.

AMB/aab
(9)

NOTE: SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section, has requested the book as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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9 APR 15 1963

EX-115

ENCLOSURE

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 15, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: FUTURE OF FREEDOM
BY CHARLOTTE AND DYSON CARTER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

Background

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was first published in Canada in 1961, and the fourth printing was made in January of this year. On April 11, 1963, the Press Department Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., received a shipment of the paperback edition of this book consisting of 89 cartons weighing 3,300 pounds. Other government agencies, Legat, Ottawa, [redacted] have been advised on this shipment.

b7D

The Authors

Coauthor Herbert Dyson Carter, well-known Canadian communist, was born in 1910 in Winnipeg, Canada, and is handicapped as a hunchback. A brilliant student, he holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. He was a member of the communist party in Canada as early as 1945 and was elected member of the national committee of that Party and president of the communist front, Canadian Soviet Friendship Society (CSFS) in 1949. He and his wife have visited the Soviet Union on many occasions and he has engaged in collection of overt intelligence for Soviet Embassy, Ottawa. He married coauthor Charlotte Zenolina Breckman in 1946. She was president of CSFC in 1954 and operates Northern Book House, Gravenhurst, Canada, publisher of this book and publisher, importer, and distributor of pro-Soviet books and propaganda. The Carters have written many pro-Soviet books, articles, and pamphlets. (100-240803 & 105-61884-8)

References to Director and FBI

On pages 110 and 111, the authors correctly quote statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports - 1960. The Director is referred to as "noted head of the

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. F.S. Putman
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Keating

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 29 1963

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63 MAY 24 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-240803

FBI." It is stated: "Back in 1958 Mr. Hoover said the increase in American crime was 'appalling.' In 1960 he called the further rise 'startling.' In 1961 he described a still faster crime growth as 'alarming.' Evidently the FBI chief hasn't done much about it. His public speeches are mostly concerned with attacking the people of the Soviet Union. Probably you are familiar with his favorite denunciation: 'Communism denies and destroys every spiritual value.'" This quotation concerning communism is taken from the Director's address to the National Convention of The American Legion, October 18, 1960.

The authors also state, "If Mr. Hoover would give himself a special permit to take a trip to the USSR, he would find that something certainly is being destroyed over there right now. Something that should interest the head of the FBI very much indeed." It is then alleged that there has been a lessening of crime in the Soviet Union and that jails are being closed and police forces reduced because they are no longer needed.

On page 135, the authors state there is a dearth of literature and culture praising the way of life in the free world. They ask satirically: "Have you ever heard of an artistic play based upon heroes of the FBI or RCMP (let's forget the ridiculous musical 'Rose Marie')?"

The Book

The book is Soviet propaganda pure and simple. It is a disgusting attempt to make the free world, and particularly the United States, look bad from every standpoint. At the same time, it unabashedly extols everything in the Soviet Union. For example, it is stated that the USSR has a vigorous, prospering economic system, free from public and private debts, with no inflation, no unemployment, no sign of any depression in the future. The purpose of the book is an attempt to convince noncommunists that communism is the solution to all the ills in the world. The theme is that the free world praises its freedom, but this only means freedom to be unemployed, freedom to be in debt, freedom to practice medicine as a business to make profits, freedom to make profits from slums, et cetera. While, in the Soviet Union, there is freedom to win a better life for yourself along with everyone else.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan DATE: May 10, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: JOSEPH CLARK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

The enclosed issue of "New Politics" contains (pps 56-76) a review by Joseph Clark of Denna F. Fleming's recent book "The Cold War and its Origins." Joseph Clark was formerly foreign editor of the "Daily Worker" and served as its Moscow correspondent from 1950 to 1953. He left the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) in 1957.

"New Politics" is a quarterly Socialist publication "conceived as a forum permitting and encouraging a free play of discussion, controversy and counterposition of ideas...from left to right."

Author and Book

Fleming is professor of political science at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee and has never been investigated by the Bureau. During the early 30's he advocated American recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia. He has been affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and, in 1949, was among the signers of an open letter urging the dissolution of the HCUA. (100-414278)

The central theme of Fleming's book is that the cold war began when the West capitulated to Hitler at Munich, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to join forces with Germany; that it "blossomed" in 1945 when Truman succeeded Roosevelt as President and turned against the Soviet Union; and that U. S. policies have prevented peaceful development of the Soviet Union.

162-46855
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184 MAY 17 1963

Clark's Review

Clark denounces this analysis. He shows that the ~~Nazi-Soviet~~ nonaggression pact was an "alliance for conquest" and that, while the pact was in effect, the Soviet

Enclosure
1 ENCLOSURE

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Gray
JFC:cb 1-Section tickler
(7) 1-Mr. Condon

MAY 17 1963

ENT. SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Union not only seized the Balkan States, but also furnished badly needed raw materials to Germany and helped Germany circumvent the English sea blockade by shipping goods from the Far and Middle East to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway and by establishing German naval bases on Soviet territory.

Fleming's claim that the cold war "blossomed" when Truman became President in 1945 is refuted by Clark who quotes from the Duclos article which caused the dissolution of the Communist Political Association and its reconstitution as the Communist Party, U.S.A. Clark points out that Duclos warned against "a political platform of class peace" and, since his article was regarded by communists everywhere as "gospel from the Kremlin," it set the general line for post-war communist activity.

Clark also shows the absurdity of Fleming's attempts to justify the communist takeover in the European satellite nations and the Soviet refusal to negotiate any agreement on nuclear weapons. By direct quotations from the book he shows the contradiction in Fleming's efforts to blame the United States for tension in the Far East. He points out forcefully the effect of Khrushchev's reappraisal of Stalin who is portrayed in the book as devoted to peace and improving the Soviet standard of living.

Clark concludes that, while our society has its faults, "it would be terribly untrue to equate the evils of American and Soviet civilization," because "American society has attained a level of freedom which is completely alien to the closed totalitarian societies of Communism," and to deny this fundamental distinction between the two "is to abdicate from all responsibility."

RECOMMENDATION:

That, in view of Clark's former position in the Party, the enclosed article be reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division from the standpoint of possible use in the counterintelligence program.

March 29, 1963

SAC, New York

Director, FBI ~~(100-359546)~~

2-Original & Copy
1-Mr. N. P. Callahan
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Mr. Gray
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Yellow

"BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CAREW HUNT
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

① Book Reviews

Captioned book, published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, sells for $2.70 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

Book requested as a reference and will be filed in the Bureau Library. A check with Bureau Library and General Indices proved negative.

62-46855-238X2

The book, arranged by subject and indexed, contains lists of books published in, or translated into, English on communism and communist-controlled or administrated countries since 1945.

5-1 Form to N.Y., 5-20-63, re Bulet 3-29-63 cap. as above. Advise Bureau re status. AMB

AMB:cb
(8)

5-1 rec. 5-23-63 "Above pub. in order, but dealer advises books presently "out of stock" at Oxford University Press. Will be fwd to Bureau as soon as received. AMB

REC-8 ~~94-50806-2~~

19 MAR 29 1963

XEROX
OCT 31 1963

MAILED 8
MAR 29 1963
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NOV 7 1963

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0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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KREMLIN'S SELF-PORTRAIT

Only three times in their bloody history have the operators of Russian Bolshevism deigned to give their slaves and the world at large a formal report on the history and claims of their Marxist-inspired governmental system.

Soviet propagandists give their revered V. I. Lenin credit as author of Communism's first two Draft Programs. The Reds lie as usual. Actually, the first murky, Marxist blueprint was dreamt up by a social theorist named Georgi Plekhanov, in 1902. A 1919 report was written largely by Nikolai Bukharin, later liquidated by his murderous old buddy, J. Stalin.

The Kremlin's current summit paper is attributed to today's Big Red Brother, N. Khrushchev. By itself, it's nigh unreadable, as jampacked with dense, dreary Communist Party jargon as its two literary predecessors. Fortunately, though, this one is now available in a good English translation—and with a highly enlightening dividend in the form of copious and authoritative footnotes which debunk the Red "historians'" gibberish paragraph by paragraph. Book

Red Bunk Exposed

The title of this valuable work is "The New Soviet Society," and its Commie-wise editor was Herbert Ritvo, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies.

Ritvo doesn't delete a single flapjawed word, for instance, from the Red tyrants' oily claims that they've always backed the miseried Russian peasants' aspirations to "peace, bread and land." But, just to keep the record honest, a wry footnote does remind the reader that poor Ivan today, after 45 years of alleged joy behind Communist barbed wire, still enjoys little peace, finds less bread on the table than his grandfather did under the Czars, and still isn't allowed an inch of ground to spit on or call his own.

"The New Soviet Society" isn't geared for fast, casual reading. But it is an invaluable reference book for all who would truly understand the vicious fraud still being peddled by the Kremlin's Red gangsters and their cynical little helpers.

A single copy of "The New Soviet Society" can be had for 75c. Larger quantities, at wholesale rates, can be ordered from the Paperback Division, The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York 3, N. Y. We recommend it as an important and scholarly work which every public and private library and school in the U. S. can afford and should acquire.

R. W. Smith
Baumgardner

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 25
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

~~100-352546-1995~~
62-46855-238X1
ENCLOSURE

APR 8 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 5-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE CONVERSION OF CHAPLAIN COHEN"
BY HERBERT TARR

By note dated May 13, 1963, Bernard Geis of Bernard Geis Associates, Publishers, advised that Sam Engel had asked him to send the Director a copy of the above book. Mr. Sam Engel is on the Special Correspondent's List.

"The Conversion Of Chaplain Cohen" is a novel which concerns Rabbi David Cohen's two years as a Jewish Chaplain in the United States Air Force. The novel begins with his induction into the service, his attendance at the Chaplain Training School, his assignment to a Strategic Air Command base in Mississippi, and his subsequent temporary duty assignment at Goose Bay. It is a story of a Rabbi who becomes Chaplain to men of other religious beliefs and it is sprinkled with his own problems arising from conflict between the religious and military, including the moment when he takes a Negro Jewish airman to a Mississippi religious celebration. The book is an easily read novel, entertaining, and yet gives an insight into the problems of Chaplains of all faiths.

Labrady

The author, Herbert Tarr, is an ordained Rabbi who served in the Air Force as Chaplain in the vicinities which serve as locations in his book. A graduate of Brooklyn College, he is now Rabbi of the Westbury Temple of Long Island. Bufiles contain no references identifiable with Tarr.

NY

Bernard Geis Associates is a reputable New York publishing firm. In April, 1961, Geis was given permission, through Random House, Inc., to reprint portions of chapter 34 of "The FBI Story" dealing with the Weinberger kidnaping case in an anthology of nonfiction crime stories to be published by that company. It is noted that in August, 1948, Geis, then with "Collier's" magazine wrote the Director requesting him to furnish material in connection with an editorial feature in that magazine. An In-Absence letter was sent indicating that the Director had previously declined such requests. Former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols noted on the yellow of the outgoing "He is a pompous, overbearing person who has scorned us in the past." This apparently stemmed from the fact that in 1942 Geis called concerning an article on the Director and refused to talk to another Bureau official instead of the Director. (62-88226).

62-116395-239

RECOMMENDATION:

T-120 REC-84 MAY 22 1963

That the attached thank you letters be sent to Geis and Engel.

54 MAY 29 1963

Enclosures (6)
ULG:cho

Asst. Dir. Sec. Inspection
CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERN

Memorandum

9-3-63 AmB.

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"CAN COMMUNISM BURY US?"
BY CHARLES RUBINSTEIN

Captioned paperback book was written and published by the author, Charles Rubinstein, who resides at 1546 Westchester Avenue, New York 72, New York. The complimentary copy of this book, sent to the Director, was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on May 28, 1963. Bufiles indicated only one prior letter to Mr. Rubinstein, and no further identifiable data concerning him.

The Book

Contains no definite theme. It is the author's opinions and observations concerning the various facets of communism. He attempts to draw parallels as to what the people of America prefer and reject in their Government, leaders, and way of life as compared to the Soviet Union. He notes that copies of his book are being sent to Moscow. Contained within the book are complimentary letters to the author from prominent individuals with whom he has corresponded on communism and/or civic matters. Excerpts from such historical documents as the Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence, et cetera, are quoted throughout the book. There is also set forth the author's suggestions for joint cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in matters of mutual interest.

The author (on page 150) suggests that anyone interested in furthering any of his ideas should write to their Senator, Congressman, and editor of their newspaper.

The book contains no reference to the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Lucey

MAL/aab
(10)

REC-1 62-46855-240

11 JUN 7 1963

54 JUN 13 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Book detached + retained in Bureau Library 6/6/63

SAC, New York

June 5, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"EDUCATION FOR WHAT?"
BY P.C. BEEZLEY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Reviews

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig & copy
(1) - Yellow file copy

The captioned book is available at The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, at $3 a copy for the paperback edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes as background material in connection with the preparation of a teachers manual.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book received 7-2-63; fwd to Bureau Library AMB.

REC-9 62-46855-240X

100-352546

19 JUN 5 1963

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53 JUN 6 1963

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Gandy

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

June 28, 1963

REC- 91

Title of Book "TA TA, TAN TAN"

Author VALENTIN CHU

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☒
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	REC- 91	
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

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Central Records Unit

Nature of Book: See over

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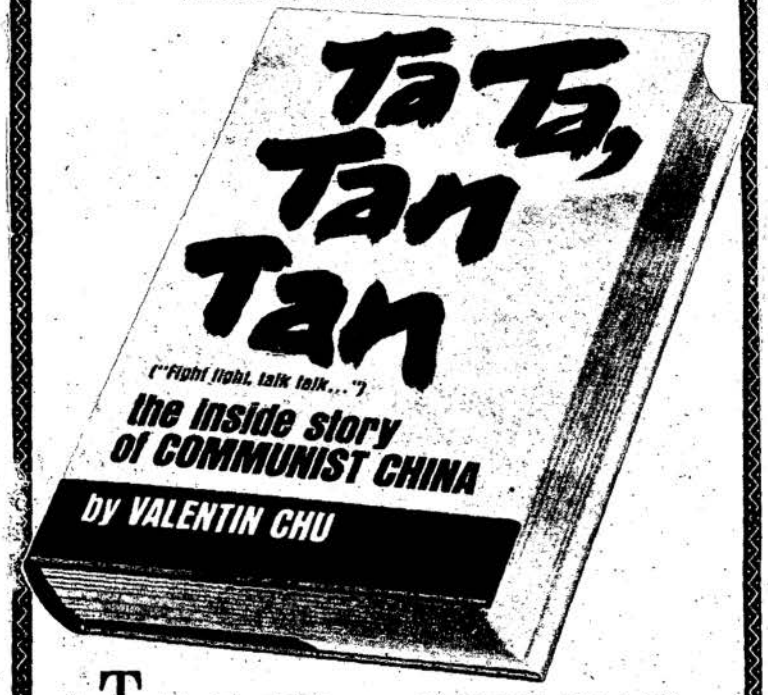
File 62-46855

China's Communists indict themselves in



TA TA, TAN TAN means "fight fight, talk talk" – a phrase the Communists use to describe how they have subjugated China. This explosive, thoroughly documented book brushes aside the Bamboo Curtain to present a vivid picture of Red China today, based on eyewitness reports and on what the Communists themselves admit – an astonishing revelation of false promises, chaos, brutality and failure. $4.95

At all bookstores

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, Inc.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 25, 1963

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"LABOR FACT BOOK 16"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, published every two years, has been prepared by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, New York, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 which is subject of current Bureau investigation. The book is published through the communist publishing house International Publishers, New York, New York, and priced at $1.65 in the paper back edition and $3.25 in the cloth covered edition.

While the book purports to be a research aid and reference work with facts and figures on United States economic trends, social and labor conditions, health and medical care, political affairs, and other matters, it is as could be expected from its origin, a mouthpiece for communist propaganda. Material presented is allegedly taken from government, business, and labor publications, but is presented in such a distorted manner as to "support" the communist condemnation of American society.

There are several derogatory references to the Director and the Bureau including a rehash of former SA Jack Levine's charges that the Bureau "encourages anti-liberal, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attitudes among its officials and agents," and a charge that the Bureau harassed the defense of Teamster Union President James Hoffa in the 1962 trial in Nashville, Tennessee, which ended in a hung jury.

The book will be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Kleinkaupf
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Miss Butler

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 13, 1963

R. W. Smith

"THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA" BY GERALD CLARK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The Author

Clark was born in Montreal, Canada and was graduated from McGill University. A large part of his newspaper career, which began in 1939, has been spent as foreign correspondent for "The Montreal Star", of which he is now associate editor. He has travelled widely in Europe, including the communist nations, and another book, "Impatient Giant--Red China Today", was based on his assignment in China in 1958. Captioned book is the result of his interviews with "peasants and presidents , generals and priests, Communists and conservatives, intellectuals and laborers" while travelling over 50,000 miles throughout Latin America for over a year. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding Clark. (Dust Jacket; p. x)

Gloomy Prospect

The picture painted by the author is not a pleasant one. He sees the entire Latin American area, with the possible exception of Mexico, on the verge of a major social upheaval. Most of Latin America, he points out, is still in the feudal era. More than one half of its 200 million population is chronically undernourished and hungry. Three quarters of the arable land is owned by only two percent of the population. Practically all industry is either foreign controlled or owned by a few wealthy native families, and over one half of the population is illiterate. Yet, with the exception of Costa Rica, every Latin American nation maintains an inflated army whose main function is to keep the present "oligarchy" in power. At the same time,

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1 - Mr. Belmont
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1 - A. M. Butler
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1 - Mr. Condon

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the author finds a growing awareness on the part of the vast majority of the Latin American population that their present status is not inevitable and that all men are entitled to some financial security and personal dignity. The two major immediate reforms which Clark regards as essential are land reform (both greater distribution to the peasants and better utilization of available land) and income-tax reform.

Castro and Communism

While Clark deplores the communist takeover in Cuba, he views Castro's movement, "Fidelismo", as the greatest single force in Latin America today and predicts that it will long outlast Castro, whose personal prestige is gradually declining. Those who accept "Fidelismo", with its promise of social reform and its challenge to the United States, have not, in Clark's view, abandoned the democratic principles of personal and economic liberty, but, are prepared to risk even these liberties to bring about needed social and economic reform. The author claims that, with the exception of Chile, communism made small inroads in Latin America until it was given the stimulus of the Cuban Revolution, which was engineered by Latin Americans; brought about social,political, and economic reforms; gave Cubans personal dignity; and, at the same time, embarrassed the United States. What success communism enjoyed, prior to Castro's triumph was due, not to its ideological appeal, but to its promises to institute practical reforms which would eliminate specific social, economic, and political injustices.

Alliance for Progress

The book concludes with a chapter on the Alliance for Progress, which, Clark notes, emphasizes self help by the Latin-American nations and insists on land and tax reform. Clark describes the Alliance as "an honorable and imaginative project" but warns that it faces almost insurmountable difficulties. The major problem is that it fails to take into account the diehard mentality of the ruling Latin-American oligarchy which, because it is incapable of adjusting to a revolutionary situation, will not support any measure which will reduce its profits and which is still hoarding its funds abroad. Other problems include overcoming chronic mistrust of the United States, resentment over what is regarded as our past neglect of Latin America, and our reluctance to intervene too drastically in Latin-American domestic affairs for fear of creating even stronger anti-United States sentiment.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re "THE COMING EXPLOSION IN LATIN AMERICA"
BY GERALD CLARK

U.S. Intervention Necessary

In Clark's view, however, United States intervention, on a greater scale "hidden if possible, overt or active if necessary is essential." This intervention should be designed to assist "liberal forces, truly reformist movements" dedicated to a program of land reform and "moderate socialism," which, Clark believes, is "the only hope for Latin America." He goes so far as to suggest that the Alliance establish a school in Latin America (preferably in Mexico) to train democratic revolutionaries in overthrowing undesirable governments, peacefully, if possible, but if necessary through "physical upheaval," in order to establish reformist governments. Both the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency are criticized for supporting right-wing governments and military dictatorships merely because they are friendly to the United States and with no regard for their domestic policies.

The only mention of the FBI appears on p. 323 where Clark recounts meeting an American, Paul Wilson, in a bar in Havana. Wilson claimed that while in the U.S. Army he was convicted of grand larceny and forging military orders and that after his prison term, he was released on parole on the condition that he remain in Miami. Wilson told Clark he was attempting to raise additional funds to go to Brazil, "far from the reach of the F.B.I." Bureau files contain no information which can be identified with Wilson.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-5-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE FAR RIGHT" BY DONALD JANSON AND BERNARD EISMANN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Holmes
Gandy

FOI/PA # 24346
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 3/22/85 INITIALS bj/mg

Reference is made to Victor Lasky's column in the 5-26-63, issue of "The Pittsburgh Press," which states that captioned book discloses that labor leader Walter Reuther has urged Attorney General Kennedy to curb Mr. Hoover's crusade against communism. Mr. Hoover noted on the clipping "Let me see review of this book containing Walter Reuther's memo."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #23648
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
Classified by SP8 bj/mg
Declassify on: OADR 3/22/85

REVIEW OF "THE FAR RIGHT":

Captioned book is described in the foreword as an attempt to catch an image of "The Far Right" and to assess its importance. Its authors make a point of distinguishing between the "extremist element and responsible conservatives" and make the comment that only the Far Rightist "attributes Pro-Communist motivation to all who disagree with him." The book begins with a brief summary of the emphasis of "The Far Right" on internal subversion and its condemnation of such things as Social Security, Income Tax, Supreme Court, United Nations and water fluoridation. A brief resume of extremist groups in our Nation's history, such as the Know-Nothings and the American Protective League, is set forth. The authors state that fear begets the social illness which foments these extremist movements.

The book deals largely with the various groups which make up the extremist movements, such as The John Birch Society, Dr. Fred Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, and Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, all of whose activities are discussed in detail. Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, under George Benson's leadership is mentioned as "the academic seat of the Ultra Right." Kent and Phoebe Courtney of New Orleans who specialize in publishing inflammatory pamphlets are discussed. A chapter is included on the National Indignation Convention which operated for a short time in Texas as protest to the training of Yugoslav pilots by the Air Force. Brief discussion follows regarding the Minutemen, other assorted "extremist groups and individuals," such as Texas oilman H. L. Hunt; We The People, which proposes repeal of income tax; Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist preacher, Major Edgar Bundy and George Lincoln Rockwell.

A section is included on various aspects of our society in which these groups operate. The authors list "The Far Right's" use of the printed word in spreading their propaganda through numerous publications. The book notes that extremist groups have

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Central Research Section
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Source 1 is Navy Ltr dtd 11/28/55

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sought to evaluate books and provide "patriotic" study material for schools in some areas. The authors commend the American Bar Association, The American Legion and the National Education Association for stressing that communism should be taught in the schools factually and without panic. General Edwin Walker's pro-blue program in the Armed Services is discussed as an example of extremism in the military. The book notes that some military cold war seminars have included extreme rightists as participants; however, the seminars conducted under the auspices of the Defense Department are generally responsible programs.

The authors deal with extremist groups in politics, pointing out that they have as a whole been unsuccessful in electing candidates for office. The Far Right's espousal of Goldwater has proved an embarrassment to him and extremist elements in the Republican Party have proved a hindrance to Nixon. The Kennedy Administration's disdain for extremist groups is cited. The book concludes that public opinion is rejecting the extremists and that many now associated with the Far Right will eventually recognize its fallacies and realign themselves with responsible conservatism.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

Individuals such as Dan Smoot and Cleon Skousen who are identified as ex-FBI men, as well as Herbert Philbrick, identified as a former FBI undercover man, are mentioned several times as among those promoting extremism. On page 8 Mr. Hoover is included among those who have recently denounced extremists. Page 18 states that some scientists objected to the Atomic Energy Act which ordered employee investigations by the FBI, since they felt that the FBI didn't have the ability or right to judge them as individuals. On page 90 Billy Hargis is referred to as saying that Mr. Hoover had appealed to groups to adhere to facts and avoid generalities; Hargis stated that his Christian Crusade was accepting Mr. Hoover's challenge to "properly indoctrinate "anticommunist forces."

Page 130 refers to extremists quoting Khrushchev as saying that Americans can be given small doses of socialism until they awaken to find they have communism; the authors note that Federal agencies, including the FBI, have been unable to find a record of Khrushchev having said this.

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(We have previously checked out the alleged Khrushchev statement for a Congressman and were unable to locate it.) Page 168 states that Chicago schools teach an excellent course about communism which lists authors such as Mr. Hoover in its bibliography. Page 238 notes that most extremists are emotionally troubled and don't put faith in the FBI to expose communism adequately.

WALTER REUTHER MEMO:

Pages 227-231 discuss this memo which suggests that the Administration consider measures such as curbing rightists in the military; having FBI Agents infiltrate Ultra-Right groups to determine if they should be put on the Attorney General's subversive list; checking tax-exempt status of rightist groups; taking steps to end the Minutemen; and putting the communist problem in the proper perspective for citizens. Reuther's memo here states that though Mr. Hoover had made an "admirable recent statement concerning the radical right," he exaggerates the domestic communist menace, thus helping the Far Right. His memo suggests that "without forbidding dissenting officials from expressing a contrary viewpoint," Administration efforts to take a realistic view would probably cause these officials to fall in line. The book notes the Administration took no formal action on Reuther's memo.

The authors state that Mr. Hoover, "whose book 'Masters of Deceit' has been a favorite of anti-Communists," has recently counseled self-restraint among Rightists, and in a 1962 American Bar Association Journal article commended the legal group for "the approach it had taken compared with that of the Hargises and Welches." (This article does not mention any of these individuals or any groups.) Also quoted are excerpts from this article calling for adhering to facts rather than emotionalism in fighting communism. These excerpts, which are accurately quoted, are: "Just because the Communists have no respect for law and order does not mean that we should retaliate in kind. Cries for legal shortcuts, vigilante methods and less reliance on legal processes, though based on the most patriotic motives, are most shortsighted....Emotional outbursts, extravagant name-calling, gross exaggerations hinder our efforts. We must be very careful with our facts and not brand as a Communist any individual whose opinion may be different from our own. Today far too many self-styled experts on Communism are plying the highways of America giving erroneous and distorted information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension...."

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 2, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL
(62-46855)

Background

Captioned book, containing essays by eight American educators and edited by Daniel Bell, was published in 1963 by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. It is a revision of a book, The New American Right, which appeared in 1955 and was originally stimulated by the Ford Fund for the Republic.

Radical Right Exploits Communist Threat

The "radical," or "fundamental," right in the United States, as defined in this book, is typified by the John Birch Society, which stands between the "hate" right of the John Kaspers and George Rockwells, and the "semi-respectable" right of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the White Citizens Councils.

The three most important radical right movements of the past three decades, the book points out, have been Coughlinism in the 1930's; McCarthyism in the early 1950's; and the John Birch Society in recent years; which has become a force primarily because of frustration stemming from the international struggle with communism. The theme of the radical right, the book maintains, is that not only is communism more of a menace today than ever before, but the threat is as great domestically as it is externally.

The consensus of the authors is that the 1960's will be a decade of expansion for the radical right in this country because of the continuing acute frustration for American foreign policy and the danger posed by the domestic racial issue.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

References to Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times, once in a slighting vein on page 35. Daniel Bell observes that it would be interesting to confront "the radical right with the problem of explaining the belief in the rising internal threat of Communist infiltration into government with the continued presence of J. Edgar Hoover--the one figure who seems to be sacrosanct to the right--as director of the F. B. I." Bell, noting that the Director has been in office all through the years when communism was allegedly growing as a domestic threat, wonders how the radical right could balance its claim of a growing communist threat with the ostensible inability of the FBI to cope with this state of affairs.

The Editor and Contributors

Summary

Daniel Bell (born Kaplan), the book's editor, is a long-time student of communism and socialism and has been associated with a series of published studies on the influence of communism on American life which were financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. In the early 1940's he was managing editor of The New Leader, a Socialist magazine, and was later labor editor of Fortune Magazine. He is now professor of sociology at Columbia University. In the past, our Agents have frequently contacted Bell concerning individuals active in socialist and allied movements and have always found him cooperative. (100-391697-65)

The contributors to the book--Nathan Glazer, Richard Hofstadter, Herbert H. Hyman, Seymour M. Lipset, Talcott Parsons, David Riesman, and Alan F. Westin--are college professors, six of whom have worked on projects financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. (140-26813-16; 116-14283; 100-391697-292, 579; 138-2572; 100-401397-27)

There is no evidence of current Communist Party membership on the part of any of these individuals, although Westin has admitted Party membership in 1948-1949. (100-401397-27) Both Hofstadter and Parsons were affiliated with a communist front organization years ago. (62-60527-27445, 50023; 138-2572) More recently, in 1958, Riesman urged abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), and Lipset was active in a fund to defend Robert Meisenbach, who was arrested in the San Francisco riot in May, 1960, protesting the HCUA. (100-346566-542) (105-101858-5) Glazer, in 1960, signed a petition asking clemency for

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re THE RADICAL RIGHT
EDITED BY DANIEL BELL (62-46855)

Morton Sobell and Harry Gold, figures in the Rosenberg case, and, in 1961, signed an affidavit to reduce the prison sentence of Junius Scales, communist leader convicted under the Smith Act. (140-26813-21)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library. / Fwd to Bu Lib 7-5-63 AM

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 6, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA
BY GILBERT P. RICHARDSON

R. W. Smith

Mr. Gilbert P. Richardson of Lakeland, Florida, forwarded to SA Charles D. Brennan a copy of his publication "Our Rigorous Race With Russia." It is a 36-page pamphlet, with photographs, which sells for $1.00.

Review

The pamphlet is a travelogue resume of the author's visit to Russia. It contains information and statistics on various phases of Soviet life, such as education, Russian women, bomb shelters, Soviet youth, the U-2 plane, and propaganda, together with the author's comments and opinions. His impression of Russia is that it is "considerably short of Heaven, but not a land of weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

The following are a few of the author's observations and criticisms:

Russia, having lost much of her religion, is trying to compensate for that loss with political vigor.

Because of the Young Pioneers (youth organization), Russia has kept juvenile delinquency to a minimum. However Hitler's Youth Korp started in the "same harmless fashion."

Russia has its share of delinquents, thieves, and prostitutes.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - C. D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Miss Lucey
1 - Section tickler

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CENTRAL RESEARCH
CONSOLIDATION

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
OUR RIGOROUS RACE WITH RUSSIA

The present communist one-Party system existing in Russia today is historically unsound, and Russia has not yet reached a political maturity that would enable her to operate two political parties at once.

The Soviets have resorted to an "almost paranoic" race to acquire status in society. A good education is the most likely route to a lifetime status in the Soviet Union.

East Germany is costing Russian pride more than it is worth and a treaty of Russian exodus is the only way out.

The Soviets have deep subways which provide bomb shelter. In contrast, there is a lack of bomb shelters of this type in Washington, D.C.

A radio jamming station in Moscow pushes favorite radio programs from Western nations off the air. However, Radio Free Europe was effective during the "Hungarian episode."

The communist system is free-loading on capitalist U.S.

References on the Author

Bureau files contain no identifiable information. However, enclosed within the pamphlet was a detailed biographic sheet on which Richardson was listed as an educator, columnist, and lecturer on foreign travel and the American Image in Political and Social Contrast.

References to the Director and the FBI

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan July 26, 1963

H. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER, BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY (62-107733)

On 7/11/63 Mrs. Phoebe Courtney forwarded the above-mentioned book to the Director, calling attention to the chapter in which he was quoted. Mrs. Courtney received an in-absence reply. The book was referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

This is another publication typical of those emanating from the far right. It was published in 1963 by the Conservative Society of America, New Orleans, Louisiana. Its raison d'etre is to discredit the past and present efforts made by United States Government officials to maintain world peace. In this particular instance, the Courtneys have settled on the issue of disarmament.

The Courtneys have tried to establish the existence of a conspiracy between the Council on Foreign Relations and its resident and nonresident members who hold influential positions in the Government.

The Council on Foreign Relations is described in Bufiles as a noncommercial, nonpolitical organization which studies American foreign relations in an impartial and scholarly spirit. Allen Dulles was president of the organization in 1947. (62-5256)

According to the book, America is being disarmed through the 'slavering posture of fawning U.S. State Department planners' and it has been through the studied efforts of such quislings that the Soviet Union has gained a nuclear supremacy.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Miss Chamberlain

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

The book contends that it will be through the failure of President Kennedy and his entire administration that this country will find itself one day in the not too distant future completely disarmed and groveling for mercy beneath the merciless Soviet heel.

To support this judgment, the authors utilize quotations from the writings and speeches of ranking Government officials such as President Kennedy, McGeorge Bundy, Dean Rusk, John J. McCloy and many others.

An entire chapter, entitled "The Rostow-Moscow Axis," is devoted to discrediting Walt Whitman Rostow, Counselor and Chairman, Policy Planning Council of the State Department. Rostow is described as one of the most influential policy makers in the Kennedy Administration. Through quotations from his book, The United States in the World Arena, Rostow is shown to advocate the "'end to our nationhood'" and to envision America as "'a continental island off the great land mass of Eurasia.'" The Courtneys liberally quote Rostow's writings and speeches and the opinions of those who have criticized him to establish this Government official as one whose "accommodating tactics are not in the best interests of the United States . (pp. 49-63)

The authors urge each reader to contact his own senators plus Senators Strom Thurmond and John Stennis in a nationwide demand for the abolishment of the Disarmament Treaty, the Test Ban Treaty, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which threaten our national sovereignty. Both treaties are considered by the Courtneys as serving no purpose other than giving the Soviet Union time to attain a military advantage.

References to the Director and the FBI

On two occasions, pages 12 and 91, the authors refer to the Director and the FBI. Neither reference is derogatory. The first merely quotes the December, 1961, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications which gives excerpts from the Director's testimony on 3/25/47 describing communist fronts. The Guide also quotes Masters of Deceit to define communist front organizations.

On page 91, in criticizing the Disarmament Agency, the authors explain that even if the FBI, through a full field investigation, found a Disarmament Agency employee to be a security risk, his dismissal or retention would rest with the too-powerful director of the Disarmament Agency.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: DISARMAMENT, A BLUEPRINT FOR SURRENDER

Information in Bufiles re Conservative Society of America

This organization was formed in Chicago on April 15, 1961, as a political action organization with the ultimate aim of becoming the third political party in the election of 1964. This organization, the National Chairman of which is Kent Courtney, has no faith in either the Democratic or Republican parties and expects to run a Conservative candidate for President in the 1964 elections. The Bureau has not investigated this group. (62-107723)

Information in Bufiles re the Authors

The Courtneys are an extreme right husband-and-wife writing team, self-identified as "super patriots," who publish and edit a paper called The Independent American which they founded in January, 1956. The paper is allegedly dedicated to the defeat of socialist and communist influences and to the promotion of individuals and organizations which believe that a political party based on constitutional states rights is the answer to socialism. The Courtneys also publish TAX FAX pamphlets advocating a "conservative" position on international issues.

On 7/17/61, Kent Courtney submitted a copy of his newspaper to the Bureau and advised that he had been sending the paper to us so that we would have a complete file on his activities. He requested that his paper be placed on our list to receive press releases and also complimented the Director on his work in exposing the communist conspiracy. Courtney, of course, has not been furnished releases.

The Courtneys seem as equally interested in profit as ideas. When a Life editorial called the Courtney's book on the troubles of General Edwin A. Walker silly, Courtney was quoted as saying "Go right on calling it silly. That silly little book just bought me a new Ford station wagon."

Any correspondence received from the Courtneys is answered by an in-absentee reply. They have not been investigated by the Bureau. (62-5-11067)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 7-3-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "SPECTACULAR ROGUE: GASTON B. MEANS"
BY EDWIN P. HOYT
BOOK REVIEW

R. W. Smith

Set forth below is a review of the book "Spectacular Rogue: Gaston B. Means" by Edwin P. Hoyt.

REVIEW OF "SPECTACULAR ROGUE":

Captioned book is a narrative of the life of Gaston B. Means who is described as a braggart and liar who swindled widows and governments and was accused of virtually every crime in the book--forgery, theft, conspiracy, obstruction of justice and murder. The author makes no attempt to "glorify" Means, but while he injects ironic and satirical remarks concerning Means' activities, he does manage to portray Means as a "spectacular character."

Throughout the book Means' close relationship with William J. Burns, onetime Director of the Bureau of Investigation, is emphasized, and Burns' faith in Means--even when he is under fire--is almost unbelievable.

The author highlights Means' swindle of Mrs. Maude King, his trial and acquittal for her murder, and his attempt to present a forged "second will" of her husband. Considerable space is given to Means' activities as an espionage agent for Germany prior to World War I and his testimony on German activities in the United States before a Congressional committee. Hoyt touches on Means' employment with the Bureau of Investigation, his suspension, and his bootlegging and influence-peddling activities.

Means' audacity and skill in concocting his various swindles are vividly portrayed. He had several schemes going at once and successfully swindled even those who knew he could not be trusted. When the Justice Department sought to bring him to trial in 1924, he threw in with Senator Burton K. Wheeler and the Select Committee on Investigation of the Department of Justice. His "testimony" could only be verified by people who were dead and his "evidence" always disappeared mysteriously just at the crucial moment--even if he had to forge a senator's name to a demand for surrender of his papers to account for their disappearance.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 17 1963

1 - Central Research

57 SEP 23 1963

2 SEP 16 1963

ULG:smg smg 256
(7)

Book sent to Library.

CRIME RESEARCH

OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The book concludes with Means' conspiracy in connection in the Lindbergh kidnaping case and his conviction for taking $104,000 from Evalyn Walsh McLean.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There are numerous references to the Director and the FBI (including the old "Bureau of Investigation") throughout the book. Obviously, the references to the Bureau of Investigation, particularly during William J. Burns' directorship, are not very complimentary. Referring to Burns' resignation on page 246, the author indicates that the new Director of the Bureau, "the youthful J. Edgar Hoover," came before the Wheeler Committee to give statistical information and "gave the information in such a manner that no one doubted his efficiency or his ability to clean out the musty corners of the government's major detective bureau."

References to the FBI's investigation of Means in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping conspiracy are also complimentary. It is noted that Hoyt's version of the conversation between Means and the Director in the court room following Means' testimony is slightly different from the version given in the Whitehead book and in the Director's book "Persons In Hiding," although it is similar. (p. 312)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE EDWIN P. HOYT:

Bufiles reflect Edwin P. Hoyt is the son of Palmer Hoyt, Editor and Publisher of "The Denver Post" with whom the Bureau has had considerable difficulty in the past. Edwin P. Hoyt, who was formerly on the staff of "Colliers'" magazine, has been cooperative with the Bureau and furnished information he obtained as a result of interviews he had with highly placed Communist Party officials. He wrote to us in June, 1962, indicating that he planned to write a book on Gaston B. Means and requested assistance. He was referred to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead and "Persons In Hiding." By letter 9-17-62, he propounded several questions concerning Means and stated he would be in Washington in October and hoped that he might see the Director for a few minutes. He appeared at the Bureau on 10-19-62 where he spoke with SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section who furnished him with additional public source data. It is noted that he credits the Director and SA O'Beirne in the list of acknowledgments at the conclusion of the book. (p. 325)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

emc

1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-F. A. Tansey
1-B. M. Suttler
1-A. W. Gray
1- Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
2-Orig & copy
1-Yellow file copy

SAC, New York

August 15, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"MONGOLIA: UNKNOWN LAND"
BOOK BY JORGEN BISCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

The captioned book, translated from the Danish by Reginald Spink, was published in March, 1963, by the E. P. Dutton & Company, 201 Park Avenue, New York 3, New York, and retails at $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA F. A. Tansey, Espionage Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. Several bookstores and Bureau Library checked; negative. After receipt, book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

Book received 8-22-63.
To Library to be carded
AMB.

AMB:fbl
(10)

MAILED 2
AUG 15 1963
COMM-FBI

62-46855-243X
REC 14 100-352546-1974

19 AUG 14 1963

EX 104

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Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 21, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is a collection of articles written by ten professors who travelled extensively in the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1958 and one journalist who had previously travelled in Russia. There is no pertinent information in Bufiles concerning any of the authors.

The Preface notes the book is not "a report of a visit" to the Soviet Union, but rather was written to answer certain questions constantly asked by audiences who attended lectures given by members of the group following their return from Russia. The book deals with seven selected aspects of the Soviet scene, each authored by one or more of the professors whose professional field of interest includes the growth of cities, economic changes, agricultural production, science and technology, education, youth, and radio and television.

Opening chapter briefly furnishes historical background on Soviet Union and political changes since Stalin's death. It indicates that while present-day Russia follows pattern of previous regimes, a pattern of change reflects urgent problems of a more advanced era. Succeeding chapters analyze these changes in each of the seven selected areas. Each author furnishes numerous statistics and information obtained through research of Soviet documents and previous studies by Western scholars rather than information he gathered while in Russia. No new information is introduced, but each chapter is a thorough and scholarly analysis of the particular aspect of Soviet society.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

AKH/fbl
(7)

REC- 28 62-46855-244

EX-103

12 AUG 23 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62 AUG 28 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

re BOOK REVIEW: SOVIET UNION, PARADOX AND CHANGE
EDITED BY ROBERT T. HOLT AND JOHN E. TURNER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

In final chapter, authors give "Speculative Glances into the Future." They completely eliminate two popular notions concerning the future of the Russian dictatorship which are widespread in the West: that dictatorship will mellow, evolving into a liberal socialist democracy; and that Russian people will revolt and overrun the dictatorship. The third notion that the Soviet dictatorship is a feature of the Russian "national character," is static, and will not change in the forseeable future, they feel, should not be fatalistically accepted because it ignores "important patterns of change that have developed in nearly all industrial societies, whether democratic or nondemocratic." These changes reflect the enormous problems that confront a dictatorship as it strives to become an industrial and military giant. Although authors recognize these developing changes, their image of "the Soviet future should be of little comfort to the citizens of the free world."

> "We anticipate the continuation of a dictatorship, but one that is more coldly rational than that of Stalin, and that will enjoy wider support from its citizens. Unless the antagonisms between China and the USSR split the Communist world apart and the Soviet Union is forced to seek rapproachement with the West, we shall be faced in the international arena with a stronger and more effective competitor, a more willing perhaps, but a tougher negotiator than the one we have known since the end of World War II."

The book contains a bibliography, divided according to the chapters covered, and an index. It should be a valuable reference book. The book will be routed to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 8/21/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "BOOKS ON COMMUNISM"
BY R. N. CAREW HUNT NO LOCALITY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 3/29/63.

Book Reviews

Captioned book is not available at a number of the larger book dealers located in New York City.

62-46855-244X

Inquiry at the Oxford University Press revealed that the book is currently out of stock and has been out of stock for a number of months. Oxford University Press has advised that they expect to receive some additional copies but the exact date of receipt is uncertain.

REC-10 ~~100-352546-1985~~

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau and UACB the NYO will continue in its efforts to locate a copy of captioned book.

6 AUG 28 1963

EX-103

2 - Bureau 1 cc retained 635 RB
1 - New York (100-87235)
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(3)

A. Bystler

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62 AUG 28 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-4-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN
BOOK REVIEW BY WALTER JOHNSON

R. W. Smith

BACKGROUND:

New York Times Book Review section, 9-1-63, contains review by Walter Johnson, History Department, University of Chicago, of Stanley Coben's book, "A. Mitchell Palmer : Politician." The Director has asked "What do we know of Coben and Johnson?"

STANLEY COBEN:

By letter 6-2-58 to Director, Stanley Coben advised he was writing political biography of A. Mitchell Palmer for Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. He had a number of questions, most of which dealt with the "Palmer's Raids." Coben not identifiable in Bufiles and by letter 6-6-58, the Director declined to be of assistance. By letter 7-27-58, Coben renewed request for material. The Director again declined by letter of 7-31-58 and referred Coben to Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," which contained material about the so-called "Palmer's Red Raids."

DR. THOMAS WALTER JOHNSON:

The FBI has conducted two investigations of Dr. Johnson; in 1950 under the Loyalty Program, and January, 1962, as subject of White House Special Inquiry. It later developed in May, 1962, that Dr. Johnson was a presidential appointee to the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. In connection with the 1950 investigation, the Civil Service Commission advised in May, 1952, that Johnson was found "eligible on loyalty."

Dr. Thomas Walter Johnson born 6-27-15, Nahant, Massachusetts, graduated Dartmouth College, 1937, with A. B. degree. He received A. M. degree in 1938 from University of Chicago and Ph. D. degree in History, 1941. He has been employed continuously by that University since that time, and was Chairman of the Department of History from 1951 to September, 1961. He has authored several books on history and political affairs and was active in behalf of Governor Adlai Stevenson in 1952. During the 1950 investigation, several derogatory associations and affiliations were developed on Dr. Johnson with respect to numerous Communist Party front groups and individuals of questionable loyalty. Dr. Johnson signed interrogatory on March 28, 1951, regarding information received in the 1950 investigation of him. This summarized as follows:

57 SEP 13 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI-JUSTICE
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Dr. Johnson claimed he had not spoken before the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) (cited by AG) in 1946, adding that he was perfectly aware of the "color" of the AYD and that while this organization was active on the University of Chicago campus, he was the faculty sponsor of another organization of students which was in bitter conflict with the AYD. Dr. Johnson advised he was a member of the American Student Union (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities) while at Dartmouth College and he joined the organization for one or possibly two years. He also admitted attending a rally either in 1935 or 1936 at Dartmouth College sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism (cited by AG) and he paid $1 for subscription to its publication.

Dr. Johnson admitted that early in 1945 he joined the Midwest Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (cited by HCUA) and served on the Midwest Board of Directors until May, 1946, when he resigned. To the disclosure that Johnson was a sponsor of the Chicago Committee for a National Youth Assembly against Universal Military Training, Johnson stated this was an "irritating mistake on his part" stating that he was for selective service legislation but not Universal Military Training Legislation. He agreed to join the organization and when he received a letter listing him as a sponsor, he requested that his name be removed from the letterhead In connection with his associations with individuals active in the communist movement which were set out in the above referred-to investigations, Johnson either denied knowing the individuals or disclaimed any knowledge that these individuals had communist leanings.

The name of Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, was listed as a signer of a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a letter dated 12-21-60 to the HCUA. He was also identified as a contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund in 1958.

Johnson was coauthor of a college history textbook which was severely criticized by several educators as containing Marxist terminology and distortions which degraded American achievements (The United States--Experiment in Democracy, by Avery Craben and Walter Johnson.) Part of controversy arising from the book is attributed to a book by the right-wing writer E. Merrill Root, publisher of "Brainwashing in the High Schools."

According to the book review, the Director is accused of having rounded up over 3,000 radicals (Palmer's Raids). This is not a new claim against the Director and as pointed out in Don Whitehead's book the Director had nothing to do with the arrests or so-called persecution of the individuals but merely handled the prosecution of many of the cases as a Special Assistant Attorney General. That book also revealed that the Director deplored the incident connected with the arrests of the aliens involved in the Palmer Raids.

With respect to Coben's book, the Crime Records Division has been aware of its intended publication and since mid-August has been endeavoring to obtain a copy of the book through the Library of Congress. A check today at the various bookstores in Washington was likewise negative. The New York Office is now attempting to get the book and it will be appropriately reviewed as soon as it is received.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

9/14

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON ( )
MR. BELMONT ( )
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. DELOACH ( )
MR. EVANS ( )
MR. GALE ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. SULLIVAN ( )
MR. TAVEL ( )
MR. TROTTER ( )
MISS HOLMES ( )
MISS GANDY ( )

SEE ME ( )
NOTE AND RETURN ( )
PREPARE REPLY ( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )

REMARKS:

62-46855-245

ENCLOSURE

Potomac Fever of a Dangerous Type

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN. By Stanley Coben. 351 pp. New York: Columbia University Press. $7.50.

By WALTER JOHNSON

DURING the fateful months from October 1919 to March 1920, while the Senate of the United States was debating whether the nation should join the League of Nations, the great protagonist of the League lay stricken and paralyzed in the White House. At the same time the public faced a run-away inflation: desperate workers, including the Boston police, (in 1919), struck across the country protesting low wages and inadequate working conditions; and many otherwise sensible people feared that the Bolsheviks were about to take over the nation.

Into the vacuum created by Woodrow Wilson's illness stepped his able, ambitious Attorney General. He led the attack on profiteers, hoarders and the meat trust. And, although he stayed neutral during the steel strike, A. Mitchell Palmer secured an injunction against John L. Lewis's miners and arrested a number of the strike leaders of the railway unions. But most of all during these months Palmer emerged as the leading symbol of the Red Scare.

For months he resisted demands for action against alleged radicals, then after a series of bombings in the summer of 1919 he moved drastically. In November, his agents rounded up hundreds of aliens, arresting many of them without warrants. On Dec. 21, 249 of them were deported to Russia. Then on January 2, 1920 came the most spectacular of the Palmer Raids. Over 3,000 "radicals" were arrested. At least as many other suspects were taken into custody, held for periods ranging from a few hours to several months, and finally released without ever having been officially arrested.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the department of history at the University of Chicago.

Fortunately, despite the hysteria in the Attorney General's office, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, L. F. Post, fought back and refused to issue deportation orders for most of those who had been rounded up by J. Edgar Hoover and his associates. (Hoover was then Chief of the General Intelligence Division in the Justice Department). Then, when a reign of terror by radicals predicted by Palmer and Hoover for May Day did not occur, the country at large began to realize that the Attorney General was suffering from hallucinations.

At first glance, Palmer's activities as Attorney General are puzzling. While a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, he had been an important liberal influence guiding New Freedom laws through the House of Representatives, sponsoring labor legislation, and supporting strikers in his home district. But, as Stanley Coben of Hunter College points out in this well-written biography, Palmer had been bitten early by "Potomac fever".

"To a large extent he gambled on policies which seemed likely to win the Presidency," Coben observes. "Already the leading symbol of the Government's fight against both Reds and strikers, Palmer attempted to combine these groups into one gigantic enemy. . . His intention was to accent the need of an experienced battler against Bolshevism in the White House, while emphasizing his own availability."

Palmer's willingness, however, to move with what he thought was the public mood backfired. By the time of the Democratic Convention, the bulk of the country was deeply unconcerned with the Red Scare, and Samuel Gompers and other union leaders were among the effective forces denying the Attorney General the nomination.

Although most of Palmer's important records and personal papers have disappeared, Mr. Coben has researched widely in official records and in the papers of Palmer's associates. Coben writes with an excellent grasp of the intricacies of politics and he analyzes the story of Palmer's life with clarity and skill.

In summing up Palmer's career, the author comments: "Certainly a public official is obligated to heed the will of a vocal majority . . . and an ambitious politician ignores public demands at the peril of his career. The crucial question raised by Palmer's actions as Attorney General and Alien Property Custodian is whether a leading government official has a higher duty than giving the public—or his party—what it wants."

It should be remembered, however, that some politicians of courage—Senator George W. Norris, a contemporary of Palmer's, for instance—have defied the public emotion and survived. And, moreover, a perceptive leader knows that public opinion is not static. If he has the requisite qualities of principle, skill, guts and appeal he can re-mold public attitudes or, failing that, he can resist the public clamor until the mood begins to shift. Coben is closer to the mark when he concludes: "If Palmer was one of the most dangerous men in our history, it was not because he attempted to impose his rule or his policies upon the people, but because he tried to win power by carefully attuning himself to what he felt were the strong desires of most Americans."

The New York Times Book Review
9-1-63

62-46855-



Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, second from left, with assistants from the Justice Department, at the outset of his campaign against "radicals," July, 1919.

SAC, New York

September 11, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - S. F. Phillips
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler

1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow

THE VIEW FROM HERE
BOOK BY JAMES E. JACKSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS
Book Reviews

"The View from Here, Commentaries on Peace and Freedom" by James E. Jackson is published by Publishers New Press, Incorporated, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, New York, paperback $1.95.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book as soon as possible and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section. BuLib. & GI negative. After perusal, book will be placed in the BuLib.

Author, James E. Jackson, is editor of "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper.

AMB:cr
(10)

Book rec'd 10-10-63
Will be filed in BuLib
Turned to SA SF Phillips - 10-10-63 - AMB

MAILED 29
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 13, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

62-46855-246X

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler

REC-20 ST-101

~~100-352546-1988~~

9 SEP 17 1963

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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(6)

64 SEP 25 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan, 9-13-63
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 28, 1962, through September 12, 1963, a total of 138 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Seventy-two books were reviewed (one pending) and thirty-nine books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the forty-one book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, thirty-five were done by the Central Research Section. Four books requested have not been received.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, (4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the Bureau's work and operations.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A suggestion to streamline the handling of purchases of inexpensive books is now pending. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN
BY STANLEY COBEN

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. Bufiles reflect that Coben wrote the Director in 1958 that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story."

The book deals with Palmer's political career, chiefly with his tenure as Attorney General. The author states that Palmer at first resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them on public and congressional demands in mid-1919. He asserts that Palmer permitted his assistants to take unwarranted action against radicals. The "Palmer Raids" are discussed in some detail, including abuses by arresting officers. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare," with Coben discounting the communist menace at that time.

Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned on a number of occasions in connection with the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." Coben implies that Mr. Hoover was among those exaggerating the communist menace and its influence. The General Intelligence Division (GID), with Mr. Hoover as its head, is discussed, including Mr. Hoover's study of communism. Coben states that Mr. Hoover "bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" and recommended a change in a rule, which change would insure protecting of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel. Coben includes a footnote stating that Mr. Hoover told a Senate Judiciary Committee that the change was made at the request of immigration officers. The book also notes that Mr. Hoover, knowing that Communist Party (CP) and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, had advised the Labor Department that CLP members would be treated the same as CP members with respect to their deportability. Labor Department officials later protested when CLP members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben states that Mr. Hoover told a Senate inquiry in 1921 that he did not know the number of warrants involved in the January raids. Mention is also made that Hoover had been sent to New York after the raids and reported that there had been brutality. Hoover's anger at Post for releasing radical aliens is also noted. The book also states that Hoover's GID alarmed citizens about forthcoming strikes and bombings on May Day, 1920, which never came off. Coben alleges that men such as Mr. Hoover were partly responsible for Palmer's later reputation as a violator of ~~civil liberties.~~ A footnote in the book indicates that Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups other than the one of liaison man.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Central Research Section
JVA:cho

62-46855-246
REC 25 SEP 17 1963

Continued Page 1A

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SEP 17 1963

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REC'D MOHR
FBI

SEP 13 5 31 PM '63
REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

SEP 19 3 02 PM '63
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

SEP 15 6 20 PM '63
F.B.I.
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DIVISION

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REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

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Coben's book is slanted to discount the communist menace during that period. His allegations concerning Mr. Hoover in trying to place responsibility on him for the "Palmer Raids" are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover was not engaged in operational activities during the raids, but his duties were administrative in nature. Mr. Hoover, has of course, deplored the abuses committed by arresting officers in connection with the raids.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 9-25-63 (GS)

DETAILS:

Captioned book, recently reviewed in the New York Times, has been received. A Bufile check on Coben, the author, reflected that in 1958 Coben wrote the Director that he was writing Palmer's biography and requested data on the "Palmer Raids." Coben was referred to Whitehead's "The FBI Story" for such data.

A. MITCHELL PALMER: POLITICIAN:

The book begins with Palmer's entry into Pennsylvania politics and describes his role as a Congressman who was known as a reformer. Discussion is included on his rapid rise in Democratic politics, with considerable comment on his role in making Woodrow Wilson president. It describes his activities as Alien Property Custodian as "high handed" in dealing with disposition of this property.

Much of the book deals with Palmer's tenure as Attorney General, mentioning his "ineffective" policy to control the high cost of living and his efforts to settle labor strikes. The author notes that when Palmer first became Attorney General he advocated protection of individual rights and resisted pressure for action against radicals, moving against them only on public and congressional demand and also after several bombings in mid-1919. The author asserts that Palmer then permitted his assistants in the Department to take unwarranted and rash action against radicals in arranging for their deportation. The raids on radical aliens are discussed in detail, including abuses perpetrated by arresting officers in these raids. A chapter is devoted to the "Red Scare" in which Coben discounts the menace of communists in the country at that time. Coben notes that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for exaggerating the Red menace and for violation of civil liberties in the raids. The book concludes with Palmer's unsuccessful effort to become Democratic Presidential nominee in 1920.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER IN THE BOOK:

The back flap of the jacket mentions the "role played" by Mr. Hoover in the "Red Scare" and "Palmer Raids." On page 188 Coben states that Mr. Hoover declared in a public hearing on 4-24-20 that "at least 50 per cent of the influence behind the recent strikes was traceable directly to communist organizations." Coben's source is New York Times, 4-25-20. Page 207 discusses the creation of the General Intelligence Division (GID) with Mr. Hoover as its head, which set up an index of cards on radical activities and leaders. Also mentioned is Mr. Hoover's study of communism and his responsibility in interpreting purposes and gauging strength of American radical organizations. Coben goes on to say that the men Palmer depended on to inform him about American radicalism were "extraordinarily susceptible to the fear and extravagant patriotism so prevalent in 1919," and mentions on page 208 that Mr. Hoover testified in April, 1920, that the Communist Labor Party was a "gang of cut-throat aliens who have come to this country to overthrow the government by force."

On Page 221 the author mentions that when an attorney for the National Civil Liberties Bureau complained of abuses during one of the raids, Mr. Hoover informed his superiors he had heard of no such violence and advised against a reply to the lawyer; Coben's source is correspondence in Justice Department records. On page 223 Coben states that Mr. Hoover "who bore the major burden of organizing the January raids" had recommended a change in Rule 22, which change would insure the protection of government interests before advising an arrested alien of his right to counsel; Coben's source is listed as a communication in Justice Department records. Footnote number 15 on page 318 notes that when Mr. Hoover was questioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1-21 he indicated that the change in Rule 22 was made at the insistence of immigration officers and that the Justice Department had no part in the change.

Pages 223 and 224 mention a memo on the Communist Party (CP) sent by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner, which Caminetti used as basis for a brief recommending that a Marion Bieznuk be deported because of membership in the Communist Party; Coben's source is listed as Department of Justice records. Page 224 goes on to note that Hoover, knowing that the CP and Communist Labor Party (CLP) had similar aims, did not ask the Labor Department's opinion on the deportability of CLP members. He wrote a memo to Caminetti advising that the GID would treat CLP members the same as CP members. Subsequently these members were included in those on whom warrants were requested for the January raids. Coben notes that officials in the Labor Department later protested against inclusion of CLP members in the warrants.

Page 227 notes that Palmer confessed ignorance about much that occurred during the raids and told a Senate inquiry in 1921 to ask Mr. Hoover, "who was in charge of this matter," about warrants issued in the January raids. Mr. Hoover asserted that this was a matter for local Bureau of Investigation officials and he did not know the number of warrants. Also included on page 227 is a statement by an immigration officer who in reply to a question as to why he adopted "cumbersome" procedures in the raids, stated he had obeyed instructions received at a conference in the Labor Department with Mr. Hoover and another Justice Department official; Coben's source is the House Committee on Rules Hearings and "To The American People" by the National Popular Government League, a group of lawyers who investigated the Palmer Raids."

Pages 228 and 229 mention that Mr. Hoover had stated he was sent up to New York later by Assistant Attorney General Garvan and reported back that there had been brutality in the raids; the source listed is Fletcher Knebel's Look magazine article on the Director in May, 1955.

Pages 232-33 discuss Labor Assistant Secretary Louis Post's release of many aliens whose testimony indicated they were deportable, and mentions that Mr. Hoover was angry at Post's actions. Page 233 states that Mr. Hoover assured newsmen in 1-20 that at "least 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested by the Justice

Department were 'perfect' deportation cases." Coben mentions several instances of Mr. Hoover protesting releases of proven anarchists, listing as his sources communications in Justice Department records.

Page 235 states that Mr. Hoover's GID alarmed Americans with bulletins about general strikes and bombings which were allegedly planned by radicals for May Day, 1920; Coben states that these calamities never came off and that the Justice Department was later ridiculed for its prophesy of a reign of terror on May Day.

Page 244 notes that Palmer's name is associated with violations of civil liberties, but that the character and attitudes of assistants such as Garvan and Hoover helped determine Palmer's political fate and later reputation.

Footnote number 27 on page 319 states that communications from Agents during the "Palmer Raids" were to be addressed to Mr. Hoover; however, Mr. Hoover has denied any other role in the roundups than the "passive one of liaison man." Whitehead's "The FBI Story" is listed in the Bibliography of Coben's book.

OBSERVATIONS:

Coben's entire theme is obviously slanted to discount the communist menace during 1919-20 and he does not recognize the danger posed by communist elements in the country at that time. With reference to his allegations concerning Mr. Hoover, these are along the lines made by such individuals as Max Lowenthal who have attempted to place responsibility for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As pointed out on previous occasions, Mr. Hoover's activities as Special Assistant to the Attorney General were purely administrative in nature. He was not engaged in operational activities during the time of the raids. Bureau of Investigation Agents were not under his supervision and he was not in a position to give orders to them. The letters of instructions concerning the arrests of aliens in the "Palmer Raids" were sent to Bureau of Investigation field offices by Frank Burke, Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau at that time. Regarding these instructions which note that communications from Agents during the raids should be sent to Mr. Hoover, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover was responsible for correlating information on the arrests for record purposes and for issuance of a public statement following the arrests.

Furthermore, as also pointed out on previous occasions, Harlan F. Stone, who had been one of the first to protest the "Palmer Raids," would not have appointed Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau of Investigation had he felt him in any way responsible for the raids. It will also be recalled that Morris Katzeff, a Boston attorney who was counsel for some of the aliens arrested, stated in 1940 that Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens arrested. Katzeff also related at that time that Mr. Hoover had deplored the circumstances connected with the arrests of aliens in New England.

The portion of Coben's book dealing with the "Palmer Raids" is quite obviously an attempt to discredit Mr. Hoover by misinterpreting records and slanting his material to make it appear that Mr. Hoover played a major role in the raids.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-11-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK
REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED, "A MAN NAMED JONES"
(FORMER SAC GUS T. JONES)
BY GEORGE ELLIS

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

Above titled book is story of former SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, his background, his work in major FBI cases such as Urschel kidnaping, Kansas City Massacre, et al. Author tried to obtain Bureau approval to write this book and sell stories to CBS-TV in December, 1960. Bureau refused to assist Ellis and advised him of Director's strong opposition to glamorizing one employee. Ellis said he liked Director and Bureau, but would write book regardless of Director's objections. Robert A. Huffman, Legal Representative, Mar-eth Productions, told Bureau they were interested in TV series based upon book, asked if Bureau would give technical assistance, then learned of Director's extreme displeasure over program and was told Bureau would render no assistance. Huffman said Ellis had been holding out on company, and had indicated FBI approved TV programs. Ellis wrote Attorney General and said Director had gone on record to use full power of Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones selling future stories to TV regarding his experiences in FBI. Ellis stated this was clear violation of Jones' civil rights. DeLoach contacted Assistant Attorney General Katzenbach, told him whole story and agreed to prepare reply to Ellis affirming Bureau's position in matter. This was done.

Director mentioned in book as follows: Page 7. Author said Jones worked under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover." Page 37. Author said arrest of Durkin was Bureau's answer to underworld and, "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt" etc... Author said capture of Durkin was notice to criminals across nation that Justice Department agents had been "imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, and were in the crime business to stay." Page 60. Leavenworth Prison Break. Author said "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down past owners of the weapons used in the break." Page 69. Kansas City Massacre. "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ... The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force

Enclosure 9-13-63

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CRIME RESEARCH

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was air-bound for Kansas City." Author said police authorities across the world regard Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in history of crime detection. "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age." Page 75. Urschel kidnaping. "Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones"... Page 84. Conversation between Mrs. Urschel and Director quoted as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.' "

A chapter by chapter review is attached in detail. Book is a 190 page paperback containing eight chapters. First chapter deals with background of Gus Jones. Second chapter deals with Martin Durkin, his background, killing of Agent Shanahan and author continually refers to handsomeness of Martin Durkin during his six years of criminal activity. Chapter three deals with the Leavenworth Prison Break and furnishes detailed investigative techniques used by Jones in solving break method, which might be of help to convicts desiring to make future escapes. Such details would alert convicts to destroy every scintilla of evidence concerning their escape. Chapter four deals with Kansas City Massacre. Chapter five Urschel kidnaping. Conversations between Urschel and his guards, Urschel and FBI Agents and letters written by Urschel concerning ransom notes quoted in detail as well as letters from Machine Gun Kelly to Urschel. Chapter six devoted to life of Harvey Bailey, reflects his wide range of criminal activity. Author states Bailey probably had no part in planning or execution of Urschel kidnaping and only received $1,000 of ransom money for watching Urschel at hideout while kidnapers were arranging for ransom money. Bailey received life sentence when tried for his part in Urschel kidnaping. Author says Bailey had many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country, but gave no source of his statements to this effect.

Chapter seven deals with Dillinger Gang and showed Harry Pierpont as leader of gang until his apprehension in January, 1934. Author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was leader of Dillinger raiding party in Chicago and gave Purvis credit for leading raiding party and killing of Dillinger. Author gets a bit sickening when he says "50 feet from the box office Purvis' voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!' " He then states Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow hit cobblestones of alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." Chapter eight deals with part Gus Jones played in movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to newly opened Alcatraz prison. Also contained in this chapter are quoted letters from Kidnaper Albert L. Bates, addressed to Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th. Urschel had asked Bates what happened to ransom money. This chapter contains long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Urschel asking Urschel to inform him regarding oil prospects of Wise County, where he, Kelly, owned property. Urschel searched for Kelly's property intending to levy against it to recover portion of the ransom money, but he found no record of any such property. Book ends with Jones talking to his wife in Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and philosophizing on criminal gangs of future and how they would be made up of foreigners controlled by Mafia.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR RECOMMENDATION

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached airtel be sent Los Angeles, copy to San Antonio, instructing both offices to follow this matter closely to develop any information indicating renewed interest in this book and/or Jones' career.

✓

GUSTAVE T. JONES
LOS [illegible] 7-17-62, [illegible]

On the above cited memo of 1-5-61, Mr. Tolson said "We should discourage this in every way. We will not cooperate; we will not review manuscript; we will not assist in any manner. T." Mr. Hoover said "I most certainly agree. We should definitely indicate our disapproval. H."

On 1-18-61, George Ellis was interviewed by Agents of Los Angeles Office and firmly advised that Director disapproved his proposed book publicizing former SAC Gus Jones. He was told Bureau's reputation was built on united efforts of many employees; that publicizing one particular employee is against every precept on which FBI was organized; that no cooperation could be expected from Bureau and manuscript would not be reviewed. Ellis stated he felt Jones had a right to authorize publication of his life's story which would contain items concerning his FBI service; that book was not being written to glorify Jones, but to give interesting highlights of his career as a law enforcement officer. Ellis indicated attorneys had been consulted concerning the legal aspects involved in preparing this story. Ellis expressed admiration for Director Hoover and said he would not write anything that would reflect unfavorably on FBI, but intended to complete the story, in spite of the Bureau's objections. At that time he was rewriting the first chapter and claimed that arrangements had tentatively been made to have Doubleday, Inc., publish his story and that Hubbell Robinson, Hollywood TV Producer is interested in producing a TV series. Agents stated Ellis seemed dismayed at Bureau's reactions but nevertheless, intended to complete the project. (94-54644-5)

On 2-17-61, Robert A. Huffman, Attorney with firm of Carlson, Lupardus, Matthews, Holliman and Huffman, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was interviewed at Bureau Headquarters by Mr. Kemper. Huffman said he was legal representative of Mar - eth Productions, Inc., and they were interested in a TV series based upon the proposed book "A Man Named Jones" by George Ellis. Kemper told Huffman of Bureau's extreme displeasure concerning this publication and enumerated various reasons. Huffman seemed shocked and said he gained a different impression from the writer, Ellis, in Los Angeles. Kemper then took Huffman to Mr. DeLoach's Office where the matter was discussed in detail. Huffman asked if Bureau would consider giving technical assistance and was advised Bureau would give absolutely no assistance whatsoever nor would Bureau review or even look at the scripts. He was told of Director's extreme displeasure over this program and that Bureau would use every means possible to fight it. Huffman said Ellis had apparently been holding out on the Company; that he had been on a lucrative salary for a year and a half and living in a plush Beverly Hills apartment. (67-626-450) Huffman's superior when furnished facts, indicated project would be dropped.

A letter was written to Huffman at his request on 2-30-61 by Director advising him that Ellis appeared at our Los Angeles Office on 12-22, and 23-60, and advised he had been in touch with CBS concerning possible TV program based on proposed book and at that time Ellis was furnished a copy of Public Law 670, which protects Bureau's name and initials from commercial exploitations and was advised FBI would give absolutely no cooperation in this matter. Huffman was advised that upon Director's instructions, Ellis was contacted on 1-18-61 and told that Director definitely disapproved of this publication and most certainly would afford no cooperation. (94-54644-8)

GUSTAVE T. JONES
BORN 7-17-23, [illegible]

On 5-12-61, an airtel was received from Los Angeles stating that when contacted upon another matter on 5-12-61, Hubbell Robinson, former CBS Executive and presently independent TV producer, advised he had some story material based on experiences of a former FBI Agent by the name of Gus Jones. Robinson referred to a file containing a number of typewritten sheets which were apparently resumes of interesting cases in which Jones had participated. Robinson expressed understanding of FBI objection to TV series or program relating to present activities of organization, but felt that stories based on long past experiences and investigations could be appropriately portrayed without disclosing any confidential techniques.

Robinson commented that an unidentified contact of his in Washington, D. C., is undertaking to contact Attorney General Kennedy concerning the use of some of Jones' material in TV program. He did not indicate whether a series or individual feature TV program would be produced. Mr. Hoover commented on this information, "DeLoach should alert Guthman. H." (94-54644-10)

On 10-3-61, Director received a memo from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, attaching a letter to the Attorney General dated 9-1-61, from George Ellis, Laguna Beach, California. This letter from Ellis told the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had acted as narrator for a Playhouse 90 program "Sounds of Eden" in 1959, relating the story of the Urschel kidnaping and that program was designed as the first in a series of TV programs dealing with the law enforcement career of Gus Jones; that now Mr. Hoover had gone on record stating he would use the full power of the Attorney General's Office to prevent Jones from selling any future stories to TV dealing with his experiences in the FBI. Ellis stated that such use of the powers of the Attorney General's Office was a clear violation of Mr. Jones' civil rights. His letter was a long two-page rambling collection of his own thoughts on how Mr. Jones' rights had been violated. Katzenbach drafted a two paragraph reply stating the Department would have no interest in the matter unless a claim were made therein, either expressly or by implication, that they have the approval of the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the series. (67-586-454)

On 10-6-61, a memo was prepared furnishing the entire background which has been related herein and advising the then current developments concerning Katzenbach's memo and answer. Mr. DeLoach recommended that he personally straighten out this matter with Katzenbach and the Director agreed. On 10-10-61, in a memo from Jones to DeLoach it was pointed out that DeLoach had contacted Katzenbach that day, pointed out to him the strong moral considerations arising from the confidential nature of FBI files, the confidential nature of interviews conducted with witnesses and other persons and the "team effort" aspect of our investigations which makes it unfair and inaccurate to single out any person, such as former SAC Jones, for special consideration.

When these points were spelled out to him, Katzenbach completely reversed his stand and requested that the Bureau prepare a reply to Ellis for Katzenbach's signature. This was done and a letter to Ellis dated 10-11-61, was prepared indicating that the protests of Mr. Hoover were in complete accord with the long-standing policy of the Department of Justice to prohibit commercial exploitations by former employees. The confidential nature of the reports which passed across Mr. Jones' desk--reports carefully restricted by Departmental regulations from disclosure to unauthorized persons, could have formed the basis for the articles or scripts prepared about Jones' investigative experiences.

It was further pointed out that many witnesses have talked to Jones in confidence because he was an FBI employee. The fact that Jones was no longer affiliated with the FBI, did not give him the liberty to violate the trust of persons who furnished him information in confidence. The letter to Ellis reiterated everything the FBI had told Ellis concerning their objections to the story and to the TV series. It was a strong letter setting forth the Bureau's position in this matter. (67-626-455)

COMMENTS ABOUT
DIRECTOR IN BOOK

PAGE 7. Author mentions Gus Jones' law enforcement background and then states he served in the Bureau under three Directors: "Bruce Bielaski, William J. Burns, and from 1924 to 1944 under J. Edgar Hoover."

PAGE 37. (Martin Durkin Story) The author states that to the agents of the Bureau the arrest of Durkin meant more than the capture of one criminal; that it was their answer to the underworld, and to the watchful eyes of police departments across the world "It meant that, under the brilliant leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, they had rebuilt from the wreckage caused by the spoils policy of Harry Daugherty; they had been blooded and had fought back." After the capture of Durkin, the author stated that from that day on, notice was served to criminals all across the nation that Justice Department agents, working in superb, selfless coordination across the entire country "and imaginatively trained, led, and backed to the limit by Director Hoover, were in the crime business to stay."

PAGE 60. (Leavenworth Prison Break) "Director Hoover had alerted his offices across the country to an all out effort to track down the past owners of the weapons used in the break."

PAGE 69. (Kansas City Massacre) "J. Edgar Hoover gave Gus one order: 'Get the Kansas City killers!' ...The thunder of the machine guns had died away at 7:28 A.M. By 11:30, Director Hoover's force was air-bound for Kansas City." The author

related that police authorities across the world regard the Kansas City Massacre investigation as one of the outstanding pieces of police teamwork in the history of crime detection. Then the author says "It was proof that J. Edgar Hoover's department had come of age."

PAGE 75. "On July 23, a multi-millionaire oil man was kidnaped from the sun porch of his Oklahoma City mansion by two hoodlums, one of whom brandished a Thompson machine gun. ...Telephone orders sped from J. Edgar Hoover to Gus Jones. A new task force of agents was being formed to track down the kidnapers. Gus was directed to turn over his work in Kansas City to another agent-in-charge, fly at once to Oklahoma City, and take charge of the kidnaping case."

PAGE 84. (Urschel Kidnaping) Author relates that Mrs. Urschel called the FBI kidnap number after reading an article in "Time" magazine that day which featured an interview with Attorney General Cummings and gave the kidnap number. He relates her conversation with Mr. Hoover as follows: "This is Mrs. Charles F. Urschel in Oklahoma City--I wish to report a kidnaping." "The voice answered, 'This is J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Urschel. Give me every detail you can.'"

CHAPTER BY CHAPTER
REVIEW OF BOOK

The book is divided into eight chapters. The author furnishes minute details which could have come from only one or two sources, notes made by Gus Jones at the time he investigated the cases or the imagination of the author George Ellis and/or Gus Jones. The chapters are as follows:

CHAPTER ONE - "A Lawman's Lawman." This chapter deals with background data on Gus Jones. The author says on page 11 that Jones "successively became a Texas Ranger, U.S. Customs border agent, U.S. Immigrations border agent, and, in 1916, a special agent in the Investigative Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. One year later he was named special agent-in-charge of the El Paso, Texas, office." Some of the highlights of his career in the agencies prior to his service with the Bureau are outlined in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO - "Never Kill a G-Man." This is the story of Martin James Durkin. The author spends a great deal of time on Durkin's background, the fact that he compiled an outstanding record as a sharpshooter in World War I; that because of his age, 16, he was turned down by both the Army and Navy, he went to Canada and enlisted as a private in a Canadian horse guards outfit. Because of his age, he never saw active duty but compiled his record as a sharpshooter with every known firearm. During the course of this chapter, the author continually refers to how handsome Martin James Durkin was during his earlier years and covers his various marriages and escapades with women as well as his six years of criminal activity up until the time he shot and killed Special Agent Ed Shanahan.

Beginning on page 30, the author relates the part Gus Jones played in the apprehension of Martin Durkin and the fact that regardless of a raging blizzard which downed telegraph and telephone lines, Gus Jones managed to get through a call to warn the St. Louis Office of the Bureau that Durkin boarded a train in New Orleans which would arrive in St. Louis at a certain time. Agents received the message in time and arrested Durkin on the train outside of Webster Groves, Missouri, near St. Louis, before Durkin reached his destination.

CHAPTER THREE - "The Leavenworth Prison Break." This is a story of seven heavily armed convicts who escaped from Leavenworth prison at 9:15 a.m. on December 11, 1931. The author says on page 38 "One hour later, Gus Jones hurried aboard a Kansas City bound airliner which had been held for him. His orders were: 'Make a complete investigation of Leavenworth break; call on Kansas City office for any men you need; remain at Leavenworth until break-method solved.'" The author then relates the names of various convicts who escaped; their eventual apprehension and the gun battle which killed and injured some of the convicts, then goes into the techniques used by Gus Jones, in his office in the prison, to solve how the prison break was accomplished. Investigative information of the type given in this chapter certainly does not help investigative officers, but would be of help to convicts desiring at some future date to make their escape. It would alert them to destroy every scintilla of evidence of their escape.

CHAPTER FOUR - "They Came to Kill." This is the story of the Kansas City Massacre. It is accurate as far as the facts are concerned. It is a rehash of material printed many times before. The names of all law enforcement officers involved as well as the criminals involved in the actual shooting are related. It also relates how the services of those criminals were obtained through the efforts of Dick Gallatis, an underworld character of Hot Springs, and Herb Farmer, an underworld contact in Joplin, Missouri.

CHAPTER FIVE - "The Sounds of Paradise." This is the story of the Urschel kidnaping. The facts as stated are generally correct but, of course, in this chapter as in all the chapters of the book the author uses his literary license to quote exact conversations carried on between various individuals which he must have obtained as nearly as possible from Gus Jones. There is no way to verify such conversations in the Bureau's files such as exact conversations had between Urschel and his guards at the hideout and similar conversations. Copies of the letters Urschel wrote to John Catlett and E. E. Kirkpatrick concerning the ransom money and the delivery of it are set out on pages 91 and 92. Also the letter written to E. E. Kirkpatrick by the kidnapers is set out on pages 93 and 94. Copies of these letters must have been retained by Gus Jones and turned over to the author unless they were subsequently published in newspapers and magazines.

There is nothing new in this chapter and most of the facts have been published at various times during the past 30 years except for the exact conversations held between various individuals. A letter from J. T. Faith, Sheriff of Wise County, dated March 2, 1934, addressed to Mr. Urschel is contained on pages 116 and 117; a letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelly to Mr. Urschel addressing him as "ignorant Charles" and undated, is set forth on page 119, and a telegram sent to J. C. Tichenor of Memphis, Tennessee, is set forth on page 120. This telegram was in connection with the eventual apprehension of George Kelly in Memphis. Apparently Gus Jones kept detailed notes on the cases he investigated.

CHAPTER SIX - "Harvey Bailey - Symbol of an Era." This entire chapter is devoted to the life of Harvey Bailey and reflects the wide range of his criminal activities. On page 130, the author relates a prison break led by Bailey and several other long-term convicts such as Wilbur Underhill. This break was from the Kansas State Prison at Lansing which is referred to as Lansing Prison. When Bailey received a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in this prison, the author states that because of his long criminal record, "Bailey was accorded the top spot among his fellows," (fellow convicts). Bailey arrived at Lansing prison on August 20, 1932, and by May 29, 1933, he had organized and planned a prison break for that date.

The author states that "Harvey Bailey probably had no part in the planning or execution of the Urschel kidnaping," but the two kidnapers asked him to keep an eye on things in their absence while they were making arrangements to obtain the $200,000 ransom, and in appreciation, each of them gave Harvey Bailey $500 of the ransom money for his services. (page 142) Bailey was sentenced to life imprisonment in a federal prison for his part in the Urschel kidnaping. The author states that on November 15, 1962, Bailey's federal term came to an end but he found Kansas Deputy Harold Wayne Dennis waiting for him at the gates to return him to Kansas State Prison at Lansing. This time he was to serve the balance of the fifty-year term interrupted by his escape.

The author, on several occasions during the course of the book, mentions the fact that certain criminals were handsome or fine looking men. For instance on page 143 when Bailey finished his federal sentence in 1962 the author states "Bailey stood tall and erect in his inexpensive blue flannel suit, looking far younger than his seventy-six years. Only the glistening whiteness of his hair, and his cracked and wrinkled hands, indicated his age. The proof of its toll lay in the fact that only one deputy had been sent to guard him on the twelve-hour trip to his new home."

The author states that, "Bailey has many hundreds of thousands of dollars buried in caches about the country. By now, he may even have forgotten where much of it lies."

BOOK REVIEW - "A MAN NAMED JONES"
DETAILS

CHAPTER SEVEN - "The Dillingers Come to Texas." This chapter deals with John Dillinger and members of the criminal gang with which he was affiliated. According to this story the brains of the gang was Harry Pierpont and it was he, rather than Dillinger, who gave the orders which Dillinger and all other members followed until Pierpont was arrested with Dillinger, Hamilton and Clark in Tucson, Arizona, on January 25, 1932. Dillinger subsequently escaped. Pierpont died in the electric chair on 10-17-34. It was after Pierpont's arrest in January, 1934, that Dillinger formed his own gang, met Baby Face Nelson and associated with Nelson until his death.

The last three pages of this chapter, 168, 169 and 170, deal primarily with the last two days of Dillinger's life, from the time Anna Sage reported to the FBI in Chicago that she know the whereabouts of Dillinger, until his death the next night. The facts given by the author are not true in every detail. The author states that, "Purvis assembled his thirty three raiders in his offices in the Banker's Building in Chicago's Loop, and sat back to wait for the tip," from Anna Sage.

The author further states that Purvis stood at the entrance to the theater waiting for Dillinger to come out and when he did he was to light a cigar, the signal for the original party to move in and capture him. Part of the story was correct, but the author fails to mention that Inspector Sam Cowley was the leader of the raiding party and only 16 Agents were involved instead of 33, but Inspector Cowley also had some assistance from the East Chicago Indiana Police Department.

On page 169, the author gets a little sickening when he says: "Fifty feet from the box office Purvis's voice came softly over his shoulder, 'Stick 'em up Johnny. We have you surrounded!'"

The author states that Melvin Purvis shot Dillinger and as Dillinger's elbow struck the rough cobblestones of the alley, his pistol flew upwards and the "crouching Purvis caught it in mid-air." This, of course, is fiction. Purvis was not one of the three men designated by Inspector Cowley to move toward the alley after Dillinger left the Biograph Theater. His position was to stand in front of the theatre and light a cigar.

CHAPTER EIGHT - "To Alcatraz - One Way!" This chapter relates the movement of dangerous criminals from Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons to the newly opened Alcatraz Prison. According to the author, Gus Jones rode the trains from Atlanta and from Leavenworth to the coast and accompanied the train cars taken by barge from California to Alcatraz. He states it was Gus Jones who handled the security of the prisoners from both of these prisons to Alcatraz.

On page 184 the author quotes a letter dated October 9, 1942, from Albert L. Bates, "the least smooth of the Urschel kidnaping gang," addressed to Mr. Urschel, answering Urschel's letter of September 10th which had been forwarded to him by

Director James V. Bennett, Director of Bureau of Prisons. Apparently Urschel had asked Bates what happened to the ransom money and what was Bates' portion of it and Bates answered his questions in a rather lengthy letter.

Pages 186, 187 and 188 contain a long letter from George R. (Machine Gun) Kelley to Mr. Urschel indicating to Urschel that he owned some property along with his Father-in-law, Shannon, in Wise County, Texas. He asked Urschel to give him the "low down" on what was going on at that time and would appreciate any information Urschel might give him regarding the oil prospects of Wise County, especially the prospects around his farm.

The author relates that Charles Urschel instituted a search for the property described by Kelly, intending to levy against it to recover a portion of the ransom money. But no record was found of any property owned by George Kelly.

The book ends with the completion of Gus Jones' second trip to Alcatraz with the prisoners then meeting his wife at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco where he tells her, "Mary, that fog bank is a symbol. The day of the kind of criminal we've known is just about over. We're moving into a new era. The next wave of criminals is going to be largely made up of foreigners, controlled by the Mafia."

He and his wife then discuss the possibility of Japan and the United States going to war against each other and he tells his wife it will all be new stuff--secret agents, secret codes, espionage, sabotage. He said he was looking forward to "what those boys will be throwing at me. But maybe I can show them a trick or two, myself." Mary, his wife, allegedly then said, "Damn it--you don't have to tell me. I know you're looking forward to it."

- N. P. Callahan
- W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research
1 - W. T. Forsyth
9/19/63

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

M. L. King

no [illegible] © Book Reviews

The following books have been written by Martin Luther King: "Stride Toward Freedom--the Montgomery Story," New York, Harper, 1958; "Strength to Love," New York, Harper & Row, June, 1963. "Why we Can't Wait," written by M. L. King will be published October 22, 1963, by New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these books as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

5-1 to N.Y., 6-25-64 "Re Bulet 9-19-63, above caption. Urgent need of book "Why We Can't Wait" by Martin Luther King, Jr. pub. by Harper, N.Y.

LLW:rlh
(10)

NOTE: Book "Why We Can't Wait" [illegible] AMB

Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-246 X1
REC-21
100-352546

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED
SEP 19 1963
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research
1 - W. T. Forsyth
9/19/63

SAC, Philadelphia

1 - S. F. Phillips
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

Director, FBI (100-352546)

RCHASE OF BOOKS
ENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
Book Reviews

"The Measure of a Man," written by Martin Luther King, was published by the Christian Education Press in Philadelphia, in 1959. King also wrote an article entitled "Something Happened to the Negro" which was published in "The Lutheran," United Lutheran Publication House, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of September 11, 1963.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of these publications as soon as possible and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

LLW:rlh
(11)

NOTE:

"The Measure of a Man" requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Magazine article requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security. Bureau Library, Publications, and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-246X2

MAILED
SEP 19 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-34

SEP 20 1963

Tolson
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Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. T. Forsyth
1 - Mr. J. F. Morley
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - L. L. Whalen
1 - Section tickler

SAC, Boston

September 20, 1963

Director, FBI (100-352546)

"THE NEGRO PROTEST
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Author of Book Reviews

"The Negro Protest," a collection of three interviews by Kenneth B. Clark with James Baldwin, Malcolm K, and Martin Luther King, will be published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 31, 1963. The book will retail for $2.50.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith

Book received 10-16-63 AmB.
tied Bu file 10-21-63 AmB.

LLW/aab
(12)

EX 104

MAILED 31
SEP 20 1963
COMM-FBI

62-46855-246X3
100-352546-1963

REC-84

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19 SEP 20 1963

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Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

Legal Attache, Canada

Director, FBI (100-352546)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Central Research Section
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Lish Whitson
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - L. L. Whalen

September 20, 1963

"M. I. 5"
BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS
Book Review

"M. I. 5," a book written by British newspaperman John Bulloch, has been published by McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, Canada, for $5.25.

It is requested that you discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Foreign Liaision (Route through for review)

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson

LLW/cr
(11)

Book rec'd 10-11-63.
Routed to L. Whitson.
Will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-246X4
100-352546

REC-56

SEP 23 1963

SEP 30 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

mber 11, 1963

Title of Book THE FOREST; A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines

Author WILLIAM J. POMEROY

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☒ Nationalities Intelligence/ ~~LEAVITT~~	☐	☒
☒ Subversive Control/ ~~BLAND~~	☐	☒
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
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Book Reviews

62-46855-247

REC- 31

EX-117

NOT RECORDED
6 SEP 24 1963

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED

58 OCT 3 1963

File 62-46855

File = LBW

INTERNATIONAL'S FALL LIST

—*SEPTEMBER*—

THE FOREST
A Personal Record of the Huk Guerrilla Struggle in the Philippines
by William J. Pomeroy — Cloth $3.95

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES
by Maurice Dobb — NWP* $1.00; Cloth $2.00

CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND PSYCHIATRY
by Ivan P. Pavlov — NWP $1.95; Cloth $5.00

—*OCTOBER*—

THE FAILURE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS
From Freud to Fromm
by Harry K. Wells — Cloth $3.95

PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
With a Special Introduction
by N. S. Khrushchev
NWP $1.45; Cloth $3.95

ILLUSION AND REALITY
A Study of the Sources of Poetry
by Christopher Caudwell
NWP $2.25; Cloth $5.50

THE FURTIVE WAR
The United States in Vietnam and Laos
by Wilfred G. Burchett
(Cloth $3.95) NWP $1.85

—*NOVEMBER*—

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES
Volume III: The AFL and the Early IWW
by Philip S. Foner — Cloth $6.00

ECONOMIC AND PHILOSOPHIC MANUSCRIPTS OF 1844
Edited, with an Introduction, by Dirk J. Struik
by Karl Marx — Cloth $5.00

CAUSE, PRINCIPLE AND UNITY
A New Translation, with Notes, by Jack Lindsay
by Giordano Bruno
NWP $1.95; Cloth $5.00

DIDEROT: INTERPRETER OF NATURE
Selections, with an Introduction by Jonathan Kemp
NWP $2.25; Cloth $5.00

STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM
by Maurice Dobb
(Cloth $5.00) NWP $2.25

N W

***NEW WORLD PAPERBACKS,** the quality series launched last September, will include 35 titles by this Fall, covering a wide range of subjects in history, philosophy, economics, psychology, world affairs, and literature. Included are originals published simultaneously in cloth, as well as reprints.

International Publishers, 381 Park Ave. S., N.Y. 16, N.Y.

AUGUST 26, 1963

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-247 99

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES [illegible]NT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: WITH LOVE AND LOATHING
BOOK BY JOHN CROSBY

R. W.

Captioned book has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. It contains a selection of Crosby's columns which have appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, and which deal with his criticism on various aspects of our society, including American cities, architecture, traffic problems, modern-day music and art, movies and television. His comments, in the usual Crosby fashion, are vitriolic and abusive toward the objects of his wrath.

PORTION DEALING WITH MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:

In Crosby's book on pages 196-198 is a reprint of the column which appeared in the 10-2-61 issue of the Herald Tribune, (at that time we protested to John Hay Whitney of the New York Herald Tribune regarding this vicious attack on the Director and the FBI.) Crosby deals with Mr. Hoover's message which was made available to a New York City radio station in July, 1961; the message was an appeal to citizens to help local law enforcement in combating crime. Crosby alleges that crime has made its most substantial gains in the years Mr. Hoover has been head of the FBI, and that the FBI has always opposed a national police force to do something about organized crime.

It is noted that whereas Crosby's original column stated that crime costs the American taxpayer $22 billion a year (which is the correct figure), his book lists the cost as $32 billion a year.

JOHN CROSBY:

Crosby's antagonism for the Bureau has been apparent for many years. He has earned a reputation as a very heavy drinker and an associate of persons such as Fred Cook, who has criticized the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Central Research Section

JVA:blh
(5)

REC-20 62-46855-248

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 3 1963

SEP 30 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

Book detached and filed in Bureau Library 9-27-63

ORIGINAL FILED IN 98-29253-164

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

September 17, 1963

REC- 56

Title of Book M. I. 5 by John Bulloch

Author John Bulloch British Newspaperman England

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.) Book Reviews

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☑ Central Research	☐	☐
☑ Espionage (TURNER)	☑ RW (Whitson)	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.	☐	☐

Book read filed in Bu Lib. Am B.

S-Res. Am B.

REC- 56 62-46855-249

NOT RECORDED
5 OCT 14 1963

EX.-112

Nature of Book: SEE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

6 4 OCT 21 1963

ENCLOSURE

File 62-46855

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

To

[x] Director

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....

[ ] ASAC .....

[ ] Supv. .....

[ ] Agent .....

[ ] SE .....

[ ] CC .....

[ ] Steno .....

[ ] Clerk .....

Date 9-12-63

FILE # .....

Title ARTICLE ON COUNTER-ESPIONAGE

.....

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ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign.....Reassign.....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline.....
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- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials.....
  to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

For information in view of reference to FBI. "MacLean's" is a biweekly Canadian magazine.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

~~ENCLOSURE~~

[ ] See reverse side

SAC .....

Office Legat, Ottawa

ENCLOSURE
62-46855-249

ENCLOSURE

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MACLEAN'S REVIEWS

CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE | SEPTEMBER 21, 1963 | VOLUME 76 NUMBER 18



ROBERT FULFORD



This is a British counterspy, but he's not telling

ON COUNTERESPIONAGE: in the end, all the heroes are bunglers

BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, when the romantic and richly comic story of British counterespionage began, security precautions in England were comparatively simple. They seem to have consisted mostly of preventing German naval officers from sitting in full view of Portsmouth harbor and sketching gun emplacements. These officers, when apprehended, were not necessarily sent to prison; they were sometimes just told to go home, or anyway stop sketching. This modest concept of security began to die after 1909, when an office of what might be called preventive intelligence was first opened in London. That development, and some of the events which followed it, are described in *M.I.5*, by the British newspaperman John Bulloch.

M.I.5 (the M.I. means Military Intelligence) looks after counterspy work inside Britain and is not to be confused with M.I.6, which employs the British spies in other countries, like Russia. The men who head both of these groups are supposedly anonymous; their identities are kept "secret" by the British press, though they are known to hundreds of people, they turn up at public trials, and by now, certainly, only the lowest-echelon Russian agents are unable to identify them on sight. These men cannot become public heroes, like Allen Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A. in the United States, but John Bulloch has decided to make a hero of one of their predecessors, Vernon Kell. He set up M.I.5 as a one-man bureau, with not even a clerk to help him, in 1909; by the time he retired, in 1940, as Major-General Sir Vernon Kell, aged sixty-seven, he had a huge organization which not only defended Britain against spies but did some spying itself by planting informers within the ranks of domestic communists and fascists.

Kell, in fact, may have been the first spymaster anywhere to organize, on a large scale, the infiltration of suspicious political groups. There had always been police spies recruited from among liberals and anarchists and socialists in the European countries, but it was Kell's habit to plant his people intentionally within the ranks of the communists and fascists. In 1931, for instance, he placed a certain Miss X among the communists; she displayed so much revolutionary zeal that by 1938 she had risen to be the partner of a major spy. She testified at a trial and sent three Soviet agents to prison. At the same time, Kell impartially had infiltrated the Mosleyite fascists, also with zealous workers. In the famous East End London riots, when the Mosleyites clashed with Jews and other antifascists, one of the rioters who was arrested by the police and fined for his part in the violence was an agent of M.I.5. These techniques — which Bulloch believes Kell pioneered — have been adopted enthusiastically everywhere in the world, and in the United States have reached such a level that one ex-F.B.I. agent recently suggested that the F.B.I., through its undercover men, will soon achieve working control of the American Communist Party.

It may seem, at first glance, that 1940 was a curious year for Kell to choose as the time of his retirement; it was, after all, the most crucial year in England's history, and Kell was then England's most experienced intelligence officer. But the embarrassing fact is that [illegible] didn't choose to retire; he was fired. And [illegible] is the sort of embarrassment that occurs throughout the careers of spies, even heroic spymasters like Kell — their blunders are often as notable as their successes. John Bulloch doesn't try to ignore the fact: "Because it is the way of governments to seek a scapegoat when things go wrong, it was decided he would have to go. Kell did so reluctantly, as he firmly believed his experience would be invaluable in combating the new influx of spies which was bound to come . . ."

THINGS THE COUNTERSPIES COULD NEVER EXPLAIN

Things had indeed gone wrong. The Germans had pulled off two extremely clever pieces of work, and both of them fell roughly in the territory of M.I.5. In October, 1939, just after Kell had convinced himself that he had broken the German spy network by imprisoning suspicious aliens, a German submarine slipped through Kirk Sound to Scapa Flow, sank the battleship *Royal Oak*, and slipped right out again and back to Germany. It was obvious that the Germans had fresh and very detailed information about defenses and ship movements, but Kell and his men failed to find out how it happened. Two months later, M.I.5 learned that an attempt was to be made to sabotage a gunpowder factory in Essex; M.I.5 investigated, but the factory blew up anyway. Again M.I.5 couldn't explain it, and Kell was retired.

Disasters like this were not entirely new to M.I.5. In the First World War, a German agent successfully penetrated the postal censorship branch and during four years of hard work sent home thousands of items of information (fortunately for our side, the Germans matched this with a counterblunder — through a lack of co-ordination they failed to use some of his best material). Nor, of course, did the disasters end when Kell left the service. Only a decade ago, when the United States was enduring the McCarthy period, people used to say that the British handled security matters much better than the noisy Americans: the British did it discreetly, sensibly, and professionally. Today not even Ian Fleming could say that with a straight face. The spy Vassall was checked by four M.I.5 men, none of whom learned that he was a homosexual, that he lived far beyond his income, or that he was in the habit of taking secret documents home with him for the night. Naval intelligence several years ago apparently approved, for a secret post, a man who had earlier been fired from the British Embassy in Warsaw because he drank too much and talked about his work all the time; as a result, the Russians got away with a handsome collection of submarine secrets. Over at M.I.6, the real-life equivalents of James Bond's chief, "M," continued to employ Kim Philby for years after he gave every cause for suspicion and even after suspicions about him were voiced in the House of Commons. It was only when he suddenly moved to Russia that the British realized Philby had been functioning as history's first quadruple agent: he was working for the British, the Russians, the London *Observer*, and the *Economist*.

John Bulloch's M.I.5 is, by necessity, sketchy on First World War activities and much sketchier on later events: unfortunately for those of us who are addicted to realistic spy stories, the files of M.I.5 are permanently closed. Within his limits, however, Bulloch writes an entertaining story, marred only by his naïve hero-worship of Kell and other counterespionage men — he tends to overrate their successes and explain away their failures. But I suspect most of his readers will tend to agree with Malcolm Muggeridge, a former Secret Service man himself, who recently wrote: "If I might venture respectfully to offer a word of advice, the mess is now beyond clearing up, and the only possible course is to disband the whole show, fumigate its premises, and begin again."

☞ M.I. 5, by John Bulloch, McClelland and Stewart, 206 pages, $5.25.

ON MARY McCARTHY: in the end, Vassar's like anywhere else

TWO YOUNG MATRONS, graduates of Vassar, are talking about their adult life as mothers and wives:

"You really feel our education was a mistake?" Priss asked anxiously.

"Oh, completely," said Norine, "I've been crippled for life."

The educated, privileged citizens of the United States may not actually be crippled by their education and their privileges, but it is Mary McCarthy's chosen duty in life to make



Mary McCarthy: this time, her classmates get it

them *feel* crippled, and she continues to perform this duty, brilliantly, in her latest novel, *The Group*, from which the above sentences are quoted. In past novels and stories Miss McCarthy has dissected the neuroses, the hypocrisies and the general helplessness of various upper levels of American life: the university community, the left-wing literary intellectuals, the art-patronizing class, and the artistic bohemians. Now, in *The Group*, she turns on eight women from the Vassar class of 1933, the very class with which Miss McCarthy herself graduated.

Miss McCarthy has been writing *The Group* for more than a decade, and bits of it were published years ago in magazines. As a result, it has had the unique distinction of being quoted in another important novel several years before its own publication as a book. In Philip Roth's distinguished first novel, *Goodbye, Columbus*, published in 1959, the young hero tells his mistress that she should buy birth-control equipment. "You can go to Margaret Sanger, in New York," he says, "they don't ask any questions." She asks: "You've done this before?" "No. I just know. I read Mary McCarthy." And she replies: "That's exactly right. That's just what I'd feel like, somebody out of *her*." This refers to a section of *The Group*, published some years ago, in which Miss McCarthy gives what must surely be the most detailed description of birth-control methods ever offered outside a medical book.

Philip Roth's use of that reference was exactly right: a well-read twenty-three-year-old like his hero would be sure to learn just this sort of thing from Mary McCarthy. And not only this. Her books are crammed with what she has called "The Fact in Fiction." Like Charles Dickens, who is one of her heroes and whom she increasingly resembles, Miss McCarthy piles fact upon fact in her books. *The Group* at times is like a manual of social and sexual history. It abounds in data on the 1930s: the fringe politics, the conflicting theories of psychology, the various approaches to culture. There is a long, densely worked passage on the controversy over breast-feeding, and another on the book publishing business in New York in the 1930s, and still another on the way rich people reacted to the revolutionary events of the New Deal. At times the book appears to be an anthology of bright young people's 1930s opinions on food (the casserole is just coming in), sex (adultery is growing popular) and politics (communism is tolerated and even admired). There is one long paragraph devoted to a list of the magazines that a progressive middle-aged woman of the period reads regularly.

The most remarkable fact about *The Group* as a novel — or a collection of linked stories — is that its weight of fact never crushes its cool but involved spirit and never obscures its theme. Through incident after incident, the theme becomes stronger, the evidence builds up, and Miss McCarthy produces a detailed critique of the ideals that lay beneath many of the public and some of the private activities of the United States in the era of Roosevelt. Her theme is the failure of progressive ideals to transform the people who hold them.

The eight girls who group together at Vassar and then set forth in the world are mostly rich and, in the 1930s, conscious that their class is dying. (At least, that's what their boy friends tell them; as it turned out, their class only flourished.) With the help of Vassar, the girls have turned themselves into liberals of one sort or another, and one by one have embraced progressive ideals in everything from industrial design to child care.

They look to these ideals to lift them to a higher awareness of themselves and the world, and perhaps to give them a kind of noble happiness in a life filled with self-sacrifice. The ideals fail — not necessarily because they are false in themselves but because they are so easy to adopt, because they can be overlaid conveniently on a life of privilege, and because they can often be merely symbols rather than realities. In the end the girls are vicious, silly, intelligent, kind and useful in just about the same proportion, the reader is led to suspect, as if they had never seen the inside of Vassar, and never heard of the New Deal. In the course of showing all this Mary McCarthy has written an important and fascinating book.

☞ THE GROUP, by Mary McCarthy, Longmans, Canada, 378 pages, $6.95.



NEW MOVIES

CLYDE GILMOUR

☞ THE STRIPPER: An unsuccessful Broadway play by William Inge has been made into a film which tries hard to show the sleazy side of backwater show business and the crumbling confidence of a bubble-dancer (Joanne Woodward) stranded in her Kansas home town. The results are mildly interesting.

☞ THE MIND BENDERS: The first half of this British space-age drama vividly focuses on "sensory-deprivation" experiments that explore the reflexes of astronauts. Submerged in warm water in a rubber diving suit, with nothing to see, hear, taste or smell for several hours, a young scientist (Dirk Bogarde) becomes an inert jellyfish, ready for brainwashing. His colleagues convince him that his pregnant wife (Mary Ure) is a faithless slob. The story turns into a trite soap-opera before the finish and includes a detailed obstetrical scene to cash in on the craze for surgical crises.



Bogarde, Ure: one long, hot bath, and he hated her

NEW RECORDS



Bonnie Dobson: a sweet $450 for a sweet voice

The free, easy — and suddenly rich — life of young Canadian folk-singers

THE MARIPOSA FESTIVAL, described on pages 19 to 23, is one outcropping of what people in the music business call the "folk boom" — a revival of interest in folk music that has made coffee-houses one of the most profitable investments in show business (there is now a string of them from Montreal to Vancouver) and has put guitar sales up five hundred percent in the last four years. Another outcropping, and one that can be enjoyed by a great many more people, is a few new records by some of the young singers who were at Mariposa and are riding the folk boom to fame and fortune.

Bonnie Dobson, for instance, is a twenty-two-year-old Toronto girl with a sweet true voice of whom many Canadian music fans may not yet have heard, but who commands an average of $450 a week in folk clubs here and in the United States. She now lives in Chicago, where her husband is a professor of biochemistry, but enough of her material is Canadian that she is still a genuine Canadian folk-singer of the new breed. Some of the most pleasant items on her first record, *Dear Companion*, are of Canadian origin; she has taken a Nova Scotian lament called *When I Was In My Prime*, for example, and made it her own.

The characteristic that sets all these singers apart from their older and probably more genuinely folky colleagues is that they take *any* song they particularly like and style it to suit themselves. This is heresy to more passionate folklorists who believe a folk song isn't a folk song unless it has forty verses, each changing by about two syllables. But for my money Ian and Sylvia, two Canadians, singing W. C. Handy's *Got No More Home Than A Dog*, are a lot more pleasant than listening to a creaky old farmer from Peterborough, Ont., droning into a tape recorder a song he really did learn from his grandma, who couldn't sing either.

Probably the most successful of all the new singers are the five members of the group called The Travellers. Their latest release, their third, is a collection of songs they sang on a tour of Russia and the Ukraine in 1962 and, while it is up to the standards this clever and musical group has always set for itself, it is a little marred, I felt, by a long introduction in Russian. And, although these singers have a right — aye, a duty — to sing what they want to sing, I'm getting a little tired of *When the*

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 22, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST
JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN
LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK
(62-46855)

This book, published by Beacon Press, Boston, sets out three television interviews conducted by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro author and psychologist at the City College of New York, in May and June, 1963. Those interviewed were James Baldwin, Negro author; Malcolm X, one of the leaders of the Nation of Islam; and, Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Clark first questioned each about his early life and then asked direct questions relating to the struggle for integration in the United States. The program was produced for the National Educational Television by WCBH-TV, Boston. The producer, Henry Morgenthau III, wrote the last chapter.

The Interviews

Clark first interviewed James Baldwin whose answers were in many instances incoherent. Although he never mentioned the word "assimilation," it would be the most appropriate word to describe his "plea." "It is entirely up to the American people," he said "whether or not they are going to face and deal with and embrace the stranger whom they maligned so long."

Malcolm X, representing the views of the Nation of Islam, criticized nonviolence and stated that the Negro's hopes lay in segregation. The solution, he stated, is "complete separation; not only physical separation but moral separation."

The integrationist, Martin Luther King, optimistically declared that the tide of world opinion, aroused conscience, determination of the Negro, and the growing industrialization of the South will conjoin to bring about integration.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Chamberlain

RSG/pc: cr
(10)

XEROX
OCT 29 1963

REC-10 62-46855

OCT 28 1963

EX-108

NOV 1 1963

62-46855

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE NEGRO PROTEST JAMES BALDWIN, MALCOLM X, MARTIN LUTHER KING TALK WITH KENNETH B. CLARK

References to the Director and FBI

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau.

Data in Bufiles re Baldwin, Malcolm X, King, Clark, and Morgenthau

N.Y. James Baldwin has been prominent in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and in 1960 was an active member of the pro-Castro propaganda organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In 1961, he sponsored a news release from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, successor to the Southern Conference for Human Walfare, an organization cited as communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. Baldwin has been extremely critical of the Director and the FBI. Baldwin is possibly a homosexual. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (100-3-116-388; Memo Scatterday to Rosen, 9/24/63, p. 5)

N.Y. Malcolm X, whose real name is Malcolm K. Little, is considered the Number Two man in the Nation of Islam (NOI), the all-Negro, racist, hate organization. The NOI is under active investigation by the Bureau. (100-399321, after 67)

NY ALA Martin Luther King has become nationally famous for his nonviolent resistance to segregation. In recent years, he has been closely allied with communists. (100-106670-173)

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark is currently a psychologist at the City College of New York. He received a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1940. He is an active figure in the integration movement, having served as a member of the New York Board of Education's Commission on Integration in the Schools in 1959. He has not been investigated by the Bureau. (157-6-34-78)

Henry Morgenthau III is the oldest son of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In 1954, an allegation was received by the Bureau that Morgenthau in 1945, while serving with the U.S. Army, was in sympathy with the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. Investigation failed to substantiate the charges. (105-31440-5)

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DEM/WRW Wells Ar Hanson RAJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 25, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rozamus

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BOOK REVIEWS

Cleveland letter of 9/6/63 forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a manuscript entitled [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party (CP) [redacted] during [redacted] and rejoined the CP. [redacted] had an article published [redacted] about her past [redacted] She was assisted by the Bureau in contacting the publisher and her article was reviewed by the Bureau prior to publication. [redacted]

The copy of the manuscript was made available to the Los Angeles Office by [redacted] who is the actual author having based his writings on information furnished to him by [redacted] She is cognizant of the fact the manuscript was made available to the FBI. Bufiles disclose that [redacted] and that he has been described by the Los Angeles Office as being favorably inclined toward the FBI. [redacted] have advised the Los Angeles Office they have been engaged in a legal dispute concerning financial arrangements over proceeds which may be obtained from sales of the book, and through [redacted] attorney arrangements were made to split profits on a 50-50 basis. [redacted] has stated she was not satisfied with the manuscript because had several chapters which were to the extreme right. She added these have been removed. [redacted] stated on 8/1/63 that the manuscript has not yet been proofread and that neither a literary agent nor a publisher has been obtained.

A review of the book disclosed no comments which were unfavorable to the Director or the FBI. In fact, whenever the Director or the FBI is mentioned, the comments are in a very commendatory light. [redacted] views are obvious in almost every [redacted]

Enc. 2 sent 9-26-63

62-464515

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 30 1963

SEP 27 1963

MJR:bgc
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP8BTJR

64 OCT 8 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358086

chapter. For instance, numerous comments are set forth relative to international matters which are obviously outside experience and interest. Such comments may tend to reduce the appeal of the book and, therefore, reduce its effectiveness against communism.

Matters of Particular Interest to the FBI

1. while still active in the CP, whereas she dropped out of the Party

2. on page 5 mentions and on page 16 by their true names. However, this is in connection with mentioned their names without causing any particular problems. b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

The contents of the manuscript are fairly accurate as to names, dates and places. Much of the material consists of extractions from with observations set forth concerning various individuals whom she knew and The manuscript contains no statements which appear to be of possible embarrassment to the Bureau nor any statements which apparently could discredit At the present time she is any Bureau case. In the event she is considered the contents of her manuscript, or her book if it is published at that time, should be brought to the attention of the Department.

In view of the feud that has arisen between the Bureau should not offer any suggested changes in the manuscript either to They should be informed by the Los Angeles Office that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in providing a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments nor observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

rbm

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: JULIA C. BROWN
100-382107

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter be sent to the Los Angeles Office instructing that during any future contact with Brown or Young these individuals be informed that the FBI appreciates their courtesy in making available a copy of the manuscript; however, no comments or observations can be made concerning the contents of the manuscript.

rbm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-24-63

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS/THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE BY ALLEN DULLES

Background:

An advance copy of captioned book was sent to the Director by the publisher, Harper & Row, New York City, which was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 9-13-63 and was then forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book is an amplified version of a book-length article which appears in the 1963 edition of the Britannica Book of the Year. We reviewed page proofs of this article which Dulles had given us before the article was published and found the article favorable to the FBI.

Book Is Story of CIA:

The book is a detailed and lucid account of the intelligence and counter-intelligence techniques and practices utilized by men and nations from Biblical days to the present day. Actually, Dulles' book is, in a sense, the story of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), of which he was its long-time director and for which he naturally has high praise and respect.

Dulles traces the evolution of intelligence in the United States from the American Revolution to World War II. He tells how the need for a centralized national intelligence organization as a permanent agency of the Government became starkly apparent in the face of Soviet intransigence and aggression at the end of World War II, which culminated in the establishment of the CIA in 1947. The book shows that intelligence has come a long way since the time of the American Revolution when George Washington expended $17,000 on secret intelligence and ran operations out of his hat.

Enclosure (sent separately)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 30 1963

25 SEP 27 1963

RSG:bjb
(11)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Tickler
1 - 62-83338

64 OCT 7 1963

62-83338-27

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

The author describes the enormous, painstaking, and time-consuming task involved in planning, coordinating, and collecting intelligence, in conducting counterintelligence operations, and in processing intelligence information, the end product of which is so vital in the formation of national estimates and national policy.

Dulles explains the necessity for and the rôle of intelligence in the "cold war" of today's world by saying that "we are not really 'at peace' with them (the communists), and we have not been since Communism declared its own war on our system of government and life."

Dulles is not one to entertain fear that an intelligence or security service may endanger our freedoms, as some critics claim. He is confident that our free, open society and its constitutional safeguards will never permit a Secret police to take root in our Nation. "It is not our intelligence organization which threatens our liberties," he concludes. "The danger is rather that we will not be adequately informed of the perils which face us.

The book highlights the need for and the problems confronting the intelligence community in meeting and countering the mounting Soviet-bloc intelligence offensive directed against this country.

References to FBI:

A number of references are made in the book to the FBI (pages 42, 104, 115, 122, 128, 130, 157, 199, 206, 210, 233, 244, and 252), most of them dealing with espionage cases--German, Soviet, and satellite--in which the FBI played a leading or prominent part. All of these references are favorable and accurate.

Dulles states that the FBI and the CIA do not work against each other or in competition, but work very closely in the field of counterintelligence. "Relations between the two agencies," he says, are on a "wholly satisfactory basis. Each agency passes to the other all information that belongs to its special province. There is no failure of coordination." Dulles also mentions that the FBI has performed effective work in penetrating and neutralizing the Communist Party in the United States.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
BY ALLEN DULLES
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

1. For information.

sent separately

2. That the enclosed book be returned to Crime Records Division for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Director, FBI (100-352546) DATE: October 8, 1963

FROM Legat, Ottawa (94-18) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "M. I. 5"
BOOK BY JOHN BULLOCH
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

REC- 19

Book Reviews
ReBUlet 9-20-63.

In compliance with the Bureau's request, there is being forwarded under separate cover a copy of the captioned book.

sent in under sep. cover
Routing Unit

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) Encl. filed in Bureau Library.
1 - Ottawa
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(4)

EXP. PROC.
~~OCT 11 1963~~

62-46855-251

REC- 19

~~100-352546-2~~

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Oct 15 4 26 PM '63

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: "THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY"
BY VICTOR REUTHER

Book Reviews

Recently Mr. Oehmann of the Attorney General's Office furnished to me the attached memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department December 19, 1961. Oehmann stated that he had had a number of inquiries from members of Congress asking about this memorandum and, consequently, he had had a number of copies prepared to answer these inquiries.

Bureau files indicate that the existence of this memorandum first came to the Bureau's attention when a new book entitled "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann was published in May, 1963. This book purports to delve into the activities and background of right-wing groups in the United States. The book makes reference to the Reuther memorandum, which memorandum in effect urges the Attorney General to curb the Director's crusade against communism. A review of the book was prepared June 5, 1963, and is attached hereto. see 100-421183-4

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Bureau files do not contain the complete Reuther memorandum, the attached copy will be completely indexed and filed.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

OCT 15 1963

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46 OCT 16 1963

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 10/11/63

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) P

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

ReBulet 9/19/63.

A thorough canvass of the book stores in downtown Philadelphia failed to locate a copy of "The Measure of a Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING or the 9/11/63 issue of "The Lutheran."

Contact was made with the Lutheran Book Store, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., to have these items sent directly to the residence of Agent to whom this case is assigned.

The book store suggested the book is out of print and delivery could be expected in two to possibly three weeks.

Both items will be forwarded to the Bureau when received.

REC 117

62-46855-252

~~100-352546~~

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6 OCT 14 1963

2 - Bureau (100-352546) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

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53 OCT 16 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-8-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC"
BY MARGARET HALSEY

Book Review

The 10-5-63 issue of the "Washington Daily News" contains a review of the captioned book, indicating that the book criticized the FBI in the Hiss case. Mr. Hoover noted, "Review the Halsey book."

REVIEW OF "THE PSEUDO-ETHIC":

Halsey's book begins by noting the moral delinquency of our society, stating that many accept this situation as inevitable. The author indicates that present-day commercialism and corruption are actually symptoms which can be cured by changing the human institutions causing them. Today's dominant institution is business, which has led our society backward rather than forward. The "pseudo-ethic" which allows for payola, cheating, etc., is a facet of the business world which has contaminated the rest of our society. (Mrs. Halsey injects that because of her ideas, she has been called a communist, but states that she has never been one.)

The false ethic, which upholds lying, has been promoted by the late Whittaker Chambers, according to Mrs. Halsey. Chambers' testimony in accusing Hiss of treason was contradictory and showed him up as a "pathological liar and a blot on American justice." Yet, the Government and the press accepted him as believable, thus, extending his reprehensible influence on our moral standards. Halsey also castigates Charles Van Doren, of quiz-scandal fame, for an unhealthy influence on our moral climate.

Pseudo-ethics, Halsey goes on to explain, is a twisted code of behavior which defines good as that which maintains the one-institution society. Unlike the traditional Judeo-Christian ethic, which looks to God or the teachings of superior people for its sanction, the pseudo-ethic derives its sanction from the idea that "whatever is popular is right." She scores Richard Nixon's "Checkers" speech in the 1952 campaign as an example of the pseudo-ethic which states that few actions are so bad that they cannot become acceptable through popularity.

Mrs. Halsey insists that action should be taken so that Congressional witch hunts, McCarthyism, etc., will not recur; yet, there is an inertness on the part of the American people toward these blights on our society. She goes on to criticize President Kennedy for promoting artistic education of the public rather than political education. She

1 - Central Research Section
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CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

claims that keyed in with the pseudo-ethic is the "fight against communism" which is used as an excuse for letting down ethical bars.

Halsey discusses the Judeo-Christian ethic which upheld respect for the individual and for social justice. This ethic, she asserts, cannot be combined with the pseudo-ethic, which means a decline of moral standards. However, she alleges that Dwight Eisenhower tried to compromise the two, thereby deceiving the public. She lambasts Eisenhower as a "moral booby trap," who thrived on "popularity."

After World War II, those who still held to the traditional ethic--sometimes referred to as reformers, bleeding hearts, etc.,--were out of step with the new false ethic and had "to be gotten rid of." Witch-hunts, communists-in-government, etc., provided the disguise by which groups such as Congressional Committees could destroy these moralists.

Halsey again brings up Chambers as the symbol of the pseudo-ethic, stating that his image must be destroyed if we are to renew our traditional ethic. She asserts that those persons who had communist sympathies or involvements in the 1930's need not apologize for such actions, and further that those who did apologize were wrong. She calls for a responsible public which will reject today's writers who promote the pseudo-ethic through shoddy literature. In conclusion she sets forth the need for a pluralistic society, the cutting back of business so that it does not override government, religion, etc.

MENTION OF THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

Halsey discusses the FBI's role in the Hiss case, implying that Hiss was framed through forgery by typewriter. On page 105 she mentions Nixon's "Six Crises" which stated that the FBI had found the Hiss typewriter (later corrected by Nixon). She also quotes from a House Committee report commending the FBI for locating the typewriter. On page 106 she notes that the FBI denied it had ever had the typewriter in its possession. Halsey intimates that Hiss' defense was hampered because potential witnesses were afraid to offend the FBI. She quotes from Fred Cook in her criticism. Halsey feels that an investigation should be conducted to resolve all doubts about fraud in the Hiss case.

Mrs. Halsey is obviously an apologist for Hiss and is rehashing allegations designed to create confusion regarding this case. As pointed out before, the typewriter introduced into evidence was never the key to the case. The Government never alleged that the Chambers documents were typed on that particular typewriter--the FBI did prove that these documents had been prepared on the same typewriter as had correspondence sent by the Hisses to other persons during the 1930's.

DATA RE MARGARET HALSEY:

Bufiles reflect that Margaret Frances Halsey was born in Yonkers, N. Y. on 2/13/10 and is a graduate of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and Columbia Teachers College. "Who's Who in the East," 1963 edition, reflects that Halsey married Henry William Simon in 1935 and that this marriage ended in a divorce. Simon has been Vice-President and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Simon and Schuster, N.Y., since 1957.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "The Pseudo-Ethic" by Margaret Halsey

There are voluminous references in our files on Halsey. She has been connected with several organizations designated by Executive Order 10450 including the American Russian Institute, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and American Youth for Democracy. She was also one of the 401 signers of the "Friend of the Court" brief on behalf of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in connection with the case against the Party under the Internal Security Act of 1950 argued before the Supreme Court in 10/60. The 10/29/46 issue of the CPUSA publication "New Masses" contained an article by Halsey entitled "Woman Looks at a Negro." Bufiles also reflect an allegation that Halsey made a contribution to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546)
(Attention: Central Research Section)

DATE: October 14, 1963

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35486)

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE NEGRO PROTEST"
BOOK BY KENNETH B. CLARK
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet dated September 20, 1963.

Enclosed for Central Research is a copy of captioned book requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
JFN:bab
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Book detached and sent to Bureau Library
Book review prepared 10/21/63 RES/pc

REC-11 62-46855-253
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EX.-112

10 OCT 21 1963

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1 - Belmont
1 - Rose
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W. C. Sullivan

10-21-63

1 - McGrath
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - G. C. Moore
1 - Little

W. R. Wannall

BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat

SYNOPSIS:

Arturo Espaillat, former chief of Dominican intelligence, has written a rambling account of rise and fall of Trujillo. He attributes Trujillo's long reign as a dictator to his ability to control the armed forces and economic facilities of Dominican Republic. He discloses Trujillo's use of conspiracy, bribery, sex and fighting communism to stay in power. Espaillat charges Trujillo spent exorbitant sums to bribe U. S. officials and congressmen but discloses no names but does indicate some congressmen who spoke favorably of Trujillo. Espaillat alleges Jesus de Galindez, Columbia University professor who disappeared in New York City on 3-12-56, was an anti-Franco Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Agent with contacts in Central American countries. Espaillat names American financial advisors to Trujillo. Espaillat is not critical of Bureau in book but is highly critical of CIA and Department of State. Espaillat is now in Martinique, French West Indies.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS:

Background: An advance copy of captioned book was made available to Chicago Office by James Campaigne, Assistant Editor, Henry Regnery Company, Publishers, who advised publication date is set for 11-25-63. Espaillat, a West Point graduate (1943), served fifteen years (1945-1960) in the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's intelligence service and for a short time was Chief of Intelligence. Espaillat also was a Brigadier General in Dominican Army, Under Secretary of Defense and Dominican Consul General in New York City and Dominican Delegate to United Nations.

~~105-52901~~

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

62-46855-

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191 NOV 18 1963

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(11)

9 NOV 20 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-52901-523

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Trujillo's Ruling Technique: On assuming control of Dominican Republic, Espaillat states Trujillo imposed military discipline on people. He maintained strict control of armed forces constantly moving officers, playing one against the other to arouse envy and to create distrust among them to prevent their uniting in a common plot. He sought best brains in country and pressed these individuals into service. His cabinet ministers were mere puppets and he made a practice of naming relatives to top political and military posts. Trujillo controlled economy of country through systems of crop monopolies. Under government decree main crops had to be sold to an official monopoly. This enabled government to set ridiculously low prices for producer and export crops at higher world prices making millions for Trujillo.

Use of Payola to Gain Influence Abroad: Espaillat states Trujillo's star began falling in January, 1960, when the Catholic Church denounced him. Furthermore, in June, 1960, it was exposed that Trujillo backed plot on life of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt resulting in censure by Organization of American States (OAS).

Espaillat estimates during last five years of Trujillo's regime, $5,000,000 was spent on Washington officials and some U. S. Congressmen. No names are mentioned by Espaillat. In 1957, Trujillo became alarmed over communist surge in Caribbean area but his warnings to CIA and State Department were ignored so Trujillo decided to take facts directly to U. S. Congress. Espaillat alleges Trujillo gave $75,000 to a "powerful Atlantic Seaboard Senator." The Senator's committee embarked on an investigation and the Senator and his "bagman" visited Dominican Republic. The Senator was promised data supplied by Dominican intelligence and Espaillat states the Senator made one "silly" speech in Congress denouncing those "damned Reds" and altogether payoffs to that Senator totaled $225,000.

Bureau files disclose that on 10-1-62, Robert Emmett Johnson, a former foreign affairs analyst for Trujillo and Espaillat's ghost writer for this book, advised in 1957 Senator Olin D. Johnston (Democrat - South Carolina) and his assistant Joseph Feeney visited Dominican Republic. Johnston's committee was looking into communist influence in Caribbean area and Senator Johnston used material contained in a survey prepared by Robert Johnson for a speech in Congress laudatory of Trujillo. Robert Johnson claimed he saw a document indicating Senator Johnston was paid $75,000. (58-5205)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Espaillat alleges Trujillo had a price list for some U. S. Congressmen as follows:

An ordinary run-of-the-mill Representative - $5000 or less;

A few House Committee chairmen - $15,000 (depending on the committee);

Senators come higher, a chairman of a key committee - $50,000 to $75,000.

Espaillat stated available politicians were listed under code names using female names like Jean, Paula, et cetera, with their asking price. Espaillat added Trujillo had to pay plenty to get a congressman to "sound off" in his behalf but the "birds would sing when Trujillo scattered lots of birdseed."

Bureau files disclose that on 6-28 and 29-62, Espaillat was interviewed [redacted] Department of State, regarding Espaillat's knowledge of payoffs to State Department officials. Espaillat insisted he had no personal knowledge of payoffs but Dominicans had allocated money for payoffs to John W. McCormack (Democrat - Massachusetts); Senator Olin D. Johnston and Senator Allen J. Ellender (Democrat - Louisiana). Espaillat alleged in about 1961, $100,000 was allocated for Senator Johnston of South Carolina and $25,000 was earmarked for Roy Rubottom then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs. [redacted] Espaillat did not enlarge on these allegations. We had previously received information indicating Trujillo used girls names to protect the identity of Congressmen. We interviewed Rubottom who denied the allegation. (58-5205)

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b7C

Sex a Substitute for Payola: Espaillat states Trujillo used sex to influence U. S. officials and Congressmen. Trujillo used girls from good families who, by some sexual mishap, had spoiled their marriage prospects. They were referred to as "semi-senoritas." According to Espaillat, some congressman formed lasting attachments with Trujillo's courtesans. One prominent Southern Senator fell in love with one Palace girl and she was shipped to Dominican Embassy, Washington, D. C., where she would readily be available. Another girl was sent to Washington, D. C., to become permanent mistress of a New York Congressman. (We have no information as to the identities of the Senator and Congressman.)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"Trujillo: The Last Caesar"
By Arturo R. Espaillat
105-52901

Land Grab Attempted by U. S. Congressman: Espaillat discloses an attempt in September, 1960, by a U. S. Congressman from Boston aided by a registered Dominican, Washington, D. C., lobbyist, to lay claim to most of the Dominican Republic by virtue of old deeds and other legal documents owned by American West Indies Company, organized in New York State in 1862 by William and Jane Cazneau. According to Espaillat, the lobbyist stated he had intercepted a bill which was to be presented in Congress which would have wiped out the Dominican sugar quota. Lobbyist claimed he prevailed on author of bill to delay his rash action and had assured the Congressman that Trujillo would rectify the situation so that such a catastrophe as represented by bill would be averted. The Congressman forwarded a separate letter to Trujillo indicating he and some associates were interested in American West Indies Company which had been "done out" of its holdings in and around the city of Azua, Dominican Republic, (where oil drillings were then being made).

Trujillo instructed that "our Washington friend" be referred to the Land Court and instructed the Land Court to prepare a back tax bill on all the property. According to Espaillat, the Congressman had professed to be a "bosom buddy" of Trujillo's, especially when Trujillo's "birdseed" inspired him to heights of voluble affection. He also stated the lobbyist was on "our payroll" and he merited those crisp bills which reached him regularly as he was allergic to paying income taxes. (It is noted that we have previously received information that Congressman John W. McCormack and James Donohue unsuccessfully attempted to gain control of land in the Dominican Republic. Donohue was subject of Registration Act investigation and the Department requested that he amend his registration statement.)

Alexander Guterma Case: Espaillat also mentions that Alexander Guterma in 1959 prevailed on Trujillo to take over the Mutual Broadcasting System to alert the American people of the truth about Castro. He stated Guterma took Trujillo for $750,000 and shortly, thereafter, the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) pricked the Guterma bubble. (It is noted Guterma was investigated by Bureau for a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; was indicted 9-1-59; pleaded nolo contendere; and was sentenced to eight months to two years imprisonment and fined $10,000.) (97-3828-328)

Igor Cassini Case: Espaillat states that there was no doubt that Igor Cassini was considered by Trujillo and his staff as an agent but raised the question as to why Cassini, a "relative minnow," was selected for indictment when there are political whales who could be harpooned.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 10/18/63

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Re Bureau letter 9/19/63 and Philadelphia letter to Director 10/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Lutheran" dated 9/11/63 as requested in reBulet. Detached: routed to SA SF. Phillips filed in Pubs. Files IB. 10-22-63 Am.B.

"The Measure of a Man" will be forwarded when received.

2 - Bureau (100-352546)(Encl.1)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

JRW:JGR
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-254

~~100-352546-2003~~

REC-31

OCT 22 1963

EX-102

A. Bratcher

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

REC-10

Title of Book REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

Author By Raymond V. Martin

Book Reviews (62-46855)
~~Central Research Section~~ Unit

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the ~~Central~~ Research Satellite Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☑ Special Investigative Division, J. B. ☑ A.A. Staffeld, 1529	☑	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.	☐	☐

Book received 10-31-63. Fwd to SA Staffeld. Will be placed in Bu Library. AMB

EX-114

REC-10 62-46855-255

NOT RECORDED
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We will review abs

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Nature of Book: 357 See over -

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File 62-46855

A B AMB

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SEC
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RECD
DOM INTELL DIV

NEWS

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

REVOLT IN THE MAFIA

The headlines tell of mob wars, ex-syndicate bigwigs spilling Mafia secrets, criminal influence in high places. *Revolt in the Mafia* by Raymond V. Martin is a dramatic and disturbing look behind the headlines revealing the daily inner workings of the powerful criminal enemy in our midst. The author was one of America's most respected cops, former chief of detectives in Brooklyn South, heart of the Cosa Nostra's territory. Martin's investigation of successive gang 'hits' (murders) uncovered an all-out revolt against the top Mafia Don by his own former trusted "pistols."

Martin learned of the Mafia code of honor; of the "omerta" (silence unto death) that seals the lips of the brotherhood; of the notorious crime school that recruits tough young hoods for the gang; of the Mafia's influence with businessmen, labor leaders, political leaders. Mafia kingpins, says Martin, are practically untouchable legally, which reflects the widespread poverty of ethics in the public at large. Not since the Roaring 20's has so much attention centered on organized crime in America. *Revolt in the Mafia* is already being talked about as the most explosive, most timely book of the year on this grave national danger.

(Duell, Sloan & Pearce • October • $4.95)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-352546~~) DATE: 10/28/63

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-33191)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Book Reviews

Re Philadelphia letter to Director, 10/18/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "~~The~~ Book Measure Of A Man" by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2 - Bureau(100-352546)(ENCL. 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia(100-33191)

JRW:rdc
(3)

1 Encl (Book) detached, routed to H.C. Sullivan, to be filed in Bu Library 10-31-63 A.W.B.

A. Butt

REC-104

62-46855-256
~~100-352546-2007~~

11 OCT 29 1963

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/15/63

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD

Captioned book, published by The Dial Press, New York, 1963, is a collection of 16 essays on the life and times of the 1960's by the following contemporary American novelists and playwrights: Nelson Algren, James Baldwin, Saul Bellow, Herbert Blau, George P. Elliott, Herbert Gold, Paul Goodman, Elizabeth Hardwick, Seymour Krim, Mary McCarthy, Arthur Miller, Warren Miller, William Saroyan, William Styron, Harvey Swados, and Gore Vidal. The essays cover such varied topics as Harlem housing projects, the isolation of California from the rest of the world, Barry Goldwater, airline pilots, Khrushchev, and life in Miami Beach.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-19-93 BY 9803RDD/etj 346259

References to Director and FBI

There are half a dozen references to the Director and the FBI, most of which appear in an essay entitled "The Devolution of Democracy," by Paul Goodman. This essay criticizes "the present feudal system of monopolies, military and other bureaucracies, party machines, communications networks, and Established institutions" which comprise the United States. Goodman mentions "the massiveness of the status quo and its established powers, venal, blimpish, police-ridden, prejudiced, and illiberal; officially existing in the Pentagon, the Treasury, the FBI, the Civil Service, the Scientific corporations, a large part of Congress" (page 109). In commenting on the numerous groups that constitute the Government, he says that the FBI and CIA are "activist-violent in disposition. The FBI is more lower-class, the CIA more middle-class" (page 114). Goodman observes that J. Edgar Hoover, in condemning the extreme right as unwitting fomenters of communism, "sounded like the anti-anti-Communists of 1953" (page 122).

Paul Goodman

According to a biographical sketch in the book, Goodman was born in New York City in 1911, graduated from the City College of New York, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

62-46855

RSG:rlh
(8)

REC-18 62-46855-257

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EX-114

~~74 DEC 2 1963~~ DEC 6 1963

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memorandum R. W. Smith
To W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR EDITED AND WITH INTRODUCTION BY HERBERT GOLD
62-46855

In December, 1960, in an interview during the course of an investigation conducted by the National Security Agency, Goodman admitted being an anarchist but added that he was not a communist and, in fact, detested the Communist Party because its views were contrary to his own as an anarchist. (140-4039-8 enc., p. 48A)

In an article entitled "Pornography, Art & Censorship" in the March, 1961, issue of "Commentary," a magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, Goodman made several references to the Director. He remarked that "When J. Edgar Hoover favors us with his periodic philippics about the frighteningly increasing rate of crime, flood of pornography, theft of autos, etc., and asks for more teeth in the laws and more money for enforcement...there is the possibility that his methods, since they do not work, might be the wrong methods." Again, in the article, Goodman said that he was not "impressed by the bellow of J. Edgar Hoover that the police cannot wait for the experts to make up their minds, since one of the few things that is demonstrable is that ignorant suppression is wrong." (100-365785-8, 9)

Herbert Gold

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning this individual.

The book will be forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
10-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-352546) DATE: 11/14/63

FROM JFM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: Book Reviews

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855-246X1

ReBulet, 9/19/63.

Recd 11-14-63 To B.L. for ending AmB.

Book

A copy of "Stride Toward Freedom -- the Montgomery Story", and "Strength to Love", by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. has been obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book

Inquiry at the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., reflects that the book, "Why We Can't Wait" by M. L. KING, has been dropped from the production schedule for an indefinite period of time. There is no indication as to whether this book will be published by the company.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

5 N.C. Sullivan (info)

2 - Bureau (RM) 1cc retained 629 RB. AmB.
1 - New York (100-87235)

A Butler

62-46855-258

~~100-352546-2029~~

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EX-102

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FBI - JUSTICE

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler

December 11, 1963

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow

"FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM"
REVISED, ENGLISH EDITION
BOOK REVIEWS

A new revised, English edition of the captioned book (a manual) is in print. The previous edition, edited by Clemens Dutt, was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, Russia. The price of the revised edition is not known.

You should discreetly obtain three copies of the revised, English edition of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The requested edition of the above book is not available in the Bureau Library. The revised edition of this manual supposedly contains some changes in and additions to the contents. Personnel of the Research-Satellite Section feels that the revised edition of this book should be available to Bureau personnel for reference purposes. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau Library; one copy will be retained by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; one copy will be retained in the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:cr
(10)

3 ccs rec'd 12-12-63 Filed as in above Note AMB

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REC-50 62-46855-259

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-15-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
REVIEW OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S
BOOK, "MANDATE FOR CHANGE"

BACKGROUND: Book Review

The November 10, 1963, issue of "The Washington Post" in its book review section contains a review by Henry Steele Commager of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's current book, "Mandate for Change." References to the FBI in the book review are as follows: In commenting on presidential appointments, Commager relates that Eisenhower asked the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Commager comments "Could anything be more centralizing?" In commenting upon Eisenhower's appointments to the Supreme Court, he asserts in his first of four criteria, "First, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI." Commager comments that Eisenhower's criteria constitutes an abandonment of good sense. "Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen?" These are rhetorical questions offered by Commager.

"MANDATE FOR CHANGE" BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

A copy of former President Eisenhower's book has been obtained by the Bureau Library and the following references to the Director and the FBI were noted.

On Page 90 in discussing the formation of his cabinet, Eisenhower states that the man he picked for a particular post would have to pass with flying colors an exhaustive examination by the FBI as to his past record, reputation and standing in his community. At this point Eisenhower digressed that he heard rumors to the effect that the Director had been out of favor in Washington. "Such was my respect for him that I invited him to a meeting, my only purpose being to assure him that I wanted him in Government as long as I might be there and that in the performance of his duties he would have the complete support of my office."

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-6 NOV 20 1963
NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 20 1963

On Page 213 Eisenhower continues his discussion of his nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as an Ambassador to Moscow. He referred to the controversy in the Senate over the naming of this individual and Eisenhower stated, "The suggestion that Bohlen was unacceptable to the ~~FBI led to~~ Senators' demands to see the security file."

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:bsp
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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN

He then outlined how he had ordered theAttorney General to allow two Senators to see the FBI summary.

On Page 226 Eisenhower discusses his decisions with respect to appointments to the Supreme Court and how he directed Attorney General Brownell to use the FBI in making a thorough investigation of a prospective appointee's reputation and of every pertinent detail of his life.

In his chapter on "Problems of Internal Security," on Page 309 Eisenhower makes a passing reference to the FBI which conducted full field investigations on those individuals who worked in sensitive jobs or where the Civil Service Commission developed disloyal data on the individual involved.

On Page 314 and 315 references are made to the FBI in connection with the investigation of Harry Dexter White. He referred to a speech by the Attorney General on November 6, 1953, whereby White was characterized as a Russian spy and these statements were based on information from the FBI. He also referred to the fact that the Director supported the Attorney General by testifying that at no time did the FBI approve the previous administration's promotion of White for the avowed purpose of making it easier to keep him under FBI surveillance.

On Page 331 in discussing Senator McCarthy's Senate censure and McCarthy's investigations he stated that the benefits flowing from them "do not loom large." Eisenhower states he was told by members of the Executive Departments, including the FBI, that those discovered by the subcommittee (McCarthy's) to be disloyal or unreliable were few in number.

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER:

Commager was the subject of a special inquiry investigation by the FBI in August, 1962, the results of which were furnished to the Secretary of State and the White House in August and September, 1962. Commager is a prolific writer and many of his writings have been critical of the Government, its loyalty program, and security measures. He has been a long-time hostile critic of the FBI. Commager is on the Bureau's Not to Contact List as a result of his previous critical statements. The derogatory subversive information on him reflects that he was a member in 1942 of the National Committee of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (cited as communist front) and in 1945 supported position of Academic Council of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (cited by the Attorney General).

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

A RELUCTANCE TO REFLECT

Mr. Eisenhower sheds scant light on the decisions of his era

By Henry Steele Commager

MANDATE FOR CHANGE, 1953-1956: The White House Years, Volume I. By Dwight D. Eisenhower. Illustrated. Doubleday. 650 pp. $6.95.

The Founding Fathers invented the office of President—there had been nothing quite like it before, and it was a long time before there was anything quite like it elsewhere in the world. Even the Founding Fathers were not quite sure what it was they wanted to invent; by a happy circumstance of history they modeled the office pretty much to the man who was to be its first incumbent. "The executive power," so the Constitution says, "shall be vested in a President." But what the executive power is, and how the President is to exercise it, was left in the womb of time. Historically the executive power has been, quite simply, the power successfully exercised by Presidents. It is for this reason that the record is of such momentous importance—the record of what Presidents actually did and the record, too, of the influences and considerations that went into the decision-making.

Happily, that record is unusually full. A number of our Presidents have left detailed accounts of their Presidency—diaries by John and John Quincy Adams, an autobiography from Van Buren, a detailed Presidential diary from James K. Polk, memoirs by Hoover and Truman, voluminous correspondence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt—and now these substantial volumes from President Eisenhower. We cannot, therefore, complain of paucity of material. But we can, perhaps, complain about the persistent failure of Presidents to speculate, to reflect, to interpret, their experience with the great office.

Ordinarily the task imposed on Presidents in the 20th century leaves little room for maneuver. This seems to be increasingly true with every passing decade—and every Presidency. Certainly Eisenhower had little room for maneuver. He was elected to play an historical role and to fulfill an historical function; he did play that role and fulfill that function. What was it and how did he perform it?

Walter Lippmann, it will be remembered, supported Eisenhower in 1952 on the ground that his election was the only way to prevent the Republican party from being captured by the extremists, and thus to save the two-party system and, for that matter, the dignity and honor of the nation. In retrospect this attitude is a persuasive one. The election of Eisenhower did save us from extremism, did preserve the two-party system, and did guarantee that the United States would continue to fulfill her obligations in world affairs. What is more, the Eisenhower victory—repeated in 1956 (and had it not been for the "vindictive" Twenty-second Amendment it would doubtless have been repeated in 1960 as well)—kept the Republican party from being driven to frenzy by the persistent triumph of the Democrats.

Long persuaded that it was the only party fit to govern, and that God and destiny intended that it should in fact govern America, the Republican party was no more able to understand why the American people thrust it aside than the Federalist party had been after 1800. The triumph of Democracy—not just the Democracy of FDR, but of Truman as well—could be explained only by conspiracy or by the palpable fact that the Republicans persisted in a policy of what the conservatives called Me-tooism, that they failed to offer the American people a real alternative to the New Deal and the welfare state. The election of Truman in 1948 immensely strengthened the extremist elements of the party. This was the situation in 1952 when moderates succeeded in grooming Eisenhower for the Presidency and forcing his nomination over Taft. The moderate strategy was successful—but it is by no means clear that it was permanently successful, for the divisions within the party appeared to be both grave and permanent. ENCLOSURE

We look then with special eagerness for Eisenhower's analysis of and appreciation of his historic role. This is implicit rather than

62-46855
ENCLOSURE

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

Grace Pfost
Memo NOV 13 1963
11-15-63
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explicit in "The White House Years." Yet even in these judicious and, it must be confessed, somewhat monotonous pages, we can feel something of the drama of resolution of this issue. The extreme Right was by no means prepared to accept defeat, and during the first Eisenhower administration, certainly, gave the President far more trouble than did the extreme Left or, for that matter, the Democratic opposition. The Republican extremists tolerated McCarthyism, though they were ashamed of it. They supported MacArthur in defiance of the constitutional commander-in-chief. They were apparently prepared to risk war over Korea if that was necessary. They endorsed the Bricker Amendment designed to deprive the President of effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs and to return the United States to the condition of the Confederation in this arena. Eisenhower was, and is, aware of this, but he seems to accept it with characteristic amiability.

The first volume of "Mandate for Change" is a curiously one-dimensional book. President Eisenhower gives us the facts as he sees them; he tells us what he did and, occasionally, what he thought. But he rarely goes back to reflect on his judgments or his decisions. He rarely gives us the benefit of experience, the benefit of time and judgment.

He welcomed and embraced Nixon after the special fund crisis, called him "my boy," and said his speech was an example of courage without parallel in his experience; does he still think so?

He accepted the verdict of the Gray Committee on Robert Oppenheimer and denied him security clearance, even though he believed him a loyal citizen; does he still think that was a wise move, one which benefited the country?

He endorsed Dulles' "liberation" program, saying in a speech in Boston that the conscience of the nation could never rest easy while the satellite countries were under Communist domination. The Hungarian uprising was a tragic commentary on the false hopes aroused by liberation policy; does Mr. Eisenhower still think that was a wise policy?

Against his better judgment he went into the Wisconsin primaries and even omitted his tribute to General Marshall; is he satisfied that those sacrifices were really necessary, and that a bolder course would not have helped clear the air of McCarthyism at that time?

He accepted (and presumably still accepts) without question Attorney General Brownell's conclusion that Harry Dexter White was a traitor, and quotes without protest or qualification that politically-minded Attorney General's astonishing statement that those who appointed White to office—that is, Harry Truman—knew that he was a traitor. He says nothing of the effort to subpoena ex-President Truman, a gesture which he presumably endorsed at the time. Does he still think that Brownell was right, and that it is proper to test the loyalty of ex-Presidents by subpoena?

He was convinced that unbalanced budgets were dangerous to the safety and welfare of the nation; in 1959 his own budget was out of balance by over 12 billion. Is he still persuaded that an unbalanced budget spells ruin?

We look in vain for answers to these questions, or even for recognition that the questions are there and that they are of importance. Eisenhower has never shown vanity or arrogance, yet apparently it never occurs to him to question his own judgment. The past is prologue, but for Eisenhower it is merely history, and without consequences.

In another respect, too, these memoirs are disappointing. Nothing is more interesting than the processes by which Presidents arrive at major decisions, but President Eisenhower does not illuminate these. He rarely gives us the background, the pressures, the reasonings which explain the major decisions. He gives us facts, but not perspectives of the facts; he gives us conclusions, but not how or why he arrives at the conclusions. Full now of dignity and of honor, his place in history secure, President Eisenhower has a matchless opportunity to reflect on the meaning of his experience, to counsel future executives. Alas, he does not do this.

We are familiar enough with President Eisenhower's political philosophy; it is summed up for us in the comforting phrase "the middle of the road." President Eisenhower, indeed, assures us that this is the traditional American political philosophy and he tells us somewhat astonishingly that the Founding Fathers took "the middle of the road." This would have surprised Sam Adams and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, and even more the British. Americans of that generation, and Europeans as well, thought that the New World was striking out on new roads, and we know now that they were right.

"The middle of the road," the avoidance of major issues and of personalities, was all very well when Rutherford B. Hayes undertook to heal the wounds of strife by a policy of sectional peace, or when William Howard Taft saved the Republic by vetoing the admission of Arizona to statehood. Not too much was at stake here, nor can we say that the price paid for peace was too high. Can the same be said for the efforts of President Hoover and Eisenhower to slow down the processes of history—that the price the country paid for marking time was not too high? Is it all right to go down the middle of the road if you don't know what road it is or where the road is taking you—or even which direction you are going?

President Eisenhower maintains a curious detachment about all this; one feels, somehow, that he never really gave it his careful thought. So many of his con-



At the Taft headquarters following the 1952 nomination

clusions, even on matters of fundamental importance to our political and social system, seem instinctive rather than studied.

Centralization of power, so Eisenhower asserts, leads inevitably to ruin, but we have been on the road to centralization of power for the last three-quarters of a century, certainly since the I. C. C. Act. And the chief agent of centralization in the last quarter century (that is, in the whole period of Eisenhower's public life) has been the demands of the military—military security, war, and the cold war—precisely that enterprise to which the President himself was so long attached and whose significance he commented upon so judiciously in his final Presidential message. This is not a partisan issue. It is not even a political issue. It is part of the stream of history. No one is at fault here; history, the kind of world in which we live, the responsibilities which we have assumed, are at fault. Would Eisenhower change this—and how? But how are we to fight wars, how are we to maintain security, without a far greater degree of centralization than in the past? Eisenhower himself, for example, went so far as to ask the FBI to investigate every potential judicial appointee. Could anything be more centralizing?

And is President Eisenhower really prepared to say that this centralization in the political and military realm has led to ruin? Are we in fact in ruins? If not, is there not an obligation in a great public figure to whom we all look for counsel and for guidance to refrain from sensational prophecies? Might we not say with Jefferson or with Macbeth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me?"

Eisenhower was implacably opposed to centralization but equally critical of that great experiment that more than any other offered something of an alternative to centralization—the TVA—which provided a laboratory for the fragmentation of central authority. Logically Eisenhower should have welcomed it as an alternative to centralization, but he failed to appreciate its significance, clear as it was and is.

Equally illuminating and no less disconcerting are the principles which President Eisenhower here establishes for appointments to the Supreme Court. He gives us four criteria: first, every appointee shall be thoroughly investigated and approved by the FBI; second, no one with "extreme legal or philosophical views" shall be appointed; third, each appointee shall have the approval of the American Bar Association; fourth, appointees shall be drawn from the state or Federal judiciary.

Now collectively these criteria constitute not only an abandonment of good sense, but a drastic departure from American constitutional practice and a radical abdication of the Presidential prerogative. Does not the President see that it is his responsibility to judge character, not that of the FBI? Does he forget so quickly that he and Secretary Dulles had to override the misguided advice of the FBI on the appointment of Ambassador Bohlen? As for extreme philosophical views, would not that principle have excluded Holmes, Brandeis and Frankfurter, all of whose views seemed extreme at the time to the conservative elements of the American bar? Even more astonishing is the proposal to abdicate to a private organization veto power to the highest bench. As soon grant to the American Bankers Association a veto on the Secretary of the Treasury or to the American Legion a veto on the Secretary of State. And what shall we say of the suggestion that all appointees should have judicial experience, except that this criterion would have denied us the services of John Jay, John Marshall, and Joseph Story, of Chief Justice Hughes, Chief Justice Stone, and *mirabile dictu*, Chief Justice Warren?

What indeed, shall we say, but that President Eisenhower's actions were better than his theories, his instincts sounder than his maxims?

In perspective, it was in the crucially important area of foreign affairs that the choice of Eisenhower was vindicated, that the Eisenhower policy of reasonableness and compromise was a blessing. For however much he may have been the instrument of the conservative wing of the party on such matters as conservation, hydroelectric power, taxation and the budget, he clearly allied himself with the liberal internationalist wing on matters concerning America's responsibilities to the rest of the world, America's role as a world power. His appointment of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State; his energetic support of NATO and of the United Nations; his vigorous advocacy of a comprehensive foreign aid program which had taken shape under Truman; his imaginative adoption of the atoms for peace program; his reasonableness in his relationships with the Communist world; his refusal to be stampeded by the situation in Vietnam, Berlin and elsewhere—all these meant that foreign policy was largely eliminated as a partisan issue, that the Republican Party escaped the fateful error of embracing isolationism as it had under Harding and his successors.

There were minor failings here, to be sure, but history will accord Eisenhower a major part of the credit for the generosity and maturity with which the United States accepted and discharged her obligations during the Fifties; it will accord him credit for preventing the Republican Party—and perhaps the country—from going down the dusty road to a sterile isolationism at a crucial moment in history.



SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow

December 11, 1963

"THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION:
A STUDY IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS
EDITED BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book, published in November, 1963, by the Farrar, Straus & Company, Incorporated, 19 Union Square West, New York 3, New York, sells for $6 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book not available in Bureau Library. Requested for review by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
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Book rec'd 12-30-63 Reviewed by RSGarner, RSS. Filed Bu Library AMB

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

DATE: 12-24-63

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - L. L. Whalen

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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "WORLD CONSTITUTION" BY THOMAS BREITNER CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned booklet was furnished to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division on December 19, 1963, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

This study is the result of the author's conviction that the world today is gravely imperiled by the existence of nuclear weapons. According to the author, this threat can be met only through general disarmament joined together and coordinated with the parallel creation of an effective world government. He suggests that the most powerful countries should meet in a world constitutional convention with other countries participating in an advisory capacity. The convention would draft a comprehensive world constitution, and a plan of implementation which would then be submitted to every country in the world for open public debate and ratification.

The author then proposes, in constitutional form, specific requirements for the establishment of the legislative, executive, and judiciary sections of the government; a bill of rights; a space law; organization of political parties; a system of career civil service; and the creation of a world security force to implement the prohibition of nuclear weapons and armed aggression.

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

Bureau files reflect prior correspondence with Mr. Breitner in 1957 when he furnished the Bureau a theoretical paper on gravitation.

62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Belmont December 12, 1963

C. A. Evans

"REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"
BY RAYMOND V. MARTIN
ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR (RETIRED)
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Book Reviews

The central theme of this book concerns internal mob warfare within one of New York's "families" in La Cosa Nostra, much publicized during the past few years as the Gallo-Profaci war. The author, Assistant Chief Inspector (retired) Raymond V. Martin, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), is a National Academy graduate in good standing (62nd Session, August-November, 1958). He reviews his personal experiences as commander of the Brooklyn South Detectives, the territory which was the locale of most of the violence resulting from the struggle between "Commission" member, Joseph Profaci's parent group, and the insurgent group headed by the Gallo brothers.

Inspector Martin, whose periodic references to the Bureau are complimentary, begins his book by recalling that when the then New York City Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy assigned him the Brooklyn South Detective command in late 1959 to take some positive action on a number of unsolved gang murders in that area, he commented to Martin that his FBI course at the National Academy should be of considerable assistance to him in this important and sensitive assignment. Martin then touches briefly on his experiences in connection with his attendance at the National Academy, considering it an honor to be picked for this training, and indicating delight and satisfaction at his successful completion of the course, culminating in his graduation in the presence of the Director and Commissioner Kennedy, who had come to Washington for the occasion.

Inspector Martin explains that his assignment to deal with the above-mentioned series of mob murders, which to him portended the outbreak of large scale mob warfare, was particularly difficult inasmuch as the NYCPD did not officially subscribe to his belief of the

1 - Crime Records Division
1 - Training Division
1 - Miss Butler, Room 635, R.B.
1 - Bufile (1-8590)

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ORIGINAL FILE

existence of a cohesive racket organization, which he refers to variously in his book as the syndicate, mob, and Mafia, exerting control over racket activities in New York City and elsewhere. He comments that without such a working "hypothesis" the true meanings of certain gang murders, and the interrelationship among leading racket figures can not readily be gauged. In discussing this problem he also brings up the interesting point that an effective effort against organized crime must take the form of organized and concerted action against the underworld, rather than reaction to individual crimes. He notes that this is not the policy of the NYCPD or, for the most part, of most police departments, explaining that they wait for a specific violation to occur and then try to backtrack, in reaction against the crime. Inspector Martin observes that syndicated crime devotes its entire corporate energy to the promotion of its various racket endeavors, and, unfortunately, racket bosses know how to take advantage of such a negative law enforcement policy.

On the other hand, the author remarks that the FBI accepts the existence of the Mafia (La Cosa Nostra) as a fact and exerts steady pressure against it.

Inspector Martin's tracing of violent incidents transpiring in the Gallos' revolt against Profaci is at times, as indicated above, a surprisingly frank commentary on New York City Police Department procedures and policies. He does not shy away from discussion of corruption, acknowledging that there are "Mafia" payoffs to police, judges, politicians and other officials to insure this organization's uninterrupted control of top racket revenue producers, such as gambling. He acknowledges petty jealousies existing within this vast police organization, and he touches on recurring differences of opinion between agencies representing different law enforcement functions, such as police commands and district attorneys' offices.

With regard to the Gallo-Profaci war itself, Martin generally pictures it as a recklessly ambitious move on the part of the Gallo brothers inasmuch as they, as leaders of a comparatively small and poorly financed group, faced almost insurmountable odds in challenging Profaci, one of the most powerful "Mafia" bosses in this country, and a man who could enlist the aid of literally hundreds of guns from various parts of the country, if necessary, against the insurgents.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "REVOLT IN THE MAFIA"

In describing positive police action taken during his detective command's coverage of this underworld warfare, he credits the FBI with furnishing valuable information on which a series of raids and arrests were launched against the Gallo group. As mentioned above, Martin's references to the Bureau in this book are complimentary, and none of these references infer that there was anything but a most favorable degree of cooperation between New York City police and the Bureau in the handling of various developments in the Gallo-Profaci warfare.

In assessing the strength of the "Mafia" (La Cosa Nostra), which he considers law enforcement's most formidable adversary, Inspector Martin expresses his belief that the entire La Cosa Nostra empire in New York City, counting hard-core leaders, individuals related through business or other ties to these leaders, those engaged in the numbers racket, bookmakers and their employees, may well embrace 250,000 people. He states that of all their varied racket ventures, gambling is the mob's lifeline. Inasmuch as a significant percentage of the citizenry, in Martin's opinion, is disposed to gamble, he does not believe that it can be prevented. He proposes that the underworld's lifeline should be cut by legalization and Government control of gambling.

Inspector Martin relates that at the height of his detective command's police action against the New York underworld, he was publicly rebuked by Commissioner Kennedy for the handling of two murder subjects who were charged with killing two NYCPD detectives. He explained that the rebuke resulted from protest made by civil liberties groups as a result of television coverage of New York City police taking one of the subjects from a plane at Idlewild Airport upon his return from Chicago, where he was apprehended. Martin explains that it was necessary to use some force in propelling the subject through an angry crowd that gathered, but nevertheless he was held responsible for what the protestors considered to be police brutality. Martin states that he mentions this only to explain that such a public rebuke, and his resultant disagreement with the police commissioner over the justification of the rebuke, for practical purposes ended his usefulness as a police commander and, within a short time, he retired.

In summing up, Inspector Martin states that his experience in dealing with racket leaders and their criminal organization has convinced him that only a positively directed and concerted, continual program against organized crime will have any effect in combating this most serious menace to our society. In his opinion, sporadic police attention to this underworld organization and a policy of reaction, rather than action, will only result in further strengthening this organization, and will allow it to burrow even more deeply into the fabric of our society.

In concluding, Inspector Martin places some of the blame for the tremendous power achieved by organized crime on our corruption as a people. He notes that mob - controlled bookies have customers on Madison Avenue as well as in the slums; that businessmen in trouble employ syndicate arsonists to burn down their establishments; burglarized businesses are content that they are insured against theft and show no particular concern over the apprehension of the burglars; that some businessmen go so far as to place orders for the kind of stolen goods they are prepared to buy; others are not forced into partnership with the mob through extortion, but actually seek out the "syndicate" to improve their competitive position through terrorism and corrupt labor deals; that lawyers who once worked for the Government sometimes head illegitimate mob enterprises.

Inspector Martin closes on a note of pessimism, commenting that he is left with the feeling that new power spheres in the organization (La Cosa Nostra) are forming, and that the wily old "mustachios" are winning again, by playing a patient, waiting game, assisted by the lethargy of officialdom.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-24-63

1 - Sullivan
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Garner

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, just published by Farrar, Straus and Company, New York, is a compilation of 15 essays by scholars and political leaders from seven countries showing the means by which communist parties outside the Soviet Union attempt to capture power.

Robert Emond, former Special Agent of the FBI and now Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket.

KEY TO SUCCESS

The book's thesis is that communists are not swept into power on the tide of historical inevitability. Except where they gain control through military conquest or occupation, the success of communist parties is determined by the political skill of communist leaders in exploiting their opportunities. Communists, who are essentially pragmatists and master politicians, are not hampered by dogmatic ideological considerations or ethical inhibitions.

The key to the growth, strength, and success of communism outside the Soviet Union, the book explains, is not due to communism's inherent revolutionary appeal, but its uncanny ability to obscure its aims and identify itself with popular symbols, slogans, and traditions. Thus, communist parties in the underdeveloped countries strive to identify themselves with slogans of nationalism and anticolonialism; American communists have gone so far as to adopt Tom Paine and Abraham Lincoln as their own heroes.

The book tells how communist parties pose as the "vanguard of the proletariat" in nations with no proletariat, no capitalists, and no industry; military conquest, subversion, and coups d'etat are substituted for proletarian revolutions; small elite groups of intellectual freebooters are substituted for the working masses.

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

COGENT POINTS

The book makes a number of other cogent points, among which are the following:

(1) The doctrine of the inevitable class struggle, as expounded by Karl Marx, perished with the Hungarian revolution of 1956. To communists, the class struggle has come to signify nothing more than the conflict between communists and noncommunists.

(2) In Red China, the communist party successfully captured the symbols of nationalism and progress, as well as the support of a large portion of Chinese intellectuals and students.

(3) In India, communist strength will continue to grow, but it will not overwhelm Indian democracy. The tragedy of China need not recur in India.

(4) The most important ingredient of communist success in the take-over of Czechoslovakia was failure on the part of democratic political leaders to comprehend fully the character of the force which challenged them and Czech democracy. The communists easily staged their coup in that unfortunate country because they never abandoned their conspiratorial operations while acting as a legal political party.

(5) Communist infiltration of the Congress of Industrial Organizations demonstrates the vulnerability of democratic organizations to penetration and colonization by a disciplined minority, but it also illustrates the capacity of a democratic majority--operating within the context of a free society--to reclaim control of its affairs.

(6) In Africa, a communist take-over or even broad foreign policy cooperation with the Soviet Union or Red China is not likely. The remarkable opportunities offered by the rise of African nationalism were missed by the communist bloc, and future opportunities for penetration will be less widespread and less dramatic.

(7) It is dangerous to look upon Latin American communists as mere "agrarian reformers" or "harmless" nationalists, for they are integral members of the international communist movement.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE STRATEGY OF DECEPTION: A STUDY IN WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST TACTICS" BY JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

The book contains no references to the Director or to the FBI.

OBSERVATION:

As previously indicated, Robert Emond, Deputy Director of Security for the United States Information Agency, is interested in any comment the Director might care to make concerning this book for use on the book's dust jacket. However, since this book consists of contributions by scholars and political leaders from seven foreign countries, it is not believed advisable for the Director to make any comment or endorsement.

JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a member of the political science faculty of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and is a consultant for various Government agencies. She received her A. B. from Barnard College, and her M. A. from Columbia University, where she is now completing her Ph. D. According to Bufiles, she was employed as a researcher for the Ford Fund for the Republic from January, 1956, to September, 1957.

Her husband, Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick, is a well-known lecturer, researcher, and advisor on political science and has worked for various Government agencies in the past. He has been the subject of several Security of Government Employees investigations, all of which were favorable.

The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

11/3/64 Mr. Robert Emond, USIA advised by Liaison.

Since this book does not appear to be the type of book the Director should comment on or endorse, Mr. Emond should be appropriately advised by Liaison.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 23, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE GREEN FELT JUNGLE"
BY ED REID AND OVID DEMARIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purports to be the inside story of Las Vegas and its underworld interests, is co-authored by a former Las Vegas newspaperman, Ed Reid, and Ovid Demaris, another onetime reporter and ex-wire service correspondent who has also indicated plans to write a story on the FBI. Even though Reid has at times been described as an irresponsible newspaperman, guilty of dishonest reporting, this book appears to be reasonably factual and generally in accord with the picture of Las Vegas as we know it through our investigations.

The book penetrates the curtain of respectability behind which the hoodlum-controlled gambling casinos try to exploit the human weaknesses of the millions of tourists who visit Nevada yearly. Figures from our Uniform Crime Reports are used to show Nevada as having the highest crime rate in the country.

The book identifies the hoodlum groups which control the major casinos and discloses the hypocrisy and corruption that surrounds public officials on virtually every level of Government. Senator Barry Goldwater is pictured as a close friend of Gus Greenbaum, hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator, and Willie Bioff, "convicted panderer, extortionist and celebrated stoolie."

The authors claim that Goldwater personally chauffered Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest. Goldwater, it says, protested that he had no idea that his friend William Nelson was the notorious Willie Bioff. (Author Demaris advised us earlier of these derogatory references and Senator Goldwater was confidentially alerted on September 25, 1963)

References to the FBI include use of FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics on Nevada, an inaccurate description of former SA Leo Kuykendall, now Chief of Police in Las Vegas, as head of the "Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years, and mention of the *FBI raid on Roxie's, "the most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." None of these references are derogatory.

*1954

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Alta Butler
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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"

On the whole the book is a rather interesting, easy reading account of the hoodlum's development of Las Vegas into the vice capital of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

For information. A more detailed review of the book is attached.

1 A

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

DETAILS:

"The Green Felt Jungle" is a 242 page book co-authored by Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris. The book was published by Trident Press, New York City, on December 5, 1963. According to the publishers release, Ed Reid won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his reporting on the multi-million dollar Harry Gross bookmaking syndicate. He was said to be a former reporter for the "New York Daily News," the "Brooklyn Eagle" and the "Las Vegas Sun." The "Las Vegas Sun" of course is the newspaper run by Herman Greenspun whose background is well known to the Bureau. Among Reid's published books are "The Mafia," "Shame of New York" and "City without Clocks."

Ovid Demaris was formerly with the "Boston Record," the "Los Angeles Times" and was a correspondent for the "United Press." Demaris has written 19 books, among them "The Extortioners," "Lucky Luciano," "The Dillinger Story,""The Parasite" and "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case." We have reviewed the latter two books and while "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case" appears to be an objective account of this infamous crime, "The Parasite" is a sensational story about corruption in the Los Angeles Police Department and it is liberally sprinkled with sex, slang and profanity.

A Tourist Trap: The book opens with the assertion that Las Vegas is "a jungle of green-felt crap tables, roulette layouts and slot machines in which the entire population directly or indirectly is devoted to fleecing tourists." The immoral character of Las Vegas is frequently noted with comments such as "unless you are addicted to gambling, drinking or fornication, the Las Vegas action soon becomes a bore." The book describes the live and let live attitude of Nevada officialdom and even some of the clergy to whom are attributed statements such as "a man or a woman who gets into trouble through gambling in Las Vegas would also be getting into trouble through gambling in some form anywhere in this world."

Nevada Crime Statistics: Several pages of the book are devoted to statistics showing that Nevada has the highest crime rate in the country as well as the highest suicide rate. The FBI Uniform Crime Report, it states, "bluntly testifies to the lawlessness in the jungle."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

The Best First: The most interesting section of the book is the early chapters which deal with the movement of notorious eastern hoodlums to the West Coast and thence to Las Vegas where through the vision of Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, the fabulous Flamingo Hotel was opened in 1945. Following Siegel's assassination by the mob in 1947, the author notes the take over by Meyer Lansky, et al, who placed Gus Greenbaum in charge of the Flamingo.

The Mayor of Paradise: This title refers to the official proclamation of Gus Greenbaum as the first Mayor of Paradise, the area in which the section known as the Las Vegas "strip" is located. This section which deals almost entirely with Greenbaum also refers to the association of Senator Barry Goldwater with Greenbaum and with the notorious Willie Bioff, convicted panderer and extortionist. The book alleges that Goldwater and Bioff were "often seen together and Goldwater (who was a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve) personally chauffeured Bioff in his private plane all over the Southwest to attend various parties."

The bodies of Gus and Bess Greenbaum were found with their throats slashed in their home in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 3, 1958. Until shortly before his murder, Gus Greenbaum had been the operator of a casino in the Riveria Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and he had also operated the casino of the Flamingo Hotel in that city which was reportedly owned by slain racketeer, Ben Siegel. No suspects were developed in connection with the death and murder of the Greenbaums and the name of Senator Goldwater never came up in connection with our contact with sources in following the Greenbaum case as an anti-racketeering matter.

Bufiles do reveal a constituent type inquiry from Senator Goldwater on April 3, 1957, to former Bureau official Louis B. Nichols regarding a possible presidential pardon for Willie Bioff, then deceased. Bioff too was killed in gangland style when his pickup truck was blown up by a bomb on November 4, 1955. The letter from Bioff's wife, Mrs. Laurie A. Nelson, to Senator Goldwater indicated the Senator might have been personally acquainted with Willie Bioff, also known as William Nelson.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Who Owns Whom: Hoodlum interest in the gambling casinos is the subject of the 4th chapter which is entitled, "The Temples of Mammon." Here the authors get down to business and name with considerable accuracy the hoodlum figures who control the various gambling casinos. The image of Wilbur Clark, well-publicized President of the Desert Inn, is deflated with statements such as "Wilbur is, has been, and always will be a well-dressed puppet to the gambling fraternity," and "the depth of Wilbur's ignorance is surpassed only by the height of his ego."

Hoodlum interest holders such as Moe Dalitz, Frank Costello of New York, Carlos Marcello of New Orleans, Isador Blumenfield, also known as Kid Cann of Minneapolis, Joseph "Doc" Stacher and Frank Sinatra are mentioned in this section.

Skimming: There is a brief reference to skimming which the authors refer to as "slicing off the top." In this manner, they say, Las Vegas contributes millions of tax-free dollars to the coffers of organized crime. The authors note that the gambling is a hard-cash proposition and that even if Revenue men could manage to get into the counting room three times a day in all the casinos, the gamblers would still have a dozen other cheating tricks that would make a straight count impossible.

Teamster Money in Las Vegas: A chapter entitled "Hoffa's Fountain of Pension Juice," deals with the millions of dollars on loan from the Teamster's pension fund, which has been used to finance an expansion program for some of the larger hotels, including the Fremont, Dunes and Stardust Hotels.

Sex for Sale: This chapter on prostitution in Las Vegas goes into some detail concerning the FBI raid on Roxies on April 28, 1954, which resulted in the prosecution of Roxie and Eddie Clippinger on White Slave Traffic Act charges as a result of their operation of the "most fabulous brothel in Las Vegas history." This case resulted in the expose' of the corrupt Clark County Sheriff Glen Jones.

Sheriff Jones' million-dollar libel suit against Hermann Greenspun of the "Las Vegas Sun" resulted in the use of the infamous Pierre La Fitte, also known as Louis Tabet, as an undercover operator whose goal was to obtain evidence against Sheriff Jones in order to neutralize the afore-mentioned libel suit. Verbatim transcription of conversations recorded by La Fitte exposes the political corruption evident at all levels of government in Nevada resulting in the resignation of Nevada Lieutenant Governor Cliff Jones as Democratic National Committeeman.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Green Felt Jungle"
By Ed Reid and Ovid Demaris
Information Concerning

Political Corruption: The political maneuvers of the late Senator Pat McCarran "the most powerful politician in Nevada's history" is outlined in the chapter entitled "Kingmakers and Tax Dodgers." Reference is also made to visits of various public officials to Las Vegas at tax payer expense including the April, 1962, junket of Senators Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), Howard Cannon (D., Nevada), and Frank Moss (D., Utah) along with 50 Air Force Reserve members from Goldwater's unit. The group arrived in Las Vegas in President Kennedy's official airplane for an "inspection tour" of Nellis Air Force Base. The authors stated inspection consisted of a one-half hour look at a display of 5-105's after which the group went to town to see the sights of Las Vegas.

How to Make Friends and Stay out of Jail: This entire chapter deals with Joseph "Doc" Stacher as the number one man behind the Sands Hotel operation, describing Stacher and "his usually untouchable pal Meyer Lansky" as the "two richest and most powerful Jewish mobsters in America today." Reference is also made to the Los Angeles Grand Jury investigation of Stacher and the Sands Hotel where witnesses Carl Cohen, Aaron Weisberg, Charles Kandel and Leo Durr of the Sands and Eddie Levinson and Edward Torres of the Fremont refused to testify because of electronic listening devices discovered in the Sands Hotel.

The Last Two Chapters: These chapters entitled "Jungle Warfare, Las Vegas Style" and "The Mafia Code of the Jungle" deal with the gangland slayings attributed to the underworld forces that control Nevada's gambling industry. Principal attention is given to the warfare between Benny Binion, long time boss of the Horseshoe Club, and his Dallas, Texas, enemy Herbert Novel.

The book closes with a reference to and quotations from Attorney General Kennedy's book, "The Enemy Within." The authors point out that this is a citizens fight against the enemy within, that money, not a gun, is the power of the underworld "used to corrupt and debase the very foundations of democracy."

FBI References: Other than quoting FBI Uniform Crime Report statistics the only references to the FBI are the FBI raid on Roxie's mentioned above, reference to former SA Leo Kuykendall, now chief of police of Las Vegas, "head of the Las Vegas FBI Bureau" for 21 years and description of one "Chink" Rothman as a "stoolie" for the FBI. None of these references are derogatory.

5-103 (Rev. 2-13-63)

October 28, 1963

Title of Book "WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X and the BLACK MUSLIM WORLD"

Author LOUIS E. LOMAX

Published by World Publishing Company,

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Central Research	☐	☐
☐ Espionage	☐	☐
☑ Internal Security / Kleinkauf	☑	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records	☐	☐
☐ Special Investi	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Div	☐	☐

Book rec'd 12-5-63 AmB.

Rec'd AmB Satellite

Black Muslim Exposé 10/28
World will publish next Monday "When the Word Is Given: A Report on Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X and the Black Muslim World," by Louis E. Lomax. Writing with firsthand knowledge, the author has sought to tell the inside story of the history and growing power of the Black Muslim movement and to portray its leaders.

NYT 10-21-63, 28-e

REC-125 62-46855-264

NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 15 1964

351 Nature of Book:

File 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV[illegible]

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1 - [illegible]lmont
1 - [illegible]ohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/22/63

1 - Research - Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

BOOK

An advance copy of captioned book, to be published on November 25, has been sent to the Director by the publisher, Trident Press, New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by the Crime Records Division by letter 11/15/63 and the book was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

The Author

Supreme Court Justice Douglas is well known to the Bureau. He has been a long-time critic of the Government's loyalty-security program and, on occasions, he has been critical of the Bureau's role in this program. We have never investigated him.

No Reference to FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI are mentioned in the book.

Rule of Law

In his book, Douglas maintains that constructive authority emanates from truth, not from power. He holds that only durable institutions built on the rule of law can save the world from destroying itself in a thermonuclear holocaust.

Douglas' credo is that a world without war "can be achieved in this century if, instead of expending our energies on exploiting deterrent power, we make an understanding of the anatomy of liberty both at the local and at the world level our preoccupation."

A staunch advocate of the United Nations, Douglas feels that this organization is today the expression of world opinion that the cult or regime of force must be replaced by a measure of world law. He favors the admission of Red China to the United Nations because China is too big to ignore and the Peking regime is firmly established.

94-33476-

62-46855

RSG:rlh
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/13/81 BY SP-1GS/mr

62-46855-265

6 JAN 20 1964

1 - 94-33476 (W. O. Douglas)

84 JAN 27 1964

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: THE ANATOMY OF LIBERTY BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
62-46855

Grand Alliance Needed

While Douglas recognizes the ideological differences that produce dangerous conflicts, he urges that we try to identify and stress those things, qualities, and interests which are shared by all peoples. An important condition to making the rule of law a way of life, Douglas emphasizes, is the need for the West to work for a grand alliance with Russia so that military clashes can be avoided. In addition, he says there is a need to intensify the search for a political rapprochement between the West and the Soviet-Sino bloc, although he realizes that no quick, easy solution is likely.

Communism Will Mellow

Douglas subscribes to the view that communism will mellow with the passage of time. "Communism will run its course," he confidently predicts. "Belgrade is as far to the right of Moscow as Moscow is to the right of Peking. Once the Russian armies are withdrawn from Eastern Europe, there will be a flowering in some countries that will also put them far to the right of Russia. Russia itself will soon be an affluent society, more interested in internal contentment than external aggression. Time will soften the clashes between the Western world and the communist bloc as it did between Christianity and Islam."

The book has been forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 22, 1964

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Section Tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - M. M. Chamberlain

FROM : R. W. SMITH

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW:
VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

As the author, Lester De Koster, writes: "Criticism is unmeaningful without understanding." If we hope to master an enemy we must master his beliefs. To aid in the study and understanding of communism, the author has compiled this inclusive glossary of key communist terms and central ideas. The book also includes short biographies of select contemporary and historic personalities connected with the communist movement, describes significant things and events, and sets out short summaries of communist classics and anticommunist works.

This is a scholarly study and will be of inestimable value as a reference book for all Bureau personnel involved in communist research.

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director. These are very favorable and appear on pages 11 and 222-223. On page 11, De Koster opens his "Introduction" by referring to Mr. Hoover's advice to Americans to study communism. On pages 222-223, in listing summaries of anticommunist books, he begins with the Director's book A Study of Communism which he describes as a "clear, scholarly and unequivocal confrontation of Communism with Democracy." Students, he writes, are not likely to find another book "which does the job Mr. Hoover set out to do better than it is done here."

Data in Bufiles Regarding Author and Publisher

The Bureau has not conducted any investigation of the author nor is there any derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. He holds an M.A. degree in philosophy and

62-46855-266

62-46855
RSG:epj
(10)

REC 36

22 JAN 27 1964

53 JAN 30 1964

RESEARCH SATELLITE 62-46855

Butler

REC'D DeLOACH
FBI
JAN 23 2 31 PM '64

REC-D
INSPECTOR
ESP., N. I., C. R. BRANCH

JAN 22 5 58 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

JAN 22 4 32 PM '64

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 23 12 42 PM '64

REC-D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

MR. JONES
JAN 23 5 01 PM '64
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FBI

JAN 29 11 09 AM '64
JAN 24 5 24 PM '64
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: VOCABULARY OF COMMUNISM
By Lester De Koster

library science from the University of Michigan and frequently lectures on communism as well as Christian education.

Regarding the publisher, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Bureau files reflect correspondence with this company in the past regarding the publication of another book by De Koster entitled Communism and Christian Faith. Mr. Eerdmans furnished the Director a complimentary copy of the book for which the Director thanked him on 3/7/62.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the value of this book to the Central Research Unit, it is recommended that it be retained in Central Research library and that a permanent chargeout card be prepared in the Bureau library.

DONE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad ✓
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - R.W.Smith
Atten. Miss Butler
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

THE AUTHORS:

Anthony Purdy is described as a free-lance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglas Sutherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning either name. Both writers are British nationals.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:

This book was published by Doubleday & Company, Inc. Bufiles show this is one of the largest publishing firms in the field. Bufiles show we have generally had cordial relations with this firm.

THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention Harold "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 man who defected in January, 1963, and who was

1 - 100-374183 (Burgess and Maclean)
1 - 65-68043 (Philby)

REC-96 62-116465-267

EX 104

12 FEB 10 1964

JPL:pa (8)

Enclosure

57 FEB 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

accepted as a defector and a Soviet citizen in July, 1963. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of Philby was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement that Philby admitted that he had warned Maclean through Burgess of his impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess, which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the Bureau library. - done 2/6/64 (128)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Wannall

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-11-64

1 - O'Brien

FROM : W. R. Wannall

Tolson
Belmont
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Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Book Reviews

A review of captioned publication was requested by Inspector H. L. Edwards.

Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding the ICOJ. A news clipping from the Washington Daily News 1-4-57 describes the ICOJ as an unofficial group of 15 international lawyers from 15 nations. This news clipping indicated the ICOJ previously published two papers on the Russian intervention in Hungary which are described as classics in the interpretation of international law. The Commission describes itself, according to captioned publication, as a non-governmental organization which has Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The list of members of the ICOJ includes Dudley B. Bonsal, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of New York, and immediate Past President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. We conducted DAPLI investigation of Bonsal in connection with his appointment as U. S. District Judge and no derogatory information was developed. Other members of the ICOJ are listed as representatives of a number of other countries and biographical data indicates all have impressive legal backgrounds.

Captioned publication, generally, is an indictment of the activities of the present revolutionary government of Cuba with regard to enforcement of law, handling of the Judiciary, and denial of civil and political rights. The government of Fidel Castro is described as having moved in less than four years of existence, from a moderate climate of democratic reform into the violent atmosphere of an extremist authoritarian regime.

This publication is divided into four parts. The first part is in the nature of background and deals with the social, economic and underlying political features of Cuba. It traces the deterioration of the Judiciary/ the Castro regime's efforts to reorganize the Judiciary according to the democratic patterns of the Cuban 1940 Constitution opposed by those within the Castro regime who demanded a "popular judiciary according to the new aims of the Cuban Revolution." Castro's popular militia was organized. This group took on the function of magistrates and militia.

62-46855

TOB:pdb
(5)

58 MAY 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
128 MAY 21 1964

15 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

Reforms put into effect by the Castro government deprived the Cuban Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction in constitutional questions as well as administrative functions regarding members of the Judiciary and its employees. A purge of the Cuban Judiciary resulted in the resignation or dismissal of many of the leading members of the Cuban courts.

On 8-21-61, the "socialist character of the new Cuban revolutionary justice" was announced. Judges were to be "active guardians of socialist legality" and to implement this trend, courses of "socialism" were organized largely for members of the Judiciary.

"Emergency" laws, which originally had applied to those who held posts of responsibility under Batista, were gradually extended to deal with any opposition to the Castro regime.

Part Two deals with the constitutional legislation of Cuba. The Cuban Constitution for the Republic was adopted July 8, 1940, and governed Cuba for twelve years. On 3-10-52 the constitution was suspended by Batista and at this time the 1940 Constitution became the banner under which the fight was carried out against Batista.

On 2-7-59 the 1940 Constitution was replaced by the Fundamental Law of the Castro government. Sixteen amendments to the Fundamental Law have been passed.

While the dogmatic part of Castro's Fundamental Law is practically the same as the 1940 Constitution, alterations in the text of the 1940 Constitution made the Fundamental Law the basis for the present totalitarian government in Cuba. All amendments to the Fundamental Law reveal their purpose as the concentration of arbitration power in the hands of the ruling group.

Part Three deals with criminal law in Cuba. The main trends, with regard to present substantive and procedural legislation regarding the current Cuban criminal law, are noted as follows:

(1) Retroactivity of criminal legislation may be applied to the detriment of the accused.

(2) The death sentence may be imposed for a variety of political offenses.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND THE RULE OF LAW"
PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICOJ),
GENEVA, 1962

(3) Total confiscation of property may be ordered against political offenders by court sentence as well as in extra-judicial administrative proceedings.

(4) Those indicted for political offenses are deprived of the right of habeas corpus.

(5) Those indicted for political offenses are prevented from attacking the violation of guarantees contained in constitutional legislation before the Supreme Court of the land.

There follows an analysis of substantive criminal legislation under Castro. This analysis points out the expanding scope of acts punishable under revolutionary legislation, the vagueness of the concept of counterrevolutionary crimes, and the broad jurisdiction of the revolutionary tribunals with their extreme and usually sudden penalties.

Part Four deals with statements taken by the ICOJ from witnesses and participants in the arena of revolutionary justice under the Castro regime. These accounts of alleged justice in Cuba under the present system leave no doubt that human dignity, human rights, the basic fundamentals of substantive and procedural law, have been brushed aside to suit totalitarian objectives and political aims of Castro and his followers.

ACTION:

None. For information.

JOB/Pam

Pam

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-4-64

FROM: M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: THEO WAYLER WILLIAMS, AUTHOR OF "THE FBI SECURITY AFFAIR"

Herbert E. Hoffman, Chief, Legislative and Legal Section of the Department, furnished the Bureau a letter from Williams and a copy of captioned book for our information. Hoffman also furnished his proposed reply to Williams. The Director noted, "Who is this character Williams?"

THEO WAYLER WILLIAMS:

Williams has previously come to the Bureau's attention. He first wrote the Bureau in 1957, alleging that the FBI had been overzealous with reference to his activities, stating that an FBI Agent posing as an Army Captain had been checking on him. We ascertained that the Air Force had recently investigated Williams relative to his employment with them. Air Force investigators had indicated that Williams suffered from a mental disorder. He was the subject of an investigation in 1957, for making omissions on a Government Personnel Security Questionnaire; prosecution was declined by the U. S. Attorney, as he felt prosecution would be unsuccessful.

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NOT RECORDED
141 FEB 7 1964

Williams has subsequently addressed several letters to the Bureau alleging FBI interference, causing him to be refused employment; his letters were rambling and incoherent and no acknowledgment was made to them. The White House and the Attorney General have also in the past forwarded us copies of material from Williams, and in each instance the material was returned to Williams without cover letter. [redacted]

A review of the book reflected that Williams is obviously mentally unbalanced. It contains rambling accounts of individuals following him and persecuting him. Williams mentions the FBI throughout, charging that we had harassed him and prevented him from holding engineering positions. The book

JVA:jol (6)

(Continued next page)

22 FEB 17 1964
CORRESPONDENCE

RESEARCH-SA ELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-103956-36

contains copies of Williams' letters to the Director, as well as letters to various Congressmen about the FBI. Also included is a letter from the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to Williams advising they could find no evidence the FBI had prevented him from obtaining employment. The inside cover of the book reflected that only very limited quantities of the book were printed.

Consideration has in the past been given to interviewing Williams concerning his allegations, but in view of his mental condition, it was felt no useful purpose would be served in doing so.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office should return the material to Mr. Hoffman in the Department and advise him that Williams has previously come to the FBI's attention, that his allegations against the FBI are false, and that individuals who have contacted Williams consider him to be suffering from a mental disorder. It should be tactfully suggested to Hoffman that material received from Williams has in the past been returned to him without cover letter, and that Hoffman's proposed reply, if sent, might only encourage Williams in his false allegations.

Handled with Hoffman 2/5/64 eck

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 1-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE ASSASSINS"
BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

R.W.S.

Robert J. Donovan originally published the above-captioned book in 1952 and has come out with a new edition, January, 1964, in a pocketbook by Popular Library to include a chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy. Donovan has obviously done a hurry-up job and his research is undoubtedly based on newspaper accounts and possibly he has also had access to FBI material in the possession of the Warren Commission. Generally, the chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy follows events which are substantially correct, however, Donovan has also used considerable literary license in dramatizing some of the story.

There are some statements which are inaccurate and are set forth as follows:

Page 22 Donovan states the rifle was purchased for $12.78. The actual total cost as reported in the FBI report made available to the Warren Commission is $21.46.

Page 24 Donovan claims Oswald qualified as a sharpshooter in the Marine Corps. U.S. Marine Corps records reveal Oswald received a "marksman" rating.

Page 31 It is stated Oswald started work at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. Oswald actually started work on October 16, 1963.

Page 33 It is claimed that Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit presumably heard the police radio sounding an alarm for a man of Oswald's appearance and that the bulletin had been broadcast after a check of employees at the Book Depositiory revealed that Oswald was missing. It will never be known what caused Patrolman Tippit to pursue Oswald. He certainly had not responded to a police alarm. He was last heard from by the police dispatcher at 12:54 p.m. and the next recorded transmission from his police car was 1:18 p.m. when a private citizen announced over the radio that a police officer, apparently from that vehicle, had been shot.

62-46855 5 FEB 2 1964

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199 FEB 4 1964

Page 34 Donovan alleges that one of the three bullets fired by Oswald was recovered from the President's body. No bullets were recovered from President Kennedy's body. Donovan states that the police discovered a map of the city in Oswald's rooming house on which the approximate trajectory of the fatal shots had been plotted. This is one of the early rumors appearing in the newspapers which was discounted and discredited. Donovan is probably referring to a map prepared by Ruth Paine showing possible employment locations in Dallas for Oswald.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-68237-26

1 - 9 FEB 6 1964

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "THE ASSASSINS" BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Page 35 Donovan states Jack Ruby shot Oswald with a snub-nosed .32 calibre revolver. It was a .38 Colt-Cobra.

ROBERT J. DONOVAN:

As indicated on the cover, Mr. Donovan is author of "PT 109: John F. Kennedy in World War II." He is now chief of the Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau and was formerly associated with the Washington Bureau of "The Herald Tribune." He is also author of the pro-Eisenhower book captioned "Eisenhower: the Inside Story."

Donovan was investigated at the request of the White House in August, 1955. No derogatory information was developed with the exception of a reference to him as having attended the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. It developed that Mr. Donovan attended this in connection with his newspaper assignment. On October 31, 1957, the Director congratulated Mr. Donovan on his appointment as head of the Washington Bureau of "The New York Herald Tribune."

In October, 1961, we had a run-in with Mr. Donovan in connection with an article in "The New York Herald Tribune" relating to the case involving Elliott Kahaner and New York State Supreme Court Justice J. Vincent Keogh. The newspaper item in question was attributed to a "trusted FBI source." It appeared that Donovan was challenged by Mr. Guthman of the Department over a statement in "The Herald Tribune" to the effect that a Brooklyn Congressman had been involved in the case when in fact he had not. Donovan through his New York office was endeavoring to run the story down and was told the story came from the U. S. Attorney's office in New York City and a "trusted FBI source." Donovan interpreted this to be a source the FBI had used in the past and Guthman apparently interpreted this as a source within the FBI. It appeared that "The New York Herald Tribune" had made an erroneous statement and was trying to clean their own skirts by blaming the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8
Page 73 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 74 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 75 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 76 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 80 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 81 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 206 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 207 ~ Referral/Consult;

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5-T03 (Rev. 10-18-63)

Title of Book "The Spy Who Came In from the Cold"

Author John Le Carré

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☑ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☐
☐ Research-Satellite	☐	☐
☑ Soviet	☐	☑
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
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☐ Training Division, J. B.		
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☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
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☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
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☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
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EX 104

Research-Satellite
REC 8 62-46855-268
NOT RECORDED
6 FEB 12 1964

2/11/64
Book previously rec'd by Miss Harriet Trotter of little or no interest to Soviet Section.

CLOSURE 2-85
66 FEB 17 1964

Nature of Book: See attached

File 62-46855

BRARY
TO N.Y.U.

Donates His
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Books of The Times

The Brutal Business of Espionage

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD. By John Le Carré. 256 pages. Coward-McCann. $4.50.

AT 50 Alec Leamas was old for operational work. He had been working in Berlin for a long time, perhaps too long. At first he had obtained excellent results, but now that a series of deaths had eliminated all the important members of his network in the German Democratic Republic it was not surprising that he was summoned back to London.

Tough, clever, contemptuous of instructions and worn by brutal experience into a state of angry cynicism, Alex was about ready to retire from the organization. A man can't go on being a secret agent indefinitely. If only he had some money he wouldquit. How Alec tried to earn a tidy nest egg on one last dangerous operation is the story told by John Le Carré in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

Graham Greene, who has written several of the best spy stories of modern times, says that this is the best spy story he has ever read. It may be the best anybody has ever read. The verdict, of course, depends on one's taste in these matters. Those who enjoy glamour, sex, impudent daring and masterful heroics in their spy stories may not care for "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

But this cold-blooded tale's harsh emphasis on the ruthlessness, treachery and deliberate frightfullness of contemporary espionage should fascinate and appall hordes of admiring readers. And while they shudder over the double and triple crosses of Mr. Le Carré's superbly intricate plot they will find that its slow start, accelerating pace and final explosive denouement leave them limp from excitement.

John Le Carré is the pseudonym of a British civil servant employed in one of the Whitehall ministries. Whether he has had personal experience of intelligence operations is an intriguing question. If he hasn't, he should be recruited at once by some sinister hush-hush outfit. He has the ability to imagine the most devilish conspiracies and a thorough respect for practical details.

Since each step of Mr. Le Carré's plot is surprising in itself, it is no easy task to suggest what it is all about without revealing too much. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that Alex Leamas's last operation required him to assume the part of a disgruntled defector. That wasn't too difficult, for Alec was a talented actor. But maintaining his assumed personality while dealing with enemy agents was harder. It was still harder to keep up the deception while being interrogated, beaten and tried for his life in Eastern Germany.

There are numerous conclusions, none of them pleasant, to be drawn from reading "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold." One is that a secret agent has no business loving anybody, particularly not loving a girl foolish enough to have joined the Communist party. Another is that a spy has nearly as much reason to fear his superiors in his own organization as the members of the opposition. Another is that any given plan is probably much more complicated and much more dangerous to operate than the spy suspects.

Alec's boss had some interesting ideas about espionage: "We do disagreeable things, but we are *defensive*. That, I think, is still fair. We do disagreeable things so that ordinary people here and elsewhere can sleep safely in their beds at night. Is that too romantic? Of course, we occasionally do very wicked things. And, in weighing up the moralities, we rather go in for dishonest comparisons; after all, you can't compare the ideals of one side with the methods of the other, can you, now?

"I mean, you've got to compare method with method, and ideal with ideal. I would say that since the war our methods—ours and those of the opposition—have become much the same. I mean you can't be less ruthless than the opposition simply because your Government's *policy* is benevolent, can you, now?"

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62-46855-261

ENCLOSURE

5-103 (Rev. 10-18-63)

File 3-2 Ld [illegible]

2-17-64

Title of Book "SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA" ~~4232~~

Author FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN

NJ

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.		
[ ] Internal Security	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Liaison	[ ]	[ ]
[ ] Nationalities Intelligence	[ ]	[ ]
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Research-Satellite

REC-43

EX-103 62-46855-269

NOT [illegible] 25 FEB 20 1964

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE 142

68 FEB 27 1964

File 62-46855



Frederick C. Barghoorn

SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

"The kind of frank analysis of Soviet outlook and methods presented in this book... has given Professor Barghoorn his reputation as an astute student of Soviet affairs. In all likelihood this reputation accounts for his arrest and detention in the Soviet Union in 1963, as a symbol of the type of investigation that the Soviet leaders seek to suppress."

—CYRIL E. BLACK

$6.00 at all bookstores

Princeton University Press

Page 8 "Book Mark" ("The Wash. Post") 2-16-64

ENCLOSURE 62-46855-269

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-14-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD," BY LLOYD MALLAN

R. W. Rusk

BACKGROUND:

Captioned individual has authored a book which he describes--"is to provide a solid background of information in terms that anyone can understand, with or without a knowledge of science, technology, military operations or foreign policy planning, so that a clear awareness might be derived regarding the complex matrix of national actions and counteractions that superficially are often confusing not only to laymen but to many experts." Laurence S. Kuter, General, United States Air Force (Retired), in the Foreword of this book stated that it will "give the average American an interesting insight into the military factors which give strength and validity to our National Policies." On pages 63, 64 and 65, he makes reference to the Director and the FBI, indicating that he has received information to his questions concerning the role of the FBI in internal security and sabotage matters in an interview he had with Inspector Wick. Although the information contained in his book does not reflect adversely on the FBI, his inference that he obtained the information from Inspector Wick is completely misleading, since Mr. Wick gave him no information except a general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

By memorandum to Mr. Mohr of 4-16-62, you advised that Mallan had telephonically contacted Mr. Wick on 4-13-62 indicating that he would like to relate the FBI's record of World War II in sabotage matters to the current situation. Mr. Wick advised him that the FBI could not comment on the current situation in this regard and Mallan indicated he would write a letter to the Director.

Mallan wrote the Director on 4-21-62, indicating he had talked with Mr. Wick concerning the possibility of an interview with the Director and that Mr. Wick had suggested that he should write a letter setting forth data he desired. Mallan further advised that he is writing a book on national security and that the Director's name had been recommended to him relative to obtaining data on border-security and sabotage.

1 - Mr. DeLoach (ATTENTION: Mr. Wick)
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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170 FEB 24 1964

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CONTINUED NEXT PAGE....

CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD," by LLOYD MALLAN

In my memorandum to you of 4-26-62, it was recommended that no cooperation be furnished Mallan in connection with his book and that he be so advised by telephone. Mr. Wick subsequently told Mallan that Mr. Hoover and the FBI could not discuss the topic of Soviet espionage and the probability of nuclear devices being sneaked into the United States by the Soviets.

Our files reveal that Mallan, subject of a closed Security Matter-C case, is a science writer, who in 1959 wrote a series of articles for "True" magazine which claimed that Russian scientific developments were greatly exaggerated. His claims resulted in a Congressional Hearing at which Mallan voluntarily stated he had never been a communist. A San Diego woman, however, claimed that Mallan had recruited her into the Young Communist League in the 1930's. Data in Bufiles reflected that Mallan had gone to Spain in the 1930's as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (ALB). Mallan himself admitted being hoodwinked by Kremlin propaganda into fighting with the ALB in Spain in the 1930's. Mallan traveled to Russia in 1958 to acquire a behind-the-scenes story of Russia in the science field.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Inspector Wick gave absolutely no cooperation to Mallan in connection with this book except to make the general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters, Mallan evidently obtained his other information from reprint material we have prepared relative to our responsibilities in the internal security field, and then faked the question and answer technique utilized.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-17-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS," BY DONALD JOHNSON

Captioned book, published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1963, has been brought to the Bureau's attention. A copy has been obtained from the Library of Congress for review.

"THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS":

The book deals with the rise of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) during World War I and its activities immediately thereafter. The author indicates that the civil liberties movement began as a pacifist and antimilitarist group opposed to conscription, and that the group, with Roger Baldwin as one of its leaders, defended conscientious objectors. The group was also active in fighting the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act which it claimed illegally suppressed the rights of citizens to criticize our Government. Considerable discussion is devoted to the Industrial Workers World (IWW) and the civil liberties group's efforts in trying to prove that the IWW was not subversive. The book contends that the Government was overzealous in persecuting members of this group.

"The Red Scare" is discussed in some detail by the author who alleges that the Justice Department persecuted alien radicals unreasonably. The Justice Department "raid" at the Communist Party's Bridgeman, Michigan, Convention in 1920 is also criticized. The author gives the ACLU credit for helping expose the "illegal activities" of the Justice Department in connection with alien deportations and other activities in dealing with radicals. In conclusion the book states that the ACLU made an impressive record during this period in its fight for civil liberties.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER AND THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Pages 90-2 discuss the raid by Federal agents on IWW offices, the implication being that these raids were illegal. Pages 137-43 state that "federal agents under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover" conducted raids on radicals and arrested hundreds of aliens. The author states that Mr. Hoover refused to believe charges that his Agents had been brutal during these raids and didn't investigate the charges.

1 - Research-Satellite Section

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EX-112

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CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.....

53 MAR 3 1964

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Also discussed is the obtaining of 3,000 arrest warrants by Mr. Hoover and his urging that Federal agents use every effort to find documentary proof of Communist Party membership. The author goes on to state that Mr. Hoover was in charge of the raids. Page 166 notes that Mr. Hoover admitted in 1924 that the Justice Department theoretically had no right to investigate communist activities as no Federal laws had been violated.

Pages 174-5 discuss Attorney General Stone's placing the Bureau under Mr. Hoover's direction. The book states that Roger Baldwin was suspect of Hoover at first, but after an interview with him was assured that Mr. Hoover had played an "unwilling part" in previous Justice Department activities. The author comments that Mr. Hoover has continued to deplore the manner in which the raids were conducted. Page 202 mentions that the Bureau was completely reorganized under J. Edgar Hoover.

The author's documentation for references to Mr. Hoover comes from Justice Department documents as well as the book "A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician," by Stanley Coben. Also included in the Bibliography on Page 222 is Max Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which is described as the "best treatment" of the Bureau's role in "The Red Scare." Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit" are also mentioned as having played down or ignored Mr. Hoover's role in "The Red Scare." On Page 227 the author notes that Fred Cook gives an "excellent if somewhat biased account of Hoover's career" in the Bureau in his "Nation" article.

DONALD JOHNSON:

The book gives no identifying data on Johnson other than that he prepared a doctor's dissertation at Columbia University in 1960. He is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OBSERVATION:

Johnson's book is slanted to underplay the dangers posed by communism in the country during the post World War I era and as such is not appreciative of the Justice Department's concern over the situation. His favorable references to Lowenthal and Cook reflect his obviously biased attitude toward Mr. Hoover and the Bureau. It is noted that we recently reviewed Coben's book and it follows the line of the Lowenthal book in trying to place responsibilities for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the Director did not have charge of the raids; his role was purely administrative.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO (translator Carleton Beals)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

The Author

Juan Jose Arevalo Bermejo, President of Guatemala from 1945 to 1951, is an educator by profession, and politically has been considered a leftist, liberal, nationalist, and, by his own admission in 1944, a socialist. During his presidency, communists were appointed to key positions in Guatemala; however, he has stated that he is not a communist. He is supposedly opposed to all "imperialist" nations and has been consistently critical of the United States. A previous book of his, "The Shark and the Sardines" (shark--the United States, sardines--Latin American countries), was critical of U. S. State Department policies toward Latin America during the 20th century. Arevalo has recently been connected with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Santiago, Chile, and reportedly plans to make a lecture tour of the United States in 1964. (Memo, Jones to DeLoach 1/29/64 re Juan Jose Arevalo; 64-31077-98; 105-105398-3)

The Translator

REC- 56 62-46255-271

Carleton Beals, American author and lecturer, is the subject of a continuing Internal Security--Cuba investigation and is listed in Section A of the Reserve Index. No evidence of Communist Party membership

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Meier
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

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has been developed but he has been active in communist-influenced organizations since the 1930s. For about 40 years he has made a livelihood, through his writings and speeches, as a professional critic of American Government policy. In 1961, he toured Latin America for Prensa Latina, Cuban news agency. In 1963, another government agency furnished information indicating that Beals and others in the United States were participating in an operation supporting Cuban-sponsored revolutionary movements in Latin America. This information has not been substantiated to date. (100-333614-63, 73, and last section of file)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 217 where the author refers to an anti-communist congress held in Latin America in April, 1957. According to Arevalo, one of the delegates was from Cuba, "Senor De La Fe, said to work for the F.B.I." De La Fe is possibly identical with Ernesto De La Fe, former Secretary General of the anticommunist Confederacion Interamericana De Defensa Del Continenta, and a former cabinet member in the government of ex-President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. While in the United States in December, 1958, he requested an interview with the Director and was interviewed by a representative of the Domestic Intelligence Division. Shortly thereafter he returned to Cuba and was immediately imprisoned by Castro. There is no indication that he ever worked for the FBI. There is no mention of the Director. (64-42367-8, 7; 64-21981-219)

The Book

In this book, Arevalo accused the United States Department of State, the "Police Rulers" of most of the Latin American countries, and the Catholic Church of labelling all those individuals favoring social reform and seeking individual and intellectual freedom as communists. Such individuals he says, are then repressed in the name of anticommunism. Arevalo spells this type of "Kommunism" with a "K" to differentiate it from the Soviet variety spelled with a "c."

He claims that the "police states" of Latin America are subordinate to the dictates of the U. S. Department of State, which, in turn is controlled by the millionaire monopolies in the United States. According to Arevalo, this control is aided and abetted by a corrupt press both in the United States and in Latin America. While affirming his belief in Catholic theology, he claims

that the Catholic Church today prostitutes its faith in order to augment its political and material strength.

He concludes by stating that the three kinds of anti-Kommunists--the Police Rulers, the millionaires, and the Catholic Church--have now created a "diabolic alliance which makes them sisters in the grand task: first to slow up, then destroy the march of democratic principles; to wipe out the liberal spirit that inspires contemporary social life and smash down every little expression of 'personality' in the ordinary man." (pp.167-168)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

DATE: March 3, 1964

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned book, scheduled for publication March 16, 1964, was sent to the Director by the book's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

[redacted]

b7D

Massive Assault on Privacy

The book is a protest against the increasing loss of individual privacy in the United States. The author, in noting the inroads that present-day society has made on personal privacy, gives the following reasons for the undermining of privacy: (1) the increase in urbanization, (2) the tendency toward a garrison state mentality, (3) the pressures created by abundance, (4) the growth of investigation into a virtual industry, and (5) the incredible developments in electronics.

Packard claims that the lives and activities of Americans are coming under more and more scrutiny by an ever increasing army of federal investigators,

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

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(9)

53 MAR 27 1964

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RESEARCH SATELLITE

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credit investigators, and private "eyes" as well as by the mounting use of lie detectors, personality and psychological tests of all types, census questionnaires, consumer surveys, and similar media of interrogation and inquiry.

Use of Electronic Devices

Fantastic advances in the field of electronic devices--such as wire taps, microphones, tape recorders, closed circuit television cameras--and their public sale are cited as inviting and encouraging an alarming increase in indiscriminate eavesdropping and surveillance by amateurs and unauthorized persons. The author regards as an invasion of privacy the extensive use of hidden cameras, one-way mirrors, peepholes, and hidden microphones in department stores, supermarkets, banks, factories, apartment houses, and other buildings for the purpose of keeping people under observation.

Packard laments all kinds of intrusions of privacy, ranging from noise--such as portable transistor radios, pneumatic drills,and telephone solicitations--to infringement of the right to "hold unfashionable opinions." In this conjunction, he is critical of the manner in which former chairmen of the House Committee on Un-American Activities--notably Martin Dies, J. Parnell Thomas, and Francis E. Walter--took a vigilante approach and resorted to trial by publicity.

Aroused Public Opinion Needed

The present mass surveillance of the American people, Packard feels, is a violation of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, but he insists that such an intrusion of privacy is not really necessary and that a mobilized public opinion could do much to alleviate this unfortunate and insidious trend.

References to Director and FBI

The book contains a number of references to the Director and the FBI but only in passing and none of which can be construed as unfavorable.

The Author

Vance Packard graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1936 and received a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University a year later.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

He is a former newspaper reporter and magazine writer and editor and is now a free-lance writer and lecturer. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RWS/oc

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW" RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

Book Rev...

The captioned analysis was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. It was written by Bernard A. Ramundo and Armins Rusis and was issued by the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, The George Washington University. The enclosed copy was sent to the Director by Dr. K. L. London, of the Institute, and was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated March 3, 1964.

The Authors

Bernard Ramundo received his LL. B. degree from Columbia University in 1949 and is a specialist in Soviet law and Soviet affairs on which he has written extensively. He is assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Armis Rusis was graduated from the School of Law, University of Latvia, in 1929 and received his Ph. D. from the Univeristy of Munich in 1947. Employed as a research specialist in the Law Library of the Library of Congress, he specializes in the legal systems of the communist nations and has written for several legal journals in the United States and in Europe. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding either Ramundo or Rusis.

Basic Dilemma

"The Socialist Theory of International Law" is a highly specialized analysis of the problems faced by the Soviet Union in its search for a satisfactory theory of international law which fits within the framework of communist ideology and the efforts of Soviet international legal experts to provide legal support for Soviet foreign policy. The technical nature of the study is best indicated by the fact that a total of 538 sources, both communist and noncommunist, are cited by the authors in support of their interpretation, which is set forth in only 58 pages.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 62-46855
Enclosure
JFC/cr

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - J. F. Condon

62-46855
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170 MAR 19 1964

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In the authors' view, the basic dilemma of the Soviet legal experts arises from their attempt to apply the Marxist view of law as primarily a by-product of economic activity and as an instrument of oppression of the ruling class to the dynamics of international relations. The current official Soviet view of international law as neither capitalist nor socialist does not correspond with the Marxist view of law as the tool of one class against another. Another basic problem is posed by the Soviet recognition, both implicit and explicit, that cooperation and mutual agreement are essential in formulating international law. This, however, contradicts the classic communist formula of an international class struggle.

One Body of International Law

The authors trace the development of what is described by the communists as socialist international law, allegedly based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and hailed as the international law of the future. As opposed to tendency prevalent in the Soviet Union during the 1940's and 1950's to refer to a separate system of international socialist law, the authors point out that the current Soviet policy is to emphasize a single body of international law in which socialist principles are becoming decisive as a result of the claimed shift in the world balance of forces in favor of socialism. The authors stress that the current theory of peaceful coexistence, which does not imply any abandonment of the class struggle, is applicable to relations with nations outside the communist bloc where the international class struggle is still a factor. Socialist international law, on the other hand, allegedly characterized by political, economic, and cultural cooperation, prevails among the socialist nations. Since these are mutually exclusive, the current Soviet position is that socialist internationalism is the more permanent institution and that peaceful coexistence, which will be applicable only so long as states with different political, social, and economic systems are contending against one another in international affairs.

The Final Withering Away

When, because of the continued growth of the communist movement, the class struggle terminates, peaceful coexistence, because it is based on this struggle will also end. The growing world of socialist states will be governed by a socialist general international law until a world communist society finally emerges, at which time both state and law, on the international scene, will wither away as Karl Marx predicted.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The analysis is enclosed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 2-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW "THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

Tolson
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Trotter
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BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-64 Joel Wells, Editor, "The Critic," published by The Thomas More Association, asked if the Director would be interested in reviewing Vance Packard's latest book, "The Naked Society." Enclosed was a publicity release from Packard's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Alternative dates of March and May were given if the Director could comply with the request.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

We have just received an advanced copy of "The Naked Society" which was forwarded by the Publisher which enclosed a form indicating the book was being sent for review and the Publisher would like to receive copies of any review made. An in-absence reply was sent under date of 2-26-64 to Miss Carolyn Anthony, Publicity Director, David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, in which an acknowledgment was given for receipt of the copy of "The Naked Society." The book was forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. From a cursory look at the book and the accompanying publicity as pointed out in Morrell to DeLoach memo to you of 2-26-64, it was indicated the book was obviously controversial, and it was strongly critical of society's loss of privacy brought about by Government interference, investigations by private agencies, wire taps, etc.

Bufiles contain numerous references to the author, Vance Packard, and other books he has written, "The Hidden Persuaders," "The Status Seekers," and "The Waste Makers." Most of these references were citizens' inquiries and none are pertinent to Packard's current book.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Joel Wells, his publication or The Thomas More Association.

Enclosure sent 2-28-64 62-46855

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Morrell

JMM:bsp
(6)

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TIME DISPATCH

Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW
"THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the correspondent be advised the Director does not furnish comments, evaluations, etc., on books or publications not authored by the Bureau or in which the Bureau has not taken a part in its preparation.

2. That the attached letter to Joel Wells, Editor of "The Critic," be approved and sent.

February 26, 1964

Miss Carolyn Anthony
Publicity Director
David McKay Company, Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Miss Anthony:

Mr. Hoover is out of the city, and I am acknowledging receipt of the copy of "The Naked Society" you sent him.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

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COMM-FBI

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NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo dated 2/26/64, captioned "The Naked Society" Written by Vance Packard," JH:amr.

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

February 24, 1964

The attached book was sent to the Director by Carolyn Anthony, Publicity Director, McKay, Washburn & Luce, Inc., Publishers, 119 West 40 Street, New York 18, New York.

Numerous references are made to the Director and the FBI throughout the book.

jad

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CHickering 4-5900

CAROLYN ANTHONY

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
McKAY • WASHBURN • LUCE

750 Third Ave
~~119 WEST 40TH STREET~~
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE
62-76855
ENCLOSURE

BOOK NEWS FROM DAVID McKAY COMPANY, INC.
750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MO 4-7700

FOR RELEASE: March 16, 1964

VANCE PACKARD'S "THE NAKED SOCIETY" ASSAILS LOSS OF PRIVACY

Vance Packard's THE NAKED SOCIETY will be published March 16, 1964, by David McKay Company. The exploration of the rapidly disappearing right of privacy will, according to all omens, be Mr. Packard's most controversial and important book to date.

Privacy is becoming harder and harder to obtain, surveillance--much of it clandestine--more and more pervasive. This surveillance intrudes upon most of us where we work, live, go to school, or seek solitude. THE NAKED SOCIETY is an urgent call to each citizen to learn how his right to privacy and his traditional rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are being undermined and to start doing something about it before it is too late.

The timeliness of Mr. Packard's new book is underlined by two recent stories and an editorial in the New York Times.

The most striking incident, as reported by Arthur Krock on February 7, 1964, and Cabell Phillips on February 8, 1964, stemmed from the Bobby Baker investigation and detailed how adverse information allegedly from secret F.B.I. and Air Force Intelligence files was leaked to newspaper editors by highly-placed Government figures in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Don B. Reynolds, a witness in the Congressional investigation. An entire chapter in THE NAKED SOCIETY concerns itself with the danger inherent in the uncontrolled amassing of personnel files on individuals and how these can be used against the individual for political purposes.

The other episode concerned the sale by the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the names and addresses on automobile registration lists to the highest

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bidder, reported in the Times on January 30. The situation might well have remained dormant had not one purchaser of the names discovered that a competitive firm was getting them for nothing. Said purchaser thereupon brought suit for $3 million against the rival and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles charging conspiracy to commit fraud and contract violations!

In an editorial called "Licenses and Privacy," on February 8, 1964, the Times commented:

"A new body of law is developing in this country built around the right of privacy--the right to be left alone. Modern devices--from telescopic cameras to wire taps to sound detection apparatus--are sometimes used unlawfully to intrude into our home and lives. We see a clear violation of privacy in the sale by the State Department of Motor Vehicles of automobile registration lists to the highest bidder. A small profit has been made by the state in selling the information to mailing-list companies...names and addresses and the type and number of vehicles owned can be used by commercial list and advertising companies to bombard the owners with sales pitches in doorways and mailboxes and over the telephone. This intrusion can come from literally dozens of different persons and companies. The law permitting vehicle registration information to be sold commercially ought to be repealed."

The traffic in private information is one of the most shocking themes of THE NAKED SOCIETY. Information ranging from names and addresses to very intimate and personal information is for sale. It is rumored in investigative circles in New York City that an approximate price list of personal information available is as follows:

An individual's arrest record.....$10.00
An individual's credit report (to a non-subscriber).....$5.00-10.00
Contents from police memo pad concerning an accident.....$10.00
Unlisted phone number.....$20.00
Birth certificate.....$15.00 to $50.00
($15. each if ordered wholesale by an investigating firm;
$25. for a single certificate to an investigator;
$50. to lawyers and other "outsiders")

Telephone toll slips, old phone bills, or pair numbers for tapping.....$50.00 minimum
Complete hospital record on a patient suffering physical ailment.....$300.00
Mental hospital record on patient.....$500.00 minimum
Medical examiner's report.....$500.00 minimum

Among the basic reasons Mr. Packard adduces for the rise in surveillance are the pressures of abundance, the increase in urbanization, and the tremendous growth in recent years of methods for probing, observing, and examining people. There has been a proliferation of electronic eyes and ears -- the industry has indeed boomed.

According to Mr. Packard's report, tools for one of the more elementary kinds of direct wire tapping, a popular form of snooping, cost less than $25.00. And for $4.25 one can purchase a little device that feeds a telephone conversation into a tape recorder. When one gets into transmitters, automatic recorders, and many of the microphoning tools, however, prices soar, and the overhead for eavesdroppers becomes fairly heavy. An examination of four catalogs issued by producers of surveillance equipment indicate that a transmitter that can be concealed on the body costs $150.00 to $220.00, a transmitter that can be concealed in a picture frame, $215.00. But, as Mr. Packard points out, a leading electronics magazine has advertised for $22.50 a "Be a Spy" correspondence course that includes instruction in bugging.

It is obvious from Mr. Packard's examination of the current scene that very few are exempt from surveillance whether he be private citizen, public official, teacher, or even school or college student. The net result is what Mr. Packard views as a "massive, insidious impingement upon our traditional rights as free citizens to live our own lives."

Can anything be done about it? Emphatically yes, says Mr. Packard, and in the last chapter of his book he details specific steps that can be taken by

(more)

individuals and groups to bring a halt to the take-over of our privacy. And, warns Mr. Packard, the steps must be taken soon, for the right to privacy is at the very heart of our basic concept of personal freedom.

Mr. Packard's previous books--THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS, THE STATUS SEEKERS, THE WASTE MAKERS, and THE PYRAMID CLIMBERS--have all been national best sellers. He has been at work on THE NAKED SOCIETY for the past two years and has interviewed hundreds of persons in connection with it. In bringing to light what has happened and is happening to our right to privacy, Mr. Packard continues to develop that broad theme that has interested him since the publication in 1957 of THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS. That theme is what is happening to the individual in the face of the new kinds of pressures generated by our violently-changing society.

February 14, 1964

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From: Carolyn Anthony
BN, RC, ANG, EDU,
RTV, S

WE TAKE PLEASURE
in sending this book for review.

Publication date

THE NAKED SOCIETY
By Vance Packard
March 16, 1964

May we have two copies of your review? Please do not release reviews before date of publication.

DAVID McKAY COMPANY, INC.

~~*119 West 40th Street*~~
750 Third Avenue

~~*New York 18, New York*~~
New York, N. Y. 10017

DAVID McKAY CO., INC.
IVES WASHBURN, INC.
ROBERT B. LUCE, INC.

119 WEST 40 STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

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

17 DIRECTOR
17 FEB 24 1964

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

ENCLOSURE
62-116555
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Alta Butler
1 - Litrento

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW:
Strangers On A Bridge
(The Case of Colonel Abel)
By James B. Donovan
Publisher: Atheneum, New York

The above book on the Abel case appeared on the book stands last week. Our Washington Field Office purchased a copy for the Bureau's perusal.

THE AUTHOR:

James B. Donovan is the court-appointed New York lawyer who defended Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, KGB officer convicted on espionage charges in New York in 1957. Donovan, born 1916 in New York City, has an A.B. degree from Fordham University and law degree from Harvard Law School. He is a member of the firm of Watters and Donovan with offices at 161 William Street, New York City. The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory gives Donovan a very high rating. He is a former Office of Strategic Services (OSS) officer who was associated with Mr. Justice Jackson in the prosecution of the Axis war criminals at the Nuremberg trials. In 1962 he went to East Germany as an unofficial representative of the United States Government and successfully arranged with the Russians the exchange of Abel for Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot. In 1963 he handled negotiations with the Castro government for the release of over 9700 Cubans and Americans from Cuba. He is presently serving as President of the New York City Board of Education. The Bureau has had limited contact with Donovan in connection with the Abel case and on other matters where essential to our investigative interests.

THE PUBLISHER:

Bufiles identify Atheneum, New York, as a publishing house at 162 East 38th Street, New York City. There is no other information in our files concerning this company.

62-46855-2/2

REC- 52

EX-103

5 APR 9 1964

THE PUBLICATION:

This book is a detailed account written in chronological or diary form of Donovan's part in the Abel case. It begins with his appointment by the court to represent Abel on the recommendation of the

1 - 65-64538 (Abel case)

RESEARCH SATELLITE

File 62-46855

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Brooklyn Bar Association; his contacts with Abel in preparing this case for trial; highlights of the trial itself; the various appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court; his trip to East Germany and negotiations with East Germans and the Soviets in arranging for the exchange of Abel.

Donovan tells the reader that he knew he was assuming an unpopular role as the attorney for a Soviet agent, but felt he should accept to show Abel and the world an example of American justice. He points out that his fee of $10,000 was divided among Fordham University, Harvard and Columbia Law Schools.

Donovan raises again in this book the legality of the search of Abel's hotel room at the time of his arrest even though the Supreme Court upheld the search as legal by a 5-4 decision. It is still Donovan's opinion that this search was in violation of the 4th Amendment of the Constitution, which deals with searches and seizures.

The part played by the FBI in this case is prominent throughout the book and his only criticism is that the FBI was attempting to play a dual role in this case; that is, acting both as a law enforcement agency and a counterespionage agency. It is Donovan's opinion that when Agents initially approached Abel in his hotel room and solicited his cooperation, they were acting as a counterespionage agency. When Abel refused to cooperate they immediately had Abel taken into custody by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and subsequently obtained evidence through its search which enabled the FBI to bring espionage charges against him. It is his contention that the FBI had no right to seize the property as evidence of a crime (espionage) with which Abel had not been charged at the time. As indicated by the decision of the Supreme Court, Donovan's contention was not upheld.

The book contains one item on pages 61 and 62 that an FBI Agent during the interrogation of Abel at the INS Detention Station, McAllen, Texas, became exasperated and lost his temper. Abel claimed the Agent cuffed him across the face and "the blow knocked my glasses to the floor." This charge was made at the time of the trial and was emphatically denied by the two Agents who interrogated Abel. Inasmuch as it is possible this incident may be given publicity at this time, it is included herein in this review. (65-64538-697)

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

It is interesting to note that on page 79 Donovan in discussing Reino Hayhanen, the principal witness against Abel, stated that Hayhanen, four years after the trial, was killed in a mysterious automobile crash on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This, of course, is erroneous. Hayhanen died in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on 8/22/61 due to complications caused by his heavy drinking. Hayhanen's death has not been publicized.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be retained in the Bureau library. Book fwd. to Bu. Library, 4-13-64, Am.B.

Mr. DeLoach 3-20-64

M. A. Jones

DEWITT COPP; FORTHCOMING BOOK ON SOVIET ABUSE OF UNITED NATIONS

By memoranda dated December 23, 1963, and January 14, 1964, I advised you that DeWitt Copp had visited the Bureau in connection with a book he is writing about Soviet "use and abuse" of the United Nations. My memoranda pointed out that Copp was planning to devote part of the book to Soviet exploitation of United Nations personnel for espionage purposes; and it was recommended and approved that public-source-type data along these lines be made available to him.

RECENT ACTION:

Copp, a Connecticut schoolteacher and author of nonfiction books, is a boyhood friend of Assistant Director Tavel. He has sent Mr. Tavel a copy of the proposed chapter dealing with espionage activities of Soviet United Nations personnel. He would like to have any observations or suggested changes the Bureau may desire to make.

The manuscript for this chapter (Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book) has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. The chapter contains statements highly favorable to the Bureau and the Director. It is strongly anti-Soviet and emphasizes the espionage threat posed by Soviet-bloc personnel at the United Nations.

The chapter contains a number of errors (misspellings, typographical errors and the like). In addition, it contains a great deal of material from sources other than the Bureau and has a number of statements of opinion or conclusions drawn by Copp which are not always supported by facts.

In the interest of clarity and accuracy, several suggested changes have been made directly on the manuscript for Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book. Since the chapter includes some matters which are not within the Bureau's jurisdiction or sphere of firsthand knowledge, primary attention has been directed upon those matters which involve the FBI, and it is felt this should be clearly

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Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel

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pointed out to Copp so that he will not have the false impression that we have verified the accuracy of all material in this chapter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached manuscript, with suggested corrections and observations noted directly thereon, be approved and be returned to the Crime Research Section for return to Mr. Copp.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "'68--
A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"
BY PETER SCAEVOLA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Published By W. W. Norton and Co.

Synopsis:

"'68" is a novel scheduled to be released later this month with Nation-wide advertising. In deploring the existence of prejudices, particularly anti-Semitism, in the United States, it may well fan them. It is heavy-handed satire against American customs; religion; the ultraright; and those who are combatting communism, including J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. It can only be applauded by the Communist Party, USA, and those who seek to destroy the American heritage. The book is being placed in file as a enclosure to this memorandum because it is not suitable to be placed in the FBI Library.

Background

Book Detached

An advanced copy of captioned book was mailed to the Director, and an "in absence" reply was sent to the author, in care of the publisher, on February 26, 1964. According to "Publisher's Weekly," journal of the book industry, this novel is to be released later this month with major advertising in national magazines and newspapers.

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47 MAR 30 1964

The Author

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author. Several reference books, such as "Who's Who," were checked for any information concerning the author with negative results. This, plus the fact that Scaevola is the name of a famous family of ancient Rome, suggests the possibility that Scaevola is a nom de plume.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - Mr. Morrell	1 - Mr. Bland	1 - Mr. Keating
1 - Mr. Mohr	1 - Mr. Sullivan	1 - Miss Butler	
1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Baumgardner	1 - Section tickler	

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ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH MATTER

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "'68--A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

The Book

The book is a novel written with a generous sprinkling of the language of the gutter and with the 1968 presidential campaign as a background. The novel deals primarily with the successful campaign of William A. Reason, who advocates a strong policy, including military action, to halt the advance of communism; is sympathetic to the views of the ultraright; and is obviously the Republican candidate. Reason is pictured as a whiskey-drinking, somewhat immoral bachelor who is extremely anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Reason's campaign theme is: "Stamp out treason, Vote for Reason." His initials are, of course, WAR.

The campaign is seen through the eyes of an ultraliberal, pseudo-intellectual New York newspaper reporter whose father was a personal friend of Reason and who has known Reason since childhood. He joins Reason's campaign entourage as a speech writer, but leaves Reason one week before the election in protest against Reason's views.

Through the medium of a speech alleged to have been made by Reason's opponent, the author presents an apology for the Soviet Union. He contends that there are little differences between the Russian and American social systems, including their attitude toward religion. Further, the two systems are moving closer together and the United States is on the road to socialism.

The book is very critical of many aspects of American life. It legitimately deplores, but greatly exaggerates, the existence of anti-Semitism in this country. Practically all aspects of anticommunism and defense against communist aggression are criticized or satirized. This includes the John Birch Society, Minute Men, personal fall-out shelters, civil defense, and the FBI.

Mention of Director of FBI

The newspaper reporter, mentioned above, at one point muses: "What was there about the FBI that sharpened the edge on so many people? The agents were uniformly courteous, clean-cut, honest, efficient--especially so in contrast to the parochial, fat, slow-minded local cops everywhere. Perhaps that was it. They appeared too effective, too lean, omnipresent, secretive...and Hoover seemed a pompous little green god, a bourgeois amateur sociologist handing down dogma on Communism. He was more than that, of course: the archbishop of a

police priesthood both mysterious and sacrosanct. Was this just a liberal cliche? Was it a radical Left animus that had seeped into a large part of the intellectual's response pattern? Or was it simply (for any thinking man) too much anonymous power, on one hand, coupled with a too-quick obedience to the executive mood? I ought to think about it..." (p. 74)

"The J. Edgar Hoover books" are mentioned as among literature for sale at a PTA meeting in Connecticut at which a motion was passed asking the Board of Education not to renew the contract of a teacher who was "soft on communism." (pp. 203, 206)

The FBI is referred to throughout the book in the person of Dick Isaacs, an "FBI man," who is Jewish and is assigned to protect Reason on his campaign tour. In many instances, he is depicted as being unhappy and contemplating leaving this country to take up residence in Israel. (p. 62) On election night, Isaacs is killed protecting Reason from a would-be assassin. (p. 259)

The following exchange takes place between the newspaper reporter and Isaacs: "'We don't have enough tame Jews to go around, you know,' the FBI agent said. He opened his eyes, as if surprised at what he had uttered. The position of Jews in the Bureau: They had discussed that some eon ago--one week? two weeks? Mainly he had talked around the subject, but it had been clear enough." (p. 57)

The Agent is described, on an earlier assignment, as "a strutting little Napoleon..marshaling the local police here and there, chewing out his sentries for lack of zeal, decreeing that he himself, alone, would walk the Negro carpenter and his wife to their new home." (pp. 58, 59) In one discussion with the newspaper reporter, the Agent says, "Reading other people's mail is part of my business." (p. 56)

In connection with anti-Semitism, the point is made that the FBI has denied that 72 per cent of Communist Party members are Jewish. (pp. 18, 191)

Observation:

While the novel exaggerates anti-Semitism in the United States, it does Jews little service in pointing out that Marx was a Jew, Trotsky a Jew, Lenin a half-Jew, and the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Fuchs, Soblen, the Cohens and others were Jews.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "68-A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

Speaking through the newspaper reporter, the author deplores the obsession with communism in the United States. Only communists and those who want to destroy America could see any merit in this book of filth.

We could protest the references to the Director and the FBI in this book. However, because the book has been published, contains obscenities, and is of such a nature that only a writer for "The Worker" or "The Nation" would be proud to admit authorship, it is felt that we should not even dignify it with a protest to the publisher, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., of New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

De Loach, through his contacts, attempt to determine the name of the author who is apparently writing under pseudonym.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"
(BOOK REVIEW)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

"The Triple Revolution" is a 27-page statement published in March, 1964, by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution, Washington, D. C. The committee reportedly is the outgrowth of a "conversation" at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, California, an enterprise of The Ford Fund for the Republic. This statement was mailed by the committee to President Johnson, members of Congress, and the Secretary of Labor, and has precipitated considerable discussion in the press.

Book Review

Signers of Statement

Among the signers of this statement are such controversial figures as: A. J. Muste, ordained minister who has actively engaged in numerous peace groups during the past 45 years and on occasions urged amnesty for convicted Smith Act subjects; Michael Harrington, author and member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation; Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner who has been affiliated with several communist front groups in the past; W. H. "Ping" Ferry, Vice President of The Ford Fund for the Republic; Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America who has been closely associated with various communist front groups and Communist Party member and Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director of the March on Washington in August, 1963, former member of the Young Communist League, and current associate of Communist Party members. (100-16922-70, 75), (100-411914-82), (100-353404-364), (100-420181-55), (100-141277-27), (100-3-104-34-575)

The Statement

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NOT RECORDED
17 MAY 21 1964

This statement contends that there are three separate but mutually reinforcing revolutions now taking place (cybernation,* weaponry, human rights)

*A term used to refer to both automation and computers.

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Garner
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Section tickler

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with the revolution in cybernation taking precedence. It assumes that the rapidly increasing efficiency of machines will raise unemployment to such an extent that displaced workers will have no new jobs to turn to thus creating a permanently depressed class in the United States. At the same time, cybernation will create an economy of abundance which can sustain all citizens in comfort and economic security whether or not they work. Therefore, the authors "urge that society, through its appropriate legal and governmental institutions, undertake an unqualified commitment to provide every individual and every family with an adequate income as a matter of right."

During the transition period between the present and the time when society can provide such an income, the authors suggest the following steps: (1) massive public works; (2) a massive program to build up our educational system; (3) a massive program of low-cost housing; (4) development of rapid transit systems; (5) public power system; (6) rehabilitation of obsolete military bases for community or educational use; (7) major revision of our tax structure aimed at redistributing income; (8) organizing the unemployed; (9) government direction of the speed and direction of cybernation.

All of this should be done under government control at national, regional, and local levels through planning agencies. According to the authors, a central assumption of planning institutions would be the "central assumption of this 'statement,' that the nation is moving into a society in which production of goods and services is not the only or perhaps the chief means of distributing income."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Leach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Pittsburgh 1[redacted]21
May 14, 1964

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

Dear Sir:

I have attached a copy of John A Stormer's book called "None Dare Call It Treason" and I hope that you and your organization are familiar with it, because I want your opinion of it. I have only read the first 150 pages but my inclination is to run out and buy a bunch of copies to pass around to friends and associates, in an attempt to stir a few from their lethargy. Book Reviews

However, because it is so strong, I want to be sure that it is not just a case of a writer using half-truths and innuendo to malign others for using half-truths and innuendo. Similarly, it is not always easy (when reading newspapers and books) to seperate the communist who advocates the violent overthrow of the government from the deluded reformer being used by the advocate of violence, or from the true social reformer who just happens to be law abiding, however liberal. If the last two are consciously or unconsciously aiding and abetting the first, I agree they should be stopped but I would want the social reformer who is willing to use due-process-of-law to have the same freedom of speech and action as more conservative citizens.

Within this briefly described point of view them, my questions are as follows:

1. Is this book a close enough approximation of the truth, as you know it, that I should feel free to acquaint my friends and associates with it?

2. Is it clear tha in most usages of the term "communist" - i.e., when the author is suggesting that a person or organization is a communist or has aided the communists-- is it clear that he is almost always refering to those who advocate the violent overthrow of the gov't?

3. If Mr Stormer's allegations about the U S Supreme court's liberality aiding and abetting the communistic (violent) cause is true, what can citizens do to change the situation? either short term or long term.

4. If the allegations about the news media are true, what can be done?

If your reply indicates that the book is worthy of a broad distribution, I would want permission to copy your letter to pass out with the books I might spread around.

[redacted]

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CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: REVIEWS OF ARTICLES
"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST, MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"
"UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"
BY GREGORY GURJIAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Background

By letter dated May 16, 1964, Gregory Gurjian, 444 Vermont Street, Brooklyn 7, Massachusetts, self-styled former Soviet economist and former inmate of Soviet concentration camps, furnished the Bureau copies of two articles he had written concerning communist penetration of the Free World. This letter was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on May 22, 1964, and the articles were furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. Gurjian has previously furnished articles regarding communism to the Bureau through the auspices [redacted] of the Russian Immigrants' Representative Association in America, New York City, of which Gurjian is a member. [redacted]

[redacted]

The Articles

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In the first of two brief articles, the author delves into the Sino-Soviet dispute and its effect upon the Free World. In his opinion, there will never be an armed conflict between the communist nations and the Western countries inasmuch as he contends Red China is contained by Japan and Nationalist China who are allies of the West. Khrushchev, on the other hand, is pursuing the tactic of peaceful coexistence rather than open war to achieve the goal of a world-wide communist society. Both the Soviet Union and Communist China are essentially interested in the promotion of the communist cause and would not split up in order to provide

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Garner
1-Section tickler

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democracy as we know it a chance to become established in the uncommitted countries of the world.

In the second article, Gurjian states that American anticommunist propaganda is far inferior to communist propaganda in the West and particularly in the United States. Americans, he contends, have been lulled by the premise that there will be a gradual evolution toward freedom in Russia; however, events for the past 40 years in the Soviet Union have emphatically disproved this contention. He warns that this imbalance of pro-American and pro-Soviet propaganda must be reversed if the United States is to win its fight for a Free World.

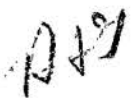
Mention of FBI or Director

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.





OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS

DATE: June 1, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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A copy of captioned book, published by Liberty Bell Press, Florissant, Missouri, was forwarded to the Director 5/14/64 by one [redacted] of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who requested the Director's opinion and recommendation of the book. Young's letter was acknowledged by Miss Gandy on 5/22/64. Crime Records Division forwarded the book to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

This 236-page paperback is comprised of "documented" facts to prove that, since World War I, the American people have been almost irrevocably outwitted by communist- and socialist-minded individuals who have pushed themselves into positions of influence. It is a right-wing indictment of American leaders in government, religion, education, communication media, psychiatry, business, politics, economics, and labor.

According to the author, the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations have retreated so far in the face of communism that men such as Owen Lattimore, Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, and others have been able to contort American national and international policy into a form advantageous only to the Soviet Union.

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The author alleges that leaders in the National Education Association and authors of textbooks have continually tried to orientate youthful minds toward a new socialist world. Patriotic figures and patriotism itself have been brought into disrepute through a rewriting and reorientation of history. He claims that through the schools, churches, PTA's, changes in mental health legislation, and indiscriminate branding of patriotic Americans, such as General Edwin Walker, as mentally ill, the warped practitioners work to create the amoral mind which will accept the one-world

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite Section
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Chamberlain

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socialistic government. All who oppose the communist trend are subjected, as was Senator McCarthy, to ridicule and ruin.

Typical of the author's extreme views is his allegation against the Warren Commission. He states that three days after the official communist publication, The Worker, recommended the appointment of a commission under Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and so loaded it with "liberals" as to "build suspicion of a planned coverup of any leftist involvement in the killing."

References to Director and FBI

There are numerous references to the Director and the Bureau. They consist mostly of quotations from the speeches, publications, and articles prepared by Mr. Hoover and are not critical. There is, however, an ambiguous reference on page 127 which could create a question in the minds of readers. Speaking of the effect the "Marxist conspirators, Fabian and communist" have had on the church in America, the author writes:

> "...The National Council of Churches, its subordinate organizations, and the leaders of many of its affiliated denominations and their publications consistently parallel or follow the Communist Party line, as exposed by J. Edgar Hoover...."

The author's documentation for this statement is "The Communist Party Line, J. Edgar Hoover, SISS (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) 1961," but, unless checking it, a reader could interpret this as meaning Mr. Hoover has exposed communist infiltration in all segments of the National Council of Churches.

Reference to Assistant Director William C. Sullivan

The author also makes reference to a speech of Assistant Director William C. Sullivan at the Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas on October 19, 1961 in which Mr. Sullivan stated that on a national scale, there has been no substantial communist infiltration of the American clergy. The author states that Mr. Sullivan

is correct, but that these remarks are used, while ignoring other remarks, to discredit the anticommunists who are concerned with the few hard-core clergymen who are serving something other than God.

The Author and Publisher

John Stormer is identified in the book as the former editor and general manager of a leading electrical magazine and presently chairman of the Missouri Federation of Young Republicans and a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri. A list of recommended reading at the back of the book includes Masters of Deceit, as well as publications by such professional anticommunists as Fred Schwarz, Cleon Skousen, and Dan Smoot. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Stormer who in 1961 and 1963 was furnished routine replies about communism.

There is no derogatory information in Bufiles concerning the Liberty Bell Publishers, Florissant, Missouri.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

DATE: May 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

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Evans
Gale
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

> "Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?," it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

May 22, 1964

62-46855-274

[redacted]

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15221

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Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter of May 14th with the enclosed copy of "None Dare Call It Treason" and asked me to explain that information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Further, it is contrary to his policy to comment on literature not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. Therefore, he trusts you will understand why he is not in a position to comment along the lines you have requested.

Enclosed is some literature which it is hoped will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (4)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Intro.
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Faith in Freedom

MAILED 20
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

DTP:cai
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SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE.

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NOTE: [redacted] "None Dare Call It Treason" has been brought to our attention in the past and a cursory review of it gives a reflection of the conservative approach and thought about issues and events on the global and national scene pertaining to the inroads of communism into the affairs of our Government and society. It is self-described as dissecting the failures of the Eisenhower Administration just as effectively as it details the blunders of the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. It allegedly documents the concurrent decay in American's schools, churches and press which has conditioned the American people to accept 20 years of retreat in the face of the communist enemy. Many references are made to the Director and "Right-wing" figures such as Dan Smoot, Skousen and Schwarz and others are recommended reading. The HCUA and U. S. Government Printing Office are suggested as sources of additional material. The Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," is also recommended reading. Bufiles reflect this book has yet to be reviewed and due tothe many references to the Director, FBI and Assistant Director's William C. Sullivan's speeches on communist infiltration into the clergy, this book will be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review.

SAC, New York

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1-W.C. Sullivan
1-W.A. Branigan/J.M. Sizoo
1-R.S. Garner
1-B.M. Suttler 1 Section T.
1-Miss Butler (1)-Yellow
2-Orig & copy

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain the indicated copies of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

#1 2 cc's rec'd 7-10-64 1 cc Bu Library 1 cc - 105-82555 (Oswald) Am B.

1. OSWALD: Assassin Or Fall Guy? by Joachim Joesten, published by Marzani & Munsell, Incorporated, 100 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York; $3.95. (Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64, advertised the publication date as June 15, 1964.) TWO COPIES

2. THE DALLAS AFFAIR by Leo Sauvage, to be published September 18, 1964 (according to Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64), by Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; price not known. ONE COPY

B

NOTE: Above books requested by Soviet Section for review in connection with the "Oswald Case," The books are not available in numerous bookstores in the city nor in the Bureau Library. After the books have served their purpose in the Soviet Section they will be filed in the Bureau Library.

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62-46855-

1 - Belmont
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1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 3, 1964

REC-41 105-82555-4020 BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?," by Thomas G. Buchanan.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

ENCLOSURE Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "'Who Killed Kennedy?' Book by Thomas G. Buchanan," prepared by JMS:hrt:tef.

Enclosures (3)

JMS:klw (11)

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. CLAIM: The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

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PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER 6-3-64.

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the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

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13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

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disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

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19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

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23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

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26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. [redacted]

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

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Referral/Consult

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Today, while at the President's Commission, Mr. Samuel Stern advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

Referral/Consult

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

JRM:mpd (9)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 15,1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM: THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT" BY WILSON RECORD CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Captioned book, just published by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, was forwarded by the Crime Records Division to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Book Financed by Ford Fund for the Republic

This book is the tenth in a series of studies on communist influence in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. The book is a history of the hostility and the running fight between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for over four decades.

Negroes Prime Communist Target Group

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/4/88 BY SP8BTJ/ste

No component of American society has been subjected to more intensive and continuous attention from the CPUSA than the Negroes, who comprises ten per cent of our Nation's population. For over 40 years, observes Record, the CPUSA has tried to exploit--but with relatively little success--what it conceived to be the weakest link in the American social system--racial discrimination, conflict, and unrest.

Communism Cannot Compete with Progressive Capitalism

REC-9 62-46855-278

The basic reason for the failure of the CPUSA among Negroes, Record explains, has been the nature and performance of American democratic capitalism. American capitalism, with its open character and welfare state modifications, has been, despite its many faults and limitations, so impressive as to cut the heart from

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1 - ~~61-3176~~ (NAACP)
1 - ~~94-43612~~ (Wilson Record)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite Section
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

EX 110

RSG:cr
(11)

AUG 5 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

communist and other radical movements. American society, with all its frailties, offers its members so much material wealth, opportunity, and personal freedom that few Americans are inclined to seek elsewhere.

The very viability and vitality of the American capitalist system thus poses a serious dilemma for the CPUSA. How can it successfully compete with a system that is continually reforming and improving itself in order to satisfy the needs, hopes, and aspirations of all its citizens? How can the CPUSA offer any sort of appealing alternative?

Some Communist Penetration of NAACP

Because of its primacy as a Negro protest organization, the NAACP, since its founding in 1909, has borne the brunt of the communist offensive against the Negroes. The author does not deny that there have been some NAACP members who were also communists, that some NAACP branches have been captured by communists, and that there has been some communist influence in the NAACP, although it has undoubtedly been minimal.

Despite this, the author points out that the NAACP, more than any other organization, has constituted a bulwark against communist progress among Negroes. The NAACP has long been aware that acceptance of the alien communist ideology and program only alienates Negroes further from the mainstream of American life, and, therefore, it has always fought communist infiltration of its ranks.

Some Decline in NAACP's Influence

In recent years, the NAACP has encountered some criticism of and dissatisfaction with its program, methods, and leadership which has somewhat reduced its appeal and influence among Negroes. By the middle 1950's, Negroes had acquired enough to want everything that full participation in American rights and privileges implies. They were ripe for new leadership, new plans, new methods. They did not find all they were looking for in the NAACP, which was pursuing the same end--full integration of Negroes into American life--with essentially the same means as in previous years--gradualism, nonviolence, and legalism.

The NAACP's neglect in developing imaginative and dramatic new ways--such as boycotts, freedom rides, sit-ins, and other nonviolent, direct-action

techniques--for speeding up integration and dealing with a recalcitrant South in the late 1950's handed the initiative to young, militant Negro leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

No Interracial Millennium Soon

The book ends with a prediction that the interracial millennium is not likely to come next year or in the next decade. Record believes that, if the NAACP remains flexible and hard-pressing, it will probably continue to be--with its 350,000 members in 1,400 branches throughout the country--the premier Negro organization in the United States.

No References to FBI

The book contains no references to either the Director or the FBI.

Wilson Record

According to Bufiles, Wilson Record, a professor of sociology at Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. He has furnished information to the Bureau in applicant investigations. In 1961, Record criticized a local sheriff who had denounced Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address sociology classes at that school.

In 1951, the Bureau favorably reviewed an earlier book by Record entitled "The Negro and the Communist Party."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS

DATE: July 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: [redacted] b7D BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R. W. Smith

Memo, Baumgardner to Sullivan, 7/7/64, stated New York Office advised that new book by Frank A. Capell entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe," which alleges that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had an intimate relationship with Miss Monroe, would be ready for sale about 7/10/64.

Kennedy's Friendship with Miss Monroe "Well Known"

The New York Office has now furnished us with a copy of this 70-page book. The book claims that Miss Monroe's involvement with Kennedy "was well known to her friends and reporters in the Hollywood area," but was never publicized. It is alleged that "there are person-to-person telephone calls, living witnesses, tape recordings and certain writings to attest the closeness of their friendship."

The author suggests that Miss Monroe "was led to believe his intentions were serious," and that Kennedy had promised to divorce his wife and marry her. When he failed to do so, the book charges, she "threatened to expose their relationship," which would have ruined his presidential aspirations. It was then that Kennedy decided "to take drastic action."

Kennedy Had Communists "Murder" Miss Monroe

According to the book, Kennedy used "the Communist Conspiracy which is expert in the scientific elimination of its enemies" to dispose of Miss Monroe by making her murder appear to be a suicide. This could have been achieved without great difficulty, the author points out, because her personal physician, Dr. Hyman Engelberg, was a communist.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 17 1964

Enclosure - 7-15-64

(OVER)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

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6 JUL 16 1964

64 JUL 27 1964

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Most of the allegations made against Kennedy are contained in the chapter entitled "The V.I.P." (pages 49-61) and on pages 69 and 70.

Allegation Previously Branded False

It should be noted that the allegation concerning the Attorney General and Miss Monroe has been circulated in the past and has been branded as utterly false.

References to Director and FBI

There are several references in the book to the Director and/or the FBI. A biographical sketch of Capell on page 3 states that, while associated with the Westchester County, New York, Sheriff's Office, "he supervised the investigation of over five thousand individuals and organizations, including Nazis, Fascists and Communists, on behalf of the F.B.I. in most cases."

On page 49, it is stated that "under the direction of Bobby Kennedy the F.B.I. has been frustrated as never before."

On page 69, it is said that Mr. Hoover does not share Kennedy's opinion that the Communist Party, USA, "is a windmill virtually powerless to harm the United States."

On page 70, reference is made to an anonymous letter quoted in a column of Walter Winchell datelined May 25, 1964, at Hollywood, California, which told of a 23-year-old Beverly Hills blonde who had been "terrorized for months by the same person who caused Marilyn Monroe's death.... You can check this with F.B.I. Special Agent in Charge, Mr. Grapp in L.A..... Her initials are M.J." b6 b7C

Our Los Angeles Office reported that [redacted] complained to the Beverly Hills, California, Police Department that she was being followed and harassed by unidentified men, but her allegations were completely unsubstantiated by the police.

Dr. Hyman Engelberg Former Security Index Subject

Dr. Hyman Engelberg was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation, but his Security Index card was canceled in 1953 after his cooperative interview with Agents of our Los Angeles Office. At that time Dr. Engelberg admitted membership in the Communist Party from about 1939 to 1948.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

[redacted] "The Herald of Freedom," Post Office Box 333, Staten Island, New York, which is an anticommunist newsletter of an expose type.

[redacted] interviewed in recent months by Agents of our New York Office regarding numerous charges he leveled against a number of prominent individuals. [redacted] allegations are from public sources and are apparently true, some are completely without foundation, and others are extremely dubious and not subject to corroboration. [redacted] consistently refused to divulge his alleged sources to our Agents.

b7D

Attorney General Advised of Capell's Forthcoming Book

By letter dated 7/7/64, we advised the Attorney General of the nature of Capell's forthcoming book, [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the aforementioned book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 7-1-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"
Book by Nerin E. Gun

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book obtained and reviewed at request of the President's Commission from French version which only one now published. Book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Gun, of Turkish nationality, has represented several foreign publications in this country since mid-1940's. In Internal Security - Italian investigation by Bureau in 1950, Gun described as opportunist, dreamer, and individual who would help anyone who paid him. Wrote complimentary article re Bureau in Italian magazine "Epoca," February, 1964, issue, but wrote article unfriendly to Bureau in 1960 in French magazine. Gun suggests President Kennedy could have been killed by Oswald in Castro conspiracy, in Soviet conspiracy, in anti-Castro conspiracy, or by Oswald in conspiracy with individual who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun believes Oswald may have viewed assassination as means of becoming "greatest hero of his time."

Gun alleges "Buddy Walthers" of Dallas County Sheriff's Office said shots came from overpass in front of Presidential motorcade. Gun also says Walthers, along with Secret Service Agent found "4th bullet" in grass near overpass, which bullet Gun and others claim came from direction of overpass. These allegations not substantiated by our inquiry. Gun apparently took title of book from bouquet of red roses presented Mrs. Kennedy on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun critical of Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct inquiry. States possibility Oswald made clandestine trip to Cuba from Mexico while on 1963 Mexican visit; however, our investigation does not substantiate such claim. Gun falsely claims SA Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., in 1961 proposed to Oswald that he join pro-Castro groups to get information for Hosty. Oswald in Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun claims that arrest and detention of Oswald illegal and that he was denied constitutional rights, claims not substantiated in our inquiry.

President's Commission, by attached letter, being furnished a listing of 31 claims in Gun's book which are not substantiated by our investigation. Commission already in possession of book.

Enc. 7-6-64

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(10) JUL 14 1964

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

"The Red Roses of Dallas" by Nerin E. Gun (215 pages), published by Rene Julliard, Paris, was reviewed at the request of the President's Commission as indicated in the appearance of the Director before the Commission. Review was made of the French version inasmuch as the English version will not be published in England until late June or July, 1964. The book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

NERIN E. GUN:

Gun was reportedly born in Rome, Italy, 2-22-20. His nationality was Turkish. He came to the U.S. in the mid-1940's and has represented several foreign publications in this country since that time. In 1950 the Bureau conducted an Internal Security - Italian investigation of him. He was described as being an opportunist, a dreamer, and an individual who would help anyone who paid him. He wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau which appeared in the February, 1964, issue of "Epoca," one of Italy's leading weekly pictorial magazines. However, in 1960, he wrote an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. He was arrested on a fraud charge in New York in January, 1949, for reusing metered mail but was acquitted in March, 1949.

GENERAL THEME:

Gun sets forth several possible explanations for the assassination of President Kennedy: The President could have been killed by Oswald in a conspiracy associated with Castro; by Oswald in a conspiracy related to the Soviet Union; by Oswald in a conspiracy of anti-Castroites who felt President Kennedy had betrayed their revolutionary exile movement; or by Oswald in a conspiracy with someone who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun also stated that without doubt Oswald may have seen the assassination of President Kennedy as the means of becoming the "greatest hero of his time."

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

GENERAL APPROACH:

Gun, as numerous others who have written on the assassination, bases much of his discussion of the matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dramatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. Gun tries to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the matter and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt. An example of unreliable reporting is Gun's claim that a "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office had affirmed that the shots or at least one shot, came from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade and that Walthers, along with a Secret Service Agent, found a "fourth bullet" in the grass alongside the road near the overpass. These allegations have been checked out with Secret Service and Walthers and no substantiation developed.

Gun uses the published views of Marguerite Oswald who contends that her son, Lee, was a "secret agent" for the U. S. Government; wanted to penetrate the "reactionary crowd" in Texas to expose a plot directed against Kennedy; and was made the scapegoat in the assassination. Marguerite Oswald has shown signs of mental instability.

SPECIFICS:

Chapters 1 and 2 contain: (1) a word picture of Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's visit; (2) a story that Dallas is named after the "obscure" U. S. Vice President, George Mifflin Dallas, who served from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk; (3) the false claim that in spite of all those present at the scene of the assassination there is not a "single really concrete documentation" of the most important drama of the century; (4) brief comments on the activities of important people such as former President Eisenhower on 11-22-63; (5) a report that when it was announced that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy would accompany her husband to Texas, the "evil tongues" began to say that she did not want "Jack" to go alone with a "pretty stenographer" who was actually a news corps member with a reputation of flirting with President Kennedy; (6) and a report that President Kennedy had discounted a publicized superstition that every U.S. President elected in a year divisible by 20 had died while in office.

Chapter 3 sets forth at length the generally known background material on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and Jack Ruby.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Chapter 4 is entitled "Hate is the Fashion in Texas." It deals with the strong feeling against President Kennedy in that state and the choice of Lyndon B. Johnson as vice-presidential running mate for Kennedy in the 1960 campaign in order to win the South for the Democratic Party ticket.

Chapter 5 discusses the origin and operations of the Secret Service in protecting the President and also the relations between the Secret Service and the FBI. Gun claims that in important events the Secret Service asks for and receives men on loan from the FBI. He states that Secret Service Agents take special courses at the FBI Academy. In addition, Gun states that while the U.S. is a country of liberty, it is not a country of tolerance and he gives as proof the various attempts, successful and unsuccessful, against the lives of Presidents of this country, including Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. The chapter ends with Gun reporting that President Kennedy had ordered the plastic "bubble top" to the Presidential car to be used on his car only in bad weather.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the backgrounds of President Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy. Gun apparently took his title from the fact that Mrs. Kennedy received a large bouquet of red roses on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun also relates what he calls "rumors" around Washington after the 1960 elections that Jacqueline Kennedy had asked for a divorce and that the President's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, had given her a million dollars to remain with the President.

Chapter 8 tells of the assassination of President Kennedy, the drive of the President's car to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the confused scene at the site of the shooting.

Chapter 9 deals with the scene at the hospital and efforts made to sustain the President's life. Gun includes a brief account of an FBI Agent being forced to the floor by Secret Service Agent guarding the door to the emergency room of the hospital. This incident involved SA J. Doyle Williams, Dallas Office, who was censured at the Director's instructions for use of inaccurate terminology when reporting this matter to the Bureau. Gun also alleges that the FBI Agent told the Secret Service Agent that he had to telephone the Director about the assassination. Actually, SA Williams had just completed a telephone call to SAC Shanklin, Dallas Office, and was returning to his duties as liaison with the Secret Service at the hospital.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Chapter 10 reports on the reaction in this country to news of the assassination. In mentioning the absence of former Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger on a trip to Japan, Gun characterizes him as "jovial but ignorant." Gun discusses the dismay and confusion in Washington, D. C., and the Pentagon's alerting its defense forces to a possible enemy attack related to the shooting of the President. Gun states that the President's brother, Robert Kennedy, learned of the assassination while eating lunch with his wife and Madame Herve Alphand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. Gun is sarcastically critical of the Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct the inquiry immediately after President Kennedy's death.

Chapter 11 deals with events in Dallas following the assassination and up to the arrest and questioning of Oswald. Gun claims that a Dallas County Sheriff's Office member, "Buddy Walthers," stated that the shots, or at least one of the shots, came from the overpass before the President's car and that Walthers along with a Secret Service Agent found in the grass near the overpass the "fourth bullet," the bullet which Gun and others claim came from direction of the overpass. No substantiation was found for Gun's claim.

Gun traces Oswald's path from the Texas School Book Depository building to a bus, then to a taxicab, next to Oswald's rooming house, to the scene of Police Officer Tippit's death, and to the theater where Oswald was arrested. He alleges that once it was determined Oswald had tried to remain in the Soviet Union and considered himself a Marxist, Dallas authorities considered him a communist and did not believe it necessary to investigate further. Gun says that this attitude, which existed also in the Secret Service, has stifled investigative efforts necessary to determine if other individuals were involved in the President's assassination.

Gun states that Dallas authorities were lax in not blocking all exits to the city to prevent possible conspirators from escaping. He likens the Dallas Police Headquarters after Oswald's arrest to a "carnival" with reporters standing on desks, one actually sitting in the Chief's chair, and others playing cards in elevators. Television cameras were installed in all corners, according to Gun. Gun also describes Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade as dominating the "carnival" and showing a love for publicity. Gun alleges incidentally that police were unable to obtain a confession from Oswald because of the extensive press coverage at police headquarters.

Chapter 12 sets forth the evidence presented so far by authorities in the case against Oswald, including the fact that he was in the Texas School Book Depository building; that his palmprint

appeared on the alleged murder rifle; that Marina Oswald stated that his rifle was not in its normal hiding place on 11-22-63; and that the rifle was traced to him by the FBI. Gun claims that it was a miracle that Oswald's three shots hit the target, since he had never fired previously from the window, his ammunition was old, and he had had a nervousness since his 13th year.

Gun states that the question as to whether or not Oswald was a communist will be unanswered in the years to come. He states that it could be argued that Oswald was not a communist inasmuch as he was not admitted to Soviet citizenship, received his U.S. passport as well as money to return to this country, was disavowed by communists in this country, and had prepared a manuscript denouncing the Soviet Union. Gun suggests, on the other hand, that perhaps Moscow wanted Oswald to be shown as undesirable to communists for its own interests, apparently to cast suspicion elsewhere.

Gun implies that Oswald visited Mexico in September and October, 1963, with good reason. One reason might have been to prepare an escape route by which he would flee from the U.S. to Mexico and then enter Cuba. Gun claims to have learned from Mexican police that Oswald had enough time during his visit to take a trip to Havana and back to Mexico by a clandestine route. However, our investigation does not substantiate such a trip.

In connection with the alleged trip to Cuba, Lucio Lopez, employee of the Mexican bus line Transportes Frontera, reportedly told Gun that he talked with Oswald in Mexico and Oswald asked him about a clandestine route to Cuba. This individual is undoubtedly Lucio Lopez Medina, an employee of Transportes Frontera, Mexican bus line, who has advised that he has no recollection of seeing or talking to Oswald.

Gun boasts that he learned from high Mexican Government personalities and influential foreign diplomats in Mexico that Mexico believes in the existence of a Cuban plot of which Oswald was a part. Oswald was believed to be in the pay of Cuban communists who acted without approval of Castro or his knowledge. These communists, Mexico reportedly believes, were seeking to create chaos in the Latin American political scene which would benefit the extreme leftist agitators. Or else, they wanted to accomplish a historical act, the notoriety of which would compensate for their previous political uselessness.

Gun claims that he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and asked the Cuban Ambassador to show him the file on Oswald. The Ambassador agreed to do this at a later hour, Gun stated. However,

when Gun returned he was told the Ambassador had left the city and had left no instructions concerning Gun. As to Oswald's contact with the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, Gun claims that Mexican police knew of various meetings and even of intimate relations between Oswald and a Sylvia Duran who worked at the Cuban Consulate. Duran is the employee at the above consulate who handled Oswald's request for a Cuban transit visa for travel to the Soviet Union via Cuba. Our investigation, including a review of official Mexican Government files, has not developed any basis for Gun's allegations regarding meetings of Duran and Oswald outside of the Cuban Consulate.

Gun speculates that while in Mexico Oswald could have been in contact with other conspirators, perhaps even with "groups of the right." He calls attention to the anti-Castroites who were angry at President Kennedy for having "betrayed" the Cuban exile revolutionary movement. Perhaps, Oswald was even acting in behalf of pro-Chinese Cuban communists who wanted to embarrass the United States and Premier Khrushchev, Gun states.

Chapter 13 deals primarily with the actions of President Johnson following the assassination and death of President Kennedy. Gun characterizes the "publicity agents" of President Johnson as the best paid, most clever, and most unscrupulous in the entire country, and says that the new President is surrounded by newsmen who don't want to upset the "boss" in the White House and write only what he wants to be printed.

Gun asks why President Johnson didn't request Robert Kennedy to come to Dallas immediately or order Robert Kennedy to tell the Director to go to Dallas with his best "detectives," his special squads, his laboratory, and all material necessary to clarify the affair. But, according to Gun, President Johnson did telephonically contact Robert Kennedy and get his advice that the swearing in should take place at once in Dallas. According to Gun, CIA Director John McCone was with the Attorney General at that time of President Johnson's call.

Chapter 14 is entitled "The Devil's Advocate" and is comprised of various claims by Gun, Marguerite Oswald, and others concerning the innocence of Oswald or the alleged evidence of a conspiracy in the assassination. Gun claims that with Jack Ruby killing Oswald, the death of President Kennedy and Oswald became part of a plot. If not, then Dallas, he states, must be populated with mad men. Gun sets forth a defense of Oswald alleged to be presented by a Percy Worman whom Gun identified as president of a defense lawyer group in Texas. An example of this defense is a claim that "any good attorney" can show that palmprints are not legal proof, which is in reality a false statement. Bufiles contain no references to a Percy Worman and a check of lawyers and telephone directories in the larger Texas cities fails to show such a name.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

Gun claims that the arrest of Oswald in the theater was illegal. He also states that his detention was also illegal since he was not informed of his rights or authorized to obtain legal counsel. The results of our inquiry in this matter contradict these claims by Gun.

One of Gun's wilder claims is that SA Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., (Dallas Office) proposed in 1961 to Oswald that he (Oswald) join pro-Castro groups and furnish Hosty and, thus, the FBI, with information. This claim is ridiculous since Oswald was in the Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun asks why the FBI, which had Oswald's name in its list of suspicious individuals, didn't give Oswald's name to the Secret Service. He suggests the answer "because the list had 250,000 names of individuals afflicted with schizophrenia who could all be suspected in the same way as Oswald."

Gun states that Ruby could have been involved in the assassination since he could have been at the scene of the assassination, since he had connections with the "mob" in Chicago, and since the "mob" was upset with Robert Kennedy. In addition, Gun claims that James Hoffa was an enemy of the Attorney General and was capable of resorting to murder to get rid of a formidable enemy. Gun does not bother to explain why Hoffa would not have the Attorney General killed rather than President Kennedy.

Gun also asks why Dallas and Washington authorities discount any theory of conspiracy such as one by Cubans or Chinese communists, or by right extremists who would use Oswald to throw pursuers off the track because of his past, or by an unknown individual seeking to remove Kennedy for political reasons, jealousy, or for other reasons. Gun chides further on this point by noting that President Johnson and his entourage believed there was a possibility of a plot also against their lives immediately after the shooting.

Gun offers the possibility that Oswald may have been a CIA agent inasmuch as CIA Director McCone visited Robert Kennedy shortly after the assassination. The visit may have been made, according to Gun, to advise the Attorney General that one of his agents had been arrested in Dallas by mistake and to ask the Attorney General as "head of the FBI" to save Oswald from the anger of the Dallas Police. Gun states that Chief Justice Warren's comment about parts of the report not being released in our lifetime adds support to the belief that Oswald was a "secret agent."

In closing, Gun claims that only the far distant future can bring the truth in this matter inasmuch as much of the record will not be available during our lifetime. He says that the truth then revealed might confirm the "official version," which is certainly as plausible as are a hundred other versions. So, it will make the "mystery even more impenetrable by bringing up new contradictions in the drama,

which is without doubt the most irrational and disturbing since World War II."

The book contains various typographical errors as well as misspellings of names such as Dan Snoot instead of the correct spelling Dan Smoot, former Bureau Agent, and J. D. Tippitt instead of the correct spelling J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Officer killed by Oswald.

The President's Commission is being furnished by attached letter a listing of some 31 claims made by Gun which are not substantiated by our investigation. The Commission is being informed that the book contains no factual material that is contradictory to our findings in the assassination matter or that would substantiate Gun's emphasis on a possible conspiracy being involved in the assassination. The Commission is not being furnished our copy of the book inasmuch as it already possesses copies thereof.

A summary of information in our files on Gun also being furnished to the President's Commission in attached letter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-30-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW BY JAMES WEINSTEIN ON "RACE AND RADICALISM: THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT," BY WILSON RECORD

The 6-29-64 issue of "The Nation" contains captioned critical review of the book "Race and Radicalism." The review, entitled "A Pacifier for J. Edgar," states that the book, which deals with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and its successful attempts to resist communist infiltration and influences, is inept and dull. He criticizes the author for playing up the NAACP as the hero of the Negro while portraying other groups such as the Communist Party as a villain. Weinstein claims that the author ignores the fact that it was the communists who saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys in the famous Scottsboro case. He also notes that "'Race and Radicalism' reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds."

JAMES WEINSTEIN:

Weinstein is identified in "The Nation" as an editor of "Studies on the Left." Bufiles reflect a closed Security Matter-C case on him. He has been the subject of a Reserve Index Card (Section B). In 1959, he was interviewed by the FBI and stated he had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1953 to 1956, when he withdrew because of political disagreement. Bufiles also reflect that he is a member of the editorial board of "Studies on the Left," a quarterly publication in New York dedicated to the leftist point of view.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 9 1964

WILSON RECORD:

Bufiles reflect that Record, a Professor of ~~Sociology~~, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. In 19[illegible] the Bureau reviewed another book by him "The Negro and the Communist Party" which appeared to be a sound book containing much historical

Enclosure
1 - Research Satellite Section - Room 629 RB
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ENCLOSURE
55 JUL 9 1964

4 JUL 9 1964

COMM-FBI RESEARCH

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information of value. Record has furnished information to the Bureau in connection with applicant investigations. In 1961, a Sacramento paper printed an article reflecting that Record had criticized a local sheriff who in turn had lashed out at Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address Sociology classes at that school.

"RACE AND RADICALISM:"

This book has been obtained and is attached. The index does not reveal any reference to Mr. Hoover or the FBI. The book, which is attached, should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned book be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

A Pacifier for J. Edgar

RACE AND RADICALISM: The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict. By Wilson Record. Cornell University Press. 237 pp. $5.95.

James Weinstein

John P. Roche tells us in the preface to this book that it was originally commissioned as a chapter for a larger work on Communist infiltration, but that Professor Record's unexpectedly lengthy manuscript so impressed his editors that they rushed it into print as a book. They rushed in the wrong direction. Even as a chapter, Record's material would probably have been redundant and superficial. How often, in this day and age, do we have to be reminded of "the American CP's subservience to the Soviet Union and . . . the incidental character of its concern with racial matters"? Certainly not on every fifth or sixth page.

Race and Radicalism teaches us nothing about either, although it is brimful of facts concerning the sinister twists and turns of the Communist Party since 1919, and the steady, admirable efforts of the NAACP to improve the lot of the Negro within the context of liberal capitalism while shrewdly avoiding contamination by the "radical" party. The latest volume in the series on Communism in American Life, sponsored by The Fund for the Republic, Record's book is almost consistent with most books in the series published to date. It is heavily descriptive; its point of view is entirely predictable; it fails to examine the social context in which its subjects act; it is filled with unexamined judgments and ideological assertions; it is dull. The only partial exceptions to this composite characterization of the series are Theodore Draper's two books on the early years of American communism, which have the faults listed but are also extremely valuable works of research, both painstaking and accurate; and Clinton Rossiter's delicious spoof: *Marxism: The View from America*, which is so densely uninformed and so delightfully pompous and trivial as to warrant a category all its own.

Race and Radicalism reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds. Lest anyone still be in doubt, let it be said: the NAACP is not now, and never has been, Red, successfully infiltrated by Reds or sympathetic to Reds (not even to black Reds). Indeed, Record goes so far as to tell us that "the NAACP and the CP have markedly different historical roots. The former was organized in 1909, eight years before the Bolshevik Revolution and a decade before the tortured birth of the CPUSA." Moreover, the NAACP was never "led by people with binding commitments to either a Socialist or a Communist international apparatus." This last truth, however, could only have been told to obscure the fact that among the NAACP's outstanding founders and early leaders were many Socialists: Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Mary Ovington White, Florence Kelly, and even W. E. B. Du Bois, who was a party member until 1912. It is true, of course, that after 1916 the NAACP drifted away from Socialist influence and that its early history was unencumbered by contact with Communists, and for this we are all to pat the Association on its head.

Record's simple-mindedness extends beyond his account of the Communists and goes to the core of the political and ideological problems of the Negro movement in the United States. He views the Black Nationalist tendencies of the Garvey movement in the early 1920s and the Black Muslims today entirely in terms of their rivalry with the NAACP and, therefore, as villains. First, Record informs us that the NAACP was handicapped in the early 1920s by "extremist groups operating among both whites and Negroes." On the white side was the Ku Klux Klan, one of whose chief targets "in addition to Catholics, Jews, and 'foreigners,' was Negroes—and the NAACP." (No kidding!) But, "as if this were not enough," the NAACP came under attack from the Garvey movement, too. Then follows a recounting of some facts about Garvey and his movement, without the slightest analysis of *why* Garvey's appeal to race pride and self-esteem, his rejection of the dominant white culture, and his identification of American Negroes with the anti-colonial movements in Africa, had an immeasurably greater appeal to the Negro masses in the 1920s than did the NAACP. To top this off, Record displays his sense of historical continuity by concluding that "Garvey's present-day counterpart, Elijah Muhammad (Poole) of the Black Muslims . . . presents the same kind of challenge, and is willing to make the same kind of alliances, in this case with George Rockwell and the American Nazis."

History, like life, is almost endlessly complex. In order to make sense of it the historian, like the social critic, must select his facts, identify trends and find order by evaluating the relative importance of his data. To clarify and make coherent the events of the past, however, requires an appreciation of its complexity. A historian can easily conclude that the NAACP better answered the needs of the Negro people in the United States than did the Communist Party in the years from 1919 to 1964. But to present everything the Communists did simply as a cynical maneuver to capture unwitting support for the Soviet Union, and everything the NAACP did as the best possible under the circumstances, is to make a caricature of history and to obscure its relevance to the present.

An example is Record's treatment of the roles of the NAACP and the CP in the Scottsboro case. In this instance, as in all others, our hero (the NAACP) is out to save the nine defendants in an orderly and respectable manner. On the other hand, the villain (the CP) is out to make propaganda for the Russians. The fact that in the course of making propaganda—that is, by organizing demonstrations throughout the United States and Europe, and by stressing the political nature of Negro oppression—the Communists saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys, is ignored. Worse, Record's obsession with kicking the corpse of the Communist Party leads him to announce that "obviously" one "cannot simultaneously pursue and denounce established legal procedures." How can serious appeals be made, Record asks, "when the appellants are at the same time denying that the courts can act independently of political considerations"? That might have been a good question to ask before the emergence of SNCC and CORE, or before the whole series of desegregation decisions running back to the school decision of 1954, although even then it would have been narrowly self-serving and an impediment to progress. Now such a question serves only to expose the author to ridicule.

James Weinstein is an editor of Studies on the Left, in which his essay on Socialist and Communist Party histories appeared.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

through the Negro section of town were recognized by the crowd that had gathered near Williams' house as people who had carried an "Open Season on Coons" banner on their car the day before. Williams, as he relates the story, saved the couple from the angry crowd by inviting them into his house. Following a telephone conversation with the Chief of Police, in which that official threatened his life, Williams fled Monroe, made his way to Canada, and finally to Cuba where he lives today. Shortly after leaving Monroe, Williams was indicted—with four others—for kidnaping the white couple. Those four (Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder, Harold Reape and John Lowry, who is white) were recently tried and convicted in Monroe.

What does Monroe mean? Here are men who work and demonstrate for their rights in a town with a history of Klan influence—and they take their guns with them. In the context of the story as related by Robert Williams this makes sense. The working class (and unemployed) composition of the Monroe group was obviously the most important factor in the evolution of the tactics they used. There are very real differences in the orientation of the Negro middle class and the Negro lower class. Furthermore, the climax of the Monroe story might have been entirely different if the Freedom Riders hadn't come into the picture. Williams' tactics were carefully timed and applied; the Freedom Riders, despite their good intentions, only managed to take the situation out of his hands, and when it came back to him a week later, things had already gotten out of control.

An argument frequently heard against Williams' self-defense, and in favor of King's masochistic attitude of "if blood must be shed, then let it be ours," is that the former will alienate white liberal support for the civil rights movement. But when deprivation of the Negro's rights is sustained by violence, who is to limit his choice to either inaction or martyrdom? Williams says repeatedly in his book that he is in favor of nonviolence where it works. But self-defense of life and property—an established American right—should not be categorically excluded from the Negro's tactical arsenal. Today, self-defense does seem to be the mood of the Negro rank and file even if it is not the policy of the national organizations.

If it requires guns in black hands to bring federal authority into the South, then guns must be readied in every community where the Negro is prevented by physical terror from becoming a viable political force. It should also be apparent that terror is practiced and condoned, in varying degrees, from St. Augustine to New York. In the North, certain militant groups will want to concentrate on pushing all forms of white power out of their communities. They will learn karate; they will arm; they will shoot policemen. Some innocent whites will be hurt but so many more innocent Negroes have been and will be hurt that, from the Negro viewpoint, white casualties won't matter.

Negroes With Guns was edited by Marc Schleifer; I've heard the tapes from which he worked and he has put them together in a readable manner. The book includes excerpts from an article and a speech by Martin Luther King, who rejects Williams' position on the grounds that there are alternatives besides submissiveness and guns, as well as because "there is more power in socially organized masses on the march than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men." There is also a statement by author Truman Nelson, who supports Williams over King, and photographs.

Williams' presence in Cuba today has clouded the issue raised by his tactics and philosophy with cold-war politics. It is also unfortunate that the façade of this book—its sensational-sounding title and the American Minuteman on the cover—is perhaps too much of a camp. The definitive history of Monroe and Williams has yet to be written, but *Negroes With Guns* remains a personal statement of great significance.

James Boggs's *The American Revolution* is not about the rights movement per se. It is a rambling series of brilliant and startling insights into the American past and the probable American future. Boggs, who contributed to the recent *Triple Revolution* statement, is a radical's radical. He starts from an assumption that the American power elite is innately evil, and he is not addressing people who might think otherwise. Nor does he expect much from groups which are supposed to be applying pressure, whether the AFL-CIO, NAACP or Marxists.

The AFL-CIO, Boggs notes in a lengthy survey of American labor, represents very little of the labor force, and its leadership today is more concerned with securing pensions than with protecting jobs. Membership and influence have thereby declined. Millions of workers in the South remain outside the unions. What will they do? Boggs answers, "Historically, workers move ahead by the new. *That is, they bypass existing organizations and form new ones uncorrupted by past habits and customs.*"

Boggs believes that the NAACP has been by-passed by harsh realities today. He sees an imminent armed conflict and he believes the Monroe movement and the nationalist movements are more realistic than the NAACP. ". . . the Negro revolt will lead to armed struggle between Negroes and whites, Negroes and Negroes, and federal troops and armed civilians, and will have to move through political power and economic power." In industrial centers like Detroit (where Boggs works in an auto factory) and Chicago, which have over 20 per cent unemployment, such conflict seems almost logical.

Though some of his premises and conclusions are Marxist, Boggs sees conventional American Marxism as suffering from crippling misconceptions, the most important of which is expressed in the old slogan, "Black and White, Unite and Fight." There is little evidence that white workers anywhere in America are at all interested in forming a united front with Negro workers.

In Boggs's view—a now familiar one—the unemployment produced by automation, combined with social revolutionary movements here and abroad, will bring about the American Revolution. He sees no realization of Negro goals within the present limits of our society; the Negro revolution is inherently, by definition, a movement toward a classless society.

The answer to the question, can the race problem be solved in American society as we now know it, appears to be no. The choice is more and more between stumbling liberalism—pouring money into welfare agencies which will certainly benefit some but won't break up the ghettos—and fascism: tripling the police forces to cope with Negro militants who reject nonviolence.

Or so it appears from Harlem.

(Mr. Spellman's review originally covered three additional books. The balance of the review will be published during the summer as space permits. — Editors.)

Mr. DeLoach

6/24/64

M. A. Jones

"THE FBI NOBODY KNOWS"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY FRED J. COOK

SYNOPSIS: Book Reviews

Gerald J. Gross, Vice President of Trade Division of The Macmillan Company, was telephonically contacted today regarding captioned book. Gross was advised that Cook's hostility toward the Director and the FBI, as well as his gross disrespect for the facts, is well known to us; that Cook's book consists largely of repetition of old attacks which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of Bureau; that majority of the charges in this book are distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past.

It was pointed out to Gross that the only "new" material in the book is a passage involving a supposed eyewitness account given Cook by Richard Rohman of alleged beating of alien anarchist Andrea Salsedo by Bureau Agents before Salsedo committed suicide in 1920. Gross was told that a "thinking person" would question why an actual eyewitness would suddenly end silence after 40 years; that there is no previous indication that Rohman was involved in any manner or had any information concerning the Salsedo case; and that it is strange Rohman did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully sued for $100,000.

Among numerous other deliberate distortions and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources which were pointed out to Gross are (1) his heavy reliance upon the charges made by former SA Jack Levine, a publicly recognized "jackass"; (2) the fact that Cook used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a source for much of his critical treatment of FBI handling of Dillinger case--whereas, Toland's book praises the FBI; (3) Cook dismisses the Rosenbergs spy activities as "fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"--whereas, Judge Irving Kaufman told the Rosenbergs he considered their crime "worse than murder."

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
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Gross stated it was obvious the book requires further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call an editorial conference concerning it and stated Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties." He is to contact us when decision reached.

Gross was friendly and expressed appreciation for the Bureau's contacting him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will continue to follow this matter very closely.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

DETAILS:

Pursuant to instructions, SA Gunn of the Crime Records Division today telephoned Gerald J. Gross, Vice President of the Trade Division of The Macmillan Company in New York, concerning the forthcoming book by Fred J. Cook entitled "The FBI Nobody Knows." Gross had forwarded the galley proofs for Cook's 423-page book to the Bureau--having done so as a result of our contacting Sumner Blossom, Vice Chairman of the Board of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, which is the parent organization of The Macmillan Company.

COOK BRANDED AS WELL-KNOWN ENEMY OF FBI:

At the outset of the call, Gunn told Gross that since Macmillan had shown the courtesy of sending us an advance copy of the proofs, the Director felt an obligation to let him have the benefit of our observations regarding the book; that in view of the Bureau's previous experience with Cook, the hostility toward the Director and the FBI and the gross disrespect for facts which characterize his book are, in no manner, surprising to us.

He was told that the book consists largely of verbatim and near-verbatim repetition of old attacks upon the FBI which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of the Bureau; that anyone who takes the trouble to check would find that the vast majority of the charges in Cook's book are gross distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past. Gunn further told Gross that it was unfortunate that a publishing company with Macmillan's acknowledged reputation had permitted itself to be "stuck" with so obviously distorted, inaccurate and unreliable a collection of anti-Hooverisms as this.

In response to the above statement, Gross hastened to point out that he was not with Macmillan at the time the contract was signed for Cook to write this book. He admitted having read the galley proofs and feels that Macmillan probably signed a contract with Cook based upon (1) a mere skeleton outline for the book, and (2) knowledge that Cook has had years of experience as a newsman. Gross continued that, before reading Cook's manuscript, he had no knowledge of Cook's previous attacks upon the FBI. He agreed that much of the book was taken substantially

verbatim from previous writings by Cook, but stated that it is a common practice, accepted by publishing companies, for authors to "lift" entire pages from their previous writings.

"NEW" EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT IS QUESTIONABLE:

At this point, Gross was told that Cook "borrowed" liberally not only from his own writings, but also from the statements and writings of others; that he accepted at face value any critical comment he could find about the FBI and had obviously done no original research. It further was pointed out that there is only one "new" passage in the book--a statement Cook claims he recently received from Richard Rohman of New York that he (Rohman) saw Bureau Agents beating an Italian anarchist, Andrea Salsedo, shortly before Salsedo committed suicide by jumping from a window of the Bureau's New York Office in 1920. Gunn told Gross that any "thinking person" would question the authenticity of this alleged eyewitness disclosure by a man who supposedly had maintained silence for more than 40 years--that this is the first time Rohman's name has been connected in any manner with the Salsedo case; that our New York Office has had occasion to contact Rohman over the years and not only has he displayed a friendly attitude, but he has never given any indication of having information about the Salsedo case; and that, if Rohman did, in fact, see Agents beating Salsedo, it is indeed strange that he did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully filed a $100,000 law suit.

LEVINE, DILLINGER AND ROSENBERG EXAMPLES:

These facts about Cook's distorted handling of the Salsedo case appeared to disturb Gross greatly. Among other deliberate distortions of truth and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources pointed out to Gross were:

(1) The fact that Chapter 1 is based almost entirely upon the ravings of former Special Agent Jack Levine. Gross was told that Levine is publicly recognized as "a complete jackass" and, in fact, his photograph appeared in newspapers nationally in December, 1962, when it was necessary to physically evict him from a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

(2) The fact that Cook has used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a basis for much of the material appearing in his highly critical treatment of the FBI's handling of the Dillinger case. It was pointed out to Gross that, in contrast to the position taken by Cook, Toland's book is extremely complimentary of the FBI. Gross has read Toland's book and agrees. He was told that this typifies Cook's blindness to the truth when it shows the Bureau in a favorable light.

(3) The fact that Cook dismisses Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's spy activities as "A fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"; whereas, the trial judge, Irving Kaufman, told the Rosenbergs, "I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed." Gross agreed that the judge before whom the Rosenbergs were tried is far better qualified than Cook to pass judgment and that Cook's blind spot again is evident.

GROSS TO CALL CONFERENCE AT MACMILLAN:

After these and other major items reflecting the true character of Cook had been pointed out to Gross, he said it is obvious the book requires considerable further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call a conference among Macmillan officials who are concerned in any manner with "The FBI Nobody Knows" and, by inference, he implied that consideration may be given to "scrapping" or delaying publication of the book. In this connection, Gross stated that although the book is "far along" and is included in the advance listing of books which Macmillan will release later this year, advance copies of the galley proofs have not, to his knowledge, been made available to outside book reviewers.

Gross terminated the conversation by expressing appreciation to the Director and the Bureau for contacting him directly about this matter. He fully understands that we have no thought or intent of telling Macmillan what it should, or should not, publish and fully agreed with Gunn's statement that, while Cook is entitled to his opinions, he has a responsibility to be accurate in the facts he uses when asking others to share these opinions. He stated that Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties" and said he would be in touch with us when a decision is reached. Throughout the call, Gross was most friendly.

23 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Jane Roman, FBI/Liaison

SUBJECT : Radical Periodicals in America

1. You may recall that I once gave you a copy of the April 1963 issue of the Yale University Library Gazette which contained a bibliography on Radical Periodicals in America, 1890-1950 by Walter Goldwater. You passed this on to the FBI.

2. You may wish to advise the Bureau that the Yale University Library has now published this bibliography in book form and it may be obtained from the Library in New Haven for $5. It has been somewhat revised and several titles have been added along with a chart.

Walter Pforzheimer

REC-44 62-46855-279

3 AUG 11 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 24, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)

Captioned book, just published by Harper & Row, New York, consists of lectures written and delivered by George F. Kennan following his return to the United States after two years (1961-1963) as American Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

No Choice but Peaceful Coexistence

Kennan expresses misgivings about any concept which envisages the overthrow of Soviet power either by the direct use of armed force or by the incitement of communist-bloc peoples to revolt. He holds that vast and far-reaching changes have occurred in the Soviet Union since Stalin's day, and that important political changes will continue in that country, but only on the foundation of and within the framework of the present political system, which is now firmly established. He sees the gradual evolution of the Soviet Union as offering hope that it may someday assume an acceptable place in the community of nations. While Kennan says he is no advocate of "spineless pacifism," he feels the West has no choice but to accept the quest for peaceful coexistence as the basis for its policy toward communist countries.

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East-West Trade Aids Peace

Kennan takes a dim view of a policy designed to discourage trade between the Soviet bloc and the West as a means of impeding the military-industrial development of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he maintains that increased East-West trade would encourage the development of a healthy and economic independence within the Soviet bloc. Trade would help the Eastern European satellites to achieve a measure of independence and flexibility in their foreign

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Deloach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Research-Satellite Section
1-Miss Butler.
1-Mr. Garner

RSG:bb
(8)

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economic relations. But Kennan warns that to demand political concessions as a quid pro quo for normal commercial transactions is only another way of renouncing trade altogether, for communist countries will never yield to such demands.

Shattered Communist-Bloc Unity

Kennan recognizes the disintegration of the extreme concentration of power in Moscow which characterized the communist bloc in the immediate postwar period, and the emergence in its place of a plurality of independent or partially independent centers of political authority, which has been termed polycentrism. What was once a unified and disciplined bloc has deteriorated into something more like an uneasy alliance between two ideologically similar commonwealths: one grouped around the Soviet Union, the other around Red China. Kennan foresees the possibility of some armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, although he doubts their escalation into a full-scale war between the two nations.

East-West Dilemmas

Both the communist world and the free world are confronted with serious dilemmas, Kennan points out. The communist bloc faces the basic question of whether to conceive of the world in terms of an irreconcilable and deadly struggle which can only be solved through war (the Chinese view), or whether to recognize that communism can be advanced by more sophisticated, more gradual, and more peaceful ways (the Soviet view).

The West is confronted by a fundamental problem of whether to promote a trend toward further polycentrism in the hope that there might prove to be a portion of the communist world with which we could contrive to live, or whether to discourage that trend on the theory that a differentiation of outlook and authority among communist powers does not materially affect their status as a threat to the West's security.

George F. Kennan

Kennan is a well-known author and is considered an "expert" on Russia and communism by reason of his long foreign service career. He is a man of varied and strong convictions. Some of the controversial positions he has taken include the postwar containment policy of preventing further Soviet expansion, admission of Red China to the United Nations, withdrawal of all Allied troops from Europe, and

denial of missiles to North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.

Kennan testified in the J. Robert Oppenheimer hearings that Oppenheimer had a great mind and had given him intelligent advice while Kennan was in the State Department. During the FBI investigation of Kennan for his post as Ambassador to Yugoslavia, three individuals interviewed considered him "too soft" toward the Soviet Union.

An article in "Look" magazine, 11/19/63, set forth Kennan's foreign policy views and quoted him as criticizing the Congress, the Armed Forces, and the FBI for making national policy. When he was later interviewed by a Bureau representative concerning this, Kennan apologized, claiming that he had been misquoted and had not seen the article before it was published. Regarding Kennan's explanation, the Director noted: "I am not impressed with his explanation. H." Kennan also wrote a letter to the Bureau in which he again apologized for the slip-up.

Bufiles show that Kennan in the past has expressed admiration for the Bureau, has maintained cordial relations with us, and furnished helpful and pertinent material while he was with the State Department.

No Reference to FBI

The book contains no reference to either the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

6-5-64

Mr. DeLoach

[redacted]

BOOK REVIEW

b7D

BACKGROUND

[redacted] Karot has set forth in considerable detail his life story. He hopes that eventually (after conclusion of the trial and with the permission of the Bureau) he might be able to publish this story.

Karot has now furnished a draft of his manuscript to the Bureau for its review. The Domestic Intelligence Division has requested the Crime Records Division to review the draft, with special reference to over-all Bureau policy and the possibility of eventual publication.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript entitled "The Third of July" is 386 pages in length, divided into a number of untitled chapters. It is basically a story of his life, first as a child in the United States, then his growth to early adulthood in the Soviet Union, and eventually his return as a Soviet illegal agent to the United States. In the latter section (starting on page 222) he tells of his work with the FBI as an espionage double agent.

The story opens with a brief "pan shot" of Karot entering the United States under false identity in [redacted] from Canada as a Soviet illegal agent. The author then immediately switches to a detailed account of his life in the United States as a boy.

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Life in the United States

Karot was born in Michigan in 1916, as Rudolph Tumi, of Finnish immigrant parents. His father soon died and his mother married Robert Saastomoin a Finn who was a rabid radical and communist. As a result, young Rudolph in 1932 became a member of the Young Communist League.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE FILE 105-76241-104

10 JUL 28 1964

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Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

In the depression days of the 1930's there was a strong belief among some Finns in this area that Soviet Russia represented a paradise. As a result many Finns left the United States and returned to Russia. This was the feeling of Karot's stepfather so in 1933 the entire family, including Karot (now age 16) sailed from New York City for the Soviet Union. They were full of enthusiasm at the prospect of a "new freedom."

In the Soviet Union

From 1933 until his return to the United States in 1958, Karot lived in the Soviet Union. He tells how, upon his arrival, he settled in the Karelian area (north of Leningrad, near Finland). He worked as a lumberjack, living in virtual isolation and under almost primitive conditions. Soon (1937) his stepfather was arrested for "conspiracy" inasmuch as he criticized the Government. As a result Karot was expelled from the Young Communist League and deported, along with his mother and sister, from the border area of Finland to live at a former slave labor camp.

In 1939, Russia went to war with Finland, and for the next six years Karot was a member of the Red Army. He vividly tells of his experiences - how he fought against the Finns in the cold northern woods, was picked to go behind the enemy lines (but didn't go because of end of Finnish War), was told to penetrate a hard-core group of Finnish prisoners, worked as an orderly in a home of a Russian officer. Finally, he was demobilized (1946) and made his way to Kirov. Here he was without friends, money or job.

After the war a new chapter opens in his life. He marries, has children and works in odd jobs, especially woodcutting. Since he lived in the United States, his English was reasonably good and he secured a job teaching English. He has many interesting experiences, but he is primarily a drifter, trying to earn enough to keep his family fed. In the manuscript he tells of various undesirable features of Soviet life - the low living conditions, the existence of crime, the consciousness of class in a so-called classless society. "It was hard living and I dragged myself to bed after a day of chopping wood and an evening of teaching. I had crazy dreams where I brought the axe to school and chopped up the desks in the classroom while I went on with my English lesson at the same time." (p. 118)

"Perhaps," Karot says, "these dreams were the first stirrings of revolt against the cant and tyranny of a senseless, upside-down world stolen by a madman from Alice in Wonderland, and made into something cruel and twisted." (p. 118)

In June, 1950, Karot became a full member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He soon came into contact with the K. G. B. and eventually was

recruited into intelligence work. He was contacted, first in 1954, then again in 1956, but it wasn't until the spring of 1957 that he became fully occupied in this occupation.

At this time his life changed. He was taken from Kirov to Moscow. He left his family and was put into an apartment by himself - there to be trained as a spy to be sent illegally to the United States. He gives a rather extensive picture of his training - the subjects taught, his teachers, his inner feelings and reactions. He appears to have been an apt pupil, learning quickly and satisfying his superiors. But it meant a decisive break with his past:

> "Farewell to my family was difficult. I could tell my wife Nina nothing of the real job I was undertaking; it was almost as though I was guilty of a deception. Only by thinking of the increased benefits they would receive, could I erase from my mind Nina's sad face when I closed the apartment door and walked out of the house. I could not help thinking that I will be doing this many times from now on, closing the door on one part of myself and opening another to someone I do not recognize but call by different names." (p. 131)

Among subjects studied were Marxism-Leninism, codes, photography, micro-dots, how to clear "drops," etc. It was a thorough and disciplined training.

Upon completion of his training he was sent on a short "staging" or "shake-down" journey through Western Europe and back through Finland. Its purpose was to acquaint him with foreign travel, how to clear drops, live under an alias. This is a most interesting account - how he met various people, lived with a Belgium family, almost had his picture taken for a newspaper. This is one of the most entertaining sections of the manuscript.

Finally, in late 1958, he is dispatched via Paris and Canada to the United States and a new phase of his life begins, as he says, he becomes "an alien in my own country."

Experiences in the United States as a Soviet Spy

He arrived in the United States late in December, 1958, (after a trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, to secure knowledge about places where he was supposed to have "lived" in his cover legend story). He came to Chicago, then visited other cities, such as New York and Milwaukee, and also in north Michigan, where he unsuccessfully

tried to secure a record of his birth. He tells of his feelings of seeing places in the United States he had known 25 years previously as a boy. The purpose of these visits was to orient himself before undertaking espionage work.

On page 222 the FBI enters his life - and he suddenly is confronted by Special Agents. "I was like a fighter whose defenses were alert to hold on as long as possible until I could recover my senses. In the meantime, I was at bay, using every second to regain self-control and my composure."

Karot's presentation of the FBI is most favorable. "As time elapsed, there was no doubt in my mind that the FBI had known me for a long time, and had, in fact, been waiting for me."

The rest of the book relates how he, under the FBI's supervision, becomes a double agent - developing contacts, sending secret messages, clearing drops. All of these he carried out under the FBI's guidance and supervision. Also he brings out the contrast between the Russian and American ways of life. He secures jobs in New York City - and tells interesting stories of his experiences, for example, at Tiffany's. "Although I was politically anti-capitalistic at this time, I was not a rabid Communist. I reeled off the cliches expected of me, and acted in such a way to avoid distrust, but deep down, I experienced the first pangs of doubt in the Soviet way of life. The biggest conflict lay in the lack of the Soviet individual's freedom to choose his own destiny; he was beset by limitation on his thoughts and actions wherever he turned." (p. 226)

All the time, Karot says, he is torn between his increasing respect and love of this country and his desire to see his family back in Russia. At first the Russians transmitted letters from his family, then mere notations that they were well. In one instance, he met personally with a Soviet offical from the United Nations who reviewed his work in the United States (and appeared well satisfied), and indicated he would be going home in six to eight weeks. This meeting was near Greystone Station on the Hudson River in September, 1962.

Then in October, 1962 came a public announcement in the press from Moscow that Oleg V. Penkovsky, a high Soviet official, was arrested on charges of espionage (p. 352). This meant, in Karot's opinion, that Penkovsky "had blown the whistle" on many Soviet espionage operations, including his own. Immediately the Centre's (Soviet headquarters) tone changed. Karot was reprimanded for taking steps to prepare to go home for vacation. He also was told to cut off his ties with his close personal friends (which he resented very much). This meant that everybody in the

apparatus, including Karot, was under suspicion. A short time later he talked to the FBI again - and Agents posed a key decision. Leave the country when the Centre called or stay in the United States and become a citizen. A decision had to be made quickly, as the FBI could use Karot as a witness in a case soon to break - the arrest of the Egorovs and Baltchs.

Karot decided to stay - and here his story ends, [redacted]

[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS

(1) Over-all the manuscript is well written, reads quickly and contains much human interest material. Especially interesting are accounts of personal experiences written in a first person, conversational style. As a normal rule, the sentence structure is simple, clear and easy to read. You gain a good, firm grasp of what he has to say and a picture of his career. b7D

(2) Karot brings out - all through the book - the contrast between the American and Russian ways of life. This is done effectively, without too much overtone of propaganda. He seems to give the impression that he really was never a hard-core communist even in Russia, which probably isn't true, in view of the nature of his assignment. His word pictures give a vivid insight into life in Russia and how he was trained in espionage.

(3) This is a first draft, written [redacted] This necessarily makes the end of the book rather inconclusive. It sort of hangs in mid-air and leaves the reader somewhat uncertain.

(4) Interest-wise, the first part of the book is more effective than the latter. Maybe this is necessarily so. In the early pages he is telling about Russia, where he lived in a society so different from ours, and he brings out full details. After page 222 (where he meets the FBI) he gives the impression that he can't tell too much, meaning that he is under security wraps. Some of the descriptions, for example, of the drops in New York area are not too interesting, and a number of dull spots occur.

(5) In the plot, the most ineffective part of the book deals with his going to work for the FBI. This probably would be unconvincing to an outside reader. Here he comes to the U.S. as a hard-core, professional spy. Suddenly he is trapped by the FBI and almost immediately (it seems to the reader) becomes a double agent. Perhaps (considering the many problems involved from the author's point of view) if Karot could emphasize more the intensity of his inner convictions, the agony and pain of shifting

allegiance, in throwing off the old and accepting the new - that it took time, personal struggle and meant acute pain, this would make the reader better understand the complete turnaround.

(6) If the book is to be published consideration might be given to expanding the original "pan shot". At present it merely shows Karot on a train from Canada to Chicago. For example, if this initial "pan shot" might include his original meanderings in the U. S. and the fact that the FBI was "on him" would give the reader a better preview for what is to come. Likewise, it would present the FBI in a better light.

(7) The book market is today full of "expose" and "personal narrative" stories of Soviets and others who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. The value of this book, it would seem, lies not in being just another expose of life in Russia, but how a man, trained for Soviet espionage, gradually struggled back to freedom with the aid of the FBI. Hence, it is the FBI angle which would make it a different type of book, distinctive in its own right. Likewise, it would present to the American people an insight into the FBI's work in espionage and our accomplishments.

(8) The FBI's treatment by Karot is most favorable. The Bureau is painted as an efficient, intelligent, effective counter-espionage organization which probably knows a great deal about the inner workings of the Soviet apparatus. Karot leads the reader to believe that there's a lot the Bureau knows that he doesn't know. He paints the Agents as friendly, human and effective. Perhaps he puts in too much of the "homey" touch, as the scene of the Agent parking in a Tow Zone and having his car almost hauled away or the time when Karot ate dinner at the Agent's home. Just how much of this the Bureau would want the Russians to know is uncertain. But the picture of Karot's operation as a double agent under Bureau guidance is effective and convincing (though more human interest stories are needed in latter half of book).

, There would appear no objection to the book being published by Karot when the appropriate time comes. Not only would it possibly give him a source of income but also help the Bureau inform the American people about Soviet espionage. Since the Bureau will have full control over the manuscript, there is no possibility of risk of any type of embarrassment.

(10) In due time, consideration might be given as to whether the Director would write a foreword. This would make all the difference in the world as to the book's sale and reception. As indicated above, it would remove the book

from the category of "just another spy story" and identify the author as one who assisted the FBI and whose tale is factual.

M. A. Jones

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-31-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DESIGN FOR DEDICATION"
BY PETER HOWARD
Book Reviews

By letter dated July 25, 1964, William D. Pawley, Jr., forwarded a paperback which he described as being Peter Howard's latest book entitled "Design for Dedication."

The book has been reviewed and it is merely a reprint of various speeches made by Howard while touring the United States and Canada between December, 1963, and March, 1964. His principal topic is "moral re-armament" and he describes himself as being dedicated to combatting communism. The speeches are well written and there were two references made to the Director and one to the FBI in the book. The reference to the FBI was made in a speech at Town Hall, Los Angeles, California, on 2-4-64. The speech was entitled "Dead Knight in Armor?" The reference is as follows: "A Russian diplomat, believed by the FBI to be one of the most skilled Communizers in this country, said to me not long ago at an Embassy party: 'We in the Soviets have this great advantage. We have a strong ideology out to change the shape of the world. You in the West have no ideology.'" Howard does not further describe the diplomat. The first reference to the Director was made in the same speech. It is as follows: "I read in 'The New York Times' of December 31, 1963, that by 1966 half the population of this country will be under 25 years of age. Two days later in the 'Los Angeles Times' I read that J. Edgar Hoover says the Communist Party of America is planning for American youth. Their leaders formed final plans in Chicago, according to Hoover, last October. Already a strong swing Leftwards is noted in American youth and in society." The second and last reference to the Director was made in a speech before the Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, on 1-3-64, entitled "The New Type of Man." The reference is as follows: "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover says that there is a strong swing to the left in American youth. He says it is a swing planned by the Communist Party. If Mr. Hoover's advice had been heeded, certain events would not have taken place in Dallas. Don't let us be too sure we know better when a man like Hoover comes forward with a statement of that kind. I think the swing can be answered. The question is, who is going to do it?"

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
GTQ:kjb/sas
(7)

(Continued on Page 2)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 5 1964

AUG 4 1964

60 AUG 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107212

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Design for Dedication"
By Peter Howard

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bufiles reflect that the "Moral Re-armament Movement" was in pre-World War II days known as the Oxford Movement and the purpose of it was to reform the world through emphasis on moral absolutes such as absolute honor, absolute truth, absolute purity, absolute faith, etc. "Moral Re-armament" is now reportedly combatting communism around the world. Our files indicate that it has been quite a controversial issue, some saying that it caters only to the wealthy ruling classes in different countries, others accusing it of meddling, even some have made charges in different parts of the world that communism has tried to infiltrate the movement. It has been the Bureau's position not to become in any way identified with "Moral Re-armament" or its officials.

Howard is considered the leading intellectual in the "Moral Re-armament Movement." He is described as being a scholarly man and a capable writer. Our files failed to reflect any derogatory information on him.

William D. Pawley, Jr., is described in our files as being a member of "Moral Re-armament Movement" and as of 1-26-61 the Miami Office advised us that he was contemplating resigning from all other business activities in order to devote himself exclusively to this movement. Pawley, Jr., is the son of William D. Pawley who organized the Flying Tigers prior to World War II and who subsequently served as United States Ambassador to Brazil.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter addressed to William D. Pawley, Jr., be approved and sent to him acknowledging receipt of captioned book.

Mr. Sullivan May 1, 1962

R. W. Smith

"STUDENT"
BY DAVID HOROWITZ
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Captioned book is a summary of the political activities of students at the University of California since 1957, with particular emphasis on the riot at the hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), in San Francisco on May 13, 1960. Horowitz is highly critical of the HCUA film "Operation Abolition" and the Director's article "Communist Target--Youth," both of which deal with this riot.

He denies that the students engaged in mob violence on this occasion and tries to excuse their resistance to law enforcement officers as mere "non-cooperation." He charges that it is characteristic of the Director "to reshape facts to make them more sinister" and suggests that all "apologists" for "Operation Abolition" and "Communist Target--Youth" should publically admit their mistake. In this connection he quotes Mrs. Ashmead White, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as claiming that she was convinced "Operation Abolition" was factual because "J. Edgar Hoover told me so." Bureau files reflect cordial correspondence with Mrs. White but contain no information which would substantiate this allegation. (pp 94, 96, 104 and 142)

Horowitz also criticizes the Regents of the University for apologizing to the Bureau for a question on the entrance examination which described the FBI as a national police organization which operates secretly and which is not responsive to public criticism. He also incorrectly alleges that FBI Agents have been supporting the HCUA on the University of California campus and that FBI Agents contact the employers of individuals who refuse to cooperate with the HCUA in an attempt to have them fired (pp 43, 55, 151).

b6
b7C

Bureau files reflect that Horowitz was born [redacted]
He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in June 1959 and was admitted to the University of California, where he is working toward a M.A. degree.

3 MAY 3 1962

Enclosure
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
1-Section tickler
1-62-40955
1-Miss Butler
1-Mr. Condon

MAY 1 1962

JFC:eb

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in September, 1959. Since September, 1960, he has been employed by the University of California as a teaching assistant in the English department. Both of his parents are included in the Security Index of the New York Office. In October, 1955, he was reported a subscriber to "New Challenge" the official publication of the Party's former youth organization, the Labor Youth League. He is an editor of "Root and Branch," which describes itself as a "radical quarterly," and he is also a correspondent of the "National Guardian," self-described as a "progressive newsweekly." In 1956 a panel source of the New York Office, [redacted] advised that he was not sympathetic towards his parents' political views and was actually somewhat ashamed of them. In this connection it is noted that Horowitz criticizes the Soviet Union for rewriting history to conform to current policy and for reinstituting the death penalty for such crimes as fraud and embezzlement. He also admits that communism does not tolerate freedom of speech or the right to criticize. (pp 143, 151-153) b7D

The book is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/7/64

(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNTT)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (62-2278)(RUC)

SUBJECT: RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA, 1890-1950
BY WALTER GOLDWATER, Book

Book Reviews

Re: Bureau letter dated 8/5/64.

On August 7, 1964, the New Haven Office discreetly obtained a copy of above captioned book from the Publications Department of the Yale University Library at New Haven, which is being forwarded herewith.

INRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-369915

REC-34 62-46855-280

16 AUG 12 1964

2-Bureau (Incl. 1)
1-New Haven
SFD:mac
(3)

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. placed in Bureau Library 8-11-64, AmB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

68 AUG 18 1964

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
(1) - Yellow

SAC, Newark: REC- 44 August 5, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

'RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA, 1890-1950'
BY WALTER GOLDWATER

The captioned book may be obtained from the Yale University Library, Publications Department, New Haven, Connecticut, for $5 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, as a reference, will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book rec'd 8/11/64. AMB.

MAILED 2
AUG 50 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

SYNOPSIS:

In May, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry advised Bureau he was preparing anticommunist book and Herbert Philbrick, who would write introduction, suggested Director might prepare foreword. Such request not forthcoming. Book published in July, 1964, as analysis of 1935 communist document "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," by J. Peters, former representative in United States of the Communist International. Author claims present Administration manifests lack of knowledge of communist techniques and is engaged in policy of appeasement. Numerous favorable references to Director and FBI. Author claims to be personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater and has been active in anticommunist organizations for several years.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS:

On May 17, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry, author of captioned book, contacted the San Francisco Office stating he was writing an anticommunist book which would contain an introduction by Herbert Philbrick, a former Bureau informant on the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Philbrick reportedly suggested to

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - 62-108744

LLW:cr
(9)

REC-66 62-46855-281
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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Wherry that the Director might prepare a foreword to this book. It was recommended by Crime Records that in the event such a request was received from Wherry that it be handled in a most circumspect manner. There was no further contact by Wherry in connection with this request. On July 24, 1964, San Francisco furnished the Bureau two copies of "Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America," which has just been published and which has been reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. (62-108744)

b6
b7C

The Author

Joseph Hays Wherry, [redacted] has been a professional writer for many years and resides at 720 Blossom Way, Santa Rosa, California. He claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater. In 1962, he indicated that he had been very active for several years in anticommunist organizations, including Dr. Fred C. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, which is well known to the Bureau. (62-108744)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably on pages 2, 3, 11, 15, 36, 46, 59, 93, 180, 206, and 225.

The Book

"Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America" is an analysis of a twenty-nine-year-old document entitled "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," published in 1935 by Workers Library Publishers, New York City, a now defunct publishing house of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The manual was written by J. Peters, then a representative in the United States of the Communist International* and acting head of the underground section of the CPUSA. According to the foreword by Jack Stachel (now a member of the National Board of the CPUSA), the manual was designed as a guide to the theory and practice of organization in the CPUSA and the Communist International. Stachel, in stressing the importance of the manual at that time, stated it was absolutely necessary for every Party member to read and study it.

Although the manual has been out of print for many years, Wherry assumes that it is still utilized by the CPUSA as an operational handbook and is an "up-to-date"

*Dissolved in 1943

and "effective formula" despite all the "zigs and zags" of the Party line since 1935. To illustrate this, he quotes extensively from the manual and then attempts to explain and clarify its meaning in view of the current situation. He discusses the relationship between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, dialectical materialism, democratic centralism, Aesopian language, the importance of discipline, the current structure of the CPUSA, among other things.

He comes to the conclusion that "our national leadership" has exhibited an alarming lack of knowledge about the fundamental philosophy and operational techniques of world communism and is engaged in a policy of appeasement and vacillation. According to Wherry, those individuals in the United States who seek knowledge of the extent of the threat of communism to democracy and those desiring individual liberties are frequently mislabeled "extremists" and "reactionaries."

Mr. W. C. Sullivan August 7, 1964

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH," BY ALFRED J. RIEBER AND ROBERT C. NELSON CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS: Book Review

Myers G. Lowman, Executive Secretary, Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, complained to our Cincinnati Office, objecting to passage in above book inferring Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. Lowman has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. Book review by Central Research Unit reflects book, a supplemental textbook, is well-prepared, authoritative history and study of contemporary phases of USSR. Only two references to the Bureau. Statement Lowman objected to could be accepted as critical, but other reference favorable. No derogatory information in Bufiles regarding authors. Publisher, Scott, Foresman and Company, subject of antitrust case, placed in abeyance 1959, involving nine publishers who refused to lease plates to State of California for free elementary textbooks.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS:

By letter dated 6/15/64, the Cincinnati Office advised that Myers G. Lowman, Executive Secretary, Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, telephonically advised on 6/8/64 that he objected to a passage in the above book which alleged that the Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. Lowman considers the statement unfair to the Bureau. Lowman has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. On 6/22/64, the Chicago Office was instructed to obtain a copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau. The book was forwarded on 7/20/64 and sent to the Central Research Unit for review.

1 - 105-39886
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite Section
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Chamberlain

PC:bb/cr
(12)

AUG 20 1964

62-46855-

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133 AUG 12 1964

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FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"

Abstract of Russian History

This book is a 265-page paperback, supplementary textbook seeking "to present an objective analysis of the origins, growth, and present state of the USSR and communism." It is obvious that such a range of history--15 centuries--cannot be covered completely in the cramped confines of 265 paperback pages. The value of the work lies in its use as a supplement to a specialized course of study.

The book begins with a description of the land, the climate, and the people, covers the highpoints of Czarist Russia, the Revolution of 1917, and the development of communist ideology. More than half of the study is devoted to politics, economics, culture, and international relations of contemporary Soviet Russia. The authors point out how communist theory, even though it has undergone many changes and spawned many variations, has always retained the same revolutionary aims and will undoubtedly continue to do so. The Soviet Union is a powerful military and industrial state which has complete control of the Russian people and poses a real challenge to the free nations of the world.

The book is authoritative and is neither pro-Soviet nor overly critical of the United States Government or its policies.

References to FBI

There are no references to the Director and only two to the Bureau. On pages 257-258, the authors state: "Eventually the FBI and rigid government loyalty programs weeded them (party members and sympathizers) out of their influential posts, not always, however, without harm to innocent people in the process." This undoubtedly could be accepted as a criticism of the Bureau; however, on page 259 the authors credit the Bureau "through open and covert activities" with keeping watch over the conduct of communists and Soviet spies in the United States.

The Authors and Publisher

This study was co-authored by Alfred J. Rieber and Robert C. Nelson and published by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"

Alfred Joseph Rieber is associate professor of history at Northwestern University and author of Stalin and the French Communist Party 1941-47. Prior to his receiving a PH. D from Columbia University, Rieber was one of twenty-two American students who in 1958-1959 studied at Moscow University in the Soviet Union under the student exchange program. Because of his studying in the USSR, Rieber was interviewed by Bureau agents in March, 1961. He was very cooperative.

He participated in a television program, 3/3/63, called "Kup's Show," during which he and others exchanged "free" ideas with Yuri P. Vasilev, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy. The show was moderated by Irv Kupcinet, columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Robert C. Nelson is a staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. No derogatory information identifiable with Nelson is in Bufiles.

Scott, Foresman and Company was among nine publishers who refused to lease printing plates to the State of California for the printing of elementary textbooks to be distributed free of cost. In June, 1956, an antitrust case was opened by the Bureau on instructions of the Department of Justice. In March, 1959, the case was placed in abeyance pending action by the State of California. The San Francisco regional office of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division advised that, if the State of California were to take action against the publishers involved, in all probability no action would be taken by the Antitrust Division.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"
by J. EVETTS HALEY
CANYON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book

Book Reviews

The Palo Duro Press, Box 390, Canyon, Texas, forwarded a copy of the captioned book which was written by J. Evetts Haley. Subtitled "A Study In Illegitimate Power," it is bitterly critical of President Johnson, who is described as a vain, vindictive individual who is characterized by an overweening ambition, a monumental ego and an evil genius. According to Haley, the President is a product of political sophistication, cynicism and expediency, and his current position is a reflection upon the electorate of Texas and America.

Haley dredges up everything adverse that has ever been alleged against the President, accusing him of stealing elections, of being the mentor of Bobby Baker, of complicity in the Billie Sol Estes fraud, etc. He casts doubt on the ethics of President and Mrs. Johnson in building their television business in Austin, Texas, and, in essence, paints Mr. Johnson as a thoroughgoing unprincipled blackguard who specializes in a continual expert political conniving calculated to strengthen his hold upon illegitimate power.

The Director and/or the FBI are mentioned in five instances. During the controversy over the holdings and business methods of the LBJ Company, certain revelations concerning the background of Don Reynolds were made public. Haley states these came from FBI reports which were "leaked" to Drew Pearson by the White House. Haley says Senator Hugh Scott demanded an investigation of the "leak" of raw FBI files, "which could only have occurred at the instance of some person higher than the FBI in government." The book states FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover denied a leak to any unauthorized source.

REC- 65 62-46855-282

The Bureau is mentioned three times in connection with the investigation of Billie Sol Estes, the most pertinent statement being one which alleges that "before the lid was clamped tight," an FBI Agent on the case revealed to a friend that Commerical Solvents was suspected of gangster connections, and that Lady Bird Johnson's money had helped pull the company out of financial straits.

EX-108

6 AUG 28 1964

6 AUG 21 1964

Aside from the above cited examples, the references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are of no import.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Morrell
HHA:cmk (8)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-11-64

CRIME RECORDS

(Continued - Over)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

J. Evetts Haley, one-time ultraconservative Texas gubernatorial candidate (1956), was born 7-5-01, at Belton, Texas. He was formerly a member of the Department of History, University of Texas (1929-1936). Haley said he was fired from this position for his fight against the invasion of "socialistic federal power." Identified as a staunch friend and backer of former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Haley has long been active in a number of "right-wing" groups which have advocated such things as the repeal of Federal income taxes, the curtailment of foreign aid and the maintenance of segregation. He is currently a rancher at Canyon, Texas, and apparently he is also the owner of Palo Duro Press. In the past, Haley has written some twelve books on history and biography.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-21-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "DON'T JUST DEPLORE DISCRIMINATION, DO SOMETHING"
"BILL" W.H.M. STOVER

R.W. Smith

BACKGROUND

A letter was received from captioned author on June 30, 1964, in which he set forth the theme of his book and, in a handwritten postscript to the Director, said, "Thank you for the contribution your own rational utterances have made to this book." The book itself was sent under separate cover. An in-absence was sent in reply.

SYNOPSIS OF BOOK

The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with personal excesses, having separate chapters on alcohol, sexuality, crime and godlessness. Part two deals with the race problem. Part three offers possible solutions to all of these forementioned problems.

Stover's use of the word discrimination in his title is unique. He deplores the discrimination against non-drinkers at almost every social gathering, the discrimination against law-abiding citizens by lawless elements, and the discrimination against whites because of the "preferential treatment" accorded Negroes.

62-116155

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 7 1964

All of the excesses of alcohol, sexuality and crime are the result of an ever-increasing godless America. Briefly, Stover cites instances of the harmful effects of alcohol and then lashes out at all of the pressure placed upon people to drink by the television, advertising and movie industries and by the Armed Forces.

In his discussion of "sexualism," instances of divorce are cited (Rockefeller), as are instances of pre-marital pregnancy, wife swapping, venereal diseases and perversion of all kinds. The causes for less restraint in sex matters are the military, the automobile, availability of contraceptives, effective treatment of venereal disease and our open attitude toward sex relations.

The fast-rising crime rate in this country indicates a moral sickness in America. Stover quotes from Lewis F. Powell Jr., President of the American Bar Association who says, ". . . a root cause of the crime crisis which grips our country is excessive tolerance by the public generally of the sub-standard, marginal, and even

1 - Central Research
DLD:rab (5)

Continued on page 2

AUG 21 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

unmoral and unlawful conduct." An inevitable result of this excessive tolerance, Stover s... is lack of respect for authority, for law, and for the rights of others.

For Stover, a godless America is the root of all these problems and he l... blames the Supreme Court for bringing about this godlessness. He quotes from Senator ... who calls the Justices intellectually dishonest men who are one-sided and misguided. ... in particular cites the very "strange views" about prayer, Bible reading, qualifications ... Notary Public, pornography, and the Mallory Rule, all of which give aid to "Communist... trends."

The race problem in this country is the subject of the second part of the book. ... his whole section is generally unfavorable toward the present civil rights movement. He ...egins by discussing the Birmingham bombing of last year, but heaps most of his criticism ...n the White House, the press, the Attorney General, and the Negro leadership.

Stover tries to achieve a measure of objectivity by asking himself questions ...n the problem of prejudice, integration, and race relations in general. In all of his answe... ...e calls for a slowdown in integration so that it becomes voluntary. He also stresses the ...need for Negroes to better themselves in their conduct and in their actual achievements. ...heme of the backwardness of the Negro recurs in most of his subsequent arguments. Inte... ...gration in the District schools he calls an utter failure and implies that most of the integra... achieved has not meant an improvement in standards. Rather, he sees preferential treatm... of Negroes against whites as a cause for white discontent. "Mobocracy," or the civil rights movement, is the principal object of Stover's scorn. He calls the August March in Washington as an example of intimidation of Congress which eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 in the House of Representatives. He alleges the Representatives abdicated their responsibilities by not withstanding pressure exerted by the Negroes.

The last part of the book sets forth five possible solutions to the problems of immorality and racial disorder. He claims that a greater public awareness of the race problem and a more favorable atmosphere toward Negroes is dawning. The Golden Rule he sees as receiving greater application by whites toward Negroes. Stover believes that gradual desegregation can be achieved by "economic persuasion," and that the ballot can immeasurably aid Negroes when they learn to use it properly. The final solution to these problems, he says, is God. If Americans have a change of heart and place greater reliance on God, then the problems of a godless society will be removed.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

There is nothing derogatory about the FBI or the Director. The Director is quoted in many places, but there is no attempt to make the Director support an untenable or even controversial position. On page 86, he lists all the law enforcement groups which Stover alleges kept order at the August March in Washington. The FBI is included. The quotations by the Director concern crime, general immorality and threats from communism. The Director's quotations do not directly touch on the race issue.

RECOMMENDATION: For information

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

A copy of captioned book, published by Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, was sent to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division by letter 5/14/64 and the book was forwarded to Domestic Intelligence Division for review. If the book is not retained in the Director's office, it will be placed in Bureau Library.

Plea for Conservatism in Protestantism

The book is a plea for and a defense of responsible conservatism in Protestantism in the United States. "The so-called 'liberal' position," the author contends, "gets a better hearing and press simply because most of the official sentiment of the mainline Protestant churches, and of the National Council of Churches, is dominated by men who hold the liberal position." Much of the tenor of thought in many official Christian circles, observes Crowe, has been "left of center," and "it hardly has been intellectually respectable in some official Protestant circles either to be pro-American or anti-Communist."

Crowe is critical of the defensive attitude assumed by many intellectuals who apologize for the institutions and processes of American society. In certain quarters in our country, he asserts, patriotism seems to be outmoded. We have appeased communism for years, he maintains, and we have been fearful, hesitant, and apologetic in dealing with it. There can be no neutrality nor toleration of communism, he warns, and further appeasement is unthinkable.

REC- 47 62-46855-283

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite Section
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:bb
(9)

67 SEP 25 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The author charges that the communist infiltration of our Government during the 1930's and 1940's immeasurably aided the communist cause. Crowe views the United Nations (UN) as "a natural spawning ground for subversion and appeasement," and says that the UN has been oversold as a guarantor of peace. To Crowe, unilateral disarmament by the United States is "an invitation to suicide." War can come, he insists, only if free men default in their responsibility to meet communism's challenge.

The author deplores the insidious trend toward the welfare state in this country. He views it as "leading us into the socialist-Communist orbit" with their dubious, if not disastrous, programs of social and economic betterment.

In commenting on the racial situation, Crowe says that all troubles "are not due to discrimination and prejudice on the part of the white community. Much of the effort to break down these barriers is offset by the failure of many Negroes to demonstrate that they are worthy of the free and full citizenship that is theirs."

Crowe assails the Catholic Church for "becoming a pressure group in government which seeks to further the interests of the church over the public interest." He objects to the constant charge of intolerance and prejudice "directed at Protestants as if Protestants were the cause of the religious tensions in the United States." Crowe asserts that Protestantism has always been at "the forefront of every movement for human freedom and decency."

The book ends on a note of urgency. To preserve our Nation in the tradition of our forebears, Crowe feels that "Christians need a rebirth of devotion to the freedoms that have made American society the strongest and fairest on earth."

References to Director and Bureau

There are a number of references in the book to the Director and the Bureau. All are favorable; most consist of quotations or extracts from "A Study of Communism" and other publications and articles prepared by the Director.

The Author

According to the book's dust jacket, Charles M. Crowe, a native of Texas, has been pastor of Wilmette Parish Methodist Church, Wilmette, Illinois, since 1946. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

-2-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-19-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"
BY IRVING WALLACE
CRIME RESEARCH SECTION
CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book has been forwarded to the Bureau by SAC, New York by letter dated 8-7-64. This book first came to the Bureau's attention on November 4, 1963, when one of captioned author's research assistants contacted the Los Angeles Office and requested information concerning the manner in which the FBI handled certain of its investigations. The reason given for the inquiry was that the captioned author was writing a book using as a theme a Negro as President of the United States, and during the course of the plot, the FBI would be mentioned. The New York Office was instructed to furnish the Bureau with a copy of this book as soon as it was made available by the publisher, Simon and Schuster, New York, New York.

REVIEW OF "THE MAN":

The time of this novel is approximately the years 1975-80 and by a freak accident and through the law of succession, Douglass Dilman, President pro tempore of the Senate and a Negro, has been made President of the United States. Because of this, the country is thrown into turmoil, as there is a great deal of racial trouble brewing in the Nation and many international problems concerning the Russians facing the United States.

Dilman is portrayed at first as a very timid individual, who is at a loss to fulfill his new responsibilities because he feels he does not have the qualifications and because there is so much opposition to his ascent to the Presidency.

The "opposition" is led by a southern Congressman, Zeke Miller, who tries his utmost to discredit Dilman and replace him with Arthur Eaton, the Secretary of State. This opposition culminates in impeachment proceedings against Dilman in the Senate of the United States on four "trumped-up" charges, ranging from his mishandling of an international crisis to his alleged rape of a southern white girl in the Lincoln Bedroom of the White House. The story ends with Dilman's complete exoneration by the Senate.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CAS:jil
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62-46855

NOT RECORDED
157 AUG 27 1964

MORE

AUG 26 1964

60 SEP 9 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned in passing on pages 18, 166, 275, 275, 281, 284, 340, 341, 346, 354, 361, 363, 448, 453, 464, 492, 509, 594, 637 and 698. These references allude to the FBI's investigation of various types of cases; namely, civil rights and security-type violations.

The Director is mentioned on page 277 and the author quotes Mr. Hoover as saying, "This is especially true in the intense civil rights movement, for America's twenty million Negroes and all others engaged in this struggle are a major target for communist propaganda and subversion." The "gist" of this statement taken from the Director's 1965 appropriations testimony before the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations, January 29, 1964.

On pages 340-343, the author portrays the Director's successor, Robert Lombardi, as bald as a cannon ball and as inflexible and physically round. He is described as having a forced public smile, high-pitched voice and was inclined to perspire a great deal. The author goes on to say that Lombardi "had a reputation for being ruthlessly, if not sadistically anti-communist on the United States domestic front, not wrong in itself, but often he had been too eager to interpret every coloration of opinion and action as Red, and consequently had had his arrests reversed by more unbiased minds." Throughout the book, it is implied that Lombardi is on the side that is trying to remove Dilman from the Presidency. Although it does not specifically state the fact, there is also an implication that this future "Director of the FBI" is very politically motivated.

b6
b7C

THE AUTHOR--IRVING WALLACE:

Irving Wallace is a best-selling author, having written such books as: "The Chapman Report," the story of a sex survey among a Los Angeles community, and "The Prize," the story of a Nobel Prize winner.

He was born [redacted] son of Alexander and Bessie Wallace. He was married in 1941 to the former [redacted] and they have two children, [redacted] He is presently residing at [redacted] Los Angeles 49, California. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Wallace.

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a long, drawn-out and very boring novel of almost 800 pages which could be condensed to less than half this size and still get the point across. The author seems to spend too much time and space trying to develop characters and, in all but a few cases, misses the target completely.

The plot has many improbable turns, i.e., a woman being raped in the White House and this fact being pointed out in detail on the floor of the Senate of the United States before a nationwide television audience. It seems that this novel is strictly a hurry-up job by the author so that the novel could reach the public during the forthcoming Presidential campaigns. In reading this book, one can readily see that author was, in fact, writing a novel that could be easily adaptable for the motion picture screen.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

ST
esa

Legat, London

September 14, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N.P. Callahan
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - L.F. Schwartz
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

THE JULY PLOT: THE ATTEMPT IN 1944 ON HITLER'S LIFE AND THE MEN BEHIND IT
BY ROGER MANVELL AND HEINRICH FRAENKEL
PURCHASE OF BOOK

According to the August 1, 1964, issue of "The Economist," the captioned book has been published by The Bodley Head at 30 shillings a copy for the English edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Book Review requested for use of Bureau by SA L.F. Schwartz, Research-Satellite Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:tef
(10) tef

62-97782-17

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-46855-PSG
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 15 1964

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SEP 14 1964
COMM-FBI

6 SEP 14 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 12, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY" BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book forwarded Assistant to the Director Belmont 8/5/64 by John M. Fisher, President, American Security Council (ASC). Letter acknowledged by Director 8/12/64. Book referred Central Research for review. Book is criticism and analysis of American approach to cold war conflict. Sets out guidelines for strategy bringing together liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking. Recommends that we use tougher approach in dealing with communists; that U.S. wage counterwar, measure for measure, and change our "defensive" position; that we work to effect internal transformation within Soviet State, that we demonstrate will to win, mount psychological and economic offensive, improve relations with NATO nations, reappraise neutralism, adopt new Latin American policy to defeat communism, and maintain superior military posture. Study also recommends updating internal security programs in accordance with recommendations in 1957 of Commission on Government Security established by Congress. Book prepared by National Strategy Committee of ASC. Participants in study include former U.S. ambassadors; prominent educators, scientists, and military men; top business executives; and organizations such as American Legion and International Association of Chiefs of Police. 6/8/62 Fisher requested Director participate in study. Request declined. Fisher former agent. Services satisfactory. Now on Special Correspondents' List. ASC financed and operated by private industry as national research and information center on subversive activities. In 1959 allegation made that ASC planning to develop informants in Communist Party. No further information developed. ASC indicates readiness to identify its members publicly as formerly with Bureau. All references to Director and FBI favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 24 1964

62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Chamberlain

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

29 SEP 1 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-4[illegible]-91

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DETAILS:

Captioned book was forwarded to Assistant to the Director Belmont on 8/5/64 by John M. Fisher, President, American Security Council. Fisher's letter was acknowledged 8/12/64 by the Director. The book was referred to Central Research Unit for review.

Summary of Book

This study, the first in a series, is a criticism and analysis of the American approach to the cold war conflict with communism and is a guideline for corrective strategy. Its purpose is to bring together the best thinking (liberal, moderate, and conservative) that will enable this country to win the cold war.

According to the book, our strategy is working to our own detriment. In encouraging Soviet moderation and eventual change of heart, we adopt a fallacious policy of moderation and conciliation. The study indicates our foreign policy frees no one and actually results in less rather than more freedom throughout the world.

Moving from the premise that permanent coexistence with a communist dictatorship is impossible, the study recommends that we adopt a tougher approach in our dealings with communist countries; that - measure for measure - we wage counterwar against the communists and do everything short of nuclear war to effect internal transformation within the Soviet State, emphasizing the latent discontent of the people.

In the meantime, we must demonstrate the will to win and mount psychological and economic offensives. It is essential we improve our relations with the NATO nations; reappraise neutralism, which is incompatible with victory; formulate a new policy which will defeat communism in Latin America; and, maintain a superior military posture.

The study also recommends an updating and tightening of the internal security programs with special consideration being given by the legislative and executive branches of the Government to the recommendations made in June, 1957, by the Commission on Government Security, established by Congress to make an objective, nonpolitical study of the internal security program.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY" BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

Participants in Study

This study was prepared by the National Strategy Committee of the ASC. Participating were such prominent individuals as General Mark Clark, Dr. Stefan Possony, Admiral Felix B. Stump (Ret.) and Dr. Edward Teller; top business executives of the 3,500 company members of ASC; 128 universities and colleges; 102 organizations such as the American Legion and the International Association of Chiefs of Police; and, former U.S. ambassadors and college presidents.

On 6/8/62 John M. Fisher, President of ASC, wrote to the Director and requested he participate in this study. The request was declined. Fisher is a former agent who resigned 2/13/53. His services were satisfactory and he is on the Special Correspondents' List.

American Security Council

The files disclose ASC is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau agent.

In 1959, information was received that ASC was possibly planning to develop informants in the Communist Party which raised the possibility of intrusion in our field of primary responsibility. Files do not indicate further information has been developed in this regard.

Past inquiries have indicated that some people believe ASC is closely related to the Bureau. This is probably attributable to the organization's readiness to identify its members as being formerly associated with the Bureau. For instance, in the extensive lists of participants in this study, among the "experts" on the Strategy Staff are four former agents of the Bureau and one former Assistant Director. This alludes to former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy.

References to Director and FBI

All references to the Director and the FBI are favorable.

There are two references to the Director. The study begins with a quotation from Mr. Hoover's address to the Brotherhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation on 12/4/63. On pages 115-116, a portion of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee 1/29/64 dealing with Soviet espionage is quoted. The book states that Mr. Hoover's testimony emphasizes the continuing importance of communist espionage operations.

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
1 - B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 28, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK

2 - Orig & copy
1 - Yellow

The captioned book is scheduled for publication October 9, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York (10022), and the paperbound edition is advertised at $2.95 a copy. When available, you should obtain one copy of the paperbound edition and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book is a comprehensive study of extreme right-wing organizations by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Mr. Forster is general counsel and civil rights director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and Mr. Epstein is its national director.
Book requested for use of the Bureau by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, and after perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
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MAILED 25
SEP 28 1964
COMM-FBI

REC- 51

62 - 46855 - 284

19 SEP 28 1964

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69 OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - T.P. Rosack
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, Boston

September 1, 1964

Director, FBI

BOOK

"MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY C. ERIC LINCOLN

WSA

Book Reviews

The captioned book is to be published in the near future by The Beacon Press, Incorporated, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Advance copies of the book have been advertised as available now; however, the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain an advance copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA T.P. Rosack, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:mab
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Rec'd 11-2-64 AmB.

EX-105

REC- 65

62-46855-285
~~100-415962~~ 149

19 SEP 1 1964

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58 SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attention: Central Research Unit)

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book Reviews

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964.

Beacon Press, Inc., 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., advised September 8, 1964, that captioned book is not expected to be received from press before October 25, 1964. A copy will be furnished Boston as soon as it leaves the press and will be forwarded Bureau, c/o Central Research Unit.

T.P. Black

E

cc 808 BB

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston
JFN:bbr
(3)

62-46855-286

REC 55 ~~100-415763-152~~

18 SEP 17 1964

EX-108

RESEARCH SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 62-46855

OCT 1 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
"Book Reviews"

SYNOPSIS

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and respository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received at Seat of Government. Fifty-four books were reviewed, thirty-seven were obtained for reference purposes. Of thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Complete, current instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION

None; for your information.

DETAILS

62-46855-286X

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and respository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

AMB:mab
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder
1 - Section tickler

REC-20
EX-101
SEP 16 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

66 SEP 18 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Fifty-four books were reviewed (4 pending) and thirty-seven books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Fourteen books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Nine books requested have not been received.

CONTINUED -OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

SAC, New York

October 1, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

The captioned book was published June 3, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, and sells for $4.75 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, needed for use in connection with conferences planned on the subject of "Development of Informants in Racial Matters." The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. The only reference in General Indices regarding the book was a news clipping.

AMB:cr
(10)

REC 37 62-46855-287

OCT 1 1964

SEP

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK

Book Reviews 3 - Mr. Row

Attached hereto is a copy of the book "Nationalism and Communism; Essays, 1946-1963 by Hugh Seton-Watson, which was purchased with Imprest Funds from the Publishers Frederick A. Praeger of New York at a cost of $7.50. The book was secured in accordance with your memorandum of 9/28/64.

1 - Bureau
1 - NY (66-847)

MJL:RS
(2)

ENCLOSURE

Encl filed in Bureau Library. 10.1.64 AMB.

REC 61

62-46855-288

NOT RECORDED
6 OCT 2 1964

Hereof copy made for Imprest Fund with file. rfd 10/9

RESEARCH-SAMPLE

67 OCT 12 1964

~~ENCLOSURE~~

File 62-46855

REC 8

62-44855-289

October 1, 1964

Mrs. Joe O. Naylor
Publisher
The Naylor Company
Post Office Box 1838
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dear Mrs. Naylor:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of September 24th and asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. He also requested me to explain that it is contrary to his policy to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau or by him. However, he is looking forward to the opportunity of reading the book you have forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: The author, Joseph Hayes Wherry, has recently advised the Bureau about his forthcoming book and copies have already been submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division. Wherry is reportedly a personal friend of Senator Goldwater and bases his book upon the 1935 communist document "The Communist Party; A Manual on Organizations" by a former communist. Wherry's position is that the current Administration follows a policy of appeasement. References

DTP:lch (3)

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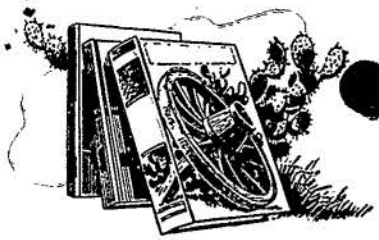
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

to the Director and FBI are favorable. R. W. Smith to Sullivan memorandum dated 8-11-64 indicated the Bureau should be circumspect in dealing with Wherry who is also known for his activities in connection with anticommunist organizations.



The Naylor Company
Book Publishers of the Southwest
OFFICE: 1015 CULEBRA AVENUE TEL. 512 PE 6-3145
CORRESPOND TO: P. O. BOX 1838, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78206

MRS. JOE O. NAYLOR
Publisher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 24, 1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United Staes Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: Book Reviews

Under separate ~~cover we are sending~~ publication you a reading copy of RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA by Joseph H. Kherry. U.S.A.

We are sure you will find this book of great interest. We would appreciate hearing your comments regarding RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Rita Naylor

Mrs. Joe O. Naylor

RHN:vc

Book received 9-30-64 per Routing DTP

Book already reviewed per Smith & Sullivan memo 8-11-64 DTP

Ackn 10/1/64 DTP

REC 8

62-4485-35-289

18 OCT 12 1964

8. DTP

EXP. PROC.

SEP 28 1964 30

P1

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

September 30, 1964

By letter 9-24-64 Mrs. Joe O. Naylor, San Antonio, Texas, advised she was sending the Director under separate cover a copy of "Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America," by Joseph H. Wherry, and she would appreciate the Director's comments regarding the book.

Numerous references are made to the Director and the FBI throughout the book.

crt

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 30, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "AFANASSIEV IS DEAD"
BY NICHOLAS MAXIMOFF
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

THE BOOK:

Through this novel, the author tells of communist intrigue in Paris after World War II. He uses the device of a diary found after the suicide of a white Russian who had been against communism while in Russia and who spoke out against it in the presence of communist agents in Paris who ran the agency by which a young French woman, his paramour, was employed. The book contains nothing of historical importance or of ideological significance. It was first published in Germany in the Russian language. The FBI is not mentioned, nor is there anything of interest to us.

THE AUTHOR:

Maximoff, born in Russia, 1898, served in Russian Army, 1918-1921. During World War II, he escaped to France, where he was a musician, teacher, lecturer, and U.S. Civil Service employee. He came to the United States in 1953 and was a lecturer at Columbia University and later a faculty member of Hobart College and William Smith College, Geneva, New York, until his retirement in 1961. The subject of Bufile 105-61145, he was investigated in 1957 and reported to be an "eccentric, harmless man," unquestionably anticommunist. He was sent an in-absence letter 10/12/62 after implying that Director could help him to have a book published.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

JMP:cr (10)

REC-76 62-46855-290

EX-115

2 OCT 13 1964

XEROX
OCT. 16 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan — October 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Mr. R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEWS
"RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

By letter dated 10/1/64 from Miss Gandy, Mrs. Joe O. Naylor, publisher, San Antonio, Texas, was thanked for forwarding above-captioned book to the Director. The Director noted by attached routing slip, 10/6/64, "I would like a review of the book. H."

The book was written, according to the author, Joseph H. Wherry, to draw attention to "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, former representative in the United States for the Communist International, as a guide for Communist theory and practice. Wherry claims that the Manual by Peters, although written in the early 1930's, is valid for use by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) today since the "fundamental organization, ultimate aim, and international purpose and even methods of Communism do not change."

Wherry notes that "international management" of communist affairs is in the hands of a Foreign Section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Our sources indicate that this responsibility is held by the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Wherry also states that all Marxists do not always advocate civil and military violence for the "revolutionary overthrow," but also call for means such as "force with accompanying terrorism, by deception and subtleties of slanted legislation, by edict." The book contains numerous favorable references to the Director and the FBI. Wherry claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater.

A more detailed review of the book and further information on the author are contained in the attached review in the memorandum from Mr. Smith to Mr. Sullivan dated 8/11/64. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 12 1964

Enclosures
1 - 62-108744
JMS:mab:jwh (10)

70 OCT 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 13, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE PHANTOM FORCE," AIR WAR COLLEGE THESIS NO. 1161, APRIL 1956 BY HOWARD EDWARD PAYNE, JR. U.S.A. COLONEL, U. S. AIR FORCE (RESERVE) CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

HOWARD E. PAYNE

3 Phases of Modern War: This document, dated 1956 and received by Bureau September 1964, claims U.S. has not used intelligence system as meant to be used and has no clearly defined national policy. The author reasons that modern war is constant and consists of 3 phases: (1) state of undeclared war, using number of factors--ideological, psychological, social, economic, political, technological, and covert and overt intelligence activities; (2) state of open armed conflict, declared or undeclared, using military aggression and preliminary "peace" negotiations; (3) state of victory, using military or civilian occupation of defeated area, establishment of desired government structure, elimination of opposition, and readjustment of international positions and relations.

The "Phantom Force": is a proposed career-service, highly trained, 200,000-man central intelligence authority set up in the Department of Defense with prime responsibility for all intelligence functions of Phases 1, 2, and 3. It would work in harmony with Cabinet-level departments and National Security Council. CIA would be absorbed by it.

FBI Mentioned (pp. 90, 102-104, 107, 112, 115): Favorably, as efficient, admired, respected counterintelligence agency. Its "counter-intelligence section" would be "core" of proposed force. Author quotes another source as saying that prior to Pearl Harbor, FBI and Navy in disagreement as to which should tap Japanese telephones.

EX 109
REC-16 62-46855-291

The Author: Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Brigadier General Howard E. Payne in past. Described by Cincinnati Office as friend of Bureau 5/7/64. (62-109423)

OCT 19 1964

RECOMMENDATION: None; for information only.

62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

690CT26 1964

XEROX

OCT 23 1964

PM:mab (10)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. G. Shaw
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

October 27, 1964

"THE LAST BELIEVERS"
BY DAVID KARP
Book Review

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on October 7, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York; the price is $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. G. Shaw, Internal Security for use Bureau. Book is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright (Arthur Cameron), who has renounced his youthful communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war. After perusal book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

MAILED 8
OCT 26 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-21 62-46855-292

ENCLOSURE

NOV 3 1964

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Gandy

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0-19 (Rev. 10-1-64)

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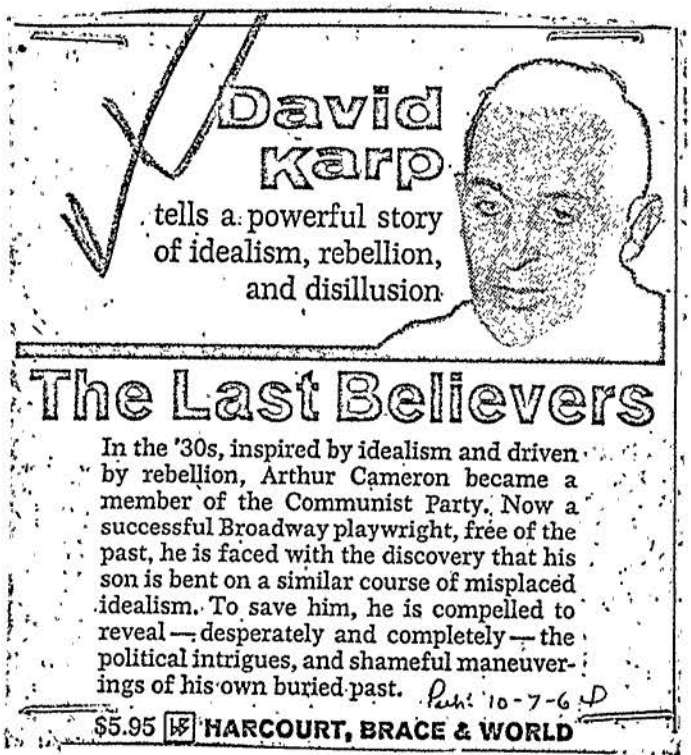
Gandy



THE LAST BELIEVERS by David Karp is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright, who has renounced his youthful Communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war.
"Publishers' Weekly," 8-31-64

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times 49
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 10-21-64

62-46855-292

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Research Section

DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4446)

SUBJECT: "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book

Book Reviews

MASSI

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964; remylet dated September 14, 1964.

Enclosed is one copy of C. ERICK LINCOLN"S book "MY FACE IS BLACK" which the Boston Division was requested to obtain.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston

JFN:lc

ENCLOSURE

Encl. (book) to Bureau Library, 11-2-64 AMB.

REC- 62-46855-293

3 OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SAT

58 NOV 3 1964

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

October 28, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"JUSTICE IN MOSCOW"
BY GEORGE FEIFER

The captioned book was published in May, 1964, by Simon & Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, and it sells for $5.95 a copy.

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

George Feifer U.S.A.

NOTE: Book, believed to be a good source to show the inequities of law of the Soviet Union, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. General indices and Bureau Library check negative. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

Wrote Justice in Moscow a Book published in May, 1964

AMB:cr
(10)

Book rec'd 11-5-64 Filed in Bureau Library AmB

REC-24 62-46855-294

MAILED 3
OCT 28 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-102

19 OCT 28 1964

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Holmes

9 NOV 2 1964

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Jan
AmB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT)

DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet, 10/1/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

EKD:ckm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 10-27-64 AMB.

62-109295

OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

62-109295

67 NOV 30 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Callahan
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Section Tickler
1 - Garner
1 - Chamberlain

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

At the direction of the American Bar Association, the above-captioned translation was mailed to Mr. H. Lynn Edwards by the Joint Publications Research Service of the Department of Commerce. On 10/7/64 it was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

It appears that this "textbook" was written for use in secondary schools in the Soviet Union for the purpose of indoctrinating students, especially those who do not desire higher education, in the "traits of the new man, the man who is to build Communism and live under it." It is alleged in the "Preface to the English Translation" that Soviet schools were not doing enough to indoctrinate students in communism.

The contents of this book are what would be expected to be in any communist textbook. It is no surprise to read in this text of the wonders of communism and the horrors of the dying system of capitalism. The book reveals very clearly the narrow, biased, and extremely prejudiced system called Soviet "education." The book is broken down into five parts. It sets forth the principles of Marxism-Leninism and how the application of these tenets to the economic, social, and political system of the Soviet Union has achieved a total and definitive victory of socialism indestructible to any force existent in the world today. It sets forth the usual braggadocious social, industrial, technological, and scientific achievements of the Soviets. That new evolutionary product--communist man--is described in the usual maudlin terms reminiscent of nineteenth century romanticism. The conclusion to the study is that communists, in that land of happiness and plenty, have a firm grip on the wing of the bluebird and are soaring into a future of world communism.

Interlaced in all of the glowing descriptions and questionable statistics, are the very unfavorable comparisions with the United States and capitalism. The study is full of distortions, half-truths, and deliberate falsifications based on the false premises of communist dogma and propaganda as is evident in communist material generally.

ENCLOSURE

PC:mab (6)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
122 OCT 30 1964

61 NOV 3 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110-6

Memo Smith to Sullivan
RE: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT

It is noted that the textbook infers that America's use of the atom bomb in August, 1945, was unnecessary in view of the inevitable and impending capitulation of Japan. The date is referred to as a black day in the history of mankind.

The United States is depicted as a war-mongering nation trying to jockey for a position of attack safe from a retaliatory blow.

The translator considers this book of value to American educators, students, and specialists in international communism. For our purposes, this textbook contains no new ideas or material.

There is no identifiable record in Bufiles of the author, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov.

Reference to the FBI

On page 310, the following statement appears: "The FBI keeps the fingerprints of well-nigh half of the entire adult population of the country." Removed from context, the statement is inoffensive. Actually, it ends a paragraph that describes the "terror" loosed on "everyone in the U. S. who in any way comes out in defense of democracy and peace." The paragraph states that honest and honorable Americans are blacklisted and placed under police surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

November 4, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~BOOKS ON COMMUNISM~~
EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ

BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, and it is priced at $4.80 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book rec'd 11-10-64 Filed Bu Library AMB

MAILED 6
NOV 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC- 43 62-46855-296

10 NOV 4 1964

EX-103

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SAC, New York

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf

October 30, 1963

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
2 - Orig & copy
(1) - Yellow

"WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X, AND THE BLACK MUSLIM WORLD"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by The World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the price is listed as $3.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain, as soon as possible, one copy of the book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research--Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, has requested the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Availability of book negative as result of check with several bookstores in city.

AMB:cr
(10)

Rec'd 12-5-63 Filed Bu Lib AMB

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
136 NOV 1 1963

MAILED 3
OCT 30 1963
COMM-FBI

9 OCT 31 1963

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
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Gandy

21 NOV 6 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/28/64
(Att: Research Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet, 9/28/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

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1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

November 4, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book Review

YOUTH AND COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

Rec

The captioned book has been published by Walker and Company, 10 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, New York, 10019, and it is priced at $6.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Central Research Unit, for use of Bureau. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Professor Cornell is a member of the Department of Political Science of the State University of New York, Buffalo, New York. The book is advertised as "the most penetrating and up-to-date analysis of international Communist youth movements yet published."

AMB:cr
(9)

See serial 306.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/4/64
(Att: Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "JUSTICE IN MOSCOW"
BY GEORGE FEIFER

ReBulet dated 10/28/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned publication.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl. placed in Bureau Library 11-6-64 Am.B.
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 11/9/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: ~~BOOKS ON COMMUNISM~~
~~EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ~~
Book Reviews

ReBulet, dated ~~11/4/64~~ 11/3/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

REC-44

62-46855-300

NOT RECORDED
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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3 - Bureau (ENCL. 1)(RM)
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1 - New York (41)

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16 NOV 17 1964

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Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

DALLAS JUSTICE,
THE REAL STORY OF
JACK RUBY AND HIS TRIAL
BOOK REVIEW

November 9, 1964
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Research Sec. (Publications)

"DALLAS JUSTICE, The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial," was written by Melvin M. Belli, Ruby's defense attorney who was fired by Ruby's family after Ruby's trial in March, 1964, and coauthored by Maurice C. Carroll, a reporter for "The New York Herald Tribune" who was in the Dallas basement when Ruby shot Oswald and who covered the Ruby trial for his newspaper. It was recently published by the David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York. The book is primarily a self-serving pat on the back to Melvin Belli from his greatest admirer Melvin Belli. He attempts in the book to justify and back up his publicly stated belief that Ruby did not receive a fair trial in Dallas but was railroaded by a court and jury controlled by the Dallas oligarchy or "establishment." He ridicules Dallas justice as such and belittles Judge Joe B. Brown who tried the Ruby case, District Attorney Henry Wade and his staff who prosecuted the case and the jury who convicted Ruby and almost all other persons mentioned in the book with the exception of Belli.

Basically the book relates: (1) Belli's story of the conditions in Dallas existing at the time of the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby with emphasis on his belief that the city was controlled by the Dallas Citizens Council, a group interested only in the protection of the Dallas image, (2) the factual incidents that occurred during the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby, (3) the preparation of Ruby's defense with emphasis on medical examinations of Ruby, (4) the trial itself and the presentation of the evidence, and (5) the conviction and his subsequent outburst against the city of Dallas which he attempts to justify.

He reports the facts of the assassination of the President and subsequent shooting of Oswald by Ruby with a reasonable degree of accuracy as established by our investigation and contained in the Warren Commission Report. He agrees with the conclusions of the Warren Commission that Oswald and Ruby

1 - 62-46855
1 - 44-24016

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both acted alone and that there was no conspiracy on the part of either or between the two. He attributes the conviction of Ruby primarily to the preconcluded determination of the court and jury, the failure of the jury to open-mindedly consider and comprehend the medical testimony which he presented to show that Ruby was in a psychotic state and not responsible for his actions when he shot Oswald, and the testimony of Dallas Police officers which established premeditation on Ruby's part.

Belli makes reference to the FBI on six occasions in the book. On page 26 in discussing the President's visit to Dallas, it was stated that the FBI and Secret Service had apparently seen no need to keep an eye on Oswald although the Government had lengthy files on him. He does not comment further or enlarge upon this statement and apparently refers to the fact that the FBI had some information regarding Oswald prior to the assassination.

On page 45 in discussing Ruby's personality, he says that Ruby was a compulsive communicator and that the FBI had assessed his personality pretty well in that they gave him a great sack of nickels and dimes to make telephone calls and thereafter interviewed persons called by him. This statement is completely false and inaccurate. Ruby was interviewed by the FBI on 11/24/63 and again on 12/21/63 and at no time was he ever furnished any money for telephone calls of any other purpose. Belli should be well aware of this as he was present at the second interview.

On page 98 he refers to the fact that an FBI Agent had testified at Ruby's bond hearing in January, 1964. SA C. Ray Hall did testify at this hearing concerning his interviews of Ruby on 11/24/63 and 12/21/63. On page 102 Belli states that FBI Agents contacted him in a hotel room to advise him that Ruby had never been an employee of the FBI, CIA or any other Government agency. Belli was contacted in a hotel room by SAC Shanklin and SA Vincent Drain on 2/28/64 at the instructions of the Bureau for the specific purpose of advising him that neither Oswald or Ruby had ever been informants of the FBI. No mention was made to him regarding the CIA or other Government agency. This was done because Belli had publicly made certain statements to the effect that he had heard that Oswald and Ruby were Bureau informants.

On page 102 in recalling the testimony of Dallas Police Officer D. H. Archer, Belli said Archer stated that he had heard Ruby remark after the shooting that he had intended to shoot Oswald three times. Belli points out that Archer had not in his initial statements to his superiors immediately after the shooting recalled Ruby making this statement. He then asked Archer if

he had told the FBI when interviewed that he had overheard Ruby make this statement and Archer replied, "So." We did interview Archer within a few days subsequent to the shooting of Oswald and Archer did not at that time state that he overheard Ruby make the statement that he intended to shoot Oswald three times.

With regard to the above two inaccurate statements concerning the furnishing of money to Ruby for telephone calls and advising Kelli that Ruby had not been an informant of the CIA or other Government agency, it was recommended and approved that it would be pointless at this time to contact Kelli to straighten him out on the true facts; however, should any other person make inquiry regarding these inaccuracies they will be promptly straightened out. No inquiries have been received to date.

ACTION:

For information.

✓ 11-27-64 AMB.

1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - J.G.Kelly

SAC, New York

11/13/64

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - B.M.Suttler
1 - R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

BOOK

NIGGER: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by the E. P. Dutton & Company, Incorporated, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003, and the price is $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book, for the use of the Bureau, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

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NOTE:

Book, requested for review by the Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and General Indices checks negative.

Book rec'd. 11-20-64.
To J.G. Kelly, Div. III.
AMB.

H

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

November 23, 1964

COLD FRIDAY
BOOK BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
EDITED BY DUNCAN NORTON-TAYLOR
BOOK REVIEWS

pr

N.Y.

The captioned book, scheduled for publication in November, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, is priced at $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Check with Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

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Book received
11-27-64
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ENCLOSURE

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An unflinching eye for true colors

By T. S. Matthews

COLD FRIDAY. By Whittaker Chambers. Edited by Duncan Norton-Taylor. Random House. 327 pp. $5.95.

One of my writer-pals, who is not above doing an occasional odd job in journalism, once told me that he would never review the book of a friend unless he could say nothing but good about it. We had quite a hassle over this, and I agreed never to review him again. Where does that leave me with Whittaker Chambers?

Chambers and I were friends, colleagues on Time magazine: that was half my doing, for I gave him a job there. He was introduced to me by a mutual friend who told me that Chambers was a talented writer, an experienced journalist and a recent member of the Communist Party. I found him unprepossessing but impressive, and at first took him with a large grain of salt. There was an air of suppressed melodrama about him, as if he were being followed or in danger of his life. He was taciturn, suspicious and seemed to have a fixation about Communism: he persisted in thinking that its purpose and methods were pitiless and bloody-minded, and that the Communist Party in America was not a mere scatteration of left-wing radicals but a disciplined unit in a world-wide organization ruled by iron-clad directives from the Kremlin.

This was not the fashionable view at the time (the early Forties). Russia was our ally who, thinly disguised as Joan of Arc, had recently lost the Spanish Civil War fighting against the powers of darkness; and Stalin was "Uncle Joe," our son-of-a-bitch, a tough guy we were glad to have "on our side." Gradually this fairy-tale version of Communist Russia shook down into disillusionment, but by then Chambers had more enemies than friends on Time, and he never got the credit for having been right all along. Cassandra is never popular, especially when Cassandra is a turncoat.

Furthermore, American opinion got panicky and swung too far, as it usually does; and before we knew it along came Joe McCarthy and his bully-boys to make our flesh creep and us the shame and laughing-stock of the Western world. Chambers got more than his share of blame for that: I don't think he can be held responsible for McCarthy. It's true that the Hiss case gave Richard Nixon his start—but in 1960 nearly half of us decided we would rather have Nixon than Kennedy in the White House, so what are we talking about?

A soft-spoken, intense, intellectually arrogant man, Chambers aroused extreme dislike in some, extreme

Book Week
The Washington Post and Times Herald 4
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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NOV 15 1964

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11-23-64

ENCLOSURE More

admiration in others. He also had friends like James Agee and Duncan Norton-Taylor, the editor of *Cold Friday*, who were simply and genuinely fond of him as a person. (Arthur Koestler, who says he loved him, in the same breath avers that Chambers "knowingly committed moral suicide to atone for the guilt of our generation"—a breath-taking monstrosity of dubious praise.)

The Hiss case is still remembered, by the older generation of journalists, as one of the great news stories of 1948; but I doubt whether the name of Whittaker Chambers, the man who won the case, means much nowadays to the boys and girls in the street. *Cold Friday*, a posthumous collection of letters and fragments of a never-finished book, is a pious attempt to restore and enhance his memory. I think it is also an unsuccessful attempt; a collection of his remarkable letters (*not* to his children) might have done him more justice.

Cold Friday has good things in it, but there are not enough of them, and it is also marred by the recurrence of some of the bad things in his famous apologia, *Witness:* preachiness, omniscient asides (the tell-tale, too frequent shrug "of course"), tired slips into sentimentality, far-fetched or hair-splitting pronouncements—e.g., that the late Senator Robert Taft, conservative of Ohio conservatives, was really "a balky revolutionist"; that there is a vital distinction between being a conservative and "a Man of the Right"; that (shades of Hemingway!) if you hope to understand our time you must have undergone the same educational experiences that Chambers did—"the journey into the heart of Europe, and the journey into the heart of Russia." It would have been no disservice to Chambers to have made the book shorter and better by cutting out some of these gratuitous irritations.

Chambers seems to have thought of himself as a Dostoevskyan character, and perhaps he was. He knew that human life is a tragedy, he believed (or suspected) that the only possible hero is the person who suffers, who accepts suffering as his inescapable fate. He certainly suffered, he saw more deeply into the necessity for his suffering than most of us do. He not only thought himself defeated, he thought he had deliberately rejoined the losing side. But there is some evidence in this book that he had begun to think in terms beyond the political. He died in the faith, or the hope, that his private defeat would contribute to an ultimate and worldwide human victory: the acceptance of reality (his definition of freedom).

The book gets much better towards the end. It even shows Chambers smiling—and not sardonically. At a Quaker meeting in the McCarthy era, Chambers found himself in a circle of women Friends, directly facing a lady who looked like a Helen Hokinson drawing. An hour-long silence was at last broken when this lady said: "Does thee feel that Dean Acheson must go?"

"In this age, hope must be taken by the throat." What a historian of our times Chambers might have been! "In the 1930s, the busy inhabitants of London, Berlin, Hiroshima learned, in general without undue concern, about the bombing of Madrid, Guernica, Nanking. In the 1940s, the inhabitants of those first cities learned, in the italics of toppling walls, what it means to say, in the twentieth century, that reality is contagious and always on the march."

More than once he had thought seriously about killing himself, but he was not that kind of pessimist—if he was a pessimist at all. Nearing the end of his life, he wrote of "the barrier of despair which each man must burst for himself," and ended the paragraph: "But which one of us would have chosen to live in any but this great and terrible century, or wish to be any but who he is? I would not." Brave words for a man who had ruined his career and brought down on his head a storm of obloquy, and who knew that he was finished, that whether or not there was anything more he might have done, there was nothing more now that he could do. It takes bravery of a rare sort to admit under those circumstances that we have done our best—the bravery of an essentially good man, which Whittaker Chambers was.

He was a complicated human being. Aren't we all? Yes, but intellectuals seem more complicated; their internal struggles are either fiercer or more painstakingly reported than most people's. It's quite a trick to make a report ring as true as the thing itself. In *Witness*, Chambers managed to convey some of the fierceness of the struggle, but in *Cold Friday* we are too frequently aware of reading a report.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 18, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating

FROM : R. W. Smith

O Book

SUBJECT: BOOKLET REVIEW:
"THEIR TRADE IS TREACHERY"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The attached clipping from the November 15, 1964, issue of "Parade" magazine states: "British Intelligence is distributing to all government officials a paperback on Soviet methods of espionage and subversion. It's entitled, Their Trade Is Treachery." The Director asked: "Have we a copy?"

b7D

Copies of this booklet were made available to our Legal Attache in London [redacted] One copy of the booklet is attached.

The booklet, prepared by the British Central Office of Information, is a well-written, easy-reading summary of the recruiting techniques used in several Soviet and Satellite espionage cases investigated by British intelligence services. The purpose of the booklet is to warn British civil servants of the techniques and approaches used by Soviet and Satellite intelligence agents to recruit spies. It points out that these agents use defects of character, greed, fear, sex, blackmail, enticement, panic, idealism, and anything else to recruit spies. Thus, the booklet represents a forward step by the British to combat Soviet and Satellite espionage.

As a device to warn British civil servants of the pitfalls of a security nature they face in contacts with Soviet and Satellite personnel, the purpose of the booklet is similar to the effective steps previously taken by the FBI to alert government officials and the public concerning Soviet and Satellite espionage activities and recruiting techniques through such articles and documents as the Director's article, "The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy," "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and Chapter 11 of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-5081-1351

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

Enclosures

62-46855

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - L. Whitson
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

December 2, 1964

BOOK

SOVIET SCIENTIST IN RED CHINA
BY MIKHAIL A. CLOCHKO

NO LOC

The captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, and is priced at $6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (hard or paper cover) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

BOOK REVIEW

NOTE: Book requested for use of Bureau by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Check with the Bureau Library and the General Indices negative.

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[redacted]

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

[redacted] P. Callahan/M. F. Row
[redacted]. C. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - [redacted] December 15, 1964
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler

X COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES
BY JOHN C. CLEVES
O BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York; the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, requests book for use as a reference. Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
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62-46855-304

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Book Reviews

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

BACKGROUND:

Earlier this year, Fulton Oursler, Jr., (Tony) was in touch with your office regarding captioned book. He explained that his father several years ago had started an autobiography but never finished it before he died in May, 1952. In going through the material for the purpose of publishing it, Tony came upon certain gaps regarding his father's association with the Bureau in the 1930's and 1940's. It was recommended and approved that we assist Tony in providing him with this material.

In March and April, Tony Oursler was given some copies of correspondence exchanged between Fulton Oursler and the Director and some general background concerning the assistance rendered by Fulton Oursler in World War II in connection with the SIS program. The two sections of his father's book dealing with such matters were subsequently forwarded to the Bureau in early April, 1964, by Tony Oursler and it was returned to him after approval with some minor changes.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

A copy of captioned book has been obtained for the Bureau Library. It is very favorable to the Bureau and mention is made of the FBI on the back of the cover as well as in the introduction by Tony Oursler.

The book is of a very high caliber and contains some very interesting anecdotes by Fulton Oursler, who indicates he began his autobiography when he was 50 years old (1949) although he started collecting the material in the 1920's. He covers his long career with Macfadden Publications and "The Reader's Digest" as well as his conversion to the Catholic faith.

The references to the FBI, as indicated above, are very favorable and are as follows:

Page 284: A passing reference to the FBI is made in explaining Fulton Oursler's association with George Sylvester Viereck who began working for Macfadden Publications in 1924 but was later jailed for failing to register as a Nazi propaganda agent in 1942.

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(continued next page)

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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Attached and filed in Book Review Library 12/17/64 CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

Pages 316 - 319: The text of a letter from the Director to Fulton Oursler dated 12-11-54 is set forth in which the Director expressed his appreciation regarding a story carried by "Liberty" magazine (a Macfadden publication) which dealt with the publicizing of information about badly wanted fugitives. On page 318 Tony Oursler's italicized comments explain the relationship between his father and Louis B. Nichols, former Assistant to the Director. Tony Oursler refers to his father's admiration for the Director with the quotation from his father, "To start with, he is the greatest detective in history." In another quotation which was made to Tony by his father it was also stated, "He is also one of the few totally incorruptible officials I have ever known. No one will ever know how much this country owes to him." Mention is also made in this section of Frederick L. Collins' crime stories covering the FBI's work which were later incorporated in Collins' book, "The FBI in Peace and War." Tony Oursler's italicized comments also deal with his father's addresses on three occasions before the FBI National Academy.

Pages 360 - 361: Tony Oursler's comments again refer to Fred Collins' series of articles highlighting the work of the FBI which was assigned to him by Fulton Oursler. Another reference is made on page 361 regarding Fulton Oursler's commencement address before the FBI National Academy in 1938.

Pages 436-437: A reference is made to Fulton Oursler's luncheon engagement with the Director, Lou Nichols and Mr. Tolson on July 16, 1940, which was prior to his appointment with President Roosevelt at 3:15 on that same day. Fulton Oursler in this section relates an anecdote in connection with this luncheon engagement which was revealed after he met the President later that day who asked Fulton Oursler why he had grown a mustache and a goatee. Oursler stated that he had grown them in the previous 24 hours since he knew he was coming to see the President and as an experiment to see if J. Edgar Hoover could penetrate his disguise.

Pages 452 - 454: Tony Oursler's commentary in this portion deals with the reference to Fulton Oursler's assistance to the Bureau in 1941 in connection with the SIS program in Latin America. He deals in generalities only and states that the scope and details of the cover which his father operated for the FBI cannot be discussed because they were based upon principles of undercover work which are still in use. (This is in accordance with our agreement with Tony Oursler earlier this year with respect to reference to the SIS material he uncovered while going through his father's memoirs for the purpose of completing the autobiography.) The text of a letter to Fulton Oursler from the Director in connection with the SIS program is set forth on page 454.

Page 477: Tony Oursler's commentary in this section regards a suggestion his father once made to the FBI regarding the fingerprinting of guns, whereby the manufacturer of a weapon would fire a bullet from it before it was sold, and send the bullet to the FBI for classification and future use; however, it was pointed out while this was a brilliant idea, it just wouldn't work for many technical reasons. (This was included in the material we had furnished Tony Oursler earlier this year.)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/1/64

SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-9548)

BOOK REVIEW MADE BY REVEREND
ORION HUTCHISON OF
"THE UNITED STATES AND THE
NEW NATIONS," WRITTEN BY
VERA MICHELES DEAN

Book Reviews

Attached is a two-page mimeographed sheet of notes taken by SARA LYON in connection with book review of captioned book which was made by ORION HUTCHINSON during early October, 1964, at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, High Point, N.C.

The enclosed was made available to SA FRANK L. FAIRCHILD on 11/9/64, by ARTHUR SHERRILL LYON, coordinator, John Birch Society of North Carolina.

It is noted that Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN is mentioned in last paragraph, page 2.

The foregoing furnished Bureau for information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Charlotte
RLK:gpb
(3)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 8 1964

64 DEC 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-29

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J.F.M. PJL DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/18/64
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "THE LAST BELIEVERS" OB
BY DAVID KARP

NO LOC

ReBulet, 10/27/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

A

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM) 1-Encl filed in Bureau Library 12-21-64 AMB.
1 - NY

REC- 15

62-46855-305

EKD:mfd
(3)

3 DEC 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

DEC 23 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/18/64
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: YOUTH AND COMMUNISM:
AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

ReBulet, 11/4/64.

Inquiry at Walker and Company, 10 West 56th Street, NYC, reveals that captioned book has not been published and publication is not anticipated until May, 1965.

Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it desires a copy of this book on publication.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - NY

5-1 Form to N.Y., 12-21-64.
"Bureau does desire copy of book when available."

REC-21 62-46855-306

21 DEC 22 1964

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33X
67 DEC 29 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/S. F. Phillips
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, Chicago

December 30, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

WHAT MANNER OF MAN
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and is priced at $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(10)

Book received
1-4-65.
AMB.

11-14-79
9803 RDD/DP

UNCLASSIFIED

REC- 109

62-46855-307

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COMM-FBI

DEC 30 1964

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

SAC, New York

December 29, 1964

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

OBOOK REVIEWS

THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

The captioned book has been published by the Viking Press, Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, and the price is $6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Research-Satellite Section marked for the attention of the Central Research Unit.

A

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:mab
(10)

Book rec'd. 1-29-65 Carded in Bu Library
cft JM Sizoo 639 RB
AMB

62-46855-308

REC- 34

16 DEC 30 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/31/64

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: WHAT MANNER OF MAN
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 12/30/64.

Forwarded under separate cover by Registered Mail is one copy of captioned book for the Bureau as requested in referenced letter.

REC- 40

62-46855-309

2 - Bureau
1 - Package
1 - Chicago
FHA:mcg
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Book rec'd 1/4/65.
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/4/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/18/64.

Inquiry at Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, NY, NY, reveals that "The Dallas Affair" by LEO SAUVAGE is not going to be published by the company.

2-Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1-NY 100-87235

EKD:eac
(3)

REC-133

62-46855-310

JAN 6 1965

64 JAN 13 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-42[illegible]-5370

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Rose
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
1 - B. M. Sutton
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York 1-22-65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Doubleday & Company, New York, New York, and is priced at $4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 105-2175 (Noel Haviland Field)

AMB:dbc
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-16-80 BY SP1 GSF/RB

MAILED 19
JAN 21 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-31 62-46855-312

JAN 22 1965

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

"NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY
WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE;
BOOK REVIEW

January 21, 1965

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Lavin
1 - Research Section
(Publications)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-440423-23

THE BOOK:

The book is 224 pages, published by the firm of E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. The price is $4.95. The book can be broken down into the three phases of Gregory's life, the first section dealing with his early days in St. Louis, Missouri, and his family background, which consisted of a broken home and dire poverty. The second section of the book deals with Gregory's rise to athletic fame as a track star at Southern Illinois University, and the third section is devoted to his rise to fame as a Negro comedian. During this third period of his life, Gregory became interested in the civil rights struggle of the Negro and has made several appearances throughout the South on behalf of the civil rights program.

The book would have little interest to anyone except a fan of Dick Gregory. The man certainly has a drive within him, which has enabled him to raise himself up from a very poor beginning to become a track star and later to become a well-paid entertainer. The book, however, lapses into obscenities in certain places, and as an example of Gregory's character he proclaims in one portion of the book that his wife Lillian was four months pregnant when she told him of her pregnancy and thereafter they were married. Gregory, in certain portions of the book, lapses into gutter language and no great thoughts or solutions to the race problem are enunciated, which makes it doubtful that the book will find any permanent place in American literature or advance the cause of the Negro.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 25 1965

Enclosure

1 - 100-440423 (Dick Gregory)
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

RBL/bec
(12)

58 JAN 29 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY

THE AUTHORS:

Gregory is the subject of Bureau file 100-440423. This file consists mostly of letterhead memoranda dealing with Gregory's appearances throughout the country on behalf of the civil rights movement.

Gregory wrote an insolent telegram to the Director on May 8, 1964, in which he stated, "I challenge you to tell the public who these communists are and where they are" in relation to the Director's statement that there are communists affiliated with the civil rights movement in the United States. The Director indicated that the Bureau should "ignore this welp."

In addition, Gregory, in another instance injected himself into the case of the three missing civil rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi. Gregory made press releases that Congress should investigate the FBI because he furnished the FBI with information indicating the location of the bodies. Gregory did furnish information to the Bureau in this matter, which information, however, was of no value in the case. Gregory also made irresponsible and ridiculous claims for credit for the solution of the case.

There are no references in Bureau files to Robert Lipsyte.

There is attached hereto a full book report published by "The Nation" dated 11/23/64.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned on page 191 of the book. Gregory made an appearance in Greenwood, Mississippi, in 1963 (the date is not given in the book) and made mention that the police were on their best behavior that day because there were FBI Agents in town with movie cameras. Bureau files (157-896) indicate that Dick Gregory appeared in Mississippi during 1963, and it should be noted that pursuant to Departmental request, Agents were observing and photographing activities relating to the desegregation of Mississippi business establishments and public facilities during this period.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/27/65

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-

FEB 1 1965

FEB 5 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-22-64

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PRISON AND PAROLE SYSTEM" BY DR. DANIEL GLASER

The above book published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company containing 596 pages at $10 per copy was recently released with a courtesy copy being forwarded to us.

The book is an exhaustive study on our prison system, particularly treatment methods in handling various types of offenders, recidivism, the effects of confinement upon inmates and the method of handling upon release, specifically during the course of parole. The book is the result of Dr. Glaser's 5-year study under a $250,000 Ford Foundation grant. Dr. Glaser is the head of the Sociology Department at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Glaser's study was done with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and so contains a preface by the former Director of the Bureau of Prisons James V. Bennett, and a foreword by former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Because of the detailed study and published results contained in this volume, it will become the most important text in the entire field of corrections.

There are many references to the FBI throughout the text, all of which are favorable, many of them being uses of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The following should be noted: On page 34 Dr. Glaser in pointing to the growing value of statistics on recidivism has this to say:

"A future snowballing of statistical knowledge on the effectiveness of crime control measures may someday be traced back to the modest beginning in 1962, when the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting Office undertook a pilot study on the feasibility of compiling criminal career statistics on a small sample of federal parolees and probationers. The F.B.I.'s information on the criminal record of felons after their release from probation, prison, or parole, and their experience

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

62-46055-

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191 JAN 4 1965

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56 JAN 11 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 33-1-30111

and resources for handling these records, make them the agency best equipped to ascertain the long-run felony recidivism rates which follow alternative judicial and correctional action for particular types of offender."

"The FBI's famed thoroughness, and its periodic consultation with users of its services, have made the information on crime incidence in its Uniform Crime Reports progress steadily in quality and quantity."

"Future experience alone can determine the optimum uses of F. B. I. recidivism statistics in the guidance of legislation to control crime and in the evaluation of judicial, penal, and parole policies."

During the past two years we have talked to Dr. Glaser concerning his study as well as communicated with him with respect to interpretation of certain data. His favorable comments concerning the FBI will be widely read in the social scientists field.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

5-103 (Rev. 10-18-63)

2-10-65

Title of Book ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: The Man and His Theories

Author MICHEL ROUZE (Published by Paul S. Eriksson, N.Y., 2-9-65.;$5

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.	☐	☐
☐ Internal Security	☐	☐
☐ Liaison	☐	☐
☑ Nationalities Intelligence	☐	☑
☐ Research-Satellite	☐	☐
☒ Soviet	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
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☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

REC-19 62-46855-313

EX-103

NOT RECORDED
16 FEB 18 1965

Nature of Book

66 MAR 10 1965

File 62-46855

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 1/27/65
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-

FEB 1 1965

FEB 5 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/19/65

FROM: Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Franck
1 - Mr. Horner

SUBJECT: ...RT DAVID GILDEN
...TYA GILDEN
SECURITY MATTER - C

BOOK REVIEWS

The subjects are authors of a new best-selling novel, "...y Sundown" (Doubleday). The book and the authors were featured ... 2/5/65 issue of "Life" magazine (copy attached).

Both are listed in the Reserve Index on the basis of their ...t membership in the Communist Party. [redacted] the HCUA in 1956 and named the Gildens ... leaders of the Communist Party in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as ... 1956.

Memorandum Jones to DeLoach 2/12/65 (copy attached) detached & destroyed called attention to a passage in the above novel which is derogatory to the FBI. The passage concerns an interview between two Bureau Agents and a young Episcopal minister who has been villified as a communist in connection with a racial struggle, which is the theme of the book. The Los Angeles Office was instructed to voice a strong protest to Paramount Pictures, which has purchased the movie rights to the book, concerning the derogatory references to the FBI.

[redacted]

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ENCLOSURE

62-46855-314

NOT RECORDED
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CONTINUED - OVER

MAR 12 1965

SUBV: CONTROL

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BERT DAVID GILDEN
KATYA GILDEN

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

A memorandum is attached containing certain public source data to show the communist connections of the Gildens, the probable model for the minister in his book, and suggesting the reason for the subjects' unflattering comments concerning the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be furnished to Mr. DeLoach for his consideration and use in countering any adverse reaction against the FBI.

"HURRY SUNDOWN" (DOUBLEDAY)
BY K. B. GILDEN

Katya and Bert Gilden have written a best-selling [illegible]der the name K. B. Gilden. It has reportedly [illegible]er 300,000 copies and Paramount Pictures has [illegible]ased the movie rights. The authors' contempt for the [illegible]is thinly disguised in their account of a fictional [illegible]erview between two FBI Agents and a young Episcopal [illegible]inister who has been villified as a communist. By implication the FBI Agents are depicted as racially prejudiced, not above brutality, who disregard the constitutional rights of those they interview. An invidious comparison between the views of Thomas Jefferson and J. Edgar Hoover is made. The effect of the passage is to implant in the mind of the reader sympathy for the "communist" and antipathy for the FBI.

Although a minor incident in a story which exceeds 1,000 pages, it does suggest prejudice on the part of the authors which is explained by the public record.

The published hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, entitled "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New Haven, Conn., Area" show [redacted] Katya and Bert Gilden as leaders of the Communist Party in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as of 1936. b7D b6 b7C

[redacted] Peoples Institute of Applied Religion in 1946. This organization was cited by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1948 as "subversive and communist."

The above suggests the basis for the Gildens' rancor and the model for their maligned minister.

ENCLOSURE 62-46855-314

February 17, 1965

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] (RUC)

RE : BOOK ENTITLED "HURRY SUNDOWN"
BY K.B. GILDEN
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
Buded 2/23/65

O Book Reviews

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 2/12/65, copy enclosed for the clarification of New York, plus two xerox copies of Public Law 670.

New York note New Haven [redacted]

[redacted]

Inquiry at Paramount Pictures discloses that OTTO PREMINGER is in London, but will be at his New York City office, 711 5th Avenue, telephone Plaza 5-8700, from 2/23-27/65.

As a matter of information, PREMINGER is an independent producer with office space on the Paramount lot in Hollywood; however, his headquarters are in New York, where he is a legal resident, residing at 129 East 64th Street, New York City.

PREMINGER's secretary in Hollywood is notifying Executive Assistant NAT RUDICH in New York that an Agent

(3) - Bureau
2 - New York (Encs. 3)
1 - Los Angeles [redacted]
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(6)

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70 MAR 11 1965

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

will contact the office there shortly to arrange an appointment with PREMINGER as soon as he returns from London.

New York immediately set up an appointment to interview PREMINGER according to instructions in reBuairtel. Please send an information copy of the results of your interview to Los Angeles. This information will be helpful if the Bureau later directs Los Angeles to determine through established studio sources whether objectionable references to the FBI have been deleted from the shooting script once the picture is in production.

LEGAL ATTACHE, Tokyo

March 11, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. R. Wannall/L. L. Anderson
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

By letter dated 3-3-65, captioned CHIPROP, IS - CH, San Francisco Office advised that Union Research Institute, Limited, 9 College Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is in the process of publishing a new book entitled Who's Who in Communist China. This 1,100-page book, containing biographies of approximately 1,000 persons in all walks of life on the China Mainland, will be published at the end of March, 1965, and the tentative price has been set at $10 in United States currency.

You are requested to discreetly obtain eight (8) copies of the captioned book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office by the Bureau.

You may wish to obtain a copy of this book for use in your office.

1 - San Francisco (105-2563)

1 - 100-394984 (CHIPROP)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review.)

NOTE: San Francisco suggested Bureau consider obtaining one copy of the above book for Bureau and each major field office having centers of Chinese population. San Francisco stated book would be of value in conducting Chinese investigations. Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, concurs.

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MAILED 19
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COMM-FBI

REC-137 62-46855-35

16 MAR 12 1965

56 MAR 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-394984

SAC, New York

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN
BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book, scheduled for publication July 26, 1965, by Stein and Day, Publishers, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, New York, is priced at $6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book (when available) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book received 8-27-65. Bureau called re. Library. AMB.

MAILED 11
MAR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 56 62-46855-316

19 MAR 16 1965

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Gandy

MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Philadelphia

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler

THE KU KLUX KLAN:
A CENTURY OF INFAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE RANDEL
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is scheduled for publication March 15, 1965, by Chilton Books, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; the price is $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
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REC-122 62-46855-311

19 MAR 15 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/12/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES BOOK
BY JOHN C. CLEWES
BOOK REVIEWS NO LHC

ReBulet 12/15/64.

Captioned book is not currently available at local book stores, New York City.

Inquiry at Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, reflects that the book has been out of stock for approximately three months and that it will be available during early part of April, 1965. Current price is $8.50, and the NYO will secure one copy and forward it to Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as it is available.

REC-33 62-46855-318

MAR 16 1965

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-87235)#41

EKD:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

64 MAR 23 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)

SUBJECT: THE KU KLUX KLAN
A CENTURY OF INFAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE RANDEL
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 3/15/65 requesting Philadelphia to obtain a copy of captioned book to be forwarded to Bureau.

Book is attached.

2 - Bu (Encl 1) Encl. to Bu. Library for carding. 3-17-65, AMB.
1 - Ph
NSH:ec
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-130

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

62-46855-319

21 MAR 18 1965

File 62-46855

64 MAR 25 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/22/65.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-3 1 1 - 320

21 MAR 18 1965

MAR 21 1965

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray

SAC, New York

March 23, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

Book

HOODED AMERICANISM
BY DAVID M. CHALMERS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book, scheduled for publication during April, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York, is priced at $5.95 a copy.

When available, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
(10)

Book rec'd. 4-15-65 AMB.

MAILED 10 ... 1965 COMM-FBI

REC- 3 62-46855-321

EX- 112

19 MAR 23 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 MAR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Boston

April 6, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

SNCC: THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS
BY HOWARD ZINN
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 and is priced at $4.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB: jwh
(10)

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA J. F. Martin, Internal Security Section, relates to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. F.J. Baumgardner/J.F. Martin
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

RECORDED 25
APR 1965

REC 5

62-46855-322

19 APR 6 1965

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH - SATELLITE MATTER
Book Reviews

1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: 3/23/65

1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. B. L. Huelskamp

Tolson
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Re H. L. Edwards to W. M. Felt memorandum 3/2/65 which furnished copy of captioned book from Mr. Edward D. Re, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and Chairman-elect, International and Comparative Law Section, American Bar Association (ABA). Captioned book, which was written by a team of Soviet authors and prepared in Moscow, has been reviewed.

Maintained in Rm 5250 Desk

The book's theme is to promote Soviet propaganda re "peaceful coexistence," "capitalistic imperialism and aggression," and the justification of wars for socialism.

SOVIET PEACE: Soviet View of International Law.

According to the text, the book "proceeds from the basic idea of international law--the peaceful coexistence with countries with differing social systems." (p 26) However, from a close reading of the book, it is evident that the phrase the "differing social systems" does not include capitalism, but actually means differing socialist systems. Capitalism, according to the text, is still reactionary and imperialistic and is in its final stage.

The book continues that "the main content of international relations since World War II has been the struggle of the two opposing trends...the U.S. monopolies' desire to establish world domination."... while the "socialist and other peace-loving countries...struggle for peaceful, equal cooperation between peoples and States, for respect for national and State sovereignty and for non-intervention in internal affairs." (p 71)

SOVIET LAW HERITAGE:

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 31 1965

The book, in order to establish a Soviet law heritage, delves back into Russian history ostensibly to prove Russian expertise in international law and the "goodness" of the Russian people, even under the Czars, as exemplified in international law. For example, Russia helped the American people to achieve and consolidate their independence; Russia's support enabled France to maintain her sovereignty; restoration of the

CONTINUED - OVER

18 MAR 31 1965

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

State independence of Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria...were the results of Russia's war with Turkey; Russia repeatedly took the initiative in the codification of international law; Russia made a considerable contribution to the development and application of pacific legal means for the settlement of disputes, etc. (p 51-52)

With regard to the "goodness" of the Russian people, the book states "it should be emphasised that even before the emergence of the Socialist State, the behaviour of Russian troops in all the wars that the Russian people had to wage in defence of their independence and honour was marked by a strict observance of the laws and customs of wars and of the principles of humanity." (p 416)

With regard to the above, it seems a bit contradictory that pre-Bolshevik Russia could be a shiny example to the world concerning peace and humaneness when at the same time the Russian people were being subjected to inhumane deprivations which ultimately brought about a revolt in March, 1917, when Russia was at war with Germany, at which time the people attempted to setup a democratic-type government. Historically, while the legal maneuvering of the Russian Czars may have resulted in benefits for others, they were still motivated by self-interest and at the expense of other nations. Russia, after all, was on the rise and the prevailing powers were attempting to restrict her influence.

WAR:

With regard to war, the following excerpts set forth the current propagandized Soviet position:

'Marxism-Leninism condemns war as a means of settling international disputes and differences. However, history contains many examples of just and unjust wars. A just war is a nonpredatory war. Its aim is the defence of a people against external attacks and attempts to enslave it. Just wars include defensive wars and wars of national liberation. All progressive mankind sympathises with such wars and supports those fighting for freedom and independence.

An unjust war is a predatory war. It aims at the seizure and enslavement of foreign lands and peoples. Unjust wars include aggressive, imperialist wars. The wars against the peace-loving peoples of Korea, Viet Nam and Egypt, which aimed at the enslavement of the peoples, were aggressive and unjust.

"Progressive mankind has always condemned unjust wars and demanded the unconditional elimination of war as a means of settling disputes in international intercourse." (p 401-403)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

Obviously, the Soviet textbook is not intended to be a scholarly work--there are relatively few footnote references and the book, in the main, deals in generalities and not specifics. Its reading level could be handled by the average high school graduate. If read uncritically and accepted at face value, it could be an effective and dangerous propaganda piece since it deals with subtle half-truths. A proper response to all the questions and issues raised would result in a voluminous amount of effort. Furthermore, any direct rebuttal would only act as a vehicle to further publicize the Soviet text. It would appear that the best method of counteracting the book's influence would be to offer a better and truthful textbook at a lower cost figure. It is noted that the Soviet textbook is being sold for $1.75, which suggests Soviet underwriting.

It appears that the book's main danger lies in its theme of "peace." Nowadays many people see only the olive branch of peace and fail to realize that the branch is being clenched in the teeth of the bear who swallowed the dove.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1). For information.

(2). That in view of Mr. Re's solicitation for a suggestion as to counteracting the book's influence, the idea of the ABA promoting a better and truthful text at a lower price be suggested to him. Additionally, it is suggested that Mr. Re's Committee could confidentially alert the legal educational community concerning this Soviet text and any subsequent efforts by Soviets in this field.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES [illegible]NMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/2/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/11/65.

Hong Kong, B. C.C., inquiry reveals book now being printed and expected available after 4/10/65.

Bureau will be advised.

Copy to [illegible]
by routing slip for
[illegible] action
4-2-65
[illegible]

[illegible]-46855-323

APR 5 1965

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/65
(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4525) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SNCC:
THE NEW ABOLITTIONISTS BY
HOWARD ZINN
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Boston dated 4/6/65.

In compliance with referenced letter, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a book entitled, "SNCC: The New Abolitionists", by HOWARD ZINN.

Re Locality

REC- 24 62-46855-324

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Boston (62-4525)
(1 - 100-35505)
KPW:gm
(4)

Encl filed in Bureau Library 4-15-65 AmB.

EX-116

14

2 APR 14 1965

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

A. Belden

APR 22 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tele 4-29-65 Am B.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/15/65
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: HOODED AMERICANISM BY
DAVID M. CHALMERS
BOOK REVIEWS

Book
U.S.A.

Re Bureau letter March 23, 1965.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

REC-47 62-41855-325

8 APR 19 1965

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 4-19-65 Am B.

EKD:ms
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 APR 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/26/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 4/2/65.

Under date of 4/20/65, I have been advised by source in Hong Kong, B. C. C., that due to some difficulties in printing, the publication of "Who's Who in Communist China" will be delayed until the first week in May.

We are planning a road trip to Hong Kong in 5/65. This matter will be further followed personally at that time.

REC- 28

62-46855-326

APR 29 1965

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
JLM:kvw
(5)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/W. A. Aull
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New York

May 14, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 Book

* INVITATION TO AN INQUEST
BY WALTER D. SCHNEIR
BOOK REVIEWS

O Book Reviews

According to information in the April 26, 1965, issue of Publishers' Weekly, the captioned book is scheduled for publication August 20, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York and the price is listed as $5.95 a copy.

You should be alert for the publication of this book and you should discreetly obtain one copy as soon as possible for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

b6
b7C

1 - [redacted]

NOTE: Walter D. Schneir has indicated that his book, on the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg case, will discredit the testimony of Harry Gold, principal Government witness in the Rosenberg case. [redacted]

Check in Bureau Library and General Indices regarding book negative. Book, requested by SA W. A. Aull, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal.

AMB:cr
(11)

Book mailed 8-17-65 To Bu Library Amb.

62-46855-32

REC-19

EX-101

4 MAY 14 1965

MAILED 25
MAY 13 1965
COMM-FBI

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MAY 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [redacted]

Mr. Wick

11-10-66

M. A. Jones

"WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK
BY JACK ANDERSON

SYNOPSIS:

First 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," have been reviewed. Book is devoted to same type of gossip that characterizes Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. In fact, some of material is recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.

Book contains several references to Bureau and Director, as well as to President Johnson, Senator Thomas Dodd, Dwight Eisenhower, Bobby Baker and others whose names have appeared prominently in the news. Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods.

Chapter 1 cites the need for muck-raking such as Pearson and Anderson specialize in. Chapter 2 cites Government efforts to cover-up and control publicity. Chapter 3 deals largely with Dodd case. Chapter 4 contains gossip about Congress. Chapter 5 deals with Congressional high-living at public expense. Chapter 6 gives Anderson's impressions of President Johnson. Chapter 7 is primarily a sympathetic treatment of the four most recent First Ladies. Chapter 8 evolves around "status symbols" in Washington Government circles and Congressional seniority. Chapters 9 and 10 deal with lobbyists, influence peddlers and the like. Chapters 11 and 12 relate to Government investigative tactics.

Remainder of Anderson's book will be reviewed when available. Reportedly, the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, has broken down.

63-46[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 25 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will [illegible] to follow closely.

1 - [illegible]
1 - M[illegible]

Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] (9) TELETYPE UNIT

Conti[illegible]r. Mohr
[illegible]r. Wick

[illegible]nued - Over

FILED IN

DETAILS

The first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, Washington Expose, ' are devoted to the same type of gossip and garbage which characterize most of the newspaper columns that Anderson and Drew Pearson write. Much of the material in the book, in fact, is recognizable as having previously been used in Pearson-A[redacted] columns, including data highly critical of Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. Anderson's approach is largely one of inviting the reader to join him in peeking through a keyhole at the private and/or official lives and activities of both prominent officials and Government agencies. Most of Anderson's sources are anonymous; and in many instances, he uses fictitious names in the book. No person or institution--from President Johnson and the White House through Washington influence peddlers and lobbying interests--is immune from his muck-raking typewriter.

There are several references to the Bureau and the Director in Anderson's book, particularly in his treatment of Senator Thomas Dodd. These references, together with other data felt to be of interest, are dealt with below: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 1 "Behind the Headlines" (Pages 1 - 8)

In this chapter, there is no reference to the FBI.

Anderson explains the need for muck-raking such as he and Drew Pearson engage in. On page 2, he asserts, 'Too few papers dare to print exposes before they are safely recorded in privileged documents or, for that matter, bother to probe behind the daily press hand-outs. '

Former President Eisenhower, he claims, accepted more presents than any other President in history.... But the same newspapers which had headlined Truman's deep freeze, found nothing newsworthy in Ike's fabulous gifts. ' (In Chapter 10, he goes into great detail regarding gifts and favors accorded Eisenhower by wealthy oilmen.) Anderson also refers to Lyndon Johnson's accepting ' a stereo set from his Senate aide (Bobby Baker). '

He further states (page 6), 'All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the public. Lyndon Johnson not only preens

 (Continued - Over)

and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras. He keeps the curtain closed on what his Administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to inform the public."

The chapter concludes, "There is a subtle menace in too much conformity, in the government's Uncle-knows-best attitude. The democratic machinery should never run so smoothly and silently that the rumble of opposition becomes muffled. Let there be a few cogs that grate against the massive wheels of Big Government, Big Business, and Big Labor."

CHAPTER 2 "Government Cover-up" (Pages 9 -24)

In this chapter, Anderson asserts that Government spokesmen have been caught in lies and deceptions to such an extent that "world confidence in Uncle Sam has been severely shaken." He quotes an aviation writer as stating that the Defense Department's credibility is so low that "most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied."

He takes repeated cracks at Arthur Sylvester (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) and quotes him as telling correspondents, "Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that, stupid!"

He charges "American policymakers" with increasingly engaging "in the disturbing practice of concocting 'cover stories' as official lies are delicately called, to keep the communists guessing about our moves." Specifically cited are the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960; Adlai Stevenson's "lie" to the United Nations about the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; and State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey's denial of the claim by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore that "a CIA agent had offered him a $3.4 million bribe."

Anderson continues that in the 1965 Dominican Republic uprising, "a whole series of conflicting stories were put out" and that "official obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam." Regarding the latter claim, he charges, "At the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his Administration has not been frank about what's going on." He cites a 1964 White House denial of a report that United Nations Secretary General U Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam, as well as a subsequent statement by President Johnson that "there has not been the slightest indication that the other side (North Vietnam) is interested in negotiation" --whereas, "Three months later, there was official acknowledgment that the United States had rejected three negotiation bids from North Vietnam, including one relayed by U Thant in August, 1964."

(Continued - Over)

On page 17, he describes President Johnson as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen. He has brought all the pressures of the presidency to bear on them. More than once, he has ordered investigations of correspondents whose writings displeased him."

Anderson then states, "Increasingly, the government has turned the tables on reporters who have dug too deeply into its activities. The Defense Department has even called in the FBI to investigate such distinguished writers as columnist Joseph Alsop, the New York Times' Hanson Baldwin, Newsweek's Lloyd Norman and the Washington Star's Richard Fryklund."

(Bufiles reflect that we have, in fact, conducted inquiries and/or investigations with respect to the publication of classified information by the above four newsmen.)

On page 18, Anderson further asserts, "I have had government bloodhounds sniffing my own trail many times....a friend inside the FBI showed me an investigative file that the FBI had started on me. I copied down enough details to prove I had seen it, then called upon the FBI for an explanation. J. Edgar Hoover confessed privately that the White House had ordered the investigation."

(Concerning the above assertion that the FBI investigated him at the request of the White House, it is believed that deliberately or otherwise Anderson has given a confused account of an incident which occurred in 1950. In March, 1950, Anderson called on the then Assistant Director S. J. Tracy. He told Mr. Tracy that John Maragon (an associate of influential Washington personages who had been an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation in 1923) had told him that the FBI was investigating him (Anderson). Anderson said he had checked and confirmed that the FBI was investigating him and that two questions were being asked--(1) Is there any evidence that Anderson tried to evade the draft? and (2) Is there any evidence that Anderson passed out any unauthorized information while in the Army? Anderson said the questions were in writing and that he had written proof.

(Anderson continued that he always had had the utmost confidence in the FBI, and the only thing he could think of that might have caused any inquiries would be his recent membership in the White House Correspondents'

(Continued - Over)

Association although he had not made application for a White House pass; but even if an investigation was being made on request of the Secret Service, he still felt the questions asked were most unusual.)

(Bureau files were checked at the time (1950), and it was determined that [redacted] had furnished information to the Bureau in [redacted] A check was made with the Department of the Army following receipt of the information concerning Anderson [redacted] It disclosed that he had served in the Army in 1945-46 and had been honorably discharged. It reflected no information indicating he was a draft dodger or that he had caused classified data to be passed without authority.) b6 b7C

(Mr. Tracy telephoned Anderson on March 21, 1950, and told him that the Bureau had not investigated him but that a discreet check had been made at the Department of the Army following receipt of the information [redacted]

CHAPTER 3 "The Great Protection Racket" (Page 25 - 54)

In this chapter, Anderson deals at length with his and Drew Pearson's 'expose" of Senator Thomas Dodd and paints a highly inaccurate and unfavorable picture of the role played by the FBI in the Dodd case.

The chapter begins with the observation that Congress has a deeply protective attitude toward scandals and improprieties involving its own members. He states that the Anderson-Pearson columns published early this year 'exposing ' Senator Dodd (the columns charged Dodd with using campaign contributions for personal purposes, misusing his influence as a Senator for the benefit of certain individuals, and the like) forced the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct to hold a meeting--following which the Chairman announced that the Committee had nothing to investigate because no one had filed any complaints. Anderson states that his reaction to this announcement was to write the committee a letter which 'spelled out Dodd's offenses" and offered to turn over'full documentation of all these charges and to suggest witnesses....'

Anderson then philosophizes, 'It is no light matter to investigate the transgressions of a Senator--particularly if he happens to be a member

(Continued - Over)

of The Establishment with friends in high places, more so if these friends happen to include the President of the United States and the legendary director of the FBI. This was impressed upon Drew Pearson and myself soon after we began writing about Senator Dodd....We the investigators found ourselves being investigated. Out of J. Edgar Hoover's establishment swarmed a posse of FBI agents, pencils at the ready, seeking out our news sources."

Anderson states that he had "developed evidence of apparent federal violations" by Dodd which he handed over to the FBI; that he made available for photographing by the FBI copies of Dodd's private papers which had been obtained from former employees of Dodd; that "when these people began to receive visits from the FBI, we innocently assumed the agents wanted to verify the charges against Senator Dodd. But astonishingly, they didn't ask a single witness a single question about the Senator. Instead they examined our informants about their part in securing the documents, thus giving the impression that the government intended to protect Dodd and prosecute his detractors."

Anderson then asks, "Should a high official, whose conduct is questioned, be permitted to use federal police to intimidate the witnesses against him? Should FBI agents be allowed to investigate newsmen for no crime at all unless it has become a crime to accuse a Senator of improprieties? An answer has been given to at least one question. Whose idea was it to go after Dodd's accusers and make a federal case of a minor misdemeanor? The FBI said the order came from Nicholas Katzenbach, then Attorney General."

(Beginning in February, 1966, the Bureau did conduct investigation stemming from the Pearson-column charges against Senator Dodd. This investigation was limited to matters specifically requested by the Department of Justice. It included interviewing Anderson and obtaining copies of documents in his possession; investigating the possible theft of material from Dodd's office; and conducting specific investigation concerning certain of the allegations against Dodd. This investigation--the same as any other--was handled in a thorough, prompt, efficient manner without threat, intimidation or favoritism toward anyone.) (58-6157)

Elsewhere in this chapter, Anderson briefly relates Dodd's short term (1933-34) as an FBI Agent and states that "the FBI is still his first love....If anyone said an unkind word about J. Edgar Hoover, the Senator was usually the first on his feet to defend his old chief...In return

(Continued - Over)

for Dodd's devotion to the FBI, the FBI has always been willing to do a little extra-curricular investigating on his behalf. Once the Senator wanted to check on the after-hours movements of [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] For two weeks, agents trailed [redacted] submitted a report typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarked reports that Dodd received from the FBI."

(The allegation that the FBI conducted surveillances or instituted investigations as a personal favor to Dodd is, of course, without substantiation.)

Anderson continues his imaginative diatribe concerning the Dodd "expose" by stating that "informants in the Justice Department told us that our telephones were being tapped. The Attorney General invited us to his office and politely warned that we might be prosecuted. A cabinet officer even sent friendly word that indictments had been drawn against us in connection with the theft of the Dodd papers."

(Pearson and Anderson asserted in their column on April 1, 1966, that they were called into the Department and were told that they were under investigation. In a statement issued the same day (April 1) the Department denied this--stating they had come to the Department to secure answers to questions posed by Anderson during a telephone call and they were told that neither of them was under investigation.) (58-6157-71)

Anderson comments most favorably concerning the members of Dodd's staff who furnished him data concerning the Senator. Then he complains, "FBI agents were calling upon our informants and warning them that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. Some were questioned politely, others grilled relentlessly. Some of the questioning actually took place in Dodd's Senate office, thus giving witnesses the impression that the FBI was working for Dodd. One of the Senator's employees, Doris O'Donnell, seven months pregnant, was cross-examined for more than two hours in an anteroom just off the Senator's private office. Typical of the FBI's terse and tough attitude was the way agent Phil King handled Mrs. Carpenter, 'We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files,' he began sharply.... Clearly, the FBI was pulling out all the stops to help the embattled Dodd."

(At the outset of the interviews, Dodd's staff members--current and former--were quite properly advised that they did not have to make

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any statement and that any statement could be used against them in court. Mrs. O'Donnell was, in fact, pregnant when interviewed on March 31, 1966. Anderson complains of a two-hour interview with her [redacted] Furthermore, SA Phillip M. King of the Washington Field Office has categorically denied telling [redacted] that "We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files.") b6 b7C

The book continues, "...J. Edgar Hoover is reluctant to investigate either Senators or newspapermen. Anxious as he was to do Dodd a favor, it is most unlikely that he would investigate our news sources without pressure from the very top. Officially, the FBI notified us that the investigation had been ordered by Attorney General Katzenbach." Anderson coyly implies, however, that the investigation actually was approved by President Johnson--"It is worth recording that Hoover has his own private phone link with the President. When Lyndon Johnson was in Congress, Hoover lived across the street from him. Now Hoover remains in office past the retirement age by special dispensation of LBJ. Obviously the FBI would do nothing to displease the President nor act in delicate areas without his consent. From sources inside the White House, we have learned that the President personally received the FBI reports on the Dodd case for his bedtime reading. It is safe to assume he did what he could--within reason--to protect his old Senate comrade, Tom Dodd."

(We disseminated copies of our investigative reports in the Dodd case to the Justice Department but not to the White House. If the President obtained copies of the reports, they did not come from us.)

Anderson also paints a black picture of former SA James J. Lynch, whom Dodd hired "to look for dirt" which Dodd could use against Pearson, Jack Anderson or the persons who had furnished anti-Dodd material. He states that Lynch gave the impression to a female employee of Dodd that he was a federal agent, and "When she challenged him, he admitted he was a former FBI man."

(Lynch was a Special Agent from July, 1949, to February, 1954. Following Lynch's employment by Senator Dodd to inquire into the theft of records from Dodd's office, Jack Anderson called the Department to complain that Lynch had represented himself as an FBI Agent. All persons interviewed following receipt of Anderson's complaint stated that Lynch did

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not represent himself to be an FBI Agent. The Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution of Lynch since there appeared to be no basis for a charge of Impersonation.)

Anderson, who has admitted to the Bureau that he feels former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols and Lewis Rosenstiel (of Schenley Industries) vehemently dislike him, further attempts to cast a shadow of conspiracy around Lynch by stating that Lynch once did some work for Rosenstiel; that Dodd has been Rosenstiel's attorney; that L. B. Nichols is now an official of Schenley; and that Dodd and an FBI official once flew in a Schenley plane to a speaking engagement.

Anderson also notes that during the Dodd investigation, the FBI tried to find out "how I obtained the unpublished manuscript written in his cell by Cosa Nostra informer Joe Valachi." (We did make such inquiries early in the Spring of 1966. They indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and was not a Government document. Anderson implied that he had received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

In concluding his treatment of the Dodd case on page 44, Anderson states, "Like the FBI, the Senate Ethics Committee at first seemed to be more interested in protecting than probing Dodd....Only the deepening public outrage persuaded the Committee, and eventually the FBI, to concentrate on Dodd rather than his detractors."

Anderson then recalls an occasion, apparently in 1963, when he offered to testify before the House Administration Committee regarding misuse of funds, payroll padding and influence selling by Congressmen. Anderson claims he showed up with a 14-page statement containing "all the names and details" needed to document several cases of Congressional misconduct, but he was not permitted to testify--"There was one name in my statement that later made headlines: Bobby Baker." He then goes into some detail regarding the connection between Baker, Congressman John McMillan of South Carolina, Philadelphia construction man Matt McCloskey and others.

Page 49 of the book reproduces a $1,000 check signed by insurance man Don Reynolds in payment for advertising on a television station

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owned by the Lyndon Johnson family. Also reproduced is an invoice showing a purchase from the Magnavox Company by Don Reynolds of an item to be sent to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson.

CHAPTER 4 "Seniority, Senility, and Success" (Page 55 - 79)

This is a chapter of gossip concerning Congressmen. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Among those dealt with on these pages is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina--who Anderson states "is best known in Washington circles for his alcoholic escapades." He calls Rivers "the House drunk."

Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona is "kindly" and "beloved" but too old. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is dragged over the coals for "global gallivanting" and otherwise taking advantage of the taxpayers. Senator Mike Mansfield impresses Anderson as a selfless public servant who is "guided only by conscience and duty." Others for whom Anderson has high regard are Senators Spessard Holland of Florida and Thomas Kuchel of California and Congressmen Carl Perkins of Kentucky, Edith Green of Oregon, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Charles Bennett of Florida.

He laments the high cost of political campaigns and states, "The vested interests would like to own Congress; while it is true that they have succeeded in buying some legislators, most Congressmen are not for sale."

CHAPTER 5 "Living It Up At Public Expense" (Page 80 - 97)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It is misnumbered as Chapter 6.

On these pages, Anderson unloads his venom upon members of the House and Senate who live high off the taxpayers' money. He describes Senator Allen Ellender as an inveterate world traveler at public expense and an overly talkative bore. Adam Clayton Powell again is criticized as in Chapter 4 and is referred to as "the Harlem globetrotter."

Anderson also states (page 94), "Buried in the small print of the federal budget are also a number of confidential funds controlled by committee chairmen. Insiders tell me, for example, that Congressman John Rooney

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(of New York), chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee, makes use of this money to take at least one unadvertised trip abroad each year."

CHAPTER 6 "Inside the White House" (Page 98 - 131)

Anderson describes President Johnson as a tough taskmaster who drives his staff 12 to 16 hours a day, scourges them with a whiplash tongue, intrudes on their private lives without apology, demands their complete loyalty and utmost devotion." He observes, however, that the President works harder than those around him and "if the President is a slave driver, he is a benevolent one" who treats his staff with warmth, generosity and tenderness "that is positively paternal." According to Anderson, the President puts in two working days every 24 hours--one starting at 6:30 a.m. and the second beginning at 5:30 p.m.

On pages 102-103, Anderson states that "those closest to the President take the most abuse from him. 'It's a mark of intimacy to be cussed out by him,' explains an aide.... While the rumpled George Reedy was press secretary, he was fried on the LBJ pan daily. The President seemed to blame him personally for every unfavorable reference that slipped into the newspapers. After Reedy's daily press briefings, LBJ would read the transcript with hot eyes, then berate Reedy for the slightest slip. His angriest outbursts were often over the most trivial matters."

Anderson tells his readers on page 112 that "Lyndon Johnson's massive ego is easily bruised. Criticism is hard enough for him to take, but ridicule he can't stand." On pages 130-131, he states that the President "expects his subordinates to submerge their ambitions, swallow their egos, and maintain strict anonymity....On those seldom and secretive occasions that aides dare to talk about the President, they agree that Lyndon B. Johnson is the most difficult, the most demanding, but the most devoted boss in America."

Other insights into the President's character offered by Anderson include (page 99), "He has an insatiable craving for information....No previous President, for example, ever took FBI reports to bed with him."

Page 101 contains "extracts" from a memorandum purportedly written the President in May, 1966, by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. This includes data concerning a complaint which Anderson had made to the Post Office Department concerning suspected tampering with his mail. O'Brien's

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memorandum states, "An investigation by Postal Inspectors revealed that the letter (mailed by Anderson) had apparently been poorly sealed, although Anderson's secretary denied this. After the investigation, Anderson said he believed the FBI opened his mail. Anderson thinks the letter was taken from a collection sack by FBI agents after it was deposited by his secretary...."

(The envelope in question contained documents relating to Senator Dodd. Bufile 58-6157-310 contains a memorandum dated May 13, 1966, concerning this matter which states, "Post Office examination and investigation concluded that the envelope had not been adequately sealed and that there was no evidence of any prying or other irregularities....In personal interview, Anderson refused to accept Post Office conclusions and remained adamant that Post Office should identify person who opened the envelope and then expressed his belief that FBI had probably done so. Post Office is satisfied there had been no tampering, recognizes the viciousness and unreasonableness of both Drew Pearson and Anderson and plans no further action. FBI has had no mail cover on Pearson or Anderson or tampered with their mail.")

On page 104, Anderson maintains that there is "mutual respect but little love" between President Johnson and "the few (John F.) Kennedy holdovers still around." He continues, "Most of the Kennedy crowd has never warmed up to LBJ; he has treated them, in turn, with more coolness and courtesy than he accords his intimates."

Anderson states on page 108 that Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara are the two cabinet members most admired by President Johnson.

Page 115 reproduces an alleged confidential memorandum of the Department of the Air Force relating to the testimony of insurance man Don B. Reynolds before the Senate Rules Committee in 1964 so-called "Bobby Baker hearings" that he had bought a Hi-Fi set and arranged for it to be shipped to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson. The memorandum notes that while on duty with the Air Force in 1952, Reynolds made a false report to the FBI which resulted in an extensive and expensive investigation.

(Bufile 65-61365-30 reflects that during an interview in October, 1952, Reynolds expressed concern and belief that four displaced

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persons with whom he was acquainted were involved in obtaining information for a foreign government. Investigation was instituted which produced information indicating Reynolds had not been truthful during the October, 1952, interview. It was disclosed that Reynolds had engaged in black market activities, had an illicit relationship with one of the displaced persons and threatened to have another one of them deported. Re-interviewed in 1953, Reynolds admitted he had made mistakes and had inadvertently failed to notify the Government of the errors in his original allegations. He also admitted some black market activities on a small scale, as well as immorality while assigned overseas.)

CHAPTER 7 "The Truth About Our First Ladies" (Page 132 - 144)

This chapter contains no mention of the FBI. It deals in a gossipy manner with four First Ladies--"Bess Truman is a shy homebody, Mamie Eisenhower a bubbly Army wife, Lady Bird Johnson an astute politician, Jackie Kennedy an exquisite aristocrat."

On page 136, he claims that Mrs. Johnson has soft Southern charm, rare character and courage. "When White House aide Walter Jenkins was arrested on a morals charge in...1964...everyone else around the President panicked. Even LBJ's own first impulse was to disclaim and disown Jenkins, thus sacrificing him on the altar of political expediency. But Lady Bird wouldn't permit it...she came quietly to Jenkins' support."

Anderson maintains that Jacqueline Kennedy "is committed, say intimates who should know, to installing Robert Kennedy in her late husband's place in the White House."

CHAPTER 8 "Washington's Curious Caste System" (Pages 145 - 166)

This is another chapter devoted largely to inconsequential observations of Anderson. It contains no reference to the FBI.

The early pages of the chapter are devoted to trivia concerning Government "status symbols"--"VIP standing is determined in exacting detail by their office acreage, rug plushness, furniture array, and limousine service."

He is critical of military leaders who "despite the urgent manpower needs in Vietnam...always seem able to spare enough men from the war to wait tables, mow their lawns, and perform other menial chores."

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Concerning Congress, he observes, "On Capitol Hill seniority is sacred. It is worked out to the last decimal point....A Senator at the bottom of the seniority ladder, if he is too brash to suit his elders (as Senator Kennedy was), may find his office space scattered between three floors and two buildings (as Senator Robert Kennedy did)."

On page 151, he states that the former Secretary of the Senate" kept a private stock of liquor in his office, just off the Senate floor, for legislators who needed a small pick-up during the rigors of debate." Following the Secretary's retirement in 1965, Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Duke, "whose job it was to enforce Senate regulations (including one against serving liquor in the Capitol building)" found the Senators a new hideaway for discreet drinking.

Anderson's wounded pride and ego come to the fore on page 162 where he laments, "It is a curious paradox of the nation's capital, where the clash of opinion is a way of life, that controversial correspondents are sometimes treated like outcasts. Those who depart from the beaten news paths, who ignore the 'no trespass' signs, who pry behind the scenes, are regarded with distrust. There are belittling remarks about their inaccuracies and unorthodoxies, their unwillingness to play the game by traditional rules.... It is also fashionable at the press tables to underestimate columnist Drew Pearson....Yet for the better part of this century, he has rocked Washington with his stories."

CHAPTER 9 "How The Insiders Work" (Page 167 - 198)

In this chapter, Anderson waxes indignant concerning unprincipled influence peddlers, powerful lobbyists and the like. He refers to one such character, a fictional Dexter Warren, as "king of the beasts in the Washington jungle...a fixer without portfolio, who has handled White House assignments too delicate to be performed by anone in official position. He also advises the President on speeches, appointments and politics. His phone calls are put through promptly to cabinet officers, commissioners, members of Congress, and special contacts in the FBI and CIA."

On page 173 he describes Dale Miller, "a low-pressure lobbyist of gray-haired southern dignity," as a familiar figure around the White House. According to Anderson, Miller ran the 1964 inaugural for the President,

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and Johnson "took time out from preparing his 1965 State of the Union Address to greet Miller's Dallas clients, take them on a stroll of the White House grounds, and discuss their dream of a new federal building in downtown Dallas."

Anderson names Clark Clifford as another person close to the President" and as having "the run of Lyndon Johnson's White House." He claims that Paul Davies of the FMC Corporation hired Clifford by telephone and asked him to persuade the Justice Department to approve its purchase of the American Viscose Company for $115 million.

On page 177, he writes, "On more than one occasion, the shipping lobby has broken out enough champagne to launch a thousand ships at parties honoring John Rooney (of New York), who can always be counted upon to battle for the maritime industry against all reforms. The shipping crowd proclaimed February 18, 1965, for example, as 'John Rooney Night' and rented the grand ballroom of Washington's Mayflower Hotel...."

Regarding James Hoffa, he states, "Even that pariah of labor, Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa, can crack the political whip and make Congressmen of both parties jump through the hoop. His chief lobbyist, shrewd, chunky Sid Zagari, easily rounded up a dozen congressmen to defend Hoffa on the House floor....All agreed solemnly that Hoffa's basic rights as a citizen may have been trampled by the Justice Department."

Anderson again mentions the President on page 188--"One company with inside influence is Brown and Root, the Texas construction company which has been able to flout the labor laws yet still snap up fat government contracts....When (Lyndon) Johnson was an upcoming Congressman, he pulled strings inside the White House to settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root....(The) company was dealt in for a generous share of the multi-million-dollar construction work in South Vietnam shortly after Lyndon Johnson moved into the White House."

Anderson begins a discussion of foreign lobbyists on page 190. He states that Washington has been "besieged by foreign agents representing just about every cause and country under the sun" and that most of them are "highly respectable American citizens who are required by law to register with the Justice Department." In this discussion, he takes occasion to mention Julius Klein and Senator Thomas Dodd--"Drew Pearson and I revealed how the Caesar-nosed Senator Thomas Dodd delivered speeches, signed letters, and entertained clients for Klein. In 1964 Senator Dodd even flew to Germany

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to help save fees Klein was in danger of losing. The trip was financed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but Dodd carried in his briefcase secret instructions from Klein."

On page 197, Anderson makes brief mention of Soviet, Red Chinese and Castro Cuban propaganda outlets in the United States such as the Four Continent Book Corporation. He declares that "new laws to control foreign agents are required--not so much to prevent a country from stating its case, but to make sure its propaganda is labeled. There should be restrictions, too, on foreign aid expenditures to insure that it doesn't go to buy influence in the U.S."

CHAPTER 10 "Lubricating the Government Machinery" (Pages 199 - 217)

This chapter bitterly criticizes wealthy American oil interests. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Anderson charges that "No group in America collects more benefits from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to politicians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealthy oil barons....The more the patricians of petroleum drain from the government through tax loopholes, the more they slip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger."

On page 200, he claims that Secretary of State Rusk divulged in secret Senate testimony that American oil companies have been paying protection money to the VietCong (allegedly so that their trucks and facilities would not be molested in Vietnam) "thus contributing to the communist war effort in South Vietnam." Anderson states that this "protection money is used by the Viet Cong to buy arms, ammunition and other war needs right in South Vietnam."

Anderson also claims that Cuban commandos have told him that the CIA has ordered them not to attack Havana's three oil refineries "which supply the fuel for Dictator Castro's military machine" and that "during the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a freedom fighter plane, loaded with bombs, radioed that it was over the Esso refinery in Havana and asked permission to bomb it. But the CIA command post actually ordered the plane to ignore the refinery and look for gun emplacements to bomb."

He charges that "Big Oil" has a strong influence on State Department action and decisions and that oil industry lobbyists are "the smoothest, most skilled, most elite of all Washington pressure people....

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Sometimes oilmen choose an intermediary to distribute their largess. When Bobby Baker was operating in the back rooms of the Senate, he once called aside Senator Thomas McIntyre (of New Hampshire) and hinted meaningfully that he could get rid of a $10,000 campaign deficit if he would simply vote for the oil depletion allowance. (McIntyre said... no thanks.)"

Anderson feels the action of three oil millionaires in contributing to the upkeep of Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm during the former President's tenure in the White House "certainly should be recorded as the most incredible scandal in White House history." On pages 214-215, he credits oilmen George Allen, B. G. Byars and W. Alton Jones with "pumping thousands of dollars into" the Gettysburg farm each year after Eisenhower had "entered into a fantastic secret agreement with" them "to take over" the farm.

He continues that "the oilmen... also helped establish Mamie's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, on a lush 550-acre estate in the picturesque horse country of northern Virginia" and that "in 1958, Moore was a middle-man in the purchase of the Charles Town, West Virginia, race track by a Texas group headed by (Clint) Murchison and (B. G.) Byars. Later, Moore found another purchaser, and the oilmen sold their track. Both sales brought Moore fat commissions."

Anderson states that the Eisenhower Administration issued 60 oil leases in Government reserves during its first 4-year term and that valuable tidelands were "also handed over to the oil interests" by Eisenhower.

CHAPTER 11 "The Crude Art of Intimidation" (Page 218 - 236)

In this chapter, Anderson warns of "government by investigation"--"The federal bureaucracy is literally crawling with investigators who, if they are to earn their salaries, must investigate someone... It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the disputants. The power of investigation... is often used... to intimidate, coerce, and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or oppose the policies of the government."

Strangely, in this chapter, Anderson makes no direct mention of the FBI. He warns of the power of regulatory agencies; states that the Securities and Exchange Commission has almost doubled its payroll since

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June 30, 1961; and devotes considerable space to the Internal Revenue Service.

Anderson writes that "some of the targets of investigation are Reds, racketeers, and others not wholly deserving of sympathy. And in theory, an innocent person has nothing to fear from investigators. But once the gumshoes have come around questioning a citizen's neighbors and associates, a cloud of suspicion is raised that may never be dispelled. His reputation may be ruined even though he is innocent of any wrongdoing."

He claims on page 222 that many attorneys who would like to see Jimmy Hoffa convicted feel that "the government has gone too far with its campaign" to put him behind bars. "His every move has been shadowed, his every transaction scrutinized, his every associate investigated. Even two Congressmen, who spoke up in behalf of Hoffa on the House floor, suddenly had their taxes audited. After indicting some of his business associates, the Justice Department offered to drop prosecution if they would testify against him."

Anderson quotes Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon Cohen as stating, "A lot of agencies like to use us. We try to discourage this, but these disputes often have tax overtones."

According to Anderson, "Increasingly, the government seems tempted to use its investigative powers to intimidate its critics" and "there has been developing in our federal uncle an alarming vindictive streak."

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (P. 237 -)

This is an incomplete chapter. The remainder of it will be analyzed after the additional pages of Anderson's book (it is believed that there are approximately 250 more pages) are received from the Washington Field Office's source at Public Affairs Press. (The Washington Field Office has advised that there will be a delay of unknown duration in obtaining the final pages due to a reported breakdown of the printing presses at Public Affairs Press.)

In this chapter, Anderson continues to criticize Government investigative tactics. He asserts on page 243 that "If a government worker wants to hold his job, he has no choice but to consent 'voluntarily' to taking a lie detector test."

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Concerning the Bobby Baker case, he states that "one of the principals... fought back with some enterprising blackmail. He hired a private detective who laid a silken trap for unwary Senators. He arranged with a lady of the night, who had a clandestine acquaintance on Capitol Hill, to wire her boudoir for sound. She obligingly lured into her web a few romantic Senators." (The persons allegedly involved are not identified.)

Anderson continues, "A confessed call girl, who goes by the name of Ruth Spitini, dictated a titillating account of her relations with high officials from the White House on down, including at least two Senators then investigating Baker. She later claimed the lurid, two-hour recording had been doctored by Richard Bast, a fast-talking private eye, who had tried to peddle it to newsmen, then offered it to Senator Hugh Scott.... Confronted by the FBI, she (the call girl) tried to brazen it out until agents asked whether Senator Carl Hayden (of Arizona) had been one of her customers. She blithely added him to her list, boasting of some unlikely high jinks with the Senate dean, then 86 years old."

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b7C

(Bufile 62-109231-16 reflects that in November, 1963, [redacted] a private investigator in Washington, tape recorded conversations between himself and Sarah Ruth Sbitani in which Sbitani discussed her alleged prostitution activities with high-ranking Government officials, Members of Congress and private citizens. We interviewed her in January, 1964, and she admitted that information on the tape recording with regard to alleged intimate relations with Lyndon Johnson and John F. and Robert Kennedy was a complete fabrication on her part. She did, however, claim intimacies with Senator Wayne Morse, Congressman William Ayres and various Army and civilian people. The Pearson-Anderson column published June 1, 1964, devoted several paragraphs to the Sbitani matter.)

On page 245, Anderson claims that Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri recently asked the Federal Communications Commission to check various Senatorial offices for electronic listening devices and that such devices were found in the offices of two Senators.

He accuses "most government agencies" of trafficking in information "about the sexual habits, financial affairs, personal friendships, political and religious beliefs of their employees." He continues that the Defense Department has accumulated more than 14 million life histories in the course of its security investigations; that the Civil Service Commission

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keeps another 8 million dossiers on people who have applied for federal jobs; and that "the FBI is constantly checking into the backgrounds of people for one purpose or another. It has on file an astounding 175 million sets of fingerprints, not to mention dossiers on tens of thousands of suspected communists, security risks and crooks. It is no secret that the FBI also keeps files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind. The FBI often conducts private investigations for top officials. President Johnson, for instance, was able to get an FBI report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator."

Anderson laments that "the dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exchanged between federal offices....At least one blackmailer has been uncovered at the General Services Administration; information obtained from FBI dossiers was his chief stock in trade."

He claims that almost any agency can ask the Post Office Department for a mail check "to find out who's writing to whom" and that "Federal snoops have even been caught poking into people's garbage." Then he philosophizes, "The government's keyhole practices, the availability of space-age snooping devices and the glorification of the gumshoe has created a pressing need for clear and enforceable laws on how far federal agents should be permitted to carry their investigations and how much personal privacy should be surrendered for the sake of police efficiency."

On page 254, he quotes former SA William W. Turner as stating "I found that agents had installed wiretaps and electronic bugs on hoodlums and foraged through their refuse for clues." (This is a quote from an article by Turner which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.)

He further states on page 254, "Wiretapping already is a federal crime if the conversation overheard is divulged 'to any person.' The Attorney General has chosen to interpret 'any person' as anyone outside the Justice Department. On this flimsy pretext, he has authorized J. Edgar Hoover to use his own judgment in placing wiretaps 'in the national interest.' Needless to say, the eminent FBI chief has taken full advantage of this loose authority." (Here again Anderson shows his ignorance. The public record clearly attests to the fact that all FBI wiretaps are approved by the Attorney General in writing.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3
Page 61 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 87 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;

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See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Book Reviews

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File Number 62-46855-328

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 5-20-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DOORBELL RANG"
NEW MYSTERY NOVEL
BY REX STOUT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau an advanced proof copy of a new Nero Wolfe mystery novel by Stout which is critical of the FBI. The proof was obtained from a confidential source at "The New York Times."

Review of Book: This vicious book depicts the FBI in the worst possible light. Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows," plays a significant role in the plot. Nero Wolfe, Stout's hero in the book, is contacted in New York City by a wealthy matron, Rachel Bruner, who desires to hire Wolfe to stop FBI harassment of her. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people. She states the FBI had been tapping her telephones and had placed her under constant surveillance. Wolfe indicates that she could have expected such treatment from the FBI. He accepts the assignment from Bruner and is paid a $100,000 retainer fee. In this manner, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the villain of his book.

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As the plot unfolds, Nero Wolfe receives information from a New York police inspector that three FBI Agents were suspected of having murdered a writer in his apartment after illegally entering his apartment to steal material he had gathered for a series on the FBI. It was suspected the Agents shot the writer when he unexpectedly caught them going through his apartment. This suspicion was increased because the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, as had all the writer's notes. Despite harassment by the FBI, Wolfe conducts his investigation in such a manner that he is able to convey the impression to the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the murder. Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home and this pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe residence after they had entered illegally to steal the evidence. Wolfe takes the Agent's credentials and uses his possession of these items as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Rachel Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg" who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office and Wragg admits

Enclosure 5-21-65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Central Research Unit - Enclosure

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CRIME RESEARCH

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harassment of Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this to preclude Wolfe's using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI. Wolfe, during the investigation, had determined that the writer had actually been killed by his girl friend but he forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which had been removed by his agents from the writer's apartment. Rex Stout concludes this book with a contemptuous reference to the Director. Although not mentioning him, he writes that the "big fish" from Washington (an obvious reference to the Director) attempted to call on Wolfe at his home in New York but that Wolfe refused to see him and left him standing outside his door ringing the bell.

Rex Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of or affiliated with numerous organizations which have been connected with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, an informant reported that Rex Stout was allegedly a member of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI and on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. This invitation was declined. The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact, although in 1958 it sought our assistance in connection with a book by a former Bureau informant, but we declined to become involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Stout be designated as a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval.

OK V

2. That the attached letter to all SAC's be approved and returned to the Crime Records Division for appropriate processing. This letter advises of the forthcoming release of "The Doorbell Rang" and instructs that any inquiries received concerning the book should be answered with a statement that the FBI has no comment other than that the book is a fictional work which presents a false and distorted picture of the FBI and that any Agents conducting themselves in the manner depicted in this book would be subject to immediate dismissal.

OK V

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

DETAILS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau a Photostat of the advanced proofs of a new mystery novel by Rex Stout, "The Doorbell Rang," which is critical of the FBI. This is another in a series relating to Stout's chief mystery character, Nero Wolfe. The book, which is being published by Viking Press, was obtained by the New York Office confidentially from [redacted] b7D [redacted] a contact of that office. It is noted this is an uncorrected proof of the novel for advanced review and the book is not scheduled for release until October, 1965.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a vicious book which puts the FBI in the worst possible light. Within its scope as fiction, it is almost as scurrilous an attack on the Bureau as Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows." Cook's book, in fact, plays a significant role in the plot of this novel, and it appears that Stout may have taken some of his material from that book for developing his plot as it relates to the FBI.

The hero of the book is, of course, Nero Wolfe, and the story is told by Wolfe's close assistant, Archie Goodwin, a literary device which Stout has used throughout his Nero Wolfe series. In substance, the book involves the following action:

A wealthy New York matron, Rachel Bruner, contacts Wolfe at his residence in New York City claiming she is being harassed by the FBI, that her phones are being tapped and that she and her associates are under constant surveillance. She engages Wolfe for $100,000 to have the harassment stopped. Wolfe is at first reluctant to take the job because the FBI is a powerful antagonist but the large retainer persuades him. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people all over the country. In this regard, she asks of Wolfe (concerning the Director), "Does that megalomaniac think he can hurt me?" Wolfe indicates that she could have expected no other treatment from the FBI. Wolfe also states that he was impressed by Cook's book and, with minor qualifications, agreed with Cook's opinion of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

With this interview, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the arch villain, arrayed in all its power against Wolfe who single-handedly sets out to beat it. Through a New York City police inspector, who is antagonistic toward the Bureau, Archie Goodwin learns that three FBI Agents were strongly suspected of having murdered

a writer who was gathering material for a series of articles on the Bureau. This man's body was found in his apartment, and through investigation, the inspector determined that three FBI Agents had illegally entered the writer's residence on the night he was killed for the purpose of stealing the material he had gathered on the FBI. It was suspected that the writer caught the Agents going through his apartment, drew a gun and was shot to death by one of the Agents. This suspicion was increased by the fact that the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, apparently by the murderer, and that all the writer's notes were missing.

Based on this information Wolfe begins his investigation, although harassed by the FBI which attempts to have his private detective license revoked, puts him and his associates under surveillance and apparently places a tap on his telephone.

Wolfe is not concerned with whether or not the FBI did commit the murder, but he perceives that he can use this incident to convince the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the crime. Through a series of moves, he is able to convey this impression. Having done this, Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home, fully expecting that an attempt will be made to illegally enter his residence to steal the evidence. His trap pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe home after they had entered by picking a door lock. Wolfe takes the Agents' credentials, explaining that these gave him incontestable evidence that FBI Agents had committed a felony in entering his home.

Wolfe uses his possession of the credentials as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Mrs. Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg," who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office. Wragg admits to Wolfe that the FBI had been harassing Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this activity to preclude Wolfe using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI.

During their investigation, Wolfe and Goodwin had determined that the Agents who broke into the writer's apartment had not killed the writer but that he had been shot by his girl-friend. Wolfe furnishes this information to the New York Police Department and forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which his Agents had removed from the dead writer's apartment.

The book concludes with the FBI slandered as an organization which is not above committing almost any illegal act to destroy its enemies or protect its reputation. On the last page, in a few paragraphs of contemptuous writing that do nothing to develop the plot, Rex Stout expresses his personal hostility toward the

Director without actually mentioning him by name. He writes that the doorbell rang at Wolfe's home and Goodwin looked out to identify the caller. He tells Wolfe that the "big fish" from Washington was at the door (an obvious reference to the Director). Goodwin states that the visitor is honoring Wolfe with a visit but Wolfe states, "I have nothing for him. Let him get a sore finger." The book then ends with this sentence: "The doorbell rang."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reflect that Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of, affiliated with or has lent his name and prestige to numerous organizations which have been affiliated with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, a confidential informant of the New Haven Office reported that Rex Stout and his sisters, Ruth and Betty Stout, were allegedly members of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI, and, in fact, on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. Stout was membership committee chairman at that time. Stout was advised by letter of 12-13-62, over Miss Gandy's signature, that Mr. Hoover was unable to accept his invitation.

The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact in the past. In 1958, personnel of that company sought our assistance in connection with a book by [redacted] but we declined to become involved in the matter.

b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

The plot of this book is weak and it will probably have only limited public acceptance despite Stout's use of the FBI in an apparent bid for sensationalism to improve sales. The false and distorted picture of the FBI which Stout sets forth is an obvious reflection of his leftist leanings as indicated in our files. It is believed that Stout should be placed on the list of persons not to be contacted and that a letter should be sent to all SACs advising of the forthcoming release of this book in order that any inquiries concerning the book can be answered.

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/L. M. Linton
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

[illegible], New York May 21, 1965

Director, [illegible] (62-46855)

BB
ST

[illegible]
0 BOOK REVIEWS

The second edition (English language) of the captioned book is scheduled for publication this [illegible] by the [illegible] Press. The book will be available at the Institute for the [illegible] at the U. S. [illegible], 30 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York [illegible], at the special price of $[illegible] per copy (a ten per cent reduction of the [illegible] sales price) for orders placed before July [illegible], 1965.

You should discreetly obtain two (2) copies of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: This 1,000-page edition of the above book will contain 5,300 biographies of Soviet personalities. Book requested by the Soviet Section and the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. One copy will be retained in the Research-Satellite Library; the other copy will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-304397-140

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 24 1965

19 MAY 21 1965

MAILED [illegible]
MAY 20 1965
COMM-FBI

69 MAY 27 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - N. P. Callahan, M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

SAC, New York

May 21, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE UGLY RUSSIAN
BY VICTOR LASKY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

The captioned book is scheduled for publication June 28, 1965, by Trident Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and the listed price is $4.95 a copy.

When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain one copy and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 100-370032 (Victor Lasky)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA. W. A. Branigan of the Soviet Section, will be filed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Bureau Library and General Indices check regarding book negative.

AMB:cr
(11)

Book rec'd 7-1-65 Filed in Bu Library Ann B.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-370032

REC 27 62-46855-329

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COMM-FBI

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1 - N. P. Callah[illegible]/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, Louisville

May 21, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THE SOUTHWEST
BY CHARLES C. ~~ALEXANDER~~
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published May 3, 1965, by the University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, and it is priced at $6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
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Book rec'd. 7-23-65 To Bu. Library Amb.

REC 27 62-46855-330

EX-116

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1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

Legal Attache, London

Director, FBI (62-46855)

May 24, 1965

MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION BOOK
BY JEROME CH-EN NO LOC
BOOK REVIEWS

BT

The captioned book is available at the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London E. C. 4, England, and it is priced at 42 shillings net. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)

NOTE: This book is an account of Mao's part in the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic.
In addition to an analysis of Mao's life and times and studies, Dr. Ch-en provides new information and corrects some of the factual mistakes about Mao's life.
Book requested by SA D. A. Grove, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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COMM-FBI

REC 33 62-46855-331

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60 JUN 1 1965

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 4/26/65.

We have been informed that publication of this book has been delayed until mid or late July.

The matter will be followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. and the Bureau advised.

A

5-DA GROVE
5-A/4 ANDERSON (info)
62-46855-332

EX 110

REC-21

16 MAY 28 1965

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUN 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-28-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "STEP BY STEP"
BOOK ON THE 1964 OPERATIONS OF THE
CORNELL STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS
PROJECT IN TENNESSEE;
EDITED BY DOUGLAS DOWD AND MARY NICHOLS

Book is in Bureau Library per call 7-20-65 Amb.

The Albany Office, by letter of 6-21-65, forwarded a copy of captioned book which was recently published by the Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County, Tennessee, for the purpose of raising funds to continue its work in that state. Albany advised the book contains several critical references to the FBI, the most severe of which appears on page 66 as follows: "One hopes that the FBI's true position is no longer expressed by the decor of their Memphis Office, where a sign reading 'Impeach Earl Warren' was once posted conspicuously beside the ten most-wanted men."

REVIEW OF BOOK:

*Book Reviews

This book concerns the activities of 50 Cornell University volunteers who spent several weeks in the Summer of 1964 in Fayette County, Tennessee, in a drive to register Negro voters. It is described as a handbook for future civil rights workers and represents a compilation of the experiences of the volunteers. The material for the book was edited by Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics and Mary Nichols, a Cornell student, both of whom were volunteers in the Tennessee project. The photographer for the book is identified as Nick Lawrence.

Criticism of the FBI is directed at our alleged lack of action on complaints reported to us by the volunteers. It is in this context that the above quoted critical statement on the "decor" of the Memphis Office is used. This allegation, of course, is completely false and, while it is the most blatantly critical comment on the FBI, it typifies the distortions and misstatements about the FBI on other pages.

For example, on page 76, the book reports the rape of a Negro woman, not identified, by a white man, presumably in part as retaliation for her voter activities. A few days after the incident, the woman reported the matter to the FBI and Agents interviewed her. The book infers we took no further action.

Continued →

Enclosure ~~sent~~ 6-29-65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

ELR:kjb (7)

62-46859-6

NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 6 1965

6 JUL 6 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

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Bufiles reflect this case involved one [redacted] a Negro resident of [redacted] as the victim and a white man named [redacted] as the subject. [redacted] gave the Memphis Office information regarding the rape on 8-3-64, and the facts were subsequently furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. No investigation was requested by the Department and it is noted that local charges had been placed against the subject of this case.

On page 95, it is alleged that election laws violations reported to the Memphis Office on 8-6-64 in connection with a primary election in Fayette County brought little action, that the FBI "came out to the county, late, spoke to nobody, and left. That was as much as they did that day."

This is an outright distortion of the facts. Files reflect that the Memphis Office received complaints on 8-6-64 that Negro poll watchers were being forced to leave the polling places in Fayette County. At the request of the Department, we attempted that same day to interview two Negro voter registration leaders concerning these complaints. They were not available on 8-6-64 but were promptly contacted the following day and the results reported, as were the results of numerous other interviews in Fayette County. No further investigation was requested by the Department and there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that the civil rights workers complained to us to no avail.

BACKGROUND ON EDITORS OF BOOK:

Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics, was obviously the leading figure in the production of this book. Bufiles reflect that Dowd, who is 45, has been associated with cited and leftist groups dating back to 1949. He has supported activity seeking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mary D. Nichols is identified in files as a Cornell student (1966 graduating class) who has participated in civil rights meetings at that school. Files contain no other pertinent information regarding her. Regarding Nick Lawrence, photographer for the book, Bufiles reflect only that one Nicholas Lawrence, New York City, was a member of the Fayette County project in 1964 and had taken photographs of Negroes who had gathered to register in that county.

OBSERVATION:

"Step By Step" is a compilation of the experiences and observations of the members of the Cornell group in Tennessee. No single author is responsible for the material but it is apparent that the scope and emphasis of the book was dictated by Douglas Dowd. It is believed Dowd should be contacted by SAC, Albany, to straighten him out with regard to the misstatements and distortions about the FBI which appear in this book. In view of Dowd's ultraliberalism and his position on the Cornell faculty, this contact should be handled with tact and diplomacy in order to preclude Dowd from charging us with

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "STEP BY STEP"

harassment or interference with academic freedom. This should be a straightforward presentation of the facts, accompanied by a request that Dowd retract the critical statements in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached airtel be sent to Albany instructing the SAC to contact Dowd along the lines indicated above.

OK, but it will not do much good

6/29

OK, but we are resorting entirely too much to practice of having Field Agts orally answered criticisms in letters & newspapers re FBI. They often don't do a good job. If we are right I don't understand why we don't write a strong letter & set forth the facts. H

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BRIEF REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED: "SPECIAL AGENT... A Quarter Century With The Treasury Department And The Secret Service" BY CHIEF FRANK J. WILSON AND BETH DAY. PUBLISHED BY HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, INC.

On June 8, 1965, Miss Louise Waller, Editor, General Book Division, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., sent a letter to Mr. Tolson and copies of the above-titled book to the Director and to Mr. Tolson who requested that a brief review be made of this book.

The book opens with this statement: The terrible tragedy at Dallas, on November 22, 1963, when our President, John F. Kennedy, was assassinated by the Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald and the subsequent report and recommendations made by the Warren Commission have turned the country's attention in an unprecedented way on the duties and methods of the United States Secret Service. For it is the first and foremost job of the Secret Service to protect the life of the President.

Wilson then delves into the founding of the Secret Service in 1865 for the purpose of dealing with counterfeiting; the informal protection which Secret Service Agents afforded President Grover Cleveland from 1894-1896; then McKinley's assassination in 1901, which awakened Congress to the fact that this country had lost three Presidents in 36 years. In 1902, therefore, an appropriation was made by Congress and a formal White House detail established. The Secret Service was given the responsibility at that time for the protection of the life of the President.

Wilson then relates the history of the Secret Service from 1902 to the present date, its accomplishments and his own accomplishments during the time he was its Chief.

Wilson castigates the Dallas Police, on page 9, for allowing Oswald to escape. He states: "When they rushed into the building where the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was hiding, he was allowed to escape. Oswald was captured within two hours but not before he had shot and fatally wounded a Dallas police officer." Wilson then comments unfavorably on the Dallas Police publicly announcing the hour at which time Oswald was to be removed from Police Headquarters to the county jail. He states: "The removal became a melodramatic spectacle, which ended in a disgraceful and tragic event, when, in the basement of police headquarters, Jack Ruby, a man with a Dallas police record, approached Oswald, placed a revolver in his middle, and killed him, as the negligent Dallas police stood by and millions of the nation's astonished television viewers looked on." (page 10)

62-46855

1 - Mr. DeLoach
BMS:jks (4)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1965

56 JUL 13 1965

17 JUN 30 1965

MAIL RESEARCH

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OVER.

Wilson relates he had boyhood leanings toward law enforcement because his father was with the Buffalo, New York, Police Department and protected President McKinley during his first visit to Buffalo. Wilson tells of his inability to stay in the Army because of poor eyesight and his first investigative job with Herbert Hoover's Food Administration. He says after the Armistice in 1918, he joined the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. He says his trial by fire came during the corrupt Harding Administration and he tells of the part he played in investigating the "Ohio Gang" and particularly the Daugherty-Penrose organization. He relates a variety of cases in which he gives the Secret Service full credit for solving such as the Al Capone case and the Lindbergh kidnapping. FBI receives no credit in either case. He relates his investigation of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, and his eventual murder. He deals with counterfeiting and states he was made Chief of Secret Service in 1936 because of increase in counterfeiting.

He deals with Presidential mail received from cranks, nuts, and anonymous letter writers who send threatening letters and mysterious packages. He expresses his great admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He mentions White House problems resulting from the Pearl Harbor attack and World War II. He discusses travels of the President inside and outside the United States and the part he played in traveling with President Franklin Roosevelt in the United States. He discusses narrow escapes of Presidents from hands of assassins and gives details of a narrow escape Andrew Jackson had. Wilson states his biggest headache was providing Presidential protection at those times when public parades or large gatherings at the Capitol were going to take place. This was particularly true in the Inaugural gatherings at the Capitol. He mentions the shock he received on April 12, 1945, when a message came through from Warm Springs: "The President had a sudden attack. Condition serious." In a few minutes further news arrived advising President Roosevelt had suffered a fatal cerebral hemorrhage.

Wilson discusses President Truman taking over the White House and problems incurred by Secret Service during Truman Administration. He relates details of Potsdam Peace Conference. Wilson mentions the two atomic bombs dropped in Japan in August, 1945, which resulted in victory in Japan on 9-2-45. He then relates the Puerto Rican fanatics trying to shoot President Truman at the Blair House on November 1, 1950, praised the Secret Service's protection of Truman and lastly the need for all Presidents to take no chances in the future by using bullet proof cars, and Congress improving our defective Federal laws.

Wilson's book is strictly a book letting the world know the part Frank J. Wilson played in the affair of protecting the Presidents of the United States and handling other matters under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service during an important era in our history.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 6/30/65

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: THE UGLY RUSSIAN
BY VICTOR LASKY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book
No Locality

Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

Enclosed, in accordance with the Bureau's request, is one copy of "The Ugly Russian", by VICTOR LASKY.

ENCLOSURE

Book detached retained in Bureau Library - 7-2-65 (DGS)

REC-9 62-46855-333

10 JUL 21 1965

EX-112

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

JSM:jm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

44

6 JUL 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/30/65
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

In accordance with the Bureau's request, two copies of the captioned publication have been ordered [redacted] at the pre-publication discount price of $22.50 each. It is anticipated that the books will be published in late August or early September. Upon delivery the books will be submitted to the Bureau.

b7D

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-304397

REC 20 62-46855-334

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

3 JUL 2 1965

EX 109

JSM:jm
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUL 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-6-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?"
BY GLADYS DENNY SHULTZ
OLD MANITOU ROAD
GARRISON, NEW YORK

Book Review

Mrs. Shultz has forwarded to the Director a copy of her new book which she says was prompted by an attempted sexual assault made on her. The incident caused her to make a survey of the handling of sex criminals by authorities throughout the United States. The Director's articles on this subject are favorably mentioned.

Bufiles reflect that in May, 1959, she wrote to the Director saying she had applied for a pistol permit through the Putnam County Sheriff's Office, Carmel, New York, and was told that her fingerprints would have to be processed by the FBI. She said she made the application in January and her pistol permit had not yet been received. She was advised by letter, after inquiry was made of our New York Office concerning the matter, that we had no record of having received her fingerprints but that an Agent had contacted the Sheriff's Office in Carmel, New York, which resulted in a copy of her fingerprints being mailed to the Bureau for checking. She was advised she might wish to contact the Sheriff regarding the matter. Mrs. Shultz again wrote saying she had received her permit on the same day she received the Director's letter and expressed her appreciation for the Director's personal interest. At the time of this correspondence, Mrs. Shultz was a contributing editor to the "Ladies' Home Journal."

A review of Mrs. Shultz's book reveals it is a detailed study of the sex offender and how society may best cope with this menace. She related the incident of the attempted sexual assault made on her and states that subsequently her attacker was given inadequate treatment by correction authorities. She traveled throughout the United States and studied case histories of every type of sexual offender. She said all her subjects revealed warped minds which were most often malformed in childhood experiences or with misguided parental attitudes. She claims that these men were all quite ill, yet in most states sex offenders are merely sentenced to prison where they remain unaided, untreated and become even more ill. She said they are all most often released to prey upon society as greater menaces than when they were first sentenced.

REC-119 62-46855-335

Enclosure sent 7-9-65 MAS

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 23 1965

8 JUL 23 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

54 AUG 12 1965

Continued.

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-61279-8

She said these crimes will lessen only when law and medicine work hand in hand and when other states treat these individuals as they are treated in Wisconsin and California. In these states, after careful study some offenders are determined to be curable and are then treated with a view to rehabilitation. She said that only those violators who are determined to be curable should be released after treatment. She implied that those who cannot be cured should never be released.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter thanking Mrs. Shultz for her book be approved and forwarded.

1 - Mr. P. Callahan/ M. F. Row
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - L. Whitson
1 - L. L. Whalen

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 10522, for the price of $6.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW:df
(10)

MAILED 6
AUG 3 - 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-41 62-46855-336

19 AUG 4 1965

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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70 AUG 11 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan 8-19-65 Amb
1 - [redacted] W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - L. L. Whalen

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PART OF THE TRUTH
BY GRANVILLE HICKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is published by Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, New York, and is priced at $5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW: dfs
(10)

Book received & placed in Bu. Library 8-17-65 Amb.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 5 1965

100-70153-
19 AUG 4 1965

MAILED 5
AUG 3 - 1965
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Gandy

66 AUG 16 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-70153-17

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: REVIEW OF "ANTI-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO"
62-46855

b7D

[redacted]

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the Bureau are mentioned favorably on pages 3 and 4 of this publication. The author proposes that "our excellent FBI investigate the mysterious retorts through which the money and the disguised bolshevik propaganda-material is floating into their local underground organizations." He adds, "May I declare that it is a veritable blessing of Providence having such a director of the FBI as J. Edgar Hoover?"

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FORM NO. 10
1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/27/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC) BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 5/24/65.

Enclosed copy of letter dated 7/10/65 from Union Research Institute to the U. S. Consulate General, Hong Kong, B. C. C., shows status of publication of this book. Present estimate of cost is about $15 (US) per volume.

Case being placed in RUC status with tickler to follow at Hong Kong after 10/1/65 and to purchase 8 copies, UACB.

EXP. PROC.

da

Copy to SJ (recd. end)
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 8-11-65
by DAG/m

REC- 62 62-46855-337

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco) (105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

1 AUG 2 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

1 AUG 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

友聯研究所

UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE
No. 9 College Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

July 10, 1965

U. S. Consulate General
Room 201
% Mr. Tung
26, Garden Road
Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Sirs:

Earlier we announced that one of our publications entitled Who's Who in Communist China was scheduled to come out at the end of this July. Because a couple of weeks ago we decided to incorporate the latest materials (up through the 3rd NPC) on each person in the work, the publication will not be available until September or October, 1965. We are sorry for keeping you waiting so long and causing you the inconvenience. We hope, however, that the book will be more informative.

Your name has been placed on our mailing list. We will see that the volume is sent to you upon its publication unless we hear from you to the countrary.

Again, please accept our apology.

Sincerely yours,

Maria Yen

Maria Yen
Director

62-46855-337
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/10/65
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT:
INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Efforts to locate the above captioned book in NYC were unproductive. Brentano's Book Store has placed a special order for this book and advised that the book should be available in about two weeks. The book will be sent to the Bureau just as soon as received by Brentano's Book Store.

REC- 62 338

2 - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - New York (94-0)

JMA:MAH
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

AUG 19 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEHIND BARS"
BY JULIUS A. LEIBERT
WITH EMILY KINGSBERY

0 Reviews

Reference is made to captioned book, which was brought to your (Mr. DeLoach's) office by its co-author, Emily Kingsbery, along with a letter addressed to you enclosing material on her organization, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists. Miss Kingsbery, a friend of Herbert Philbrick, talked to SA Hobson Adcock of your office and attempted to get an endorsement from Mr. Hoover for this book. The Director's policy of not being in a position to do this was explained to her; she indicated she understood the situation but desired the book be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention. This book is inscribed: "To J. Edgar Hoover--who has done more than anyone else in this century to raise the calibre of law enforcement personnel and processes--Sincerely, Julius A. Leibert, Emily Kingsbery."

REVIEW OF "BEHIND BARS":

The book consists of the account of Rabbi Leibert's experiences as a prison chaplain at San Quentin. Leibert's theme is that our present penal system degrades prisoners and does not accomplish the purpose of rehabilitating them. He feels that a distinction should be made between lawbreakers, whom he describes as those who commit an offense against an impersonal entity such as the government or society, and criminals, whom he describes as those who commit acts by force or fraud which directly harm another person. The lawbreaker, Leibert states, rightly belongs under the jurisdiction of present law enforcement agencies, but that treatment of him should be geared for rehabilitation rather than punishment. The criminal, Leibert feels, should be isolated from society in a hospital or therapeutic center until fit to return to society. Leibert is critical of capital punishment, alleging that this does not deter crime; he notes that he resigned from his position at San Quentin in order to initiate legal steps to save a prisoner from the gas chamber.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 13 1965

Enclosure 8-11-65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

JVA:jma
(5)

Continued next page...

AUG 12 1965

54 AUG 20 1965

140-6046-35

ORIGINAL FILED IN

On pages 39 ff. he discusses the case of Morton Sobell, recounting his efforts to give Sobell spiritual counsel and stating he feels Sobell should be freed, since his crime would have been "long since expiated." Leibert also mentions Caryl Chessman on pages 147 ff., stating that Chessman should have been isolated in a hospital instead of being given the death sentence.

The book concludes with "first-aid measures" to be taken until our penal system can be reformed. These include halfway houses to help released prisoners adjust to freedom, full employment while in prison and a single trial and sentence for the criminal.

DATA IN BUFILES ON KINGSBERY AND LEIBERT:

b6
b7C

Bufiles reflect references to Kingsbery in connection with her affiliation with the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anti-Soviet emigre organization which seeks the overthrow of the present Soviet Government.

[redacted]

Regarding Julius Leibert, Bufiles reflect that in [redacted]

[redacted] He has been active in efforts to get a new trial for Morton Sobell.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information concerning Leibert, that the attached letter over Miss Gandy's signature be sent to Miss Kingsbery thanking her for the book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/10/65
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT:
PART OF THE TRUTH
BY GRANVILLE HICKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Part of the Truth", as requested in rebulet.

5-1 to N.Y., 8-24-65 re previous request 3-15-65 to obtain one copy of book "Strange Communists I Have Known," by Bertram D. Wolfe. Book has not been rec'd by Bureau; advise by return mail.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 18 1965

NOT RECORDED
1 AUG 12 1965

1 - ENCLOSURE
Detached in Library

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enclosure 1)
1 - New York (94-0)

JMA:MAH
(3)

70 AUG 23 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-70153-18

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-5-65

FROM : ~~M. A. Jones~~
O BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "RIO GRANDE"

Rodolfo Luzardo, author of the book "Rio Grande" sent Mr. Hoover a copy of his book in July, 1965. The book was acknowledged in the Director's absence on 7-14-65. Bufiles reflected that Luzardo was formerly the Secretary to the President of Venezuela. A brief review of the book was made at the time the in-absence letter was sent to Luzardo and this indicated the book was a criticism of American foreign policy in South America.

A detailed review reveals that the entire book is based upon the author's criticism of America's foreign policy in South America. About the only thing good he has to say about America's foreign policy is contained on page 47 where he is speaking of the revolution in the Dominican Republic and the grave problem it presented. He states:; "President Johnson, of the United States, informed of the alarming details, took a most judicious and courageous decision: he dispatched U. S. marines and paratroopers to protect neutral lives, made an immediate appeal to the Organization of American States to intervene, and called upon all the American republics to send troops to the island to cooperate. Notwithstanding, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Chile protested against the presence of U. S. troops in the unfortunate island."

On page 51 the author refers to Castro as the number one enemy of the United States. The author states on pages 57 and 59 "The more responsible press in Caracas, however, has frankly approved of President Johnson's judicious move in the Dominican Republic." He cites and editorial on this page written by Manuel Osorio Calatrava on May 10, 1965, in the newspaper "El Universal," one of the most responsible and oldest Caracas journals. "The principle of non-intervention delivered Cuba to Russia. It is not possible to permit that it should surrender the Dominican Republic to Russia. While the OAS made speeches, the Russians were installing missile bases. While the Americans acted strictly according to the letter of diplomatic treaties, Russia guided her action by her own strategy. While the American nations resorted to their diplomats, the U. R. S. S. resorted to her army."

REC-50 62-46855-339

On page 71 the author states: "The days are gone when the State Department could feel it was the master of Latin America, and act accordingly backed by the tremendous military and economic power of the United States." He says, "Gone are the days when Wall Street dictated policies."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:jks (5)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

11 AUG ~~18~~ 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

The author does not feel it is the duty of the United States for its government to act as a self-appointed Department of Police in South American countries and that Indo-American is getting very, very tired of having to tolerate meekly the insistance of the State Department in being our political and social M. D., our family doctor, who used to give us prescriptions in English and now is trying to pass them on to us translated into Puerto Rican Spanish."

On page 75 the author says Americans make themselves obnoxious by overmeddling, by telling Latin America what size of shoes to wear, etc. He says: "We cannot escape the influence of our powerful northern neighbor, but let this influence at least be not morally depressing and the cause of frictions and deep-rooted resentment rather than mutually beneficial. ... Latin America does not believe that the United States is overcrowded with master-minds; but knows that, along with a few very good men, a great many self-appointed wizards are sent south from above the Rio Grande line. Nor do we believe that the Holy Bible was written by one of the Secretaries of State."

On page 77 the author states he well remembers the day after Pearl Harbor at the offices of Standard Oil of New Jersey in Caracas where he then worked that it was a festive day for the Venezuelan employees--many of whom were educated in the United States and all of them anti-communists. "The two FBI agents who operated there did not become aware of what was happening." He stated the general policy of the State Department and of the majority of American corporations operating south of Rio Grande, of many an ill-chosen diplomat, of many a block-head who comes south with airs of a self-appointed God, have built up steadily the Latin American resentment. He then says; "Certainly the history of Fidel Castro's success in becoming the red boss of Cuba, and the subsequent blunder of the Bay of Pigs, have not added prestige to the United States and particularly to the State Department, south of Rio Gaande."

On page 79 he stated the American mistakes in connection with the takeover of Cuba by Castro were appalling. "There were clear antecedents, which most likely the FBI knew, unless the agents in Bogota were not on their toes (which is most unlikely with FBI men). While the Ninth International Conference of American States was about to open in April, 1948, Fidel Castro Ruz, then 22 years of age and a student, visited Bogota, and busied himself making the proper contacts in preparation for the burning and sacking of the city which took place on April 9th as an act of sabotage against the conference. Fidel Castro and his companion Rafael Del Pino were called to the headquarters of the National Security Police, interrogated, and asked to leave the country immediately. That prevented the two Cuban communists agents from actually triggering the tragedy which practically razed Bogota." The author states that in 1949 Alberto Nino H. published a book and had references to Fidel Castro and his colleague on pages 54 and 76 and he asks the question "Didn't the American Ambassador in Bogota read that book, per chance? Didn't he think it was wise to send a copy to the State Department, by way of information?" He then states that many errors have been committed in Washington in cataloguing men and government in recent years. There were no further references to the FBI nor is there anything contained in the rest of the book which would be of any particular interest.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. W. Smith

August 13, 1965

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE STORY OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE
BOOK BY RONALD SETH
U.S.A. BOOK REVIEWS

The above book, to be published in October, 1965, by Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011, is priced at $5.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (when available) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(10)

Book received
11-4-65
See serial 358.
A.M.B.

REC-42 62-46855-340

EX-102

19 AUG 16 1965

MAILED 8
AUG 13 1965
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53 AUG 24 1965

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo,
629 R. B.
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

August 18, 1965

COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTHCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

M. F. Row noted June

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (published by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019, $3.95, 1964) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA Joseph M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, requests the book because he feels it will be valuable as a reference for research and lecture material and investigative work for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

Book received 8-27-65 AMB.

MAILED 6
AUG 17 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-22

62-46855-341

19 AUG 23 1965

EX-101

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54 AUG 27 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Rosen ✓
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 13, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "CROISET THE CLAIRVOYANT"
BOOK ABOUT GERARD CROISET
BY JACK HARRISON POLLACK

By memorandum dated August 6, 1965, I advised you that a new paperback edition of captioned book was being published and that, according to an item in the "Overseas Press Bulletin," the paperback edition would contain a special postscript telling "of the assistance given the FBI by the Dutch clairvoyant in solving the murders of the three civil rights workers."

My memorandum of August 6th pointed out that an importer named Milton A. Nelson of New York had, in fact, contacted the Dutch soothsayer Gerard Croiset last summer concerning the disappearance of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner--but that Croiset had contributed in no manner to the solution of this Neshoba County, Mississippi, case. My memorandum also noted that a copy of the paperback edition of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" would be obtained as soon as it became available and would be reviewed for references to FBI cases.

ACTION:

A copy of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" is attached. Pages 265-270 relate to Croiset's alleged connection with the Mississippi civil rights workers case. The author, Jack Harrison Pollack, relates how Croiset was contacted in Holland in June and July, 1964, and furnished information concerning the location of the three victims' bodies, as well as data regarding some of those responsible for their deaths. Pollack's account of the information supplied by Croiset (which data was relayed to the FBI through an attorney for the Goodman family) reflects that it is carefully edited and interpreted by Pollack to delete totally inaccurate data and to "tailor" it to fit the known facts of this widely publicized case. However, Pollack is victim to such unsubstantiated reports as the story that James Chaney was beaten with a chain (actually, the bulldozer used in covering the three bodies with dirt probably was responsible for any beaten appearance noted on Chaney's body); and Pollack's book recites how Croiset stated that a piece of chain tied to a rope was used to beat Chaney and how Croiset stated that the chain could be found "a hundred meters from a swampy area."

Pollack observes, "All of Croiset's information was promptly transmitted to FBI authorities (who, I was given to understand, found it useful in identifying the murderers, long before they reportedly paid an informer to pinpoint the exact area where

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 25 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - R. W. Smith

(Continued next page...)

CRIME RESEARCH

AUG 31 1965

62-116401-1960

94-25706-

the bodies were buried. Don't misunderstand. I am not claiming that Croiset single-handedly 'solved' the Mississippi mystery.... But I do insist... that Croiset was of some help to the FBI. Otherwise, why did it keep requesting additional information?" Pollack also asserts that "Croiset's testimony would be extremely relevant" in this case.

(Through an attorney for the Goodman family, "impressions" of Croiset in this Mississippi case were, in fact, furnished the FBI. We did not solicit this data; and it contributed in no manner to the locating of the bodies or the solution of the case. There is absolutely nothing to which he could testify at the trial of this case.)

On page 269, Pollack also makes brief reference (although not by name) to the fact that William Coors, brother of kidnap-murder victim Adolph Coors III, contacted another soothsayer, the late Florence Sternfels, for information concerning the fate of Adolph. Pollack states that William Coors told Mrs. Sternfels that he had "discussed your participation in the case with the FBI and although they have no objection and, of course, would appreciate constructive help, they will not as a matter of policy officially request assistance from any non-police source, including private detective agencies. (Florence Sternfels furnished William Coors nothing of value in solving the Coors kidnap case. Rather, she gave him a hodgepodge of grossly inaccurate "impressions.")

THE BOOK DISCREDITS ITSELF

This book is so filled with Pollack's personal observations and conclusions on behalf of Croiset--despite the absolute paucity of facts in many instances to support his position--that no reasonable person should be "taken in" by the book. Furthermore, in the biographical portions of the book, Pollack is forced to admit that Croiset was a ne'er-do-well until he surfaced his clairvoyant talents in the mid-1930's. Pollack shows that Croiset came from a rotten family background (his parents were an unwed actor and wardrobe mistress); that Croiset lived in foster homes or an orphanage during much of his childhood; that his formal education ended when he was 13 years old; that he was a vocational failure during his "pre-clairvoyant" days; and that he earns his living from magnetic "healing" (In other words, he is the Dutch equivalent to an African "witch doctor.")

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. As previously stated, the material in Pollack's book is its own discredit. The book is an inferior one which should attract little notice and sell few copies.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-07

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/26/65
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-13424) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTHCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/18/65.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of the captioned book for use of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

REC-31 342

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (62-13424)

EX-101

DGJ:MAH
(3)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-24

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 6/24/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: "IT'S VERY SIMPLE - THE TRUE STORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS" BY ALAN STANG

N.Y.

Our Boston Office confidentially obtained proof sheets for captioned book which is due to be published 7/4/65 by Western Islands Publishers, Belmont, Massachusetts. Bureau indices negative re author and publisher.

The Author:

Bureau Library sources checked revealed that Stang wrote an article entitled "Communist Terror in the Streets" which appeared in the September, 1964, issue of "American Opinion," a magazine edited and published by Robert Welch of the John Birch Society. Stang also wrote an article entitled "Separatists - Communist Revolution in Canada" in the April, 1965, issue of "American Opinion." Stang is described in this magazine as a former business editor for Prentice - Hall, Inc. ; a television writer, producer and consultant; and a resident of New York City. Check of New York Office indices and established sources revealed no information re Stang. Significantly, it is to be noted that the address for Western Islands, the publisher of Stang's book, is 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts, which is the same address for Robert Welch, Inc., publishers of "American Opinion."

The Book:

"It's Very Simple" is an attempt to rationalize today's civil rights movement in this country as primarily a communist operation. The author describes communist take overs in various countries and then attempts to draw parallels between demonstrations and riots in the United States (such as the New York City difficulties in July, 1964) with riots and revolutions throughout the world. Stang covers a wide spectrum of civil rights activities from those of legitimate racial organizations to the Black Nationalist Groups. Practically all his documentation is to public source material and there is no significant information in the book which appears to be new and previously unknown to the Bureau. Stang makes frequent use of literary license and importantly fails to include documentation for key passages (examples appear on pages 101 and 185). An

Martin Luther King

ORIGINAL FILED IN VISA APPLICANTS

100-106670-1525

70 JUL 2 1965
51 SEP 2 1965

100-106670
NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 1 1965 EX. -107

REC-24 100-106670-1525
10 JUL 2 1965

SFP:deh
(4)

CONTINUED - OVER

entire chapter (14) is devoted to an attack on civil rights legislation and the book, in general, is critical of all Administration and other efforts aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Although there are references to the FBI, they are not derogatory to the Bureau or the Director. Pages 71 and 209 contain quotations of the Director relative to the communist influence in the racial movement.

Stang's last chapter contains such strong conclusions that their full impact can best be felt by the following exact quotations of some excerpts:

"....America's 'race problem' and the 'civil rights movement' supposed to end it, have both been planned by the Communists....built up by the Communists,....."

"....the 'civil rights movement' is for the most part a Communist operation..."

"....there is a real problem between the races in this country today, and that it has been caused almost in its entirety by the Communists..."

"....growing hopelessness and despair among Negro Americans today....is largely the work of the Communists..."

"....growing hostility between black and white Americans... is for the most part the work of the Communists..."

"I accuse the Rev. Dr. King of being in effect one of the country's most influential workers for communism and against the Negroes. I accuse President Kennedy and President Johnson of knowing this but nevertheless not only closing their eyes to it, but lending a hand. I therefore accuse them both of having betrayed their oath of office."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670

OBSERVATIONS:

The details of the book do not support the strong conclusions reached by the author. We have had available to us all the material which Stang has plus considerable additional data from our investigations and we could not arrive at such conclusions. The impression is received that Stang may have well started with his conclusions and then developed the information and manner of presentation which he hoped would prove his point. This work must be viewed in the light of the author's apparent close connections with Robert Welch and the John Birch Society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 12, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET:
"REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN"
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)
Book Review

No New Data

This newly-published 40-page pamphlet gives a good, brief account of the Klan from its origin in 1865 to the present time, except for a few discrepancies noted hereinafter. It contains no information not already known to the Bureau.

The Authors

Arnold Forster is General Counsel and Director of the Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Benjamin R. Epstein is the League's National Director. Bufiles show that we have had cordial relations and correspondence over a period of years with both these individuals. The Anti-Defamation League has furnished information of interest to the Bureau in the past.

Mention of FBI

The pamphlet contains several references to the Bureau, none of which is derogatory. It is stated on page 6 that a Klan plot to assassinate Martin Luther King early in 1965 "leaked out, and the FBI and other law enforcement authorities threw a heavy guard around him." This is not true. The Bureau, of course, did not afford King any personal protection, although we do notify local police authorities of any threats against him.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 2 1965

4 SEP 3 1965

Klan Groups

The pamphlet correctly states that the Klan today is a divided movement consisting of a number of Klan groups, the largest being Robert Shelton's United Klans of

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mrs. Garner

RSG:cr
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

66 SEP
F130

RESEARCH SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-539-453

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: Review of Pamphlet: "Report on The Ku Klux Klan"
62-46855

America. However, the pamphlet erroneously lists James Venable's National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as the second most important group, having the support of 7,000 to 9,000. Actually, this group has a membership of approximately 50. Originally formed by Venable to bring a number of small Klans into one organization, the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has not realized its goal.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 27, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"
BY CHAUNCEY E. BROCKWAY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

On 8-16-65, Chauncey E. Brockway, a Sharon, Pennsylvania, lawyer, forwarded to the Director a copy of a book--published in 1958--he had written. His letter was acknowledged 8-24-65 and the book was referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning Brockway. There is no mention in the book of the Director or the FBI.

Promise of Utopia

Brockway outlines a novel program for economic and political peace to be achieved by a free enterprise competitive system which he says has never really been used in the United States. He claims that his plan would liberate this country and the world from depressions, unemployment, political strife, and global war and would therefore destroy communism.

Brockway's plan calls for three steps to be taken by the Government and by industry: First, legislation should be enacted to permit corporations to include equity capital (represented by preferred and common stocks), together with labor, as part of the cost of production. This would automatically eliminate the corporate income tax. Second, the income of corporations, over and above all other costs, should be distributed on the basis of 94 per cent to employees and six per cent to management. This would create the biggest possible incentive to productivity. And, third, corporations should guarantee to employ a definite number of persons annually. This would end unemployment.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 SEP 2 1965

e. 62-46855

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
(6)

CONTINUED- OVER

17 SEP 1 1965

51 SEP 9 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-32763

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"
62-46855

Key to Peace

Once this program is operating effectively in the United States, Brockway maintains, it would spread abroad. It is his contention that, as this program rejuvenates the economies of other nations, it would begin to pierce the Iron Curtain and cause unrest. People would rise up and overthrow their communist regimes. Eventually, there would be economic prosperity for all mankind and world peace would ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York September 1, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book (published in May, 1965, by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020; $6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE:

SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested the book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Gerald R. Ford, Congressman from Michigan, was a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

AMB:mac
(10)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

Book read 9-7-65 AMB.

REC 25

62-46855-343

19 SEP 2 1965

MAILED 8
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 SEP 3 1965

49

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 9/3/65
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews
~~ReBulet~~ 9/1/65.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

WHB:msb
(3)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-7

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-20-65

FROM : M. ~~A. Jones~~ Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "KENNEDY"
BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN
FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

DE LOACH

A memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. DeLoach dated 8-18-65, pointed out that Mr. Mohr had received a letter from SA William H. Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, to the effect that he had been told by Theodore Sorensen that his book, "Kennedy," is due out in October, 1965, (Excerpts from this book are being serialized in "Look" Magazine currently) and will explain that the night interviews by the FBI in the steel controversy in 1962 were strictly decisions made by the FBI. Carpenter tried to dissuade Sorensen by stating that the President wanted the complete report on his desk the next morning at seven. Sorensen stated this was not the truth, that Bobby Kennedy had not asked to have the FBI report completed the next morning. Sorensen has apparently checked with Robert Kennedy and Kennedy has agreed that Sorensen's version is correct. Carpenter also indicated that he did not think Sorensen would change the story as he plans to tell it.

This is entirely erroneous as Bob Kennedy did request the results of the interviews in question be furnished to him the next morning so he could furnish them to the President.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
103 AUG 31 1965

The facts in this matter are that at 5:30 p.m. on the afternoon of 4-11-62, then Attorney General Kennedy contacted former Assistant Director Evans and requested the Bureau to interview the President of Bethlehem ~~Steel and certain~~ reporters to whom he had talked the previous day as soon as it was possible to do so. Subsequent to the initial request, at 8 p.m., then Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach recontacted Evans, and stated that he and the Attorney General had been discussing this matter. He advised Evans that he and the Attorney General had an appointment to meet with the President at 8:50 a.m. the following morning and he would like the results of the investigation before that meeting. It was agreed between Katzenbach and Evans that Evans would call him at his home about 7 o'clock in the morning in order to furnish him the desired information. This was done.

4 AUG 30 1965

To show that the Attorney General was fully cognizant of the request that the information be made available early in the morning of 4-12-62, it is noted that Kennedy called Evans from the White House shortly after 9 o'clock on the morning of 4-12-62, stating he would like a memorandum as to the results of the interviews conducted the previous night. This memorandum was prepared and delivered to the Attorney General that morning.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Continued...

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGrath

57 SEP 10 1965

ELC/AJM:sas (8) DeLoach to Mohr memo 8/26/65

ORIGINAL FILED IN 161-29-51

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "KENNEDY"
BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN

In a discussion with Attorney General Kennedy on 4-13-62, he advised Evans that any criticism arising out of this matter was his responsibility and he was perfectly willing to accept it. In addition, on the same date Kennedy telephonically contacted the Director to express thanks for the manner in which the Bureau attacked the steel problem and stated that the Bureau had done a good job. He advised that he did not think there was any question but that the efforts made by everyone in the Bureau had played a major role in the rescinding of contemplated steel price increases.

In view of the foregoing it is difficult to understand how Kennedy can now deny that he had requested that this matter receive expeditious attention and that he be furnished the results early on the next morning. It is to be noted, of course, that the serialized portions of Sorensen's book as they are published in Look Magazine have caused several prominent individuals mentioned therein to challenge the accuracy of statements made against them.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SA William Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, recontact Sorensen and give him the full details concerning the requested investigation and the facts which point out that the Attorney General did in fact order such an investigation and did request the results early on the following morning. At this time Sorensen can be advised that he may wish to further check the accuracy of the statements with Kennedy. It might also be pointed out to Sorensen that should this incident be published in its inaccurate form the Bureau will have no hesitancy in issuing a public statement pointing out its fallaciousness.

Yes.

Handled with SAC Handly 8/23/65 Hoy

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 8/26/65
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

"STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN"
by BERTRAM D. WOLFE
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/65.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - New York (41)
EKD:IM
(3)

NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 31 1965

51 SEP 1 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - W.A.Bra[illegible]gan/L.Whitson
1 - B.M.Sut[illegible]er
1 - R.W.Smith
1 - R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York 9/8/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C.L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

No Loc

The captioned book is to be published September 28, 1965, by Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and the price will be $3.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book when it is available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:mjg mjg
(10)

Book received 1-24-66 AMB.

NOTE:

Book tells story of young Russian seaman, Vlasislav Stepanovich Tarasov, who defected to the West thereby causing a three-nation diplomatic tangle.

Book, requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX-100

M.F.Row noted Gjk

REC-9 62-46855-344

19 SEP 10 1965

MAILED 8
SEP 7 1965
COMM-FBI

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Gandy

10 SEP 16 1965

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PSD AMB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 1, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!" BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON; "THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM" CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

BOOK REVIEWS

On 8/18/65, Theodore B. Loeffler forwarded to the Director the above-titled paperback books published by Constructive Action, Incorporated, Whittier, California, of which he is secretary-treasurer. His letter was acknowledged 8/25/65 and the books were referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

No Derogatory References to FBI

There are several passing references to the Director and the Bureau--none of them derogatory--in "Slightly to the Right!" No mention of the Director or the Bureau is made in "The Law & Cliches of Socialism."

Books Espouse Conservative Viewpoint

Both books denounce socialism and communism and strongly support the conservative views promulgated by the John Birch Society.

"Slightly to the Right!"

The premise of this book is that conservatives have been losing elections and discussions for years because they have been ineffective in communicating their ideas and programs to people, whereas the "liberals," "socialists," and "communists" have been much more adept. A number of suggestions are made to help conservatives become more successful communicators, such as knowing what you are talking about, analyzing your audience, dealing in specifics rather than generalities, asking questions, quoting authorities and using humor.

REC-56 62-46855-345

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

EX-107

NOT RECORDED
29 SEP 8 1965

SEP 7 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

54 SEP 24 1965
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-61-3296

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"
BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
"THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

H. L. "Bill" Richardson

Bufiles show that Hubert Leon Richardson is active in the conservative movement and was a member of the John Birch Society several years ago.

"The Law & Cliches of Socialism"

This book consists of two parts. The first part is a reproduction of a pamphlet, "The Law," written by Frederic Bastiat, a Frenchman, and first published in 1850. "The Law" points out socialist fallacies and how socialism inevitably degenerates into communism.

The second part of the book contains answers to 62 "socialist" cliches, such as "The more complex the society, the more government we need," "The United States Constitution was designed for an agrarian society," and "Socialism is the wave of the future."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner/R. R. Bates
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

September 13, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X
INTRODUCTION BY M. S. HANDLER
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is to be published during October, 1965, by Grove Press, Incorporated, 80 University Place, New York, New York 10003; the price is quoted at $7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. F. Bates, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:df
(10)

ST-104

REC-31 62-46855-3416

19 SEP 13 1965

MAILED 27
SEP 10 1965
COMM-FBI

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55 SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 22, 1965

W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM
BOOK BY HUGH C. BAILEY
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
HOWARD COLLEGE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

O BOOK REVIEWS

By referral from the Crime Records Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division was requested to review the captioned book. The book represents the outline, bibliography, and notes from a series of television lectures given by Bailey in the past year at the request of the Alabama State Department of Education.

The book aims to contrast Americanism and Communism. It contains thirty-six outlines of lessons on communism and supplemental notes for instructors in following the points of the outline. Because of the above form of the book it is primarily an instructional aid rather than a textbook or research study. The book is divided into the following sections: the nature of the communist challenge today; Marx's life and theories; the communist revolution in Russia; the communist road to power in Russia; communist foreign policy; and the United States responses to the overall communist challenge.

The material in the book is anticommunist in content and presents an effective refutation of communist theories and history. It also shows the falsity of the communist claim that communism is the solution to man's economic, social, religious, and political problems. There are no derogatory references to the Director or the Bureau and the Director's books, A Study of Communism and Masters of Deceit are mentioned frequently as references on the subject of communism. Pages 107 and 108 mention the Director stating that the communist movement in the United States and communist bloc diplomats in this country are a threat to United States security. No identifiable derogatory information appears in Bufiles on the author.

The book, while having for the general public a limited use and appeal, could be of research values for the Bureau and will be maintained at the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
29 SEP 27 1965

1-62-46855
JMS:cr
7 (19) SEP 29 1965
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10636-4-288

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: Sept. 22, 1965

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-430) (P)

SUBJECT: MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION - Book
BY JEROME CH EN No Loc
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet May 24, 1965, stating the above-captioned book was available at Oxford University Press, London.

Efforts were immediately made to obtain this book; however, it had not as of June 23, 1965, been released by the publishers. We have continued to check this and as of September 20, 1965, were advised that it was still not off the press.

London will continue to follow this.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London

CWB:ec
(5)

5-NIS, [illegible] (info)

62-46855-347

REC 33

EX 109

12 SEP 27 1965

Miss Bigelow

RESEARCH SATELLITE

197

OCT 7 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
"UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage"
(BOOK BY RONALD SETH)

Book Reviews

Title is marked "Changed" to reflect the correct title of the subject book.

62-46855-340

ReBulet to NY, 8/13/65, entitled "The Story of Soviet Espionage, Book by Ronald Seth."

On 9/15/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 5th Avenue, NYC, disclosed that the subject book would be available for purchase in approximately two-three weeks and that orders could be placed either at the Sales Office of Hawthorne Books or at any of the more prominent book stores in NYC.

Accordingly, the NYO will place an order for a copy of the book so that it can be obtained at the earliest time available.

5- J. Lee (info)

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:lbm
(3)

REC-23 62-46855-348

EX 105

18 SEP 24 1965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

SEP 30 1965

File 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

September 28, 1965

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/D. A. Grove
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

CHINA YEARBOOK 1964-1965
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is available at Chinese News Service, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York 20, New York, for $5 a copy. You should discreetly obtain three copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Books requested by SA D. A. Grove, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office, one to the New York Office, and one will be retained as a reference in the Chinese Unit.
AMB:df
(10)

Book rec'd 10-7-65. Disseminated as per NOTE. AMB.

REC 14 62-46855-349

ST-114

14 SEP 28 1965

MAILED 25
SEP 27 1965
COMM-FBI

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50 OCT 4 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "POWER PLAY"
NOVEL BY MR. AND MRS. GORDON GORDON

Tolson
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DeLoach
Casper
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We have received a copy of captioned novel by the Gordons. Gordon Gordon is a former FBI Agent and has collaborated on several books with his wife Mildred, capitalizing considerably in these writings on his former affiliation with the Bureau. When the film "The FBI Story" came out the Gordons sued Warner Brothers for using this title, since they claimed they had published a book by the same name and had received options from another film producer to make it into a movie. The Gordons' suit was successful; in August, 1965, they won a $54,800 verdict in the case.

Book

REVIEWS OF "POWER PLAY":

The novel deals with an attempt to seize control of the FBI after the death of its Director, Byron O'Connell, successor to J. Edgar Hoover. The villain in the story is ruthless, power-mad Dyke Crandall, Administrative Assistant to California Senator Ralph Donahue. Crandall uses the unwitting Donahue as a front man in his manipulations to place Wade Patterson, a well-known criminologist, as Director of the FBI. The crafty Crandall is sure that he can control Patterson and the Bureau behind the scenes.

His tactics include a successful maneuver to have Congressional hearings held on O'Connell's death, trying to make it appear as murder rather than from natural causes. The hearings, which are public, are designed to make the FBI look incompetent (particularly its acting Director, Thomas Schuler, a dedicated FBI man and logically the successor to O'Connell) for not having anticipated that O'Connell's death might have been murder. O'Connell's death was later proved to be from a heart attack.

Crandall finances the campaign to put Patterson in as Director with money obtained from a Chicago criminal syndicate in turn for a promise that the syndicate would flourish under the new FBI. His tactics include clever manipulation of the press in promoting favorable publicity on Patterson and in casting aspersions on the FBI's competence under Schuler.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 8 1965

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach

3 OCT 8 1965

JVA:nal
89 OCT 15 1965
F16

(Continued on next page...)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-45782

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "Power Play"

A Congressman from Indiana, Glenn Holden, recognizing that Schuler is the best suited for the Directorship, publicly defies Crandall and defends the FBI, hoping to keep it in the "Hoover pattern." Crandall seeks by threats and bribery to dissuade Holden from his efforts on behalf of Schuler, but without success.

Senator Donahue, who has been going along with Crandall's desire to put in Patterson as Director, is finally tipped off by Congressman Holden as to Crandall's ruthless manipulations. The Senator then realizes that he has been used as a dupe by Crandall; accordingly, he meets with the President and recommends that Schuler rather than Patterson be appointed FBI Director. Crandall, who is present at this meeting, tries to defend his choice of Patterson, but the President agrees to appoint Schuler.

Crandall, who is then fired by Donahue, makes arrangements to leave D. C. by plane for California. As he is waiting at the airport for a plane, he is murdered, apparently by the syndicate because of his inability to get Patterson appointed.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN "POWER PLAY":

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI under his direction are most favorable. Mr. Hoover is praised for keeping the Bureau out of politics, resisting a national police force, and initiating scientific methods of law enforcement. The authors state that the FBI under Mr. Hoover successfully refuted criticism on the part of various groups, such as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Mr. Hoover is given credit for bringing the corrupt era of the FBI under William J. Burns to an end when he became Director in 1924.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

These two characters — the Gestapo will stoop to anything.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

REVIEW OF GALLEY PROOF:

A review shows that the subject still claims that he is Gordon Lonsdale, born in Canada, who went to Poland with his parents in 1931. He claims that he got into the underground work during World War II in Poland and became a member of Soviet intelligence. He claims to have entered the U.S. in 1950 and acted as communications officer for a man known as "Alec." According to the previous newspaper stories "Alec" is Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Soviet agent convicted in 1957 and later exchanged for Gary Powers.

Lonsdale's story of his exploits in the U.S. is so vague that it is impossible to either verify or disprove them. In fact, on pages 65 and 66 he says that he knows the Director is interested in him and he has no desire to satisfy the Director's curiosity and he hopes that many FBI man hours will be wasted trying to learn the identity he used in the U.S.

DEROGATORY REFERENCES:

Lonsdale makes several extremely derogatory remarks concerning the Director. On page 66 he states that he has a measure of admiration for Mr. Hoover and that Mr. Hoover has a genius for publicity and an unrivaled capacity for extracting money from Congress. He continues that it is commonly said in Washington, especially by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, that this capacity is based on the fact that the Director holds in the Archives individual files on Senators and Representatives and as a result, few Congressmen dare to challenge Mr. Hoover for fear of the skeletons that might fall out of their own cupboards.

On pages 73 and 74 he refers to a recent book in which the Director estimated the number of Soviet agents in the U.S. in the thousands. Lonsdale states that he will not labor the point that Mr. Hoover's statement implies an astonishing admission of failure and he refers to Mr. Hoover as the "great Sacred Cow of Washington politics."

With regard to his exploits in England, Lonsdale boasts of his many successes and attributes his arrest to an informant. He still insists that Morris and Lona Cohen convicted along with him were perfectly innocent friends and that they actually are Peter and Helen Kroger. He is very critical of British intelligence and Central

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE

Intelligence Agency and makes sneering references to the attempts of the British to solicit his cooperation while he was in prison.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 6, 1965

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
(BuFile: 62-46855)

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-two books were reviewed, thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Of twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, fifteen were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-69 62-46855-350

None; for your information.

EX-102

10 OCT 7 1965

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Garner
1-Miss Butler
1-Administrative Policy Folder
1-Section tickler

OCT 14 1965

AMB:dls
(6)

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
62-46855

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the perviously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-two books were reviewed and thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Six books, received at the Bureau from outside sources, were not reviewed. Research-Satellite Section completed fifteen of the twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Eight books requested have not been received.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
62-46855

Instructions

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of above captioned book as requested in rebulet.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13

2 - Bureau (Enclosure 1)
1 - New York (94-0)

JMA:MAH
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 OCT 18 1965

62-46855-352

CHANGED TO

62-81742-NR 10/12/65

DEC 14 1965

Bu-mm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/8/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867) O

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage"
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

U.S.A.

ReNYlet, 9/17/65.

On 10/8/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, NYC, disclosed that captioned book will be available for purchase on 10/27/65.

The NYO will continue to follow this matter and obtain a copy for the Bureau as soon as it is available.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:lbm
(3)

REC-6

62-46853-353

ST-113

NO OCT 11 1965

SOVIET SECTION

FBI Research Satellite
A.M. Battle

OCT 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/7/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet, 7/27/65.

Status of this publication was followed during September roadtrip to Hong Kong, B.C.C.

[redacted] ascertained that as of 9/21/65, the book had not been published but it was hoped by the publishers that they would get it out during October, 1965.

[redacted] will purchase 8 copies as soon as available and forward. If not received before then, matter will be followed during 12/65, Hong Kong roadtrip.

b6
b7C

RUC.

4 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
1 - Tokyo
HLC:afb
(5)

REC- 24 62-46855-354

5 OCT 11 1965

EX-112

NAT. INT. SEC.

55 OCT 19 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 10/6/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: CHINA YEARBOOK 1964-1965
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/28/65.

Submitted are three copies of captioned book.

1 ea to
NY & SF
10/8/65
DAG/eh

ENCLOSURE

Rec'd 10-7-65 - AmB.
1 copy charged permanently to NIS.

2 - Bureau (Enc-3)
1 - NY 100-87235 (#41)

EX 110

62-46855-355

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(3)

REC 20

9 OCT 14 1965

S- DUBOUE, NIS

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OCT 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-13-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "YOUR CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY ROBERT A. LISTON

During the past several years, Robert A. Liston, a former newspaper reporter with the Baltimore News Sun and now a freelance writer, was furnished public source information by Inspector Robert Wick for the preparation of a book. He now resides in Westport, Connecticut. He has written a book for young people who are interested in law enforcement careers. While he was writing this book he called Inspector Wick constantly to verify statistics and to bring other information up to date. He has devoted a large portion of his book to the FBI. The book is very readable and certainly should be of interest to youth aspiring to a career in the FBI, the Post Office, the Treasury Department, or a local law enforcement agency.

The author has interspersed factual data concerning various types of law enforcement careers with actual cases illustrative of the particular type of work a certain agency might perform. He is highly complimentary to the FBI and relates the thorough training of Bureau Agents, and the diverse and rewarding type of career open to young men and women today in the FBI as well as other law enforcement agencies.

On page 21 he states: "As J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI points out, this country is confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in its history. .... Never before has there been such an urgent need for dedicated young men and women to enlist in the war against the crime colossus in America."

On pages 22 and 23, author Liston furnishes background data on Mr. Hoover, gives details of his affiliation with Department of Justice from the time he became an employee in 1917, his appointment by Attorney General Stone, and other interesting facts.

62-46855

Author states on page 22 that Mr. Hoover's statement about the "urgent need" for crime fighters is the more surprising when you consider how far the FBI has come since its inception in 1908. He discusses the work of a typical Agent's day and shows why the "routine" is the unexpected in the FBI and states that an Agent is never really off duty and an Agent lives a life not quite his own.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan

NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 19 1965

18 OCT 19 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

BMS:jks (6)

OCT 27 1965

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He mentions the case of Machine Gun Kelly, other cases and various phases of FBI work such as the training program at Quantico, the Claude Bruce Collins case where an FBI Agent shot it out with Collins, a bank robber in Washington, D.C., and after Collins had fired two shots at the Agent, the Agent shot four times and killed Collins before Collins could get off a third shot. The author has an interesting writing style and gives a comprehensive summary of FBI work including the work of the Identification Division and the Laboratory and gives the salaries of various positions open to young men and women in the FBI.

He starts out ~~with~~ chapter six, on page 76, with the story of the murder of President Kennedy by Oswald, then goes on to tell of the elaborate security precautions which surround President Johnson today as a direct result of the tragedy of Dallas. He mentions various types of law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, including Narcotics Bureau, Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

In chapter nine the author discusses the work of Postal Inspectors and in that chapter he includes photographs of Agents in our Laboratory as well as Agents of the Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service. He also shows photographs of Secret Service Agents surrounding President Eisenhower's car during a parade and includes a copy of the "Law Enforcement Code of Ethics" which was furnished the author by the Police Department, City of New York.

On page 127 the author states: "One of the most celebrated policemen in the country is William Henry Parker, chief of the Los Angeles Police," then gives his background.

Liston discusses cases handled by the Baltimore Police and the New York Police Department, gives some of the training of the patrolmen and detectives in the New York Police Department, and ends his book with sources of information to young aspirants, such as the names and addresses of the various Federal police agencies and the IACP as a source for the address of local agencies; the names of cities where FBI field offices are located; the location of Treasury boards of United States Civil Service examiners; the names of colleges and universities offering courses and/or degrees in law enforcement and police science; and a page is devoted to New York Police Radio Code signals. After this there is a brief biographical sketch of the author, Robert A. Liston.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York

November 4, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

X PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
O BOOK REVIEWS

One copy each of the following books should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

Read 12-7-65 AMB.

1. "China" by Harry Schwartz. Atheneum, 162 East 38 Street, New York, $1.95, (paperback)

Read 12-7-65 AMB.

2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by Guy Wint. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, $1.75 (paperback)

Read 12-7-65 AMB.

3. "China & the Bomb" by Morton H. Halperin. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, $4.95

4. "I Saw Red China" by Lisa Hobbs. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, $4.50

5. The U. S. & China in World Affairs Series:
(a) "Policies Toward China" by A.M. Halperin, $7.95
(b) "The American People and China" by A. T. Steele, $5.95
McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, February, 1966

REC-52 62-46855-356

NOTE: The above books have been requested by the Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The Section will, from time to time, recommend the purchase of books on China in order to build a necessary library on "the Chinese." These books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit where they will be available for immediate reference and research use. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

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AMB:dls (10)

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Read AMB.

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/
J. E. Manning
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

November 4, 1965

1 Book
EAST ASIA
BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, 161-240
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG
BOOK REVIEWS

77-24341

U. S. A.

The captioned book was published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the price is listed as $14.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book has been requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library being compiled on "the Chinese" by this Section. The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
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Reid 11-26-65 AmB

77-24341-67
161-240-44

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EX 110
REC 36 62-46855-357

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69 NOV 16 1965

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 11/3/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867) Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage",
AUTHOR OF BOOK BY RONALD SETH

NY

ReBulet, 8/13/65, and NYlets, 9/17/65 and 10/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of captioned book which was obtained from the Hawthorn Books, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., NYC, on 11/1/65. Total cost of the book was $6.25, $5.95 for the book plus $.30 sales tax.

REC- 78

62-46855-358

Detached in Bureau Library 11/8/65

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

25 NOV 4 1965

JRN:mab
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ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

F-128

6 9 NOV 12 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-27-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ROBBERS' TALE"
BY MRS. PETA FORDHAM

Eng.

Detached in D.O. 11/19/65

The authoress, Mrs. Peta Fordham, refers to her book as: "The Real Story of the Great Train Robbery," and compares the true story of the Royal Mail train robbery to "The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay.

At 3:03 a.m. on 11-8-63, the Royal Mail train from Glasgow to Euston was stopped by armed robbers at Sears Crossing, in Buckinghamshire. Twelve men who were tried for the crime received sentences of 307 years, reduced to 251 years on appeal. The trial cost the taxpayers 38,733 pounds. With 336,534 pounds recovered, the amount successfully stolen remained at 2,295,150 pounds.

The authoress states: "Such, in a few words, is the score in one of the most absorbing, certainly one of the most expensive, matches ever played out between cops and robbers. But the most intriguing thing about the whole business is the almost complete silence which hangs over the background of the whole operation." Page 15.

The robbers changed the signals along the railroad tracks which forced the engineer to stop the train at Sears Crossing when he saw a red light. The Robbers boarded the train at this point, knocked down postal employees and the crew, then ransacked the high value package coach, where 128 mail bags were located which contained money being sent from banks in Scotland to banks in London.

Five days after the robbery, police arrived at Leatherslade Farm, 20 miles from the robbery scene, where they found fingerprints everywhere, a half burned bon fire with masks in it, and a collection of vehicles used by the robbers. Without the debris found at this farm it is doubted by Mrs. Fordham that any robber could have been identified. (Page 20)

The names of 17 people are set out in Chapter 3 showing the role each played in the robbery and biographical data on each. (Page 22)

62-46833-359

REC 30 ... DIRECTOR

SEE NEXT PAGE

4 NOV 19 1965

EX 110

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:jks (6)

57 NOV 29 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

M.A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Book Review

Mrs. Fordham goes into infinite, but not too interesting, detail during the rest of the book, attempting to prove that the story might have started seven to eight years ago, and showing that the robbers were never fitted neatly into one plot, organized by one mastermind. She expresses her personal opinions throughout about criminals, underworld characters, and the robbers involved in this crime. At times she attempts to psychoanalyze the criminals involved. Typical are the following remarks on Cordrey: "Exactly where Cordrey fits into the picture is difficult to trace, for he is a gambler rather than a gangster, (page 35).... Cordrey is a man of deep affections. Throughout the trial, his main concern was to shield his sons (there are four of them), (page 136). The Boal-Cordrey tie-up presents a curious problem, that nobody yet seems to have solved (page 137) .... Cordrey's sentence has been reduced to 14 years, this is welcomed by the conspirators, who do not grudge him his good luck," (page 155)....

To a student who is studying various aspects of criminology and psychology, this book might prove interesting. To the average person reading for enjoyment it might prove to be dull reading.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R.W.Smith/A.W.Gray
1 - C.S.Shoaff
1 - B.M.Suttler
1 - R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

10/12/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK

COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962, NO LOC
BY GHITA IONESCU;
THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961, BOOK
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;
(1) BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, (English edition) by Ghita Ionescu, 1964, $7.20, Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

2. The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, scheduled for publication October 14, 1965, $6.95, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York.

Book rec'd 1-24-66 Am B. (4.99) in book

NOTE:

Both books requested by agent personnel of Research-Satellite Section (#1 - C. S. Shoaff, #2 - A. W. Gray) for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:mjg mjg
(10)

EX-103

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62-46855-359

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, New Orleans

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. S. Garner

Books

THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR. - Law
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book has been published by the Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is priced at $12 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book is requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(9)

book received 12-27-65 AMB.

2 ENCLOSURE

MAILED 30
NOV
COMM-FBI

REC 2 62-46855-360

12 NOV. 24 1965

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DEC 2 1965

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

ENCLOSURE
62-46855-360

new book news

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS / BATON ROUGE



The Southerner and World Affairs is an important beginning in the study of the Southern citizen and the world. It is a book which opens the way to fertile new fields of research in political science, public opinion, sociology, psychology and history.

Between 1936-1955 Southerners gave greater support than any other regional group to most of the methods, motives and goals of U.S. foreign policy; however, beginning in the mid-fifties the trend began to reverse; Southerners became increasingly critical of U.S. involvement in decolonization of Africa and Asia, foreign economic aid, cultural exchange, world trade, negotiations with the Communist powers for arms limitations, and other efforts to relax international tensions.

The book is based on massive empirical research; the author, Executive Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, has also made extensive use of primary and secondary materials and much heretofore unpublished data. He has conducted in-depth interviews of Southerners of all classes, occupations, religions, races, locales and educational levels. His balanced conclusions are based on careful scholarship of a sophisticated and highly analytical nature.

But *The Southerner and World Affairs* is more than an exposition of WHAT Southerners think (or what they do not think) about world affairs. It tells WHY Southerners think the way they do about world affairs. Moreover, it tells WHAT KIND of Southerners are thinking about foreign affairs. And one section of the book is devoted to explaining HOW Southerners can be encouraged and helped to think more realistically and with a deeper insight into the nuances of international relations.

Samuel P. Hayes, President of the Foreign Policy Association, says that, "Dr. Hero's book is really a monumental accomplishment. His book will be most useful both to those who want to understand the climate of opinion in the South, and for those who want to do something about it."

692 pages $12.00

DR. ALFRED O. HERO, JR., was born in New Orleans and spent most of his youth in New Orleans and in nearby Plaquemines Parish. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute and the United States Military Academy. He holds M.A. degrees in psychology and political science from Vanderbilt University, and he took his Ph.D. degree in political science at George Washington University.

the Southerner and World Affairs

ALFRED O. HERO JR.

Contents of the Book

Part I. COMPARATIVE REGIONAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL THOUGHT, 1936-62
1 Some General Developments and Relationships
2 Immigration, Intercultural Exchange, and Foreigners
3 National Defense and Collective Security
4 International Commerce and Related Issues
5 Colonialism, Neutralism, and Foreign Aid
6 The United Nations System

Part II. THE DIVERSE SOUTHS
7 Educational Factors
8 Social Class and Occupation in the Old South and the New
9 Ruralism and Urbanism in International Affairs
10 Some Personality and Value Aspects
11 Southern Whites, Desegregation, and World Affairs
12 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Their Clergy
13 Southern Jews
14 Southern Negroes

Part III. WHERE TO FROM HERE?
15 The Present and the Future
16 What To Do About It?

Appendix A Southern Newspapers Examined
Appendix B Sample Questions Posed, Some Observations on Selected Sources

Index

62-46865-360

Review and Commentary

The Southerner and World Affairs "is one of the most interesting studies of Southern thought . . . since W. J. Cash wrote his classic 'Mind of the South' a quarter of a century ago. The book is impressive for its research and insights . . . ." *New York Times Book Review.*

"Dr. Hero has made a contribution far beyond merely understanding the South's thinking about world affairs. His book should be a basic tool for students of the region for many years to come." —*Frank E. Smith,* former Congressman from Mississippi and currently Director, Tennessee Valley Authority.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a tremendously significant contribution to American politics and to foreign affairs . . . ." —*Dr. Rowland Egger,* Professor of Politics and Public Affairs, Princeton University.

"This book is a monumental work and a valuable contribution to our literature. I feel certain that it will be appreciated by all students of the South's problems who have access to it." —*Brooks Hays,* Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, former Congressman from Arkansas, currently lecturer at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a balanced, accurate treatment of the South at a time when emotional and biased discourses, pro or con, seem to be in order." —Dr. *Thomas R. Ford,* Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky.

"What Dr. Hero has done is put together between two hard covers a whole social system, with economic, political, racial, historical and other factors given their appropriate weight. Like an anthropologist, but drawing on a wider and deeper body of empirical materials than most anthropologists have to work with, Dr. Hero has winnowed and kept a very impressive harvest of wheat, larger in amount, better in quality, and better integrated in its exposition, than any other study of a community or region that I have ever seen." —*Samuel P. Hayes,* President of the Foreign Policy Association.

"This book is the most penetrating, far-ranging, and systematic analysis of Southern thinking made in years." —*The New York World-Telegram and Sun.*

"With attitudes toward world affairs as his central theme, Dr. Hero has given us a masterly study of today's Southerner and his thinking." —*Benjamin Muse,* Southern Regional Council.

"Replete with survey data and shrewd observation, this readable tome not only serves as the definitive work on its subject but up-dates much of the previous work on race, religion, and ruralism in the South. Hero's volume, then, will appeal to historians, social psychologists, sociologists, and economists as well as political scientists; indeed, *The Southerner and World Affairs* should have an enduring appeal for all persons who are curious about Dixie." —*Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew,* Associate Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University.

SAC, New York

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/D. Ryan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. W. Smith

"THE RED CHINA LOBBY," "THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS," BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. The Red China Lobby, by Forrest Davis and Robert Hunter, Fleet Publishing Corporation, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York, paperback, if available; otherwise, regular edition ($4.95)

2. The Paranoid Style in American Politics, by Richard Hofstadter, Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, $5.95

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library on "The Chinese" being set up by the Chinese Unit. The book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit by the Bureau Library.

Book #2 requested by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/24/65
(Attn: Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (C)

SUBJECT: EAST ASIA
BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG
BOOK REVIEWS

Transmitted under separate cover is EAST ASIA, The Modern Transformation, Volume Two, A History of East Asian Civilization, per your request.

(3) Bureau (62-46855)
(1 - package)
1 - Boston (62-4609)
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Book rec'd USA, 11-26-65
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1-Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Lee

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/15/65

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS Unmasked the Story of Soviet Espionage by Ronald Seth

This memorandum reports the results of a review of the above entitled book.

THE BOOK:

In this book the author makes an attempt to review Soviet espionage throughout the world from 1917 to date. He devotes a great portion of the book to the espionage in Europe prior to and during World War II. In his discussion of Soviet espionage in the United States, he demonstrates a superficial knowledge of the most important cases and makes numerous errors in relating the basic facts of these cases. Even in his discussion of the Soviet espionage case in England involving Gordon Lonsdale he makes basic errors in the facts as presented.

The general tone of this book is anti-American and pro-British. For example, he criticizes the American attitude of cooperation with the Russians during World War II and claims that this deprives the Americans the right to criticize the British although the Americans do not hesitate to do so.

DEROGATORY COMMENTS:

On page 202 the author mentions the suggestion of General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to have a Russian liaison office in Washington, D. C., to handle liaison between OSS and its Russian counterpart during World War II. The author states that not even the Chief of the FBI objected to this. This statement, of course, is completely false and if Seth had taken the time to check "The FBI Story" he would have found set forth the Director's strong letter to General Vaughan at the White House vigorously protesting this suggestion.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/22/65

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (P)

SUBJECT: EAST ASIA BOOK
BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O REISCHAUER,
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG
BOOK REVIEWS U.S.A.

ReBulet to Boston, 11/4/65.

Captioned book is unavailable for purchase, however, it is on order and will be available for purchase 11/24/65.

Boston will discreetly obtain a copy of that date and furnish it to Bureau promptly.

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-23-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "FBI MAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY LOUIS COCHRAN

Reference is made to memo from J. M. Fitzgerald to D. J. Brennan, enclosing galleys of captioned book made available by the Navy Department. Navy had received the galleys for review in the event bulk purchases might be desired for distribution to its libraries. The galleys were returned to Navy, and copies made for our review.

REVIEW OF "FBI MAN":

The book consists of personal experiences of Cochran during his tenure with the FBI in the late 1930's. The author tells of being appointed as Special Agent and of being trained in all facets of the Bureau's work before being assigned to the Kansas City Office, where he worked under SAC W. H. Mayer (fictitious, may refer to SAC E. E. Conroy who headed the Kansas City Office at that time). He was impressed by Mayer and the efficiency of the Office. One of his anecdotes includes mention of being reprimanded by Mayer for not being available when wanted. His personal impressions of some of the Agents with whom he worked (he again uses fictitious names) are included. The Agents' humane treatment of prisoners and suspects made a lasting impression on Cochran.

Cochran describes his assignment to White Slave Traffic cases and mentions some of those which he helped investigate. He also gave an account of being sent, along with other Bureau Agents as a cooperative measure, to a state prison where some of the prisoners were mutinying. The FBI Agents actually took no part in quelling the mutiny. Cochran tells of many tips received by the FBI which must be thoroughly checked out; for example, the Kansas City Office received a tip that Alvin Karpis might be in the area and careful preparations were made for a possible pick-up of the gangster. The tip proved to be unfounded. He goes into some detail about being assigned on road trips out of the Office and gives his impression of "puritanical" Kansans with whom he came in contact in connection with his work. During his road trips, he tells of handling a variety of investigations, such as theft of Government property and apprehension of various fugitives. Cochran's transfer to the St. Louis Office is set forth, and he tells of being assigned to investigating the kidnap-murder of a Dr. J. C. B, Davis; Assistant Director E. J. Connelly was mentioned as being in charge of this investigation. Cochran was also

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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assigned to extortion cases and war risk insurance cases among others, and he tells of personal anecdotes involving his participation in these investigations. He discusses the killing of Benny Dickson, notorious bandit, by FBI Agents in St. Louis. He mentions FBI preparations for war time and commends its rejection of vigilante methods. He devotes only a few pages to his tenure in Los Angeles where he worked on security cases.

The author concludes with a tribute to the FBI, noting the esprit de corps of the employees and the excellent teamwork. The cooperative facilities of the Bureau are mentioned also. Cochran has high praise for Mr. Hoover and his molding and maintaining the FBI as a top-notch Government agency.

b6
b7C

LOUIS COCHRAN:

Cochran entered on duty as Special Agent on [redacted] and resigned [redacted] to devote full time to writing. His services were satisfactory. (He was commended by the Director in connection with the Benny Dickson case in 1939). In the early and middle 1940's, Cochran and various publishers contacted the Bureau seeking approval for his manuscript of a proposed book on his experiences as an Agent. At that time the manuscript was reviewed, and although a copy is not available, the review reflects it was along the lines of his current manuscript. The Bureau at that time discouraged publication of the book through contacts with both the publishers and Cochran. In 1955, Cochran sent Mr. Hoover an advance copy of his story, "Hallelujah, Mississippi" dealing with the South; the Director thanked him by letter 2-1-55.

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, PUBLISHERS:

Bufiles show no derogatory data on this publisher. In 1964, they sent us a manuscript of a book on the Justice Department which contained data on the FBI and asked that we review it for accuracy. We made corrections and furnished appropriate photographs. The publisher, by letter 3-15-65, asked for the Director's comment on the book; the Director declined.

OBSERVATIONS:

Cochran has apparently revamped the manuscript he had originally prepared in the 1940's and again submitted it for publication. The manuscript is favorable toward the Bureau; there is no indication therein that the author received any assistance from the Bureau or our approval for its publication. When the book is released in 2/66, a copy will be obtained.

(See next page)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "FBI Man: A Personal History"

ADDENDUM: (JVA:amb, 11-29-65) JVA

We have now received a letter from SAC New York, indicating that Ned Glattauer, Art Director, Meredith Press (affiliated with Duell, Sloan and Pearce), has forwarded a request to that Office for permission to use the FBI seal on the cover of Cochran's book. The engraver's proof of the proposed jacket with the seal thereon is enclosed with SAC New York's letter. Glattauer asks for a reply as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since the book is favorable to the Bureau, that we not oppose its publication.

O.K.
H

2. That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) Office call the New York Office with regard to Glattauer's request for use of the FBI seal on the cover, and instruct that Office to promptly contact Glattauer and advise him that permission cannot be given for its use. The New York Office should explain to Glattauer that this is in line with long-standing policy in instances in which the FBI has not prepared or given cooperation in connection with the publication. New York should be told to promptly advise Bureau of results of contact with Glattauer, so that letter confirming our refusal to give permission can be sent him.

NY office rec'd 12/1/65 + Glattauer advised of [illegible]

✓ JPN/P EPC [illegible] O.K. H

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: "CYNTHIA"
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Mr. Belmont
DATE: 11/29/65
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. R.W.Smith (Miss Butler)
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Jones

Through liaison we have obtained from the Navy Department a copy of the galley proofs of captioned book which details the activities of Amy Elizabeth Thorpe on behalf of British Intelligence during the World War II period. Thorpe, an American-born girl who was married at various times to Arthur Pack, a British diplomat, and Charles Brousse, a French official, was part of the intelligence network operated by Sir William Stephenson in the United States during World War II. The author served as a British security officer during World War II and during the 1950's was a member of the British Parliament.

The book details Thorpe's activities on behalf of British Intelligence both in Europe and South America during the pre World War II period and also gives an account of her activities on behalf of British Intelligence at Washington, D. C., during the early 1940's when her husband, Pack, was assigned to the British Embassy here. According to this account, Thorpe was successful in obtaining vital information concerning Italian Naval plans from the Italian Naval Attache in Washington (Alberto Lais) after she had successfully established an illicit affair with him. Thereafter, she turned her attentions to the French Naval Attache, Charles Brousse, who was assigned to the Vichy Government Embassy in Washington. According to the book, with Brousse's cooperation she was able to obtain a Vichy secret code which later proved of great assistance to the allies in neutralizing Vichy naval forces during the invasion of North Africa. Thorpe, in fact, later married Brousse after Pack's death and following World War II she went to France with Brousse where she recently died.

1 DEC 6 1965

With regard to the obtaining of Vichy code from the French Embassy in Washington, the book details how this was accomplished by Thorpe with Brousse's cooperation and indicates that the operation was conducted with the knowledge and support of the Office of Strategic Services working with British Intelligence.

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Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: "CYNTHIA" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

There are scattered references to the FBI throughout the book, none of them derogatory. Most of these references merely relate to opinions on the part of Thorpe that the FBI may have been surveilling the French and Italian Embassies in Washington.

ACTION:

This is for information. Galley proofs of this book will be returned to the Navy via liaison.

WCS/WRW

returned to Chief C.A. Partridge 12/3/65 JMF

Dr. Rodger Swearingen
Director
Research Institute on Communist
Strategy and Propaganda
School of International Relations
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007

Dear Dr. Swearingen:

I want to thank you for your thoughtful[ness] forwarding a copy of your book "Focus: World Communi[sm]" to me through Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. I am looking forward to reading it.

Our Nation is fortunate that there are citizens such as yourself who have taken a strong interest in the communist threat both at home and abroad. Knowledge of communism and its ways of deceit and violence is needed to alert our citizens to the continuing communist menace.

Sincerely yours,

62 - 62-46855 (Book reviews) DUPLICATE YELLOW 62-46855

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NOTE:

See cover memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont, captioned "Dr. Rodger Swearingen, Director, Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, School of International Relations, University of Southern California, dated 5/12/65, prepared by JMS:jwh.

MAY 19 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-17-2012

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

~~Downgraded to Secret per 60324 use 6 Ltr/Sub 10/5/11~~

"INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

~~Top Secret~~

The above-captioned book published in August, 1965, deals with the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage. This case was tried in 1951, and these subjects were found guilty. The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 and Sobell is still serving his sentence of thirty years. This book claims that the entire case presented by the U. S. Government was a frame up in order to put the blame on someone for the fact that Russian "know how" had developed an atomic bomb and detonated it in 1949.

The overall effect of the book is to create the impression that the FBI manufactured evidence, persuaded witnesses to lie, coached all witnesses in their testimony and that the U. S. Attorney knowingly used this fraudulent evidence and since 1951 all branches of the U. S. Government had joined in a conspiracy to prevent the "true" facts from becoming known.

~~Classified by 3832~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 4213~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
~~GSK/SK 6/20/78~~

The Authors

Walter Schneir was born December 14, 1927, in Brooklyn, New York. His wife, Miriam, [redacted] They were married July 6, 1957, in Scarsdale, New York.

Walter Schneir attended private schools in New York and in 1947, entered Syracuse University from which he graduated Cum Laude in June, 1950, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in journalism. Miriam Schneir [redacted]

b6
b7C

Walter Schneir served in the U. S. Army from 1945 to 1947 and was a student at Massachusetts State College while in the Army in 1946. Since 1956, he has been employed as a news editor with M. D. Publications

JPL:jav
(9)

~~Top Secret~~

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ENCLOSURE

Magazine of New York City. This organization publishes "Medical News." He was previously employed by the American Druggist, Ed Gottlieb and Associates and Mac Fadden Publications, all of New York City. Miriam Schneir was

[redacted] b6 b7C

While at Syracuse University, Schneir according to the 5/13/59 issue of the :Daily Orange" was chairman of the Organizations Panel and Men's Student Government. The "Syracuse Herald Journal" for 3/24/49 carried an article showing that the "Schneir Bill" asking the University to end a ban on political groups was defeated. Schneir was accused of undemocratic action.

In 1958, Walter Schneir, 35-38 75th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, was identified in the records of the Election and Law Bureau, New York Department of State, as a contributor to the Independent Socialist Party.

In 1958, 1959, and 1960, Schneir was active in a leadership capacity in the organization known as "SANE," a pacifist group. He has also been in contact with Isidore "Gibby" Needleman, New York attorney, since the inception of his efforts to write this book. (U)

Background of Case

As a result of information received from a highly confidential source, an investigation was started in August, 1949, to identify a British scientist who had furnished information to Soviet intelligence in the U.S. in 1944. This investigation resulted in the identification of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, German born naturalized British subject who was an atomic scientist. He had been in the U. S. from 1943 to 1946. Fuchs was arrested by the British in February, 1950, and he admitted furnishing atomic information to the Soviets. Although he did not know the identity of his American contact, he did furnish a description and identified the places where he met this contact. Through investigation we located and identified Harry Gold as this person. On May 22, 1950, Gold admitted his activities. (U)

The investigation of Gold lead to the identification of David Greenglass, a former U. S. Army Sergeant, who had been assigned to Los Alamos in 1944 and 1945, as a Soviet (U)

agent who furnished information to Gold in 1945. Greenglass and his wife admitted their espionage activities and stated their work had been instigated by Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, who was a sister of David Greenglass. It was also learned that Max Elitcher was possibly a part of this network. Elitcher in an interview disclosed that Morton Sobell, radar engineer and former classmate of Julius Rosenberg at the "College of the City of New York," was involved in the network. Investigation revealed that Sobell had taken his family and fled to Mexico shortly after the arrest of Greenglass on June 15, 1950. Mexican authorities located Sobell and excluded him from Mexico. He was arrested by FBI agents and was tried and convicted along with the Rosenbergs. (U)

Synopsis of the Book

The first few chapters of the book attempt to show that there is no such thing as a secret of the atomic bomb and that when the Soviets were successful in exploding a bomb in 1949, a "witch hunt" was set up in America to find out who stole these secrets, which lead to the Rosenbergs. The authors attempt to analyze the case presented by the Government and attack the main Government witnesses namely Harry Gold, Max Elitcher and David and Ruth Greenglass. (U)

In their attack on Gold, the main point of the authors is that he was not in Albuquerque on the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, when the first meeting with the Greenglasses occurred. From an examination of the registration card of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, where Gold stayed on June 3, 1945, the authors noted that the handwritten date on the front of the card is June 3, and the time stamp on the back of the card is June 4. From this they concluded that the card is a probable forgery. (U)

The authors also suggest that the FBI in keeping Gold, coached him to identify the Greenglasses and Greenglass in turn decided to involve his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, due to their business differences. When Rosenberg refused to confess, the FBI was then goaded into arresting Ethel Rosenberg and kidnapping Morton Sobell from Mexico in order to make a conspiracy case.

In addition, the authors suggested that the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York was aware of the falsity of the hotel registration card since he used a photostat rather then the original card when he presented

it in evidence. The authors also compared all the public utterances of Harry Gold, have examined the interviews with his attorneys and have attempted to find some differences in these statements. They have also examined the testimony of Greenglass at the trial and compared it with the testimony given before congressional committees in order to show differences.

Detailed Analysis

Chapter I

In this chapter the authors set the tone of the book. The case is identified, the principal characters are set forth as well as the results of the trial and the sentences. The authors try to show that following the trial there was a growing uneasiness among a small but persistent minority which included a few scientists. They claim these people were reminded of the injustice visited upon Dreyfus, Mooney, Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Comment: The authors, of course, make the standard assumption that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent which has never been proven. These two individuals were convicted of murder and were executed and no reversal of this conviction has ever occurred.

The authors also claim that the reaction of Western Europe against the actions of the American Government in this case was strong among noncommunists.

Comment: Investigation has shown that the reaction in Europe to the Rosenberg case was a well-organized communist operation which was set in motion after the trial when it became obvious the Rosenbergs would not talk.

The authors make the statement that David Greenglass is free after serving ten years of his fifteen year term.

Comment: David Greenglass left prison on a conditional release which is a mandatory act. Prior to his release, he had been refused parole on several occasions.

Chapter II

This chapter deals with the discoveries made in the field of physics which began in 1896 and lead ultimately to the splitting of an atom of uranium in 1939. This chapter shows that experiments were conducted in various countries throughout

the world during the 1920's and 1930's. The authors do admit that two Americans were responsible for inventing the cyclotron which is the machine used for splitting the atom.

Chapter III

This chapter tells of the struggle of refugee physicists lead by one Leo Szilard to convince the U. S. Government of the possibilities of using the discovery of splitting an atom as a terrible weapon and to convince the U. S. Government to build such a weapon before the Germans. Eventually in the summer of 1940, $300,000 was allocated by the U. S. Government for research on this project. The authors come to the conclusion that a nation which was willing to pay an astronomical price could probably learn to use atomic energy as a military weapon. (Page 15)

In discussing this point, the authors eliminate the other nations of the world who had the potential to make the bomb. They point out the Japanese economy was strained by war; Germany was not interested in a long-range project; France had collapsed in 1940 and the invasion of Russia by Germany in 1941 had slowed or halted the Russian program for a year or two. The authors give credit to civilian scientists for promoting the project and rallying support for the decision to make the bomb. (Page 19)

Comment; Leo Szilard was born in Budapest, Hungary, February 11, 1898 and died on May 30, 1964, in California. He was a physicist who worked in Germany until 1933. He came to the U. S. in 1938, and became a naturalized citizen in 1943. He was prominent in the beginning of the Manhattan Engineer District, the atomic bomb project.

Szilard met Soviet Premier Khrushchev in October, 1960, at the Soviet United Nations Delegation. He had also been in attendance at the "Pugwash Conference" held at the estate of Cyrus Eaton.

Chapter IV

This chapter relates to the establishment of Manhattan Engineer District and the basic problems facing that project. The first problem was to produce enough uranium and plutonium necessary to construct a bomb. When the production stage was reached, U. S. Army engineers under General Groves took over the project.

Chapter V

In this chapter the authors point out that some of the scientists involved in the Manhattan Project were beginning to have doubts about the use of the atomic energy weapon. The scientists found out the secrecy regulations made it difficult to express their feelings to anyone in the Government. The authors criticize General Groves and state that the precautions set up to protect the project were actually against Russia rather than Germany. (Page 27-28)

Comment: General Groves was attempting to protect the project from all enemies including Germany and Russia.

As an illustration of the growing concern, the authors mention that Leo Szilard prepared a memorandum in March, 1945, for President Roosevelt but before it could be delivered, the President died. Another scientist, James Franck, accompanied by Arthur Compton furnished a memorandum to Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace, on April 21, 1945, explaining that other countries could make a bomb and warning of the dangers of competition among nations. (Page 29) The authors then state that Franck complained about the fact that statesmen were not informed about atomic energy by scientists. (Page 30)

Comment: On the same page with the statement made by Franck, the authors admit that the Secretary of War had followed the progress of the project from its beginning.

In further line with the complaint made by Franck that the statesmen were not kept informed, the authors relate that a memorandum written by Szilard was delivered on May 28, 1945, to James F. Byrnes at the suggestion of President Truman. (Page 31)

Comment: James Byrnes was appointed Secretary of State shortly after this visit and it appears these scientists had achieved a very high level of Government when they discussed the matter with Mr. Byrnes.

The authors make mention of the Interim Committee, a group of prominent civilians appointed by President Truman to furnish its opinion concerning the use of the bomb against Japan. This committee and its scientific advisors were in favor of using the bomb. (Page 32)

Comment: From the authors' statements, it appears that these scientists had achieved a position of advising the President on the use of the bomb.

With regard to James Franck, he was born August 26, 1882, in Hamburg, Germany, and died May 21, 1964. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1941 and started his employment with the University of Chicago in 1939. He was on leave from the University from 1942 to 1945 to work on the atomic bomb project.

Franck had an article in the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" in the October, 1952, issue in which he opposed the restrictions placed by the U. S. Government on scientists entering and leaving the U. S. His conclusion was that this immigration policy played into the hands of the communists. His name appeared on a list of supporters for a testimonial dinner for Edward U. Condon given on April 12, 1940, as an expression of confidence. The House Committee on Un-American Activities had cited Condon in 1948 as "the weakest link in the nation's atomic security chain."

Chapter VI

This chapter deals mainly with the further efforts of the scientists to attempt to have all restrictions surrounding the secrecy of the atomic bomb removed and it also tells of a passage of the Atomic Energy Act which placed the further development of atomic energy in the U. S. in the hands of civilians.

Chapter VII

This chapter lists a series of cases which occurred in the period after World War II. The first case is the Igor Gouzenko case which occurred in Canada and revealed the extent of Soviet espionage in that country and showed that one of the targets of the Soviets was atomic energy information. The case of Nikolai Redin, a Soviet navy lieutenant, arrested in the U. S. in 1946 on a charge of espionage is also discussed. The authors discussed the case of Dr. Edward Condon and tell of the original revelations made by Elizabeth Bentley showing the extent of the espionage ring in the U. S. Government. The trial and conviction of Alger Hiss, the revelation of the information about Arthur Adams, Soviet espionage agent and the case of Martin Kamen and the Nelson-Weinberg case are all discussed briefly. The authors come to the conclusion that

this succession of cases had the effect of "blurring the vision of America" and that step by step the ability of the American public to deal rationally with the problems of atomic weapons became lessened.

Chapter VIII

In this chapter the authors tell of the announcement by President Truman that the Soviets had exploded an atomic bomb. This announcement was made in September, 1949, and caused a furor and politicians and newspapers quickly concluded that America's atomic secrets had been stolen.

Chapter IX

This chapter tells of the arrest of and confession by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who admitted that he had transmitted information concerning the atomic bomb to the Soviets.

The authors then quoted from a story in "The New York Times" which mentioned the testimony of the Director before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1950, to the effect that Dr. Fuchs had transmitted information about the hydrogen and atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. The authors claim that during this period, Fuchs could not have obtained information on the hydrogen bomb since the American scientists did not know how to make it. (Page 59-60)

Comment: The authors did admit that Fuchs had participated in a few discussions at Los Alamos about the hydrogen bomb. Therefore, the Director's testimony is correct since Fuchs did have some information and did transmit it to the Russians.

The authors quoted a news release from Tass News Agency that "Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no agent of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs."

Comment: This statement appeared to be false since Fuchs upon his release from prison went immediately behind the Iron Curtain. (Page 67)

In connection with a discussion concerning how the British became aware that Fuchs was a Soviet agent, the authors quote a statement from Prime Minister Atlee of Great Britain that information came from the U. S. suggesting there had been

some leakage as the result of which Fuchs had been identified. The authors mention the interview of Fuchs conducted by Assistant Director Clegg and Special Agent Lamphere of the FBI in England. They point out these interviews began May 20, 1950, and were for the purpose of getting information which they apparently had been unable to get from Fuchs's confession namely the identity of his American accomplice. (Page 69)

Comment: The authors are here attempting to say that the FBI had received no information concerning the American accomplice of Fuchs prior to the interviews which began May 20, 1950. This is not correct. The British had furnished certain information such as descriptive data, places of meetings and the like which were of assistance in the investigation to identify the American. When the interviews with Fuchs began, Harry Gold was developed as the main suspect. (U)

The authors say that the confession of Fuchs was never made public and that the British Attorney General presented no evidence in court of the precise nature of the material which Fuchs gave to the Soviets. (Page 66)

Comment: The pamphlet entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage" published in April, 1951, included a letter written by the Director, Atomic Energy Division, H. K. Ferguson Company, Inc., in which there is set forth a description of the work done by Fuchs while working on the Manhattan Project. There is also set forth a letter from an executive of Kellex Corporation setting forth the areas of work handled by the British scientists. (U)

Chapter X

The authors quote a statement made by the Director that the FBI felt under pressure to locate the accomplice of Fuchs in the U. S. The authors state it would be "fruitless" to speculate why the Director felt such pressure to arrest someone who may have met Fuchs five years before and attributed it to the bungling of several cases by the FBI. (Page 71)

Comment: This pressure was generated by the fact that the FBI received definite information that an espionage ring had operated and might still be operating in the U. S. If the reaction of the FBI was not prompt, it would be subject to criticism for delay.

The authors quote a description of the person who contacted Fuchs as set forth in "The Crime of the Century," an article written by the Director for "Readers Digest" of May, 1951. The authors claim this description does not fit Harry Gold. (Page 72-73)

Comment: The description of Gold is not exactly identical with him; however, it was close enough that when added to the other facts given by Fuchs, it was of assistance in identifying Gold.

The authors criticize the motives of Judge James McGranery in appointing John Hamilton as defense counsel for Harry Gold. They brought out that McGranery, a Democrat, possibly thought it would be amusing to assign Hamilton, a Republican, to this task. (Page 74)

Comment: Judge McGranery was attempting to give Gold adequate counsel since Mr. Hamilton is one of the outstanding attorneys in the city of Philadelphia.

Chapter XI

Referral/Consult

The arrest of Alfred Dean Slack who admitted furnishing information about and a sample of RDX, an explosive, to Harry Gold, is next discussed. The claim is made that RDX was a pre-World War I chemical discovery which was used in World War II after allied scientists had solved the problem of mass production. (Page 77)

Comment: [redacted]

The book then gets into the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and a newspaper interview of Ethel Rosenberg is quoted in this article. Ethel points out that she and her husband had asked the FBI for a search warrant when her husband was arrested by the FBI, but the FBI did not furnish one. She also said the FBI had searched the apartment and had gone through magazines page by page and she pointed to a pile of Parents magazines. (Page 79)

Comment: The FBI had a warrant for the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and the search of his apartment was conducted in connection with the execution of the arrest warrant. Therefore, no search warrant was necessary. The searching

of the magazines shows that the search conducted was a thorough one since the magazines could have provided an excellent hiding place for espionage equipment.

In discussing the arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscowitz, the authors accused the Department of Justice and the Director of the FBI of attacking them in the newspapers. (Brothman and Moscowitz were arrested and convicted of subornation of perjury in that they had persuaded Harry Gold to lie before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947)

Comment: This is a reference to the normal press releases which were issued in connection with the arrest. (Page 83)

The authors comment on the fact that the newspapers began mentioning the death penalty in connection with the Rosenbergs which they felt was a hardening of an American opinion concerning the need for drastic action against native communists. (Page 85)

They also refer to the nine Americans presented through headlines and newspaper stories as atom spies and members of the Fuchs's espionage ring.

Comment: The Government cannot be held accountable for the comments and speculations of the American Press which is free.

Chapter XII

The authors point out in this chapter that the FBI interviewed Harry Gold in 1947, in connection with the allegations made by Elizabeth Bentley and that they searched Gold's house for blue prints at this time and found none. They point out that three years later a search of Gold's home produced a tremendous amount of information and asked why this was not found in 1947. (Page 91)

Comment: When Harry Gold was interviewed in 1947, his home was not searched. During this interview Gold gave the appearance of being cooperative and he personally looked through his effects to determine if he had any blue prints available and reported that he could find none. The blue prints to which he was referring were those which he said he turned over to Bentley and which were his own blue prints. (65-56402-2583 Page 19)

The authors ridicule the testimony given by Gold in the trial of Abraham Brothman that Brothman said he had the complete plans and descriptive material for the operation of a military explosive plant in Tennessee and that he could turn this material over to Gold. The authors point out it was ludicrous for Brothman to say that he had the tons of plans necessary for the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge. (Page 98)

Comment: Gold did not say that Brothman had the plans for the atomic energy plant. This was a comment made by the newspapers and the identity of the plant to which Brothman referred is not known.

In discussing the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscowitz, the authors state that the case was a question of credibility of Gold versus the defendants and that the defendants would not testify in their own behalf. (Page 102)

Comment: The only conclusion is that the jury, after observing Gold's testimony, believed his story and since the defendants did not take the stand, they left the jury with the impression that they could not contradict Gold.

In connection with this trial, the authors point out an FBI Agent testified that on June 3 and June 6, 1950, he found a wooden box in the basement of Gold's home which contained incriminating evidence about Brothman. The question of delay is raised since Gold was arrested on May 22. (Page 105)

Comment: The search of Gold's home was a tremendous job and it was carried through as promptly as possible. There was a slight delay during the appointment of a lawyer for Gold in order to obtain permission from the lawyer to continue the search.

In discussing the allegations made by Gold that Brothman had turned over to the Soviets the process of Buna - S which deals with synthetic rubber, the authors claim that the Soviets had been working on this problem since 1931 and had succeeded in making synthetic rubber. (Page 106)

Comment: It was determined during the investigation that the Buna-S process was originally patented by I. G. Farben, a German cartel. Brothman while working for the Hendrick Company worked out a design for equipment to be used in manufacturing rubber by a continuous process which differed from the old method known as the batch process. In 1942, the American

Government asked the Hendrick Company to make this equipment; however, the Hendrick Company referred the Government to another firm. From this it appears that Brothman had developed a new method of processing synthetic rubber. (65-57449 Serial 358)

Chapter XIII

On Page 109, the authors spend time quibbling over the definition of the word "espionage" used by Gold's attorney. The attorney said he felt the word meant transmitting information connected with governments and this did not apply to everything Gold had stolen. The authors claim that Gold between the years 1935 and 1944 had not actually engaged in espionage as Gold had claimed.

Comment: Gold was using the word espionage to mean that the information which he obtained of a nondefense nature was industrial espionage whereas the information concerning defense material was espionage. Regardless of the name, Gold was obtaining information in the U. S. and furnishing it to the Soviets from 1935 on.

The authors point out that on May 19, 1950, late at night Gold gave his consent to a search of his home by the FBI; however, the search did not begin until Monday, May 22, 1950. The authors question why the delay occurred.

Comment: Gold gave his permission for this search at approximately 2:00 A.M. on May 20, 1950. He had to work on both May 20 and May 21 and would not be able to be present during the search. Gold had requested that this search not be conducted in the presence of his father and brother; it was withheld until he could be present. It was as a result of this search that on May 22 documentary proof was found that Gold had made trips to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and when confronted with this, he confessed. (Page 114)

The authors also raised a question concerning the length of time it took to complete the search. (Page 115)

Comment: Gold had a closet in the basement of his house in which he had retained a tremendous amount of material which had to be searched and catalogued in order to tell its significance. To properly handle and evaluate such information, a considerable amount of time had to be expended. (65-57449 Serial 518X)

The authors quoted from Judge McGranery on the day of sentencing of Gold that Fuchs had never cooperated in any way, shape or form until after the arrest of Harry Gold. Special Agent T. Scott Miller who was in the courtroom informed the Judge that the identification of Gold's picture was not made by Fuchs until after Gold had signed a confession. The Judge then said that he wanted to make the point that Fuchs had never cooperated with the FBI. (Page 115)

Comment: Basically, the statement of Judge McGranery is correct since at the time of the arrest of Harry Gold former Assistant Director Clegg and former Special Agent Lamphere were in the process of interviewing Fuchs which was the first time we had direct access to him. Fuchs, however, had furnished information to the British concerning his American contact which had been furnished to the FBI and was of assistance in the interrogation of Gold.

C

Chapter XIV

This chapter gives a summary of the trial.

Chapter XV

The authors attempt to explain why Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, decided not to cross-examine Harry Gold during the Rosenberg trial. (Page 160)

Comment: Bloch in his summation to the jury explained why he did not cross-examine Gold. He said as follows:

"There is a man by the name of Harry Gold who got on that stand, a self-confessed spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison, a very bright man, an intelligent man, a [illegible] man; remember that, a pathetic figure. But you know, hope is abandoned with him. He got his thirty year bit and he told the truth. That is why I didn't cross-examine him. I didn't ask him one question because there is no doubt in my mind that he impressed you as well as impressed everybody that he was telling the truth, the absolute truth."

Bloch then proceeded to claim that Gold was unable to say that he had any dealings with the Rosenbergs.

In connection with the testimony of Ruth Greenglass that she was told in November, 1944, by Rosenberg that her husband was actually working on the atomic bomb, the authors question that Rosenberg would have known that Greenglass was working on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos when all that Ruth knew was that she wrote to her husband at a post office box in Santa Fe. (Page 160)

Comment: Since Rosenberg did know this, it appears that he had learned this in his espionage work and was able to tell Ruth accurately about her husband's employment.

On Page 162-163, the authors discuss the question of flight which was mentioned during the trial. They discuss the testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg told him of his impending arrest and had given him funds and an escape route for fleeing the country. The authors question why neither Greenglass nor Rosenberg actually fled.

Comment: Rosenberg knew the part which Greenglass had played in this case and when the arrests of Fuchs and Gold occurred, he knew that the trail would lead to Greenglass. He also knew that if he succeeded in persuading Greenglass to leave the country then he, Rosenberg, would be safe since the Greenglasses were the only persons who could link him to the espionage operation.

The authors point out that at the same time, a heated business argument was going on between the Rosenberg and Greenglass families and during this time Rosenberg was attempting to get Greenglass to flee. (Page 163)

Comment: It appears that Rosenberg was attempting to eliminate Greenglass and Greenglass in turn was attempting to get all that he could in the event he would have to leave. Greenglass actually did not plan on leaving the U. S.

The authors comment on Morton Sobell and point out that if he had been following the flight plan which Rosenberg gave to Greenglass, he would not have been caught in Mexico two months after leaving the U. S. (Page 163-164)

Comment: From the actions of Sobell, it is probable that he was in a state of panic after the public announcement of the arrest of Greenglass and that he fled without getting flight plans. His actions in Mexico in attempting to leave that country without a passport show that he was in a state of panic and he obviously was not following instructions.

In discussing the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the photographer who took the passport photographs of the Rosenberg family, the authors feel it is important to tell when these photographs were made. They feel that if the photographs were made before the arrest of David Greenglass, it would be circumstantial evidence that the Rosenbergs planned flight; however, if the photographs were made after the arrest of Greenglass, it could be attributed to fear on the part of the Rosenbergs. The authors point out that since the photographs were made about the middle of June, 1950, it was probably after the arrest of Greenglass and therefore, this can not be of any help to the testimony of Greenglass concerning the flight plans. (Page 164)

Comment: The testimony of Benjamin Schneider was extremely damaging and the question of the timing has little bearing on what Schneider said. He testified that the Rosenbergs had told him they were planning a trip to France since Mrs. Rosenberg had inherited some money and wanted to claim it. It appears that Rosenberg felt that he had failed to get Greenglass to leave and was considering flight himself.

In connection with the testimony of Dr. Bernhardt, doctor for the Rosenbergs, that he had been asked by Rosenberg about the inoculations necessary for travel to Mexico, the authors claim no inoculations were necessary for travel to Mexico in 1950 and that Rosenberg should have known this fact if he was a spy. (Page 165)

Comment: The flight plan given to Greenglass by Rosenberg anticipated travel to Mexico and from Mexico to Europe, consequently, inoculations would have been necessary.

Chapter XVI

This chapter deals with the sentencing of the defendants in this case and the statements made by the judge at the time of sentencing.

Chapter XVII

In this chapter, attempts are made to show the beginning of a change in public opinion and to show that the public began to question the guilt of the Rosenbergs. The authors quote a statement made by Dorothy Thompson who wrote in the "Washington Star," "the death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944 we were not at war with the Soviet Union . . ." (Page 176)

Comment: This is a classical example of quoting statements completely out of context and eliminating anything which does not agree with the point of view of the authors. The complete statement made by Dorothy Thompson read as follows:

"The death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman depresses me, as every such sentence does."

It is obvious that the authors are using a portion of a statement which had been twisted to make it appear to be an appeal on behalf of the Rosenbergs by a prominent writer.

The authors quoted from an article written by Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," in which he stated that the aspects of the death sentences might have provoked wider comment if it were not for the unrealistic fears concerning the tremendous damage to the nation's security inflicted by atomic spies.

Comment: Eugene Rabinowitch was born in Russia in 1898 and entered the U. S. in 1938 and later became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. While Rabinowitch was editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," this magazine carried articles criticizing the FBI for its part in the Loyalty Program and also criticized the Loyalty Program in general as well as Congressional Committees investigating subversive matters. (Page 176)

The authors discussed the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, photographer who had been located during the trial and had been used as a rebuttal witness. When Schneider was being questioned by the U. S. Attorney during the trial, he was asked if the FBI Agents who had visited him had shown him photographs and Schneider replied that they did. Prosecutor then asked if it was from these photographs that Schneider picked Rosenberg. The authors then quoted from an affidavit filed by a Special Agent from the FBI that he had interviewed Schneider at his shop, had exhibited a photograph of Rosenberg and asked Schneider if he had ever seen this man. The authors claim that the questioning by the U. S. Attorney gave the impression that a group of photographs of different people had been shown to Schneider andthat he had chosen the photograph of Rosenberg. (Page 181-182)

Comment: During the cross-examination of Schneider by defense counsel Bloch, Schneider was asked if he recognized the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg which had appeared in

the newspapers and he said that he did not. Bloch then asked "Q And the first time you thought of them was when? A When the FBI man came in and showed me a photograph, a front and side view, and when I saw it I recognized it." The defense lawyer brought out very clearly the fact that the photograph of the Rosenbergs alone had been shown to Schneider and he had recognized it.

The authors point out that the attorney for Morton Sobell argued on appeal that the rights of his client had been prejudiced unfairly by pretrial publicity labeling him as an atomic spy. (Page 182)

Comment: In connection with this allegation, Judge Sylvester Ryan, Southern District of New York, who heard this motion for a new trial stated that a reading of the newspaper articles submitted revealed nothing of an unusual or inflamatory character. He said the articles were a fair response to a legitimate public interest in a matter of vital concern. Judge Ryan also pointed out that the trial started seven months after Sobell's arrest and any prejudice arising from newspaper publicity had long since been dissipated particularly in the area from which the jury was picked where sensational occurrences lose their news value in a much shorter space of time than seven months.

The authors tell of a series of articles appearing in the "National Guardian" written by William Reuben in which the claim was set forth that the Rosenbergs were framed. (Page 176)

Comment: William Reuben is self-employed as a writer and as a publisher operating a company known as Action Books. He has written "The Atom Spy Hoax,""The Legend of Tokyo Rose" and "The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case" all of which adopted a procommunist attitude.

The authors claim that the Rosenberg case had fired the moral energies of peoplo all over the world and particularly in Europe. The plight of the Rosenbergs acquired a value that made their fate a matter of supreme importance to millions. They point out that the campaign for clemency was done on a far smaller scale in the U. S. than in Europe. (Page 190)

Comment: Europeans being farther away from the true facts and being susceptible to anti-American propaganda, were easier to convince then the American people.

The statement was made that in January, 1953, the clemency campaign gained an important adherent in the person of Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner. They point out that Urey expressed reservations about the guilt of the Rosenbergs. (Page 191) In another portion of the book on Page 241 they quoted from a telegram which Urey had sent to President Eisenhower claiming that the case made by the prosecution had no logic in it.

Comment: Dr. Urey had a difficult time making up his mind about this case. He made a statement in January, 1953, in a letter to "The New York Times" that he found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. In June, 1953, in a telegram to President Eisenhower he said a man with the capacity of Greenglass is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. This is in contrast to a telegram Dr. Urey sent to a meeting held on April 26, 1953, in which he stated "there has been much discussion of the importance of the secret data which Greenglass states he gave to the Russians. I believe this data was important and that it was not publicly known at the time it was disclosed and I have been assured of the correctness of this conclusion by competent scientific men who were at Los Alamos at the time . . . it seems probable to me that a mechanic such as Greenglass, capable of making metal parts from drawings should be able to reproduce those drawings in rough form after a lapse of some years. No great scientific knowledge is required to understand the approximate shape, arrangement and size of the mechanical object and considerable information of this kind could have been acquired and transmitted by Greenglass." (See "The Rosenberg Case, Fact and Fiction by S. Andhil Fineberg.) (Page 101-102)

The authors also claim that the Vatican had also asked clemency for the Rosenbergs and quoted a statement made by the newspaper "L'osservatore Romano" making an appeal for clemency. (Page 193)

Comment: Pope Pius XII made no personal appeal for clemency. He notified the Department of Justice in routine fashion through State Department representatives in Washington that the Vatican had received a number of appeals asking him to request clemency for the Rosenbergs. According to a statement issued by the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, the Pope made no attempt to judge the merits of the case but merely told the Department of Justice of the receipt of the appeals. This information was confirmed by former Attorney General McGranery in an interview set forth in "The New York Times" on February 15, 1953.

Chapter XVIII

This chapter tells of a motion for a new trial made by the Rosenbergs' attorney on June 6, 1953. This motion was based on the fact that the console table which allegedly had been given to Rosenberg by the Russians and allegedly was used for photographic purposes had been found. In addition, information which had been stolen from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for the Greenglasses, showed some deviations between what the Greenglasses told Rogge and what they said at the trial. These issues were argued before Judge Kaufman and he denied the motion with a full explanation of the reasons for his denial. The authors, of course, claim that Judge Kaufman was wrong and that he should have granted this motion. (Page 196-212)

Chapter XIX

This chapter set out excerpts from letters written by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to each other while they were in prison. These letters have been previously published in book from under the caption "Death House Letters." (Page 213-236)

Chapter XX

This chapter details the last minute efforts of defense counsel to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair including the hearings before the U. S. Supreme Court, the petition to the President for clemency and other motions made before the execution. (Page 237-253)

Chapter XXI

This chapter sets forth the statements of three Frenchmen namely Jean-Paul Sartre, Francois Mauriac and Jacques Monod all highly critical of the American Government for executing the Rosenbergs. The article by Monod actually was a letter written to the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists." The authors also include a response to the Monod letter which appeared in the same paper written by A. B. Martin which criticized the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" for printing the Monod letter without any editorial comment. Mr. Martin also criticizes the Monod letter for numerous inaccuracies. (Page 254-259)

Chapter XXII

At this point in the book the authors begin to present their analysis of the case and to break down all the information which had been developed about the Rosenbergs.

The authors attempt to downgrade the information which David Greenglass furnished to his wife in New Mexico in November, 1944. (Page 263)

Comment: The information which Greenglass gave at that time was the total of all the information which he then had.

The authors criticize the testimony at the trial given by Walter S. Koski, physicist who had been employed at Los Alamos during the pertinent period. The authors point out that Koski testified about the implosion research being done at Los Alamos and the authors claim the Soviets already knew this.

Comment: During the testimony of Dr. Koski, he was asked if in the field in which he was working there had been any similar prior experimentation anywhere. Dr. Koski replied that to the best of his knowledge and of all his colleagues, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject. He also testified that the information relating to the lens mold was still classified "Secret."

The authors discuss a "shaped" charge which was a technique of using an explosive charge known since the late nineteenth century. The authors claim this is the same thing as an explosive mold. (Page 266)

Comment: The authors failed to cite any authority to support their conclusion.

The authors discussed the fact that Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, made a motion to impound the Greenglass sketch and testimony and quote from a letter which they received from Philip Morrison in which he spoke of Bloch being sorry that he made this motion. Morrison claimed in the letter that fear prevented anyone from helping Bloch and that Bloch knew nothing of the real Los Alamos. (Page 268)

Comment: Philip Morrison, born November 7, 1915, is a teacher and a physicist. He admitted before a Senate Subcommittee in May, 1953, that he joined the Young Communist League when he was eighteen and in 1939 became a member of the Communist Party. He has been associated with numerous organizations designated by the Attorney General as well as organizations identified in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations" and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960. He was listed as one of the Amici Curiae

in a brief filed before the Supreme Court in the case of the "Communist Party versus the Subversive Activities Control Board." In 1962, he spoke at a student rally at Cornell University protesting the blockade of Cuba by the U. S.

The authors comment that the Greenglass sketches of the bomb and the lens mold introduced at the trial fail to deal with the most costly and time consuming aspect of the Manhattan Project, namely the production of fissionable material in the plants at Hanford and Oak Ridge and what Greenglass furnished was ludicrously little. (Page 273)

Comment: It would be extremely difficult for Greenglass to give any information about the work at Hanford and Oak Ridge since he was stationed at Los Alamos and was furnishing that information which he obtained in the course of his work.

The authors on Page 274 attempt to imply that Greenglass obtained the information for the sketches of the atomic bomb impounded by the court from public source material published after the bomb had been dropped on Japan.

Comment: The authors have no basis in fact for making this statement since they have not seen the sketches and have no way of knowing the source of the Greenglass information.

The authors raise the question that a number of nations are now attempting to develop an atomic bomb and state that no one would suggest that the Greenglass sketches would advance the time table of these nations by a single day. (Page 275)

Comment: The Greenglass sketches, of course, would be of no assistance to any government working on atomic problems today since the research has long since passed the stage at which Greenglass was working.

On Page 276 there is set forth a statement by Dr. James Beckerley, an official of the Atomic Energy Commission, who stated, nine months after the execution, that it was time to stop kidding ourselves about atomic secrets and to stop believing the Soviet scientists are incompetent. Beckerley also included in his statement that espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets.

Comment: Beckerley, born February 27, 1915, was the Chief Technical Advisor of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in New York City. A Washington news release for February, 1955, describes Beckerley as a former classification expert with the Atomic Energy Commission and quoted him as having testified that control of technical atomic data unrelated to weapons made sense as long as unfriendly nations had not made comparable technical advances. The article said Beckerley had resigned from the Atomic Energy Commission after a dispute with the chairman.

The testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg had stolen the proximity fuse from the Emerson RadioCompany while he was working there is discussed. The authors conclude that since the prosecution had presented no evidence of such a theft, it was a near certainty that no such proof could be found. (Page 279)

Comment: Rosenberg had worked at Emerson Radio as an Inspector for the U. S. Signal Corps and after he had been discharged from the Government job he became an employee of Emerson. Officials at the Emerson Company claim it would have been impossible to remove a complete fuse; however, they do state it would have been possible to remove the parts of the fuse and assemble it outside the plant. The Inspectors for the U. S. Signal Corps had complete freedom to visit any part of the plant which they desired to visit.

The book discusses the testimony of Greenglass that Rosenberg had told him about a sky platform which he described as a vehicle which could be put into operation beyond the pull of gravity. The authors discuss the newspaper publicity which occurred in October, 1957, when the Soviets put into orbit the first space satellite. They also discussed the comments by members of the Senate Internal Subcommittee which linked the Greenglass testimony to the satellite. (Page 280-282)

Comment: In 1946, the Navy Department instituted a project for research concerning guided missiles known as the Earth Satellite Vehicle Project. The U. S. Air Force also had a parallel project.

The authors comment about the Greenglass testimony to the effect that Rosenberg told him he had obtained the information that the mathematics for the nuclear energy propulsion for aircrafts had been worked out. The authors point out that in 1961 President Kennedy announced the cancellation of the project to develop nuclear power aircraft after expending nearly 15 years and one billion dollars on the project.

Comment: This announcement by President Kennedy in 1961 substantiates the fact that the project had been in existence since 1946. Therefore, it is possible that the mathematics could have been worked out in 1946 but translation of this into actual flight was not feasible. (Page 282)

Chapter XXIII

The chapter continues the discussion of the testimony of Greenglass and mentions Joel Barr who had been identified by Greenglass as a member of the espionage ring. Greenglass testified that in 1947 Rosenberg said Barr was leaving to study music in Belgium, but later Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that Barr had been engaged in espionage and had to flee. The authors made reference to Barr's "innocent trip to study music." (Page 286)

Comment: The authors neglect to point out that Joel Barr disappeared from his residence in Paris on June 16, 1950, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass and he has not been heard from since that date. No member of his family has heard from him since 1950.

The authors describe the mention at the trial of Joel Barr, William Perl, Vivian Glassman, Ann Sidorovich and Alfred Sarant. The authors point out that not one of these five individuals was indicted, named as a co-conspirator or even called as a witness. (Page 288)

Comment: With regard to Joel Barr, he had disappeared. With regard to Alfred Sarant, he fled from the U. S. during the time he was being questioned in August, 1950, and his whereabouts is still unknown. With regard to William Perl, he was indicted for lying before a Federal Grand Jury concerning his knowledge of Rosenberg. Ann Sidorovich could not be indicted since we had no proof that she was a member of the espionage ring. Further, Vivian Glassman could not be indicted since she was unable to identify the person who contacted her and furnished her with money and instructions for fleeing the country to give to William Perl. This money was refused by Perl. Also Glassman refused to testify before a Federal Grand Jury.

The authors discuss the hearings held by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his committee relative to Fort Monmouth about the attempt of the Soviets to penetrate the installation of the U. S. Signal Corps there. (Page 293-296)

Comment: Despite the allegation made by the authors that the FBI furnished information to the committee, which is a falsehood, the FBI had no control over or responsibility for the actionsof the McCarthy committee.

The authors discuss the Vivian Glassman story and the fact that she made a trip to Cleveland to furnish $2000 and instructions on leaving the U. S. to William Perl. The authors raise the question as to why Glassman was not prosecuted. (Page 298-299)

Comment: Vivian Glassman could not be tied into the conspiracy since she was unable to identify the person who had given her the money and instructions. In addition, she admitted this trip on one occasion and then refused to elaborate any further. An interesting detail is set out in the book namely that the authors themselves interviewed Vivian Glassman for three hours and in that time they were able to get absolutely nothing from her. The only comment the authors have concerning this interview is that Glassman volunteered information about the "FBI harassment" to which she was subjected.

The authors make the comment that Barr and Sarant presumably live abroad. (Page 299)

Comment: This is a real under statement. Sarant and Barr both disappeared in 1950 and no trace has been had of them since that time.

The authors tell the story about Ann Sidorovich and that Greenglass testified that she had been to dinner at the Rosenberg apartment and that after she left Rosenberg said she would probably by the courier for the ring. The authors suggest that the FBI could have made a perjury case against her utilizing the Greenglasses as witnesses. (Page 300-302)

Comment: It would still be impossible to make a perjury case against Ann Sidorovich since she had left the Rosenberg apartment before the pertinent conversation occurred and it could not be proved that she was aware of the role which Rosenberg had planned for her.

The authors then discuss the case involving Weldon Bruce Dayton and Alfred Sarant and raise the question why the FBI did not arrest Sarant before he fled. The authors conclude the FBI had no evidence concerning the involvement of Sarant. (Page 306)

Comment: Sarant fled during a period of interrogation by the FBI. At the time he disappeared he was still furnishing information and it was not known if he would be a witness or a defendant.

In discussing the case of Dayton, the authors tell of his attempts to obtain a passport beginning in 1954. He was turned down for this passport by the Department of State and was informed that the determining factor was his association with persons suspected of being part of the Rosenberg ring and his alleged presence at an apartment in New York City allegedly used for microfilming. (This refers to the apartment at 65 Morton Street, rented by Alfred Sarant)

The authors state that the microfilming allegation was a step beyond what had previously been stated. (Page 307)

Comment: The information had been furnished to the Department of State by the FBI and when the State Department drew up its charges the language mentioned above was used.

The authors note that in an article written for "Look" magazine by one Bill Davidson and Benjamin Pollock, Justice Department Attorney, it was pointed out that the FBI had visited the apartment at 65 Morton Street and discovered that it was filled with work benches and photographic appliances were found. The authors point out that this apartment had been given up by Sarant in February, 1950, and that we did not arrest Rosenberg until July, 1950, therefore, the Sarant apartment had been rented to other tenants in the interim. (Page 307)

Comment: Similar language appears in the article of "Look" magazine and it is incorrect.

Chapter XXIV

This chapter deals primarily with the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out that the testimony of Max Elitcher and David Greenglass differ concerning the relationship existing between Rosenberg and Bentley. Elitcher testified that Sobell told him in 1948 that Rosenberg had talked to Bentley but he was pretty sure she did not know who he was. Greenglass testified that in 1950 Rosenberg said that Elizabeth Bentley probably knew him. (Page 316)

Comment: These stories actually are not different. The first statement made in 1948 had the purpose of allaying the fears of Sobell whereas the second one was made two years later with the purpose of encouraging Greenglass to leave the country.

The authors raise the question that if Bentley told the FBI everything in 1945 why was the FBI not able to identify Rosenberg at that time since she said that Julius, who called her on the telephone, lived in Knickerbocker Village. (Page 316)

Comment: Knickerbocker Village is a large apartment development in New York City with numerous tenants. Among other tenants was one [redacted] the unknown person mentioned by Bentley. b6 b7C

The authors quoted a statement made by the Director concerning Bentley namely that all information which she has furnished which was susceptible to check has proven to be correct. The authors then quote the conclusion of Herbert Packer in order to support their conclusion that the Director is wrong. (Page 317-318)

Comment: The statement made by the Director was correct in 1953 and is still correct today. The testimony furnished by Bentley stood up in the various trials in which she appeared and the jury accepted her testimony. Herbert L. Packer was born in New Jersey in 1925 and graduated from Yale Law School in 1949. The Fund for the Republic announced a $25,000 grant to Stanford University Law School to study and analyze the testimony of leading witnesses on communism in 1955. Packer was to direct this study. In 1962, Packer's book was issued which analyzed the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz and John Lautner. Packer questioned the credibility of Bentley and advocated greater access to FBI files. He recommended the establishment of a government commission with broad powers including access to FBI files. He did concede that such a commission had little chance of being set up and the need for it was out dated since the problem of communist penetration in this country is now a stale one.

The authors then discussed the brief filed by William Henry Taylor in which he attempted to keep his job with the International Monetary Fund through an all out attack on Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out six items which they consider to be of such importance that the credibility of Bentley is destroyed. (Page 319-322)

The six items are as follows:

(1) In July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her that he learned from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the Government who was interested in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of Government employees to help. Further, this man saw Golos in July in a meeting arranged by Browder. The authors point out that Browder was in prison in Atlanta from March, 1941 until May, 1942.

Comment: Bentley in her statement of November 30, 1945, said that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster told her he made a trip to New York City and conferred with Browder after the German invasion of Russia. Therefore, Bentley was merely repeating what Silvermaster told her.

(2) William Ludwig Ullman told her of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo a week or ten days ahead of time while he was an Air Corps officer at the Pentagon. The authors point out that Ullman was still working in the Treasury Department at the time of the Doolittle raid.

Comment: This story of Bentley's was originally told before a Senate Subcommittee when she was questioned about information she had received concerning the B-29. During the questioning, she was asked if she received information about the Doolittle raid and she said that Ullman told her about it. On reinterview Bentley said that she assumed that the raids under discussion were the B-29 raids of 1944 and she confused this with the Doolittle raid.

(3) The authors claim that Bentley said she collected Communist Party dues from the Perlo spy group and gave them to Golos during his life time. The authors point out that since Golos died in 1943 and Bentley did not take over the Perlo group until 1944, this is an error.

Comment: Bentley has advised that she was mistaken on the point. It should be noted, however, that in her testimony in 1948 she stated that the information from the Perlo group was turned over to her Russian contacts Jack and Bill.

(4) Following the death of Golos, Bentley continued to show all nonmilitary data to Browder before she passed it to the Russians. The authors point out that Bentley also testified that she was turning over undeveloped film to the Russians.

Comment: In an interview conducted in June, 1955, Bentley said that not all the information she received from

the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information since occasionally the photography was faulty and it was necessary to have the documents rephotographed.

(5) According to Bentley, Harry Dexter White provided the spy ring with samples of American military currency to be used in the occupation of Germany which the Russians wanted to counterfeit. The authors point out that White had sent an official memorandum openly asking for such samples to be given to the British treasury and the Soviet Ambassador.

Comment: Bentley in her testimony of October 1, 1953, said that she obtained samples of the Allied marks through White and when her superiors found out the marks could not be photographed, she then had pressure put on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

(6) Bentley claimed that she learned of D-Day long before it happened. The authors and Taylor point out that according to General Eisenhower D-Day was a variable date originally planned for June 5 but postponed at the last minute until June 6.

Comment: Bentley in her statement to the FBI in November, 1945, said that she received information about the approximate scheduled date for D-Day.

In the book the authors also quoted from the testimony of Virginius Frank Coe, former Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, that he has denied he ever was a spy. (Page 321)

Comment: It is interesting to note that Coe is no longer with the International Monetary Fund but has been for the past several years living in Communist China.

Chapter XXV

This chapter discusses the case against Morton Sobell, The authors point out that the statement given by Mrs. Elitcher by her attorney did not mention Sobell. (Page 325)

Comment: This is correct. Mrs. Elitcher knew nothing about Sobell's involvement in espionage.

The authors state that the Government did not include the name of Sobell in the second indictment of 8/17/50 which showed that the Government was not certain of his eventual attitude. (Page 326)

Comment: This is correct. Sobell had only been arrested on that date in Texas and it was not known if he intended to cooperate.

The testimony of Max Klitcher could not be refuted since it referred to conversations which took place between Klitcher and Sobell with no other witnesses present. (Page 327)

Comment: Sobell could have testified and denied the story of Klitcher; however, he chose not to do so.

The authors claim that the Sobell family went openly to Mexico because they used their correct names and documentations. (Page 334)

Comment: It would have been easier for the Sobell family to leave the U. S. using their correct name and background particularly since Sobell knew that he had a head start and he was interested in getting out of the U. S. and into Mexico.

The authors claim that Sobell had a leave of absence from his job but this could not be proven. (Page 335)

Comment: These claims were made by Sobell; however, it was impossible to prove from the records of his employer, Reeves Instrument Company, that he was on official leave.

The authors point out that Sobell did not flee from Mexico and therefore, their actions were different from the flight plan mentioned by Greenglass. (Page 335)

Comment: The authors fail to point out that Sobell did not have a passport to leave Mexico and his own investigation brought him to the conclusion that he could not leave Mexico without a passport. The one way he could have left Mexico was to return to the U. S. which he did not do.

The authors point out that Sobell claims that when he read about the arrest of Rosenberg he came to the conclusion that a dictatorship was taking over the U. S. (Page 336)

Comment: This is hardly a statement which would be made by an American citizen about the U. S. unless he had something to conceal.

The authors state that Sobell's claim that collusion existed between the FBI and the Mexican Police in returning him to the U. S. has never been given a judicial hearing. (Page 336)

Comment: This is not so. In 1956 Sobell made a motion for a new trial in which he raised the point that he had been kidnapped and returned to the U. S. His motion was denied and this denial was upheld through the U. S. Supreme Court.

The authors relate the story of William Danziger, the mail drop for Sobell, and they introduced the idea that Danziger had seen Rosenberg before he visited Sobell on the last night Sobell was in the U. S. Mrs. Sobell told the authors that she was sure that Danziger mentioned to her husband that Rosenberg was being investigated. (Page 338)

Comment: Sobell obviously knew that Rosenberg was being investigated since Greenglass had been arrested and publicly identified on June 16, several days before Sobell left the U. S.

The authors claim that they have sought some answer to the behavior of Sobell while in Mexico and were not successful in finding such answer. (Page 340)

Comment: The only answer to the actions of Sobell while in Mexico was that he was attempting to flee to Europe and this is the one answer the authors will not accept.

In discussing the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the authors mention that this committee operates with modest resources. (Page 340)

Comment: In an article in The New York Times on March 21, 1965, Mrs. Sobell was interviewed and stated for the past ten years the committee had operated on a budget of $50,000 a year. She also said that the massive efforts to free her husband have probably cost one million dollars.

Chapter XXVI

In this chapter the authors try to analyze the testimony of David Greenglass given before Senate Committees after the trial and compare that testimony with the trial testimony. If it does not agree or if something new was added they immediately concluded that Greenglass lied at the trial.

The authors attack the testimony of Greenglass before a Congressional Committee in November, 1957, that Rosenberg told him in 1948 that he had an agent who was a consultant for the Government making $200 a day working on the Aswan Dam project in Egypt. The authors make the statement that there was no Aswan Dam project at all in 1948. (Page 348-349)

Comment: In 1950, the Office of Research, Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State advised that the irrigation dam at Aswan had been under construction for several years and that the Republic Steel Corporation had loaned an expert to the Egyptian Government between 1946-1949. Further, the Westinghouse Corporation had sent a group of engineers to Aswan in March 1947.

The authors tell of an interview with Benjamin Pollock, attorney with the Department of Justice, who had prepared a report for the Attorney General on the Rosenberg case. They state that Pollock said Greenglass was a man with "no conscience at all" and further said "if I were a judge, I wouldn't take his testimony too seriously." (Page 349)

Comment: Assistant Attorney General Yeagley advised that Mr. Pollock talked with the authors of this book with the approval of the Department of Justice and Mr. Pollock has said that he made no such statements to the authors. Pollock advised that the statements in the book attributed to him are lies.

The authors then discuss the photographs taken of the Greenglasses for passport purposes and turned over to Julius Rosenberg. The authors claim these are not the correct type of photographs for a passport. They also point out that two of the photographs were initialed on June 15, 1950, and the other two on January 26, 1951. (Page 350-354)

Comment: The first two photographs were obtained at the time of the original interview of David Greenglass and were used to show to Harry Gold. The others were obtained at a later date and correctly initialed.

The authors claim that no evidence was introduced at the trial to corroborate the source or existence of the $1,000 given to Greenglass by Rosenberg. (Page 355)

Comment: It is almost impossible to prove the payment of money in cash.

The authors claim that Greenglass did not tell the story about the $4,000 given to him by Rosenberg and then turned over by a cousin of Greenglass to his attorney right away since the wrapping paper in which it was wrapped was dated 7/31/50 several weeks after the arrest of Greenglass. (Page 356)

The payment of $3,900 to Mr. Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, was verified immediately and the wrapping paper was probably retained in Mr. Rogge's office until U. S. Attorney decided thatit would be used in evidence which could possibly explain the discrepancy in the dates.

On pages 361 and 362 the authors attempt to explain that David Greenglass confessed because of the stress and strain of the few months before his arrest during which time his wife had a baby and then had been hospitalized as a result of near fatal burns.

Comment: This is pure speculation on the part of the authors. They do not consider the fact that Greenglass might have had a feeling of guilt for the crime he had committed.

The authors criticize the FBI for believing the original confession of Greenglass without taking time to run out all the leads to verify his story. (Page 362)

Comment: The story told by Greenglass fitted with the story told by Gold as well as other information developed before the interview of Greenglass.

Chapter XXVII

In this chapter the authors compare the testimony of Harry Gold at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, at the Benjamin Smilg trial and before Senate Committees with the statements given to his attorney before his conviction and they highlight all the discrepancies which they can find among these statements. They point out that at the trial Gold said that the information he received from Greenglass was, according to Yakovlev, extremely excellent and very valuable. They then quote from pretrial statements of Gold in which he said that he believed the information had been unimportant but had learned it was highly valuable. In another pretrial statement Gold said that Yakovlev told him the information was of no value. (Pages 364-367)

Comment: It appears that Gold was originally told by Yakovlev that the information was of no value but that Gold later realized Yakovlev was telling him this with the intention of misleading him.

The authors go through the process of Gold recalling the visit to David Greenglass and the final identification of Greenglass by Gold. (Page 369)

Comment: It is true that Gold did not recall the Greenglass incident on the first day in which he was interviewed; however, this was gradually developed from Gold and he was finally able to identify Greenglass and recall complete details concerning his meeting with him.

The authors quote a pretrial statement made by Gold that one of the items which had assisted him in identifying Yakovlev was the fact that Yakovlev let slip that he had a boy and a girl and that the girl was called Victoria in honor of her having been born about the time of the surrender of Stalingrad. The authors point out that since Yakovlev's daughter was five years of age in 1946 and Stalingrad had surrendered in 1945, this statement of Gold's was wrong. (Page 369)

Comment: During interviews with Gold, he stated that this child had been named Victoria either in honor of the battle of Stalingrad or the battle of Moscow and he was not sure which battle was mentioned. Her age would correspond to having been born at the time of the battle of Moscow.

Chapter XXVIII

This chapter attempts to show that small details of Gold's story in connection with his meeting with Greenglass in Albuquerque are not correct. None of these details have any bearing on the main facts of the case. (Page 371-377)

Chapter XXVIX

This chapter deals with the registration of Harry Gold at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. The background on this is that Gold after he met Fuchs in Santa Fe traveled to Albuquerque on Saturday, June 2, 1945. He attempted to contact Greenglass but learned there was no one at home. He slept in a rooming house that night and on the morning of June 3, 1945, checked into the Hilton Hotel for a day. He contacted Greenglass, obtained his information, and left Albuquerque on Sunday, June 3, 1945.

The authors point out it was unusual to register in a hotel for one day. (Page 380)

Comment: It is noted that on the face of the Hotel Hilton registration card for that date there is written under the word "Rate" "$1.50 day rate until 8:00 P.M."

The authors have examined the exhibit at the trial which was a Photostat of the front and back of the June 3 registration card. They note that the handwritten date on the front of the card was June 3, 1945 while the date stamp on the back of the card was June 4, 1945. The authors claim that this discrepancy in the dates regardless of the explanation makes the card useless as corroborative evidence. (Page 382)

Comment: When this hotel registration card was obtained from the manager of the hotel in June,,1950, the discrepancy in the dates was noticed by the FBI Agent. He inquired and was told by the manager of the hotel, Fletcher Brumit, that all cards for June 3, 1945, had been date stamped for June 4, 1945, through a mechanical failure of the date stamp machine. This is the complete explanation of the differences in the dates and in no way affects the card as corroboration.

The authors have obtained information from various hotel employees in Albuquerque and from the news editor of one of the local newspapers that the FBI had been searching the records of the Hilton Hotel for the registration card presumably of Harry Gold. (Page 383)

Comment: This is a misstatement in fact. In April, 1950, FBI Agents reviewed registration cards of all hotels in Albuquerque in an attempt to identify the individual who had been the courier for Klaus Fuchs. At that time, the name of Harry Gold was not known.

The authors comment on the fact that the hotel registration card for June does not have the same identifying mark made by FBI Agents that the hotel registration card for September 19, 1945.

Comment: This is correct. The initials on the June card are those of the hotel manager. This card was not retained by the FBI but was returned to the hotel. The September card, however, was retained for possible evidence although it was never introduced and therefore, the marks on the back were different.

The authors on pages 386 through 388 set forth the results of the examination of the Photostat of the hotel registration cards by their handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, who stated that she had some real doubts that the handwriting on both cards allegedly written by the same hotel

clerk are the same. She states that she would like to make a detailed microscopic study of the original cards before reaching her final conclusion.

Comment: Mrs. McCarthy is the same expert who testified in the Alger Hiss case and unsuccessfully attempted to prove that the Government had created a typewriter in order to convict Hiss.

The authors conclude that FBI Agents spent so much time searching the files of the hotel in order that they might make certain that the June card was correct. They then point out that it is quite possible that a forger was confused by Gold's story and made a mistake in forging the June 3 registration card. (Page 388)

Comment: If such a card was being forged, the most obvious thing to do was to make certain that a blatant error such as two different dates on the same card would not be made.

Concerning the introduction of the photostat of the hotel registration card rather than the original card at the trial, the authors point out that the Government did not introduce this card until after Harry Gold had completed his testimony and had left the courtroom presumably in order to prevent Gold from making any disclosures concerning the falsity of the card. (Page 389)

Comment: The authors are here carrying further their accusations to include the fact that the prosecution knowinglyintroduced a photostat of a fraudulent document as well as the fact that the FBI forged the document. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Irving Saypol, Government Prosecutor, introduced the photostat of the registration card into evidence with the approval of the Defense Counsel, he read both the front and the back of the card. This is a matter of record in the official record of the trial. Therefore, all the Defense Counsel, all members of the jury and all witnesses were aware of the fact that the dates on the front and back of the photostat were different.

The authors state that it is ironical that this card time stamp error was never noticed by the prosecution which seems to be a false statement since the prosecution in open court read both the front and back of the card.

Chapter XXX

In this chapter the authors do a financial investigation of the Greenglasses and show that they deposited $2,200 in ten months in an Albuquerque bank in the form of $50 every seven to ten days. They point out that David Greenglass was receiving a salary of approximately $50 per month, his wife was obtaining a $50 allotment and she was also employed by the U. S. Government. (Page 394)

Comment: It is probable that the deposits were Government checks which both David and his wife were receiving.

With regard to the $400 deposit made on June 4, 1945, the authors point out that this is a joint account and that the signature card was dated June 4 and the signature card bore both the signature of David and Ruth Greenglass. The authors then conclude that Ruth Greenglass had picked up the bank deposit card before the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, which contradicts her testimony that they did not know that Gold would pay them for the information they received on June 3, 1945. (Page 395)

Comment: The authors in their book answer their own question. They point out that the ledger sheet in the bank had on it only the name of Ruth Greenglass which would indicate that she opened the account on June 4 and was given a signature card which she had her husband sign when he was in Albuquerque on the next weekend. Thus the fact that the signature card has both signatures on it and is dated June 4, is not proof of the authors claim.

Chapter XXXI

This chapter reviews the information which Greenglass furnished to his attorney in interviews and anything which varies from his trial testimony is labeled false. Since Gold did not mention in his original statement to his attorney that he had stayed at the Hilton Hotel in June, 1945, the authors now state that the probability that the June 3 registration card is a forgery, is raised to a "near certainty." (Page 400)

Comment: The authors are making a gratuitous assumption with no basis in fact.

Chapter XXXII

This is the last chapter of the book and allegedly is a summation. The authors state that it is likely the report which Mr. Hoover received in September, 1949, that the atomic bomb had been stolen was actually a report that the Soviets successfully tested an atomic bomb which was probably revealed by the President in late September, 1949. (Page 405)

Comment: This assumption is incorrect. The information which the Director received was not that the Soviets had tested a bomb but that the secrets of the atomic bomb had been acquired by a foreign power.

On page 407 the authors speculate concerning why the FBI decided to interview Gold in 1950 and point out that the way the FBI managed to find Gold has never been made public.

Comment: The authors completely ignore the article written by the Director in which he tells of the man hunt for Harry Gold . This article appeared in the "Reader's Digest."

The authors make the claim that so much was known publicly about the personal history and career of Klaus Fuchs that a hoaxer could have constructed a plausible story. They claim that so little was known about the alleged meetings between Fuchs and his contact that a confession could have been made without contradicting Fuchs. (Page 408)

Comment: Gold furnished details about his relations with Fuchs which had not been made public and no one knew about these details. For example he told about the places where he had met Fuchs, the dates of the meetings and the recognition signals all of which agreed with what Fuchs had previously recalled.

The authors on pages 408-410 claim that the FBI should have realized that Gold was completely unreliable because of the variations of his story. They also claim that the FBI interrogation was done in such a manner that words were put into Gold's mouth; that he was pushed into telling a better story.

Comment: The story told by Gold was checked and found to be correct. He was not furnished with any information other than that amount which any reasonable man can deduce from questions that are asked.

On pages 413 and 414 the authors claim there is nothing to tie Gold and Fuchs to each other. They try to explain all of the ties between them such as the map of Santa Fe, the identification of Gold by Fuchs as well as the registration card for September 19, 1945, at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque. They suggest the possibility that Gold had been in Chicago on official business and had made a sightseeing trip on the spur of the moment from Chicago to Mexico.

Comment: This is strictly an attempt by the authors to explain away the facts which connect these two men.

The authors feel that the interview which the FBI conducted with David Greenglass in New York in February, 1950, was part of the investigation to locate Fuchs. The authors feel that when the FBI discovered that Greenglass had been in the Young Communist League and that his sister and brother-in-law had been associated with left-wing politics and that Greenglass had made bank deposits in 1945, the FBI then went back to Greenglass and forced him to implicate the Rosenbergs. (Page 415-416)

Comment: The interview of Greenglass in February, 1950, was in connection with a case involving the theft of uranium souvenirs from Los Alamos and had no connection with this case. The claims of this statement by the authors show a strong resemblance to statements made by John Wexley in his book entitled "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," which was written in 1955. That book also attacked the Government's case of the Rosenbergs and claimed that the FBI had Greenglass testify when it had been discovered that he was a former member of the Young Communist League.

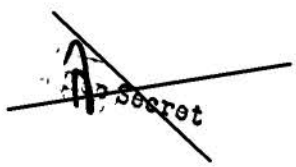
The authors refer to Gold and Greenglass as two highly suggestible individuals and that by using both of them, the Government was able to make a case against the Rosenbergs. (Page 416)

Comment: It seems extremely unlikely that the U. S. Government could find two such individuals and make a case which has been able to withstand every legal challenge for fifteen years.

The authors put forth their own reconstruction of the case as follows:

The FBI was out on a limb when it arrested Julius Rosenberg strictly on the say so of the Greenglasses and it was necessary to find someone else to help make the case. The first person found was Max Elitcher who was frightened and vulnerable but it was evident that he could not make the case. The FBI then arrested Ethel Rosenberg, kidnapped Morton Sobell, primed Harry Gold to tell his false story and then put David Greenglass and Harry Gold in the same prison in order that they might polish their story. The authors then accused the prosecution of using the techniques of a playwright to construct a script for the trial.

The authors conclude their story by stating that they feel a time for reappraisal has arrived.



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

1 - Mr. Belmont
DATE: 11/12/65
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

Book Review

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated October 16, 1965, it was recommended and approved that a brief be prepared concerning the above-captioned book which deals with the Rosenberg-Sobell case, in the event such brief might be urgently needed. There is attached a summary of the book, a documentation of the authors, a brief background of the case and a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the book.

ACTION:

For information purposes.

Enclosure

JPL:jav
(7)

62-46855
DEC 22 1965
NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 20 1965

Classified by 3832
Exempt from GDS, category 1,2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
GSK/SM

3 ENCLOSURE,
1 ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-106323-96

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03 A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/30/65

FROM Legat, London (62-430) (P)*

SUBJECT: MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION - Bank
BY JEROME CH EN
BOOK REVIEWS

(62-46855-347)

Re London let 9/22/65 advising efforts continue to obtain the above captioned book. Checks were made at the book store concerned on 10/22 and 11/19/65, and it was ascertained that the book has not as yet come off the press.

In view of the foregoing this matter is being placed in a pending inactive status, and tickler will be set for 1/20/66 to again check the book store.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:cm
(5)

REC- 13 62-46855-365

12 DEC 6 1965

DEC 50

50 DEC 21 1965

DEC 10 1965

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - R.D.Cotter/ J.E.Manning, A.J.Decker
1 - B.M.Suttler
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

December 10, 1965

M. Row

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah. Published possibly in October, 1965; price not known. Book

2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. Praeger, 1962, paperback $2.50. Book

3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. Stanford, 1962, $5.75. Book

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library, requested as follows: #1 by SA A.J.Decker, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be filed in Bureau Library), #2 & #3 by SA J.E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be retained in Unit after carding by Bureau Library).

AMB:cr
(10)

REC-61 62-46855-366

MAILED 7
DEC 9 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-103

DEC 10 1965

9DEC 1 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT-RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 12/6/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65.

One copy each of the following books is submitted:

1. "China," by HARRY SCHWARTZ.
2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by GUY WINT.
3. "China & the Bomb" by MORTON H. HALPERIN.

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS will not be published until February, 1966.

The U.S. & China in World Affairs Series: (a) "Policies Toward China" by A.M. HALPERIN and (b) "The American People and China" by A.T. STEELE will not be available until after January 24, 1966.

Bureau is requested to advise NYO whether it still desires to obtain the last mentioned publications when they become available in 1966.

3 Encls Carded Bu Library retained in Chinese Unit N.I.S. 12-7-65, AmB. 1 ci let retained R-SS. AmB.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-367

2 - Bureau (Enc-3)(RM)
1 - New York (100-87235)#41

WHB:IM
(3)

N.Y. advised by 5-1 Form, 12-7-65, to obtain referenced books when published. AmB.

3 DEC 7 1965

EX 109

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/25/10 BY SPS

167

57 DEC 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 12/21/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-3823)

SUBJECT: THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New Orleans, 11/24/65.

Being forwarded under separate cover is one copy of captioned book.

3-Bureau (1: package)
1-New Orleans
AJZ/dbh
(4)

REC-48 62-46855-

DEC 30 1965

DEC 53

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-30-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WASHINGTON BABYLON
BOOK BY JOHN CARPENTER

A copy of captioned book, a paperback which appears on newsstands and is published by the Ron-San Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona, was furnished to the Bureau for review by [redacted] at Friendship International Airport. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. He furnished this book for review as it contains some references to the FBI and the Director. b7D

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a cheap, poorly written book which has only one purpose, the presentation of sex within the framework of an expose-type publication. It has no merit and would appeal only to persons looking for pornographic sensationalism.

There are a number of references to the FBI in this book, but none are unfavorable and, in fact, the FBI is about the only Government organization which the writer does not smear in some manner. The references to the FBI are concerned exclusively with investigative action allegedly taken by us in connection with certain cases that have occurred in Washington over the years. For example, in Chapter 1, the writer discusses the operations of a prostitution ring during World War II which catered to important businessmen and Government officials. This set-up had as a front a massage service on Connecticut Avenue which was known as Hopkins Institute.

The book states that in 1943 the Bureau initiated an intensive investigation of this establishment. This resulted in a raid in which seven women were arrested on white slave conspiracy charges. It indicates that the FBI was concerned not only with the white slave violation but also with the fact that these girls might elicit confidential information from their important clients. As a result of our work, the writer avers, the ring was smashed and the seven women were convicted. A photograph of the Director appears on page 25 in this chapter with the caption, "J. Edgar Hoover took official cognizance of 'massage' operations." This photograph is one taken within recent years and apparently was obtained by the publishers from public source material.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach

LR:gms

62-46855-369

REC-47

EX-113

JAN 18 1966

57 JAN 20 1966

Continued.

CRIME RESEARCH

In Chapter 3, the FBI is mentioned as having investigated the activities of Ellen Rometsch, the German prostitute who figured prominately in the Bobby Baker case. This is the only reference to the FBI in this chapter, which is concerned primarily with discussing the sexual activities of Rometsch and others.

Chapter 5 deals with the Walter Jenkins case. The writer speculates on Mr. Jenkins' arrest and seems to relish the accounting of his downfall. He comments on our investigation of this matter, on orders of the President, and states that the full details have not been released. He also states that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers to Jenkins--whether in atonement for the complete job his men did, or merely out of sympathy, seems destined to remain a minor enigma of the Jenkins case."

The book also indicates that when Mr. Jenkins was arrested in 1959 by the Washington police, the FBI was not informed of the morals aspect of the arrest, but was furnished a report that Jenkins was arrested for investigation. The Secret Service is criticized for not checking out this arrest in 1961 when it conducted a check on Mr. Jenkins. A picture of the Director, on page 90 of this chapter, is captioned, "J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers." This is a public source picture taken at the time the Director received the Sword of Loyola Award.

The FBI is mentioned briefly and uncritically in other sections of the book in connection with the investigation of various espionage and security cases that have occurred in Washington in recent years.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the writer of this book, John Carpenter, or the Ron-San Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona. It was noted that Associated Professional Services, Inc., Glendale, California, is listed in the back of the book as a source for the purchase of "Washington Babylon." Bufiles contain no reference to Associated Professional Services, Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

January 11, 1966

REC-82 62-46855-370

EX-10

Commander T. E. Quinn, USNR
Head, S. E. C. Department
United States Naval Counterintelligence
Support Center
Fairmont Building
4420 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Commander Quinn:

I received your memorandum of December 30th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for making a copy of "Logos; But Man Proud Man" available to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
JAN 11 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Commander Quinn cannot be identified in Bufiles. There is no record of the Book "Logos; But Man Proud Man" nor of the Mosaic Press in Bufiles and author Charles Jeremiah Moravec cannot be identified on the basis of available information. A cursory review reflects no reference to the FBI or Director.
KLS:sz (3)

Copy

U. S. NAVAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER
FAIRMONT BUILDING
4420 NORTH FAIRFAX DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

IN REPLY REFER TO
NCISC-32/ral
Ser 6201P92

39

30 DEC 1966

EXP. PROC.

JAN 7 1966

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj: Mosaic Press, Inc., Arlington, Texas; unsolicited literature from

Encl: (1) Book entitled "Logos; But Man Proud Man," by Charles Jeremiah MORAVEC NO LOC

1. Enclosure (1), a book entitled "But Man Proud Man, Being Volume One of the Novel Logos" by one Charles Jeremiah MORAVEC, is forwarded for your information. It was sent on an unsolicited basis to the Office of Naval Intelligence in a book mailing wrapper postmarked, but not dated, at Arlington, Texas. A cursory review of the book discloses that it is strongly oriented towards an anti-Semitic philosophy. The files of this office contain no prior record of the Mosaic Press, Inc., the book "Logos," or Charles Jeremiah MORAVEC.

ROUTE 2, BOX 1..
ARLINGTON, TEXAS

Book Reviews

T. E. QUINN
Commander, USNR
Head, S.E.C. Department

mml 12/7/66
Ack 1/11/66
KLS/rcp/rz

REC- 82 62-46855-370

JAN 7 1966

EX-103

1 ENCLOSURE

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-18-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: IMPERIAL AGENT
THE GOLENIEWSKI-ROMANOV CASE
BY GUY RICHARDS

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND:

The New York Office has forwarded a Xerox copy of captioned book which deals with the activities of Michael Goleniewski, the Polish defector. The book relates to Goleniewski, former Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service, his activities in Europe while being operated by the Central Intelligence Agency, his activities in the United States since he entered in 1961 and Goleniewski's claim to be Alexei Romanov, the son of Czar Nicholas II who was executed by the communists in 1918.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have known for some time that captioned book was being prepared by Guy Richards, a newspaper reporter who has been well known for his sensationalism, unreliability and inability to report the facts. Earlier this year, John Barron, Washington office, "The Reader's Digest," long-time contact and supporter of the Bureau, made available a copy of the manuscript which at that time was captioned "Our Strangest Guest, The Romanov-Goleniewski Affair." Richards was endeavoring to get "The Reader's Digest" to carry a condensation of his book. Barron wanted to discredit the book as strongly as possible as he felt to publish it would be a disservice to the country. The manuscript was reviewed and some of the basically erroneous statements by Goleniewski with respect to his activities as a Polish agent were brought to Barron's attention with the approval of the Director.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

Barron subsequently advised us that as a result of our assistance "The Reader's Digest" has definitely decided not to condense Richards' book and he expressed their appreciation for bringing its many distortions and inaccuracies to their attention.

Enclosure 250
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ENCLOSURE

10 NOV 23 1966

65-65192
5-

CONTINUED - OVER

57 DEC 2 1966

JMM:jah (6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

65-65192-402

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: IMPERIAL AGENT

A comparison of pertinent sections of "Imperial Agent," with the manuscript of Richards' book that we obtained earlier this year reveals that it is the same book. As pointed out in previous memoranda, Richards claims he contacted Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick about Goleniewski's defection and was told it was "hot air." As previously pointed out, this was not true; Richards had contacted the Bureau and inquired about two Soviet defectors. He was told we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors. Pages four through twelve deal with Richards' contact with Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick and their contents are identical with the manuscript pages we previously reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 12
Page 47 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 48 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 49 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 50 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 51 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 152 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 153 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 154 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 155 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 156 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 157 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 178 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X For this Page X
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 1/21/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C. L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/8/65.

One copy of above book forwarded.

REC-9

12 JAN 25 1966

2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (#41)

ED:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 20, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Little

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INTERNAL SECURITY - [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

In late December, 1965, [redacted] made available to New York Office a rough draft of a proposed book entitled "Trujillo and I," in the Spanish language written by subject, a former Chief of SIM and a hatchet man for the late Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. The manuscript was forwarded from Amsterdam, Holland, by subject to [redacted] in August, 1964, with the request that [redacted] endeavor to have it published. [redacted]

We have reviewed the manuscript and found it to be very elementary and contains unsubstantiated and general allegations of communist activities in the Caribbean area. Subject does not disclose names of communists or his sources for his allegations. The FBI is not mentioned in the manuscript and it appears to have little value.

In an accompanying letter to [redacted] subject states he has learned from friends questioned by the FBI that he is persona non grata in the United States and is anxious to clear the record and prove his loyalty for the United States.

Bureau files fail to disclose previous references to the manuscript. By separate communication, translated portions of the manuscript have been furnished to the New York Office with instructions that Bureau be advised if additional information is received that the book is being published or if additional information regarding subject's activities is received.

ACTION: The above is for your information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 24 1966

6 JAN 24 1966

10 -76940

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 1/20/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962
BY GHITA IONESCU;

THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961,
BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65.

Submitted is one copy of The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The book Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, by Ghita Ionescu, is not available in book stores, New York City. A copy of this publication is on order from the Oxford University Press, Inc., Fairlawn, New Jersey, and as soon as it is received it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

240401
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/85 BY SP4ELW/dd

EX-117

5-C, S (Sh) (mfs.)

62-46855-372

REC-81

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl filed in Bureau Library 1-24-66 AMB.

12 JAN 25 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

57 FEB 3 1966

File 62-46855

JAN 26 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York

January 20, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/ J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section

BOOKS

1. MAO and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome Ch'en, London Oxford University Press, 1965, price not known

2. The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram. Praeger, 1963, paperback $2.50.

NO LOCALITY

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library& requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, will be retained in the "Chinese Library" in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB:dls
(10)

REC- 83

62-46855-37

JAN 20 1966

SRS

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 11
JAN 19 1966
COMM-FBI

FEB 3 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 1/18/66

FROM JFM
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "THE RED CHINA LOBBY,"
"THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS,"
BOOK REVIEWS

O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/24/65.

Submitted is one copy of "The Paranoid Style in American Politics," by Richard Hofstadter. NO LOCALITY

Inquiry reflects that "The Red China Lobby," by Davis & Hunter is currently out of print and not available. An attempt will be made on a continuing basis to locate a copy of this book and if successful it will be forwarded to the Bureau immediately.

BOOKS

NO LOCALITY

5- J.E. Dowling (info.) (363 RB)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/88 BY SP1/AG/gtt

285232

1 encl. detached & filed in Bureau Library 1-19-66, AMB.

ENCLOSURE

REC 62-46855-374

16 FEB 2 1966

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

50 FEB 7 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-19-66

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DESPOILERS OF DEMOCRACY"
BY CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF

The above book which has been issued by Doubleday & Company, Inc., was sent to the Director with the compliments of J. G. Bell who was thanked by letter dated 1-6-66. The author is a well-known journalist who is on the Special Correspondents' List.

REVIEW OF BOOK: Review

Mr. Mollenhoff's book purports to be the "real story of what Washington propagandists, bureaucrats, mismanagers, influence peddlers, and outright corrupters are doing to our Federal government." The book, based largely on what Congressional investigators have documented, details such matters as the Billie Sol Estes case, the Bobby Baker case, the Walter Jenkins affair, mismanagement of our foreign aid program, the stockpiling of strategic materials, the awarding of defense contracts, conflicts of interest and, particularly, the injustice to such people as Otto Otepka who dare to tell Congress the truth about their departments.

Mr. Mollenhoff's accounts of these incidents contain nothing that has not already appeared in the news media, but might be said to have the advantage of a certain continuity.

In his concluding chapter, Mollenhoff states that he did not want to convey the idea that destruction of our democratic form of government is imminent, but neither does he want to give any reason for Americans to assume that their liberty and freedom are secure in perpetuity and that the corruption and governmental mismanagement cited in his book are not significant and indicative. He states that in order to fulfill his responsibility today, the citizen

1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
ULG:jah
(5)

continued...over

JAN 24 1966

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 25 1966

CIVIL RESEARCH

50 FEB 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-53831

must understand the relationship between the independence of Congress, the work of the free press, government information policies, and standards of integrity in government. He concluded by stating that "in the end, the responsibility for good government rests with the people. America will get as good a government as Americans demand."

REFERENCES TO FBI:

There are frequent references to the FBI throughout the book, particularly in connection with Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker and his associates. None of these references are in any way derogatory to the Bureau and his treatment of us in connection with his chapter on Walter Jenkins is completely factual.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/7/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65 and NYlet 12/6/65.

Submitted is one copy of "Policies Toward China: Views from Six Continents" by A.M. HALPERN. No security

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS and "The American People and China" by A. T. STEELE are not yet available. As soon as possible, copies of these two books will be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

REC-61
EX-102 62-46855-375

14 FEB 8 1966

(2) - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #4

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. retained in Chinese Unit, NIS. G+D. after carding by Bu. Library 2-8-66 AmB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

FEB 14 1966 F16 62-46855

FEB 16 19

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/27/66

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 10/7/65.

Matter was followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. on 1/14/66, b6 b7C with [redacted] the U.S. Consulate General.

He advised the book has still not been published, but he is alert to our requirement and will handle and advise.

REC-24

62-46855-376

4 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
1 - Tokyo
HLC:kzh
(5)

FEB 9 1966

1 cc to SF
for info
2/8/66
jcm

55 FEB 10 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1966

FROM : J. H. Gale

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE CONSPIRACY OF DEATH"
BY GEORGE REDSTON AND
KENDELL F. CROSSEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIS: A review of the above-captioned book reveals that, although it is being nationally advertised as a study of organized crime from the viewpoint of an "insider," the vast bulk of it has merely been copied from the findings of various legislative groups and other public-source material. [redacted] The "ghost writer," Kendell Crossen, is a professional novelist who may be identical with a person allegedly claiming to have been a Communist Party member in 1947.

The book contains only one reference to the Director, wherein he is quoted as having once described Louis (Lepke) Buchalter as "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." Numerous references are also made to major Bureau investigations of the past 30 years, but the only mention of the FBI states merely that we intensified our investigation of organized crime after the 1957 meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin, New York.

Two errors were noted concerning dates set forth in the book, most of which is devoted to the historical development of what the authors call "the Mafia-Syndicate" in Los Angeles and Chicago.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

14 FEB 23 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Fipp
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

JEHmlk
(11)

F16

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-17353-7

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

DETAILS: The above-captioned book, which has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, is being nationally advertised as disclosing "the secrets of the Syndicate in California and its spectacular crimes" from the viewpoint of an "insider." Its ostensible author is George Redston, a convicted murderer, although the actual compilation of the material used was handled by Mr. Crossen, a professional novelist and television script writer.

Following this "insider" theme, the book opens with Redston killing three "Mafia-Syndicate" gunmen in Chicago during 1930 and then claiming that "I believe I know more about this organization...than any man not a top member of it." The rest of the book fails to bear out this boast, however, and there is practically nothing in it--aside from Redston's personal life--which is not directly attributable to public-source material. Among the items drawn upon by Redston and Crossen are press releases by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics; articles which have appeared in The Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times; and studies published by the New York State Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The fact that the authors devote 10 of their 21 chapters on the California crime picture to Bugsy Siegel, Mickey Cohen, and Virginia Hill--while taking only occasional passing note of the then La Cosa Nostra boss in Los Angeles, Jack Dragna--shows how much they were swayed by newspaper coverage rather than inside knowledge.

As regards the Director and the Bureau, there is only one reference to each. In describing hoodlum Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the Director is quoted as calling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States." The Bureau, on the other hand, is mentioned as having intensified its investigations of organized crime since the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York. Intentionally, or otherwise, a number of our major cases in the organized crime field are discussed without any mention of the FBI (other than in such generalities as "Federal authorities" and the like). Included in this category are the developments that led to the Director's capture of Buchalter, the Bioff-Browne motion picture industry extortion case, the Ray Ryan extortion case (involving hoodlums Marshall Caifano and Charles Del Monico), and the Murray Packing Company bankruptcy case (involving New York City La Cosa Nostra members Peter Castellana and Joseph Pagano).

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: "The Conspiracy of Death"
by George Redston and
Kendell F. Crossen
Information Concerning

Because Redston has spent most of his adult life in Chicago and Los Angeles, the bulk of the book deals with organized crime in those cities. It relates the historical development of what he insists on calling "the Mafia-Syndicate," quoted almost entirely from public-source material, and is enlivened only periodically by some passing conversation Redston claims to have had with one major hoodlum or another. Chapter 24, a sweeping analysis of La Cosa Nostra operations throughout the country, is merely a summation of the 1963 Senate hearings at which Joe Valachi was the principal witness. The list of nearly 60 gangland slayings set forth in Chapter 22 is apparently quoted almost verbatim from a study prepared by the California Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime.

Aside from the exaggerated claims made for the "inside" nature of the book, it appears to be fairly accurate in its listing of names, dates, and places. Two minor errors were noted, however, in that the death of Frank Nitti--Al Capone's successor as rackets boss in the Chicago area--is indicated as having occurred in the early 1930s (instead of 1943), and that hoodlum Nick DeJohn's murder is listed as having taken place in 1944 (instead of 1947). b6 b7C

[redacted]

There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Kendell F. Crossen, Redston's "ghost writer," but it should be noted that, in 1947, motion picture actress Ida Lupino advised our Los Angeles office that an unemployed writer named Ken Crossen had told her that he was then a member of the Communist Party.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/2/66

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-2563)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Legat Tokyo letter dated 7/27/65.

San Francisco continues to be extremely interested in obtaining captioned book in connection with investigation of Chinese matters, and the Bureau is requested to instruct Legat Tokyo to make further inquiries concerning availability of this publication.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Legat Tokyo)(64-267)
1 - San Francisco
BW/cmp
(4)

62-46855-377

FEB 2 1966

1 cc to Tokyo for info re Legat ltr 1/27/66

Jan 2/8/66

~~Instructed to purchase eight copies.~~

62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235-808)

DATE: 2/9/66

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65.

1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah is not available and is expected to be published in the latter part of April, 1966.

2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks.

3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. This book is on order and will be available in about three weeks.

As soon as the above two books are received, they will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

REC-80 62-46855-378

18 FEB 11 1966

EX 109

RESEARCH SATELLITE

FEB 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 2/10/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of MAO and the Chinese Revolution by Jerome Ch'en, London. AUTHOR OF

A copy of The Political Thought of MAO Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

REC-52 62-46855-379

8 FEB 14 1966

1 - ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in Chinese Library, PIS. 9+D 2-11-66, Am B.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

RECEIVED SATELLITE

FEB 21 1966

62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-11-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR"
BY RICHARD O. ARTHER

Captioned book has been received by Mr. Hoover from the author. It is autographed: "To the 'father' of modern law-enforcement, J. Edgar Hoover; Many thanks for your help in making this book possible. Best wishes for continued success. Sincerely, Dick Arther, January, 1966."

BACKGROUND:

We have in the past furnished Arther, on his request, public source data on scientific crime detection. He was placed on the list to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in 1954.

In 2-64, Arther wrote the Director that he was preparing "The Scientific Investigator," and requested an updating of statistics on fingerprints and permission to quote items on the Laboratory from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. He also requested appropriate photographs along with a fore word by the Director for the book. Before furnishing this data for his book, we had the New York Office check him out. That Office then advised that two of their sources felt that Arther was not the most competent criminologist or polygraph expert, although another source had indicated that his polygraphic school was considered the best in the area. We furnished him updated statistics, pertinent photographs, and gave him permission to reprint "Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory" as well as the chart on the "Proper Sealing of Evidence" for his book. He was told Mr. Hoover could not furnish a preface for his book nor endorse it in anyway.

62-46255
NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 17 1966
12 FEB 16 1966

"THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATOR:"

The author notes that the book is designed for the investigator and explains in non-technical language how a crime

Enclosure 2-16-66

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Trotter
JVA:jer (8)

(continued on next page)

86 FEB 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

laboratory can help him solve cases. Its contents consist of discussion of various cases of laboratory work, such as examinations of hairs and fibers, blood stains, firearms evidence, poison, documents, etc. The use of polygraph is also covered in the book, as is the use of fingerprints as identification.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN THE BOOK:

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are favorable. Mr. Hoover's name is listed in the Acknowledgments on page viii as having supplied illustrations and permitted quotations from the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Pages 226-229 contain the reprints of the items from the bulletin. Pages 22, 106, 124, 161, 168 contain the illustrations which we furnished him. On page 29 the FBI is mentioned among the Federal agencies which utilize the polygraph. Page 118 contains statistics on fingerprints maintained by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to Arther thanking him for the book.

2. In view of the book's technical nature, that it be routed through both the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division as of possible interest.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 2/16/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Enclosed is one hard cover issue of The Wilting Of The Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-sheng. It is noted that the book was not available in paperback edition.

Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson is out of stock and is expected to be made available in about two weeks.

5 - J.E. Scanning info. (706, 9+D.)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. detached & filed in Chinese Library, NIS, 9+D. 2-18-66 AmB.

1-0

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York(#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

Butler

RESEARCH SATELLITE

62-46855-380

REC-21

8 FEB 28 1966

File - 62-46855

54 MAR 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

To: Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-16-66

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES" BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned book was recently sent us by the author; by letter 2-4-66, the Director thanked him for sending it. The book is autographed: "To J. Edgar Hoover and his wonderful organization with deep appreciation of their great cooperation in making this book possible, Eugene Block, 1-26-66." In 1964 we furnished Block interesting case write-ups and other material for use in the book.

REVIEW OF "FIFTEEN CLUES":

The book consists of 15 cases in which insignificant items proved to be clues which helped solve the crime. Several of the cases are local in nature, several involve foreign crimes, two of them feature private investigators and one involves a Federal Bureau of Narcotics investigation. Several of the cases involve FBI investigations and portray the Bureau favorably:

1. Fredonia, Kansas, bank robbery in which FBI Agents traced the robber through a pair of eye glasses. The only discrepancy noted in Block's account is on page 3 in which he states that more than $4,000 was reported to be stolen; the figure should be $3,000.

2. The FBI's investigation of the Denver plane crash involving Jack Graham. The only discrepancy noted is that Block states on page 21 that the FBI found 3 insurance policies on Graham's mother, naming Jack Graham as beneficiary; actually only one of the policies was made out to him.

3. The murder of 3 wealthy Chicago women in 1960 in which the FBI Laboratory examined the suspect's garment and determined that the stains were of human blood. Block indicates on page 42 that a local laboratory had examined the garment and found the stains not to be human blood, but that the FBI with more modern equipment had been able to determine the stains as human blood. Bufiles show that a "Life Magazine" article on this case had erroneously stated that the local laboratory had examined the garment before we obtained it. Block apparently obtained his data from the "Life" article.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
JVA:ljc/jmh (4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

16 FEB 25 1966

62-46855

Continued--Over

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 28 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CRIME RESEARCH

4. The case involving the 1960 murder of a woman near Des Moines, Iowa, in which the FBI Laboratory identified charred pictures by means of infrared photography.

5. The murder of Ruth Reeves in D. C. in 1958, in which the FBI Laboratory made numerous examinations placing the suspect at the scene of the crime.

6. The murder of a young girl in Illinois in 1960 in which Joseph Milani was convicted. The FBI helped investigate the case since the crime had occurred on a Federal Reservation, and traced the purchase of the gun used in the crime to Milani.

In the summation of the book on pages 249, 250 and 252, Mr. Hoover's speech before the Pennsylvania Society on 12-12-64, is briefly quoted in connection with combating crime.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/3/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

JFM wmv

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/10/65 and NYlet 2/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson.

REC-21 62-46855-381

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM). Encl. charged permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS. 3-4-66. AmB.
1 - New York (#41)
WHB:IM
(3)

2 MAR 7 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE

57 MAR 15 1966

AmB.
5 File 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/14/66

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65; NYlet 12/6/66, and NYlet 2/7/66.

Submitted is one copy of The American People and China by A. T. Steele.

I Saw Red China by Lisa Hobbs is not yet available. This book will be obtained as soon as possible and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

EX-101

REC-29 62-46855-382

14 MAR 15 1966

2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - NY #41)

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. Attached carded by Bu-Lib. & charged permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS. 3-18-66, Amb.

9 MAR [illegible] 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York

March 15, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler (info.)
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai; published by Simon and Schuster, New York, New York, $5.95 a copy.

2. Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade: Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein; published by McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, $8.95 a copy.

NOTE: Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit.

AMB:dls
(10)

Book #1 read 4-4-66 Ann Daniel 389 AmB
Book #2 mailed 5-3-66 AmB

MAR 24 1966

MAILED 9
MAR 14 1966
COMM-FBI

REC-22
REC 17 62-46855-383

19 MAR 15 1966

51 APR

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, New York:

March 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. W. Smith

THE CASE OF RICHARD CORGE
BY F. W. BEALIN AND G. M. STORRY
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is scheduled for publication April 13, 1966, by Harper & Row, New York, New York, at $5 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

REC- 29 62-46855-384

19 MAR 23 1966

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Callahan
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
MAR 22 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/8/66

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Lee

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS THE GREAT SPY RING BY NORMAN LUCAS
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

The Book: The basis for this book is allegedly the career of Deputy Superintendent George Smith who retired from New Scotland Yard, London, in 1962. Actually, it is a collection of espionage cases which had some connection with England during the past 20 years. The treatment of these cases is superficial and it appears the author has merely rehashed newspaper stories to gather the material for the book. His background in Soviet espionage is not strong since he makes many mistakes in attempting to trace the history of the various organs of Soviet intelligence. The idea of tying these stories into the career of Smith is obviously a device to sell the book since the part Smith played in some of the cases mentioned was negligible.

The Author: The Legal Attache, London, advised that Norman Lucas is a crime reporter who frequents New Scotland Yard. In 1961, after the trial in England of Gordon Lonsdale, Soviet espionage agent, he wrote several stories for the London "Daily Sketch," which is described by the Legal Attache as a sensational disreputable scandal sheet. These stories had no regard for or relation to facts and were described by the Legal Attache as fantasy and the result of an over-active imagination on the part of Lucas.

As an example, the jacket of the book contains a statement that the author had full cooperation of "...Smith and two Agents of the FBI..." The Legal Attache has previously advised that this is an outright lie.

The Publisher: This book is published by Arthur Barker Limited of London. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning that company.

Mention of the FBI: There are numerous references to the FBI in the book none of which are derogatory. It is obvious that the author is not familiar with our jurisdiction since he tends to lump the Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency together and refers to both Agencies conducting an investigation in the United States which is obviously an investigation handled by the Bureau. This appears to be typical of the sloppy writing throughout the book.

ACTION: It is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

MAR 16 1966

62-46835

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46835

-49111
:mab (7)

FBI MAR 23 1966

We've Book data on hand
and filed in Library
3-16-66 (DLS)

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46355)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

3/14/66

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 1/20/66, and NYlet to Bureau 2/10/66.

Submitted is one copy of The Political Thought Of Mao Tse-tung by Stuart R. Schram.

(2) - Bureau (Enc-1)(PM)
1 - New York (#41)

MJB:PM
(3)

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 17 1966

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT LOH
BOOK REVIEWS

March 28, 1966

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

The captioned book published by Coward-McCann, New York, is priced at $5.75 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr
(10)

MAILED 4
MAR 25 1966
COMM-FBI

62-46855-385

MAR 29 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/24/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65, and NYlet 3/14/66.

Submitted is one copy of "I Saw Red China," by LISA HOBBS.

BOOK

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York(#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

Encl charged permanently to & retained by Chinese Unit, FBIHQ. 3-25-66 Am B.

REC- 47

62-46855-386

MAR 29 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

APR 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, Boston

March 31, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

THE NEW STUDENT LEFT
EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENNIS HALE
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, and it is priced at $1.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book as soon as possible and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

AMB:cr
(9)

EX-112

REC-2

REC-26 62-46855-387

MAILED 4
MAR 30 1966
COMM-FBI

10 MAR 30 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research Satellite Section

DATE: 3/28/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962, by GHITA IONESCU; THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961, BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/65, and NYlet 1/20/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962 by GHITA IONESCU.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/85 BY sp4Elwfld

REC- 81 62-46855-388

MAR 30 1966

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in Bureau Library 3-29-66 Am B.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 APR 13 1966

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 4/1/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66.

Submitted is one copy of America and China, A New Approach to Asia by Chang Hsin-hai.

A copy of Communist China's Economic Growth & Foreign Trade: Implications for U. S. Policy by Alexander Eckstein, is on order with McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., and is expected to be available about the end of April, 1966, at which time it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

EX-112 REC-82 62-46855-389

16 APR 5 1966

* Encl. carded by Bu Library; charged permanently to Chinese Unit, DIS. 4-4-66, AMB.

(2) - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

APR 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

SAC, New York

April 7, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

W

OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER:
RED CHINA TODAY
BY EDGAR SNOW
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R. W. Smith

The captioned book was published in 1962, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and it is priced at $10 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be carded by the Bureau Library (where it is not now available) but it will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

AMB:cr
(10)

REC 70 62-46855-390

16 APR 6 1966

MAILED 30
APR 6 1966
COMM-FBI

53 APR 15 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Unit
Research - Satellite Section)

DATE: 4/6/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4686)

SUBJECT: THE NEW STUDENT LEFT
EDITED BY MITCHELL COHEN
AND DENNIS HALE
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston, 3/31/66.

Enclosed herewith, per your request, is the book entitled "The New Student Left" published by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts.

The Beacon Press is a part of the Department of Publications of the Unitarian-Universalist Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts (02108).

A review of the book's cover, back flap, disclosed an endorsement by HOWARD ZINN, author of "SNCC; The New Abolitionist", and Associate Professor of Government at Boston University. ZINN is currently being carried on the SI of the Boston Office (Bufile 100-360217, Bsfile 100-35505).

ENCLOSURE

1-D
2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) 1 encl. filed in Bureau Library 4-8-66 AmB.
2 - Boston
(1 - 100-35505)
TDM:lc
(4)

REC- 19 62-46855-391

Miss Chamberlain

EX-112

11 APR 12 1966

Miss Buttings

RESEARCH SATELLITE

199

54 APR 20 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Date v 5-9-66 Am B.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 4/7/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA
BY ROBERT LOH
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/28/66.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

ENCLOSURE / Encl. chj'd permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS. 4-8-66, Am B.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

62-46855-392

3 APR 8 1966

REC- 102

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

199

57 APR 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Deloach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: April 19, 1966

FROM : H. L. Edwards

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

On 4-19-66 I received a complimentary copy of the captioned book which has just been published by the American Bar Foundation as the second in its series on a survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States.

In the explanatory preface on the cover sheet the statement is made that this book "dissects and analyzes the various components of nontrial adjudication and describes the practices employed by judges and prosecutors. It relates these practices to the formal requirements of legislation and appellate court holdings in connection with issues such as the acceptance of guilty pleas, the propriety of plea bargaining, and the propriety of judicial acquittal of defendants against whom there is strong evidence of guilt."

It is being suggested that, although the scope of this book does not appear to deal directly with the investigative phases of law enforcement, nevertheless, it would be well to have the book reviewed by the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for information purposes and of possible assistance in our training program as well as our liaison with the American Bar Foundation.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-383-187

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 10 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

That the ~~attached~~ book be referred to the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for detailed review.

~~Enclosure~~

1 - Mr. Casper (Attention: Mr. Dalbey)
1 - Mr. Mohr

HLE:mbk
(5)

18 MAY 10 1966

Memo Casper to Mohr
4/27/66

TEN
TWO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/20/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F. W. DEAKIN AND G. R. STORRY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/66.

One copy of captioned book submitted.

393

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #41

EKD:IM
(3)

REC-9

EX-108

10 APR 20 1966

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 4-21-66 Am B

RESEARCH-SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
NEW BOOK, "CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL"
BY DONALD J. NEWMAN

Book Reviews

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FELT

By memorandum H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt, dated April 19, 1966, it was recommended that captioned book be reviewed by the Legal Research Desk. This book, published by Little, Brown and Company (1966) (259 pages) is a report of the data gathered in the American Bar Foundation's Survey of Criminal Justice Administration in the United States, and is the second of this series to be published. It is specifically concerned with data from the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas.

The author, Donald J. Newman, Ph. D., is described as a professor of social work and law at the University of Wisconsin. Bureau indices reflect one identifiable reference to the author: a review of an article by Newman captioned "Functions of the Police, Prosecutor, Court Worker, Defense Counsel, Judge and Aiding Juvenile Justice" which appeared in the Juvenile Court Judges Journal. Bureau file 94-1-10738-128.

The book contains the following references to the FBI:

On page 28, footnote 21, in reference to the guilty plea, the author states " . . . See Waley v. Johnston, 316 US 101, 62 Sup. CT. 964, 86 L. ED. 1302 (1942), for a case where it was voided because an FBI Agent threatened to throw the defendant out a window unless he pled guilty." This statement is not correct. The case cited merely held that the defendant was entitled to a hearing to determine the truth or falsity of his allegation that such threats were made. When the hearing was held, the District Court affirmatively found: "That no threats of any kind or character whatsoever were made against or to the petitioner by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Attorney or his Assistant." Waley v. Johnston, 139 F2d 117, 121 (1944). This case was again appealed to the Supreme Court but this time

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-343-1X

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 10 1966

13 MAY 10 1966

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(3)

"CONTINUED - OVER"

TEN

TWO

certiorari was denied 321 US 779 (1944) and rehearing was denied 321 S 804 (1944). This, of course, absolved the Agents from any guilt of misconduct as alleged in the author's footnote, and the defendant's conviction on a guilty plea was upheld.

On page 105 reference is made to placing fingerprints on file with the FBI and on page 170 the author refers to the submission of police records to the FBI where they are retained permanently.

This book purports to analyze the results of a field study concerning the disposition (without trial) of charges against criminal defendants in three states during 1956 and 1957. Four main areas are examined closely: the guilty plea; acquittal; charge reduction and acquittal of the guilty to control other parts of the criminal justice process; and the function of defense counsel.

For the Bureau's purposes, the most pertinent aspect of the text concerns the efforts of the trial courts to control what they consider to be unfair law enforcement methods. The report indicates that such control is fostered by: acquittal because the trial judge disagrees with the intensity of the law enforcement effort and acquittal because of disagreement over the meaning and purpose of the law.

According to the book, trial courts also acquit the guilty when to do so would support law enforcement methods of which they approve. "This most often involves the freeing of police informants or of co-defendants whose testimony or other assistance has led to the conviction of their co-conspirators or to the solution of other crimes." (Page 194 of the text)

The author described the effect of these attempts to influence the conduct of officers as being much like the effect of the exclusionary rule and the defense of entrapment. One notable distinction is the variance in attitudes from judge to judge which results in variances in officers' conduct depending on who the trial court judge is at a particular time. The author concludes that because of this variable response by officers, it is questionable whether judicial attempts to control official conduct in this manner can be successful.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: American Bar Foundation
New Book by Donald J. Newman

The balance of the book discusses matters of more immediate interest to prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges. General areas of discussion are: the accuracy and fairness of guilty plea convictions; the practical aspect of bargaining for a guilty plea; acquittal of the guilty where appropriate in the eyes of the court; and role of the defense attorney in relation to the submission of guilty pleas.

The author suggests throughout the book that the trial court performs as an "overseer" of the entire criminal justice system but concludes simply that the extent to which the trial judge should exercise such power is left unresolved by this field study.

In conclusion, he says that previous studies have focused on the trial, causing neglect of other forms of adjudication and that further study is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

This review is for information. Appropriate corrective action should be taken through our liaison with the American Bar Foundation regarding the false statement concerning the FBI on page 28.

Yes, Do Do promptly. JHM

Thur ERC
Fr
WTSB

Book sent to Mr. Jones 4-28-66 HWS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section

DATE: 5/2/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/66, and NYlet 4/1/66.

Submitted is one copy of Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade: Implications for U.S. Policy by ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN.

REC 12 62-46855-394

8 MAY 3 1966

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #41

ENCLOSURE / Encl. carded in Bu. Library; chgd. permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS. 5-3-66, Am B.

WHB:IM
(3)

RESEARCH Am B

5 MAY 6 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - W. A. Branigan/B. P. Murphy
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

May 6, 1966

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 5-18-66

1. The Case of Richard Sorge by F. W. Deakin and G. R. Storry. Harper & Row, New York, New York, $6

2. Russia and History's Turning Point by Alexander Kerensky. Meredith Press, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York, $8.95

Rec'd 5-25-66

3. Spy by Gordon Lonsdale. Hawthorn, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, $4.95

Rec'd 5-25-66

Rec'd 6-15-66

4. China: Empire of the 700 Million by Harry Hamm, translated by Victor Andersen. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, June 17, 1966, $5.95

NOTE: Books #1 and #4 requested by SA J. E. Manning for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Section; book #2 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes; and book #3 requested by SA B. P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Books #2 and #3 will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(12)

REC-110 62-46855-395

12 MAY 6 1966

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 9
MAY 5 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 W. C. Sullivan
1 B. M. Suttler
1 R. S. Garner
1 R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

May 9, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. The New Left by Phillip Abbott Luce. David McKay Company, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York, $3.95, scheduled for May, 1966, publication.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available

AMB:GD
(9)

ST-110
REC-11

62-46855-396

18 MAY 11 1966

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53 MAY 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/3/66

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA"
BOOK PUBLISHED BY UNION RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, LTD., KOWLOON, HONG KONG

Under separate cover seven (7) copies of captioned publication are being forwarded to the Bureau. One copy is transmitted herewith.

Payment for purchase of the books is being handled by Legat, Hong Kong.

6 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(2 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
1 - Package
1 - Legat, Hong Kong (64-5) (Direct)
1 - Tokyo
HLC:kzh
(9)

REC 20

397

(2) SF

5-13-66
JEM/ER

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/6/66

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (64-267)

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA" HK File: 64-5
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LTD.
KOWLOON, HONG KONG

Due to opening of the Hong Kong Office, the following action is being taken in captioned matter:

(a) **Location of File**

(1) ☒ Entire file transferred to Hong Kong herewith.

(2) ☐ File transferred to Hong Kong except copy of following serials retained at Tokyo:

_____

_____

(3) ☐ File retained at Tokyo but copy of following serials transferred to Hong Kong:

_____

_____

(b) **Status**

(1) At Tokyo: ☐ Pending ☒ RUC

(2) At Hong Kong: ☒ Pending ☐ RUC

Majority

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
16 MAY 9 1966

1 - Bureau
1 - Hong Kong
1 - Tokyo
1 - San Francisco (105-2563)
HLC:kzh
(4)

310

51 MAY 17 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Branigan
1- Mr. R.W. Smith
1- Mr. Lee

DATE: 5/13/66

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W.C. Sullivan

FROM : W.A. Branigan

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
BY F.W. DEAKIN AND G.R. STORRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This memorandum reports the results of the review of the above-mentioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Richard Sorge was a German communist recruited in 1929 by Soviet military intelligence. He operated as a Soviet agent in China from 1930 to 1932 and in January, 1933, he became a representative of a German newspaper in Japan and in addition operated as an illegal agent. He was arrested by the Japanese in 1941 and executed in 1944. In December, 1964, Sorge was publicly honored by the Soviets and made a hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

THE BOOK:

The authors have reviewed all the material on the case published by the Japanese, reviewed available German records and interviewed persons still living who knew Sorge. As a result, they have written a well-documented scholarly book on the operations of Sorge. They have shown the importance of his work in connection with the moves made by the Germans, the Japanese and Soviets in the pre-World War II period. Sorge had a very close relationship with the German Embassy in Tokyo and with Soviet consent sent limited information to the Germans. The authors have attempted to verify all statements made by Sorge during the Japanese interrogation and are able to show several instances where Sorge attempted to lie or obscure the facts.

62-76855

NOT RECORDED
128 MAY 17 1966

100-124002
JPL:jd
(5)

6 MAY 16 1966

CONTINUED-OVER

55 MAY 26 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-124002-5C

Memorandum from W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - THE CASE OF RICHARD SORGE
100-124002

THE AUTHORS:

F. W. Deakin has been a Warden of Saint Antony's College of Oxford University since 1950. Deakin served in the British Army during World War II and was First Secretary in Belgrade of the British Mission to Tito from 1945-1946. He was born in England, July, 1913, and is married to a Rumanian citizen. He was in the United States in 1953 when he lectured at the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Storry also teaches at Saint Antony's College and served in the British Army in the Far East and Middle East during World War II. Bufiles show that he was a book reviewer in 1950 for the magazine "Pacific Affairs" published quarterly by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

THE PUBLISHERS:

The book is published by Harper and Row, New York City. Bureau files show a cordial correspondence with the company in the past. The company has furnished review copies of books to the Director and the books have been acknowledged.

ACTION:

This memorandum is submitted for information and it is recommended that the book be placed in the Bureau library.

Book placed in Bu Library 5-16-66 WAB

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. R. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - [redacted]/J. M. Sizoo
1 - B. M. Suttle May 20, 1966

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (63-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

"The Penkovsky Papers" by Oleg Penkovsky. Published in November, 1965, by Doubleday, New York, New York, $5.95. The book has an introduction and commentary by Frank Gibney and is translated from the Russian by Peter Deriabin.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is needed in connection with a special assignment, and it will be used as a reference concerning intelligence matters. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. A search of the General Indices was negative regarding the book.

AMB:gd
(10)

Rec'd. 5-27-66 AMB.

63-46855

NOT RECORDED
183 MAY 24 1966

16 MAY 26 1966

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MAY 19 1966
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-66374-48

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69 JUN 1 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/5/66

FROM : LEGAT, HONG KONG (64-5) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7C

Re Tokyo letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/66.

[redacted] U. S. Consulate General, Hong Kong, B. C. C., advised on 4/18/66 that 8 copies of captioned book had been purchased and forwarded to Legat, Tokyo.

Tokyo Office will forward these books to the Bureau, attention Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as they arrive.

EXP. PROC.

REC 27 62-46855-1400

8 MAY 12 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Legat, Tokyo (64-267) (Direct)
1-Hong Kong
DAG:kvw
(6)

5 MAY 31 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/17/66
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/6/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "The Case of Richard Sorge".

The books titled, "Russia and History's Turning Point" and "Spy", have been ordered and will be delivered in about two weeks. These books will then be forwarded to the Bureau.

The book, "China: Empire of the 700 Million", will not be released for publication until some time in June, 1966. This book has been ordered and will be forwarded to the Bureau just as soon as it is available.

Cards 5 - J.E. Mowing

REC- 87

ST-103

REC- 16 62-46855-401

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl carded by Bu Library; Charged permanently to Chinese Unit, N.S. 5-18-66, AMB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - New York

5 MAY 19 1966

JMA:smv
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

69 MAY 27 1966

240

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/19/66
Attention: Research-Satellite Section

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235) (C)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/21/65 and NYlet, 6/30/65.

Submitted are two copies of the reference book, as requested by the Bureau.

REC- 18 62-46155 402

2 cencl. filed in Bureau Library.
2 cencl filed in R.SS Library.
5-20-66 AmB

17 MAY 20 1966

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JSM:jfs
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

MAY 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York

May 24, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

Is Curly Jewish? by Paul Jacobs. Published in October, 1965, by Atheneum Publishers, 162 East 38 Street, New York, New York, $5.95.

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director, W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. General Indices and Bureau Library check negative.

AMB:cr
(9)

XEROX
MAY 25 1966

REC-11

62-46855-403

4 MAY 24 1966

MAILED 6
MAY 24 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/24/66
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT; RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/6/66 and NYlet to Bureau 5/17/66.

Enclosed herewith are the following books:

1. "Russia and History's Turning Point", by ALEXANDER KERENSKY.

2. "Spy", by GORDON LONSDALE.

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library. 5-25-66. AmB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - New York

JMA:smv
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 36 62-46855-404
EX-112
NOT RECORDED
10 MAY 26 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 JUN 2 1966

1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - R.D. Cotter/J.E. Manning
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - R.W. Smith

SAC, New York

June 1, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-15-66 1. The Birth of Communist China by C. P. FitzGerald. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, $5

Rec'd 6-15-66 2. The New Radicals by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau. Random House, New York, New York, $4.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA J. E. Manning for inclusion in the Chinese Library, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book #2, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference, will be placed in the Bureau Library where neither book is now available.

AMB:gd
(11)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

55 JUN 6 1966

62-46855-405

REC 29

4 JUN 1 1966

MAILED 12
JUN 1 1966
COMM-FBI

Mail Room

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

5/26/66

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed is one copy of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by Oleg Penkovskiy as requested in Bulet dated 5/20/66.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

NOT RECORDED
138 JUN 3 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-87235)~~
(Att: Central Research Unit
Research - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (~~62-46855~~)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, May 9, 1966.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The New Left" by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE.

1 Encl. filed in Bu. Library. 6-2-66 Amsb.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

EKD:msb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45 62-46855-406

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

2 JUN 13 1966

JUN 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

June 13, 1966

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book; forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth by Edward Jay Epstein. Viking Press, New York, New York, $5, scheduled for publication June, 1966.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)

NOTE: Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, has requested the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(10)

EX-103
REC-6 62-46855-407

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SAC,NEW YORK (100-87235

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/13/66.

The following book is enclosed: "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" by Edward Jay Epstein.

(2) - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York #41
EKD:IM
(3)

Encl filed in Bu Library 6-16-66

62-109060-408

ENCLOSURE

REC- 39

11 JUN 17 1966

56 JUN 22 1966 ST-118

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

A. B

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/6/66, and NYlet to Bureau, 5/17/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "China - Empire of the 700 Million" by HARRY HAMM as requested by Bureau.

EX-113

REC-42

62-46855-409

NOT RECORDED
11 JUN 17 1966

ENCLOSURE

Encl. charged permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS, DID.
6-16-66
Am B.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

54 JUL 5 1966

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

JMA:smc
(3)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Central Research Unit
Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 6/14/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/1/66.

Submitted is one copy each of the following books:

1. The Birth of Communist China
by C.P. FitzGerald

2. The New Radicals
by Paul Jacobs & Saul Landau

ST-113 REC-10 62-46855-410

4 JUN 16 1966

Encl #1 chgd permanently to NIS.
Encl. #2 filed in Bu. Library
6-15-66
AmB.

2 - Bureau (Enc-2)(RM)
1 - New York (4[illegible])

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

20 JUN 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Callahan
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6-21-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED
"GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY BENJAMIN WEISS

Book Reviews

On 4-5-66 Floyd W. Thatcher, Vice President, Publications, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent Mr. Hoover a set of proofs of the above-titled book and asked for Mr. Hoover's comments. He was looking for a word of commendation from Mr. Hoover. On 4-8-66 Director wrote Thatcher thanking him for his thoughtfulness in providing the proofs and advising him that in line with a long-standing policy, he would be unable to furnish comments on material not prepared by this Bureau. The proofs were returned to Thatcher under separate cover. (94-40186-13)

We have now received a copy of the book titled "God in American History," with a subtitle "A Documentation of America's Religious Heritage," by Benjamin Weiss with a foreword by former Congressman Dr. Walter H. Judd.

The book has been reviewed and contains proof of certain U.S. Presidents calling upon God for guidance and reflecting their dependence upon God in their Inaugural Speeches. The book sets forth the first Charter of Virginia granted by King James I in 1606 and The Mayflower Compact of November 11, 1620, to show how the authors of these early documents used the word God and showed the spirit of God reflected in the documents. There are many such examples in the book. Biographical data on the Presidents of the United States who mentioned God in their Inaugural Addresses are contained in the book.

62-468[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
47 JUN 30 1966

Enclosure 6-22-66
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

BMS:jkb (5)

(Continued on next page...)

11 JUN 29 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-40186-15

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick memo
Re: Review of Book Titled "God in American History" by Benjamin Weiss

Beginning on page 155 the author relates that faith in God has been affirmed in the constitutions of the several States of the Union and proceeds to set out the names of the States, the dates of their entry into the Union, the State Motto, the date of the constitution of the state and its nickname. Then the preambles to State constitutions are set forth showing how the various authors of these preambles asked for the blessings of God in preparing the constitution of the state. Brief but interesting data as well as photographs of some of the attractions in Washington, D. C., particularly those that reflect the dependence upon God are contained in the book such as "the Prayer Room in the Capitol Building" on page 216, a photograph of our National Motto: "In God We Trust," the White House, the Library of Congress, etc. Beginning on page 245 the author sets forth the National Anthem as well as certain poems and songs showing the faith of America in God. The book is a good reference book for any library.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached routine letter to Floyd W. Thatcher be sent.

w/a V GK 2 D

SAC, Chicago

June 23, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46955)

D.C. ILL

REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS
BOOK BY H. STANTON EVANS
BOOK REVIEWS
ILL; DC

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the captioned book (published by the Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1964, $4.50) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference on subversive activities on the campus. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(9)

MAILED 4
JUN 22 1966
COMM-FBI

REC-6
EX-113

62-46955-411

19 JUN 27 1966

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MAILED 6
JUN 23 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

June 28, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan

THE COMMUNIST CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON:
FROM THE NEW DEAL TO MCCARTHY
BOOK BY EARL LATHAM
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

The captioned book was published in May, 1966, by the Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for use as a reference. The book, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, is one in a series entitled "Communism in American Life." This book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(9)

REC- 103 62-46855-412

19 JUN 28 1966

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1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Wuttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, Chicago

June 28, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"RED CHINA TODAY"
BOOK BY HUGO PORTISCH
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, $6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review.)

NOTE: Book has been requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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REC-103 62-46855-413

JUN 28 1966

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section)

DATE: 7/1/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 5/24/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of IS CURLY JEWISH? by PAUL JACOBS.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 99 62-46855-414

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

10 JUL 5 1966

WHB:msb
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
Miss Battles

10 JUL 8 1966

File 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
7/20/66

SAC, New York

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46655)

"THE COMMUNITY AND RACIAL CRISES"
EDITED BY DAVID STAHL, FREDERICK B. SUSSMAN,
AND NEIL J. BLOOMFIELD
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published recently by the Practising Law Institute, 20 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10007 at $7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division
(Route through for review)

AHB:eco
(9)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA J. G. Kelly, Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division; he feels the book "will be a useful reference for the Civil Rights Section."

REC- 66 415

MAILED 3
JUL 20 1966
COMM-FBI

19 JUL 20 1966

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56 JUL 26 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 6/8/66

ATT : SUPERVISOR DON HANNING (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: "INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
PUBLISHED BY VIKING PRESS
BOOK REVIEW

RoBu telephone call by Supervisor HANNING to SA RAYMOND H. GEISEN, NY, on 5/26/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested by the Bureau.

See memo Rosen to DeLoach 7/8/66 "Assassination of President Kennedy Misc-Inf concerning the Book 'Inquest' by Edward J. Epstein."
6-Kml
File
6-mm

10 JUL 18 1966

2-Bureau (Encl 1)
1-New York
JMA:smc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 JUL 28 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 8, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

SYNOPSIS:

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S. National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President's Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, but quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there were some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI, there was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day or night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

KMR:eem:rk
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62-46155

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199 JUL 19 1966

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59 JUL 28 1966

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answered by the FBI."

Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission's investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.

"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63,000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

- 2 - SEE OVER FOR DETAILS

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University. The book contains a laudatory introduction by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondant for "The New Yorker." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1966 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

D.C
NY

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" He pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's work: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truth-finding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews conducted between March 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission; J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman Redlich, Rankin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant; and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility for writing the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

D.C

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Warren Commission

CONTINUED - OVER

In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separate investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigation. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler, when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left little time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

CONTINUED - OVER

individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been committed by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. He doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumption established by the Commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's back. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

CONTINUED - OVER

Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's investigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its staff. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent information in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation.

On page 211 under notes Epstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the National Archives, as well as conducting limited examination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the National Archives. It is noted that 28 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of public disclosure of information on file which had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and other Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

CONTINUED - OVER

1965. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that 76% of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the National Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

An article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred Graham, a lawyer and the Supreme Court correspondent for "The New York Times." Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United States National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

D.C
NY

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remarks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission staff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Ball was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later he was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had resolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Assistant Counsel, Warren Commission said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was based

CONTINUED - OVER

mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. His book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE NEW LEFT"
BY PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: July 21, 1966
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. C. Thompson
1 - Mr. R. Simpson
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
1 - Chamberlain

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book purchased and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Book is political autobiography of Phillip Abbott Luce, defector from Progressive Labor Party (PLP). Sets forth organizations involved in the New Left; traces ideology to late Professor C. Wright Mills; and, summarizes W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, Students for a Democratic Society, and communist splinter groups espousing ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or African Mau Mau. Luce exposes PLP and its leadership as terrorist group dedicated to violent revolution in United States. Luce feels influence of communism is beyond scope of membership; that communist mantle has been passed from communist fathers of the 1930's to new communists of 1960's. He feels New Left is dying, having "succumbed to the rigidity of the Communist mentality." Suggests "rebel" youth be used as force against this subversion. Luce makes two favorable references to Director and 9 to Bureau. Bufiles reveal Luce has been variously considered immature, insecure, irresponsible, mentally unstable, and erratic. Admitted to Bureau agents in 1965 that he had experimented with marijuana, heroin, and the well-publicized drug LSD-25. Once an avid segregationist, he became an equally avid integrationist. His record on left includes flirtation with Communist Party, USA. He was alleged writer for "The Worker" under name of Phillip Silverman; contributor to and proposed youth editor for "Mainstream." He became associated with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, during which time he made two illegal trips to Cuba; May 2 Committee; Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and PLP. He also attended founding convention of the DuBois Clubs. As a rebel, he publicly and viciously asserted enmity toward Director and the Bureau. Since defection in 1965, Luce has been cooperative.

62-46855

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51 AUG 11 1966

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133 JUL 27 1966

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased by the Research-Satellite Section where it was also reviewed.

Review of Book

Phillip Abbott Luce is one of the thousands of contemporary youths whose sophomoric and senseless rebellion has enabled them to be literally sucked into the whirlpool of communist "intellectualism." Frustrated and resentful, these dissidents fly leftward into welcoming arms. It is his particular brand of defiance that Luce records in "The New Left."

Leftist Career

According to his book, Luce's leftist inclinations led him initially to the Communist Party, USA, but, disappointed with the mild radicalism of the Party and the physical aspects of both Party headquarters and Gus Hall, who "resembled Captain Queeg a lot more than Lenin," Luce moved on to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee where, according to Luce, the young rebels were better understood. Later, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, was on the executive board of the May 2 Committee, and lastly was recruited as a "secret" member of the PLP. "I joined Progressive Labor," he writes "because I had a vision of the future and a hatred for the present. I felt that perhaps a united Communist

CONTINUED-OVER

venture could oust the present government. I overlooked all that I knew of the history of the Communist movement, the purges, etc. and held to a belief that Progressive Labor was really interested in individual freedom and the betterment of the people. I have since learned how far off base I was in both my political assumptions and my ability to judge the reality of Progressive Labor and Communism."

Substance of Book

Luce traces the origins of the New Left ideology to the writings and inspiration of the late Professor C. Wright Mills. He shows how American youth, overcome with "the beards, the bandoliers, the Jeeps racing through Havana," identified with Castro. He names the particular groups comprising the New Left and presents summaries of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor Party, and the communist splinter groups adhering variously to the ideas of Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, or the African Mau Mau. Particular emphasis is, of course, given to the PLP with which Luce served in a leadership capacity. According to his book, Luce became appalled by PLP terrorist tactics, such as caching arms and inciting riots. The fact that the means to the end were withheld from the membership, that the leadership offered "other bodies" up to imprisonment but stayed safely in the "wings," and that personal freedom and individuality were completely suppressed shocked Luce into defecting. He considers the PLP extremely dangerous and states that no one should be surprised if the Government steps in soon and stops PLP's open advocacy of revolution.

Summary of Book

Luce considers that the influence of the "New Communists" is felt beyond the scope of their membership. Communist propaganda, he states, swamps conservative and liberal material on campuses. The final chapter is an obituary to the New Left which Luce believes is dying, having "succumbed to.

CONTINUED-OVER

the rigidity of the Communist mentality." It is, he writes, a father-and-son operation with the fathers, the communists of the 1930's and 1940's, passing their mantle to their sons of the 1960's. And these, according to Luce, are sprinkled liberally throughout the New Left groups which have taken over a good deal of the radical thought of the American communist movement of the early 1930's. Luce recommends using the "rebel" youth as a force against this subversion.

References to Director and FBI

There are two references to the Director and nine references, direct and implied, to the Bureau. None of these could be considered derogatory. On page 45, because of the PLP antipathy toward him, Luce states that he ranks somewhere near President Johnson and Mr. Hoover as PLP's most-maligned enemy. On pages 120-121, Luce describes a January, 1961, meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which formed a communist youth group known as the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. He writes that the chairman of the new group, Mrs. Alva Buxenbaum, gave a speech wherein she stated that "Hoover and his friends would like to prevent this conference from taking place...His charges of secret Communist meetings and Communist control are obviously ludicrous." Mr. Hoover's charges, writes Luce, "may have been ludicrous" to her but they were true.

Luce's references to the Bureau are not unfavorable and reflect the Bureau's adequate infiltration of subversive groups of the New Left.

Pertinent Information in Bufiles

The Bureau has been aware of Phillip Abbott Luce since 1957 when, spouting segregation, he accepted employment in the offices of the Citizens Council in Greenwood, Mississippi. Very shortly thereafter, he did a complete turnabout, became a devotee of civil rights, and became associated with the

CONTINUED-OVER

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reportedly stating on more than one occasion that he was an "octaroon." Luce has been variously described as immature, insecure, inconsistent, irresponsible, mentally unstable, and erratic. His numerous amorous adventures while at Ohio State University in 1960 almost resulted in his dismissal. He has been ostensibly "married" to at least four women and reportedly involved with several others. Luce has in the past publicly and viciously asserted his enmity toward the Director and the Bureau.

His leftist career has involved association with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the May 2 Committee, the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, and the PLP. He was reportedly present at the founding of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of Ameria in San Francisco, California, in June, 1964. He has participated in demonstrations for civil rights and against U. S. involvement in the war in Vietnam. In 1963 and 1964, contrary to Government regulations, he was a member of two groups that visited Cuba. At one time, Luce allegedly wrote for "The Worker" under the name Phillip Silverman and was reportedly a contributor to "Mainstream," a now defunct communist literary magazine. A proposed reorganization of the magazine in 1961 included his name on its editorial staff. In an interview with Bureau agents in March, 1965, Luce admitted that in August, 1961, he contemplated working for "Mainstream" but the job fell through.

After Luce exposed the PLP in an article in the May 8, 1965, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post," PLP leaders publicly accused Luce of being a heroin addict, among other things. In this connection, Luce, in June, 1965, advised Bureau Agents that he had used drugs on an experimental basis. He admitted having smoked marijuana, having injected himself with heroin three or four times, having inhaled heroin twice, and having used the well-publicized drug LSD-25.

Luce was on the Security Index in the New York Office until January, 1966. He is still under indictment for illegal travel to Cuba in 1963, and for conspiring with others in arranging the 1964 Student Committee for Travel to Cuba group.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NEW LEFT"
62-46855

Luce has given voluntary statements to agents of the Bureau; was cooperative when interviewed by the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department; has testified before the New York City Grand Jury which investigated the Harlem riots; has testified in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 8, 1965; and has testified for the Government in the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba trial in Brooklyn, New York.

SAC, New York

8/9/66

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - N. P. Callahan/
M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Report from a Chinese Village" by Jan Myrdal. Pantheon Books, Inc., 22 E. 51st Street, New York, New York 10022

2. "Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage" by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer. Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, $7.95, New York, New York 10011

AMB:dsm
(10)
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (route through for review)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book #2 reports that practices employed by spies during the time of Christ are still flourishing among the Communist Chinese. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

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19 AUG 9 1966

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COMM-FBI

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 8-10-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS
"ALL AMERICA LOUSE--A CANDID BIOGRAPHY OF DREW (ANANIAS) PEARSON"
BY MORRIS A. BEALLE

SYNOPSIS

This book is a collection of allegations against Drew Pearson made by the author and many other people for the purpose of degrading Pearson's ability as a writer and showing him as a coward, a character assassin, liar, cheat, blackmailer, thief, draft dodger, fraud and communist propagandist. He appears to be universally detested but feared because of his poison pen, his ability to lie, and tear down the character of some of our great Americans. Author Bealle is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. He feels this book is long overdue as Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of every person in public life whom he dislikes. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931. A separate and brief summary on Bealle is attached.

Drew Pearson was born Andrew Russell Pearson on 12-13-97, Evanston, Illinois. Little is known of his activities until "he ducked the draft in 1918" at the age of 21 by entering a Quaker College and joined a campus military drill team. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the Washington Times-Herald, said he joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7) The author indicates the only good thing Pearson ever did was to collaborate with Robert S. Allen in writing "an excellent book titled 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.' ....The title got the book reams of publicity, and the astute Allen figured how to cash in on it." They sold it as a daily column to many newspapers. Pearson dodged the draft in 1918, Allen volunteered to serve in 1941 and did serve as a Major on General Patton's staff. He lost an arm in West Germany and returned home to find Pearson had stolen the Merry-Go-Round project by deleting Allen's name from the Trade Mark. When Allen threatened court action Pearson settled some cash on Allen. (Page 10)

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Miss Gandy
BMS:jkb (6)

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18 AUG 18 1966

(Continued on next page)

55 AUG 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55535-17

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: Review of Book
"All America Louse--A Candid Biography
of Drew (Ananias) Pearson"

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on Page 11. The author says Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950. when he published secret data in his "smear column" on the distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea, which resulted in "maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea." This top secret information was filched from the "files of the Defense Department and, of course, Pearson had to have the co-operation of someone or ones very high up. For that reason an investigation by the FBI, which doubtless found the 'leak,' was suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department." (Page 11)

Author alleges Chief Justice Earl Warren, Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev at his villa on the Black Sea. Author says it was not a business or social call for Pearson, so it had to be in connection with his activities as Communist Russia's Number 1 Propagandist in the United States. (Page 11) Author takes quotes from a brochure prepared by Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith which alleges Pearson is a blackmailer and has controlled Justice Tom Clark like a puppet. (Page 17) A list of nine victims of evil attacks by Pearson on page 18 includes Generals MacArthur and Patton and Governor Dewey.

Author Bealle checked with Justice Department in 1963 to see if Pearson was registered as Foreign Agent. Reply was sent to him on 9-10-63 by J. Walter Yeagley that Pearson was not registered. (Pages 12, 13) Pearson dropped Andrew S. Older as a leg man when Older was named by a "female undercover agent for the FBI" as one who had infiltrated Communist cells. (Page 1[illegible]) Pearson's attacks on Mr. Hoover in the early 1930's are set forth on page 55 of the book and pages 10 and 11 of the details of this review. This is where Pearson referred to the Director as "Super Dick J. Edgar." Pearson said FBI Agents printed not Dillinger killed Carter Baum and other such lies and rubbish. FBI is mentioned on page 66 in connection with lawyer Charles P. Clark when he put Pearson on the jaw. Clark was fined $25 and he sued Pearson for a million. Pearson bragged that he had caused the FBI to quiz both Clark and Congressman Keogh about a $4,500 payment he said Clark gave Keogh. Some of the more interesting highlights of the book are contained in the 17 pages of "DETAILS" attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

DETAILS - Confidential

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

DETAILS

PROLOGUE:

The author says this book is long overdue; for 30 years Drew Pearson has been slandering, libelling and assassinating the character of each and every person in public life to whom he happened to take a dislike. He says this book shows what a warped character Pearson is and he is at a loss to understand why newspapers print the material Pearson writes. It is also amazing to the author that only one person punched Pearson in the nose, and only one other gave him a good, public slapping around (Senator McCarthy). The author feels Pearson is "sick in the head." In speaking of himself, the author says he, Bealle, was born in New York City on 3-24-91 and was raised in Maryland and Washington, D. C. He studied shorthand and typewriting and started his newspaper career in 1916. He spent 14 months in the United States Army, then returned to his old job on the Washington Times. He bought a defunct monthly magazine called "Plain Talk" and wrote a book titled "The Drug Story" and could not get anyone to print it so he printed it himself and stated he has sold more than 100,000 copies by word-of-mouth advertising since that time. He names other publications he has written.

BUFILES:

A brief summary of the data contained in Bufiles on Bealle has been prepared and is attached. Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with Bealle since 1931.

CHAPTER I "A PEDICLE IS BORN." The author starts off by quoting Representative Mott of Oregon as saying "Pearson is a journalistic polecat."

"Andrew Russell Pearson was born in Evanston, Illinois, on Friday, December 13, 1897, of otherwise respectable parents." Little is known of his activities until he "ducked the draft in 1918." His mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, while editor of the "Washington Times-Herald" said Pearson joined the Quaker Church and "thee'd and thou'd his way out of military service." (Page 7)

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ENCL. ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

Bealle says that Pearson made the mistake of lying about Patrick Hurley, Hoover's Irish Secretary of War. Hurley sensed that Pearson was the one that did the lying so he threatened "to punch this journalistic quack in the nose. ...So, Pearson spread the story that he had been fired from the Baltimore Sun as a favor to Secretary Hurley." (Page 8)

Pearson and a more reputable and conscientious colleague from a large Eastern newspaper, Robert S. Allen, collaborated in writing an excellent book titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." This book lampooned many prominent figures in Washington. ...The title of the book got it many reams of publicity and Allen figured how to cash in on it so he wrote over 1,000 daily newspapers offering to sell them a daily "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column. (Page 8)

"Pearson has been voted, in rump polls, as the most influential 'newspaperman' in the United States. To start with, self-respecting newsmen won't admit that he is one of them; and we are one of that group."

On Pages 8 and 9 the author tells about Pearson's attempt to embarrass Congressman Jones of Ohio, but his smear attempt blew up with a loud bang when Mr. Jones presented biographies of the three rascals whom Pearson quotes as authorities on Mr. Jones and they had jail and insane records. "Pearson's mind is so putrid that he publicly exulted when Congressman T. Ashton Thompson of Louisiana was killed in an unfortunate Fourth-of-July traffic accident." The author went on to say that Pearson's article stated Representative Thompson had many fine qualities; that in the opinion of the big chemical companies, one of his finest was his opposition to cleaning up water pollution. (Page 9) The author says Pearson was granted membership in the Congressional Press Gallery and to get it he pledged himself to take no jobs or assignments that affect advertising or legislation; that he violated this pledge by accepting money for advertising various things and was called before the grievance committee of the Standing Committee of Congressional Correspondents and found guilty as charged. "But, 3 members of the 5-man Committee had been doing the same thing themselves, and were easy prey to routine Pearson threats. They ignored the expulsion rule (3-2) and accepted Pearson's claim that he didn't know about the rule he had accepted and signed when admitted to the gallery." (Pages 9 and 10)

The author states that Robert S. Allen was the brains behind the activities that put Pearson in the position of affluence to which he rose, and although above draft age, Allen, in 1941, volunteered for service to the

United States and was with Patton's tank outfit in Germany. He lost his arm in a German Hospital but when he returned to the United States in 1945, instead of Pearson greeting him with open arms, he found Pearson had double crossed him and had stolen Allen's half of the Washington Merry-Go-Round publication. This publication was netting Pearson over $50,000 a year at that time. Allen threatened to sue and Pearson paid him $50,000 to keep his mouth shut and just merely bank the $50,000, as Pearson knew he faced certain defeat and exposure if Allen sued him. (Page 10)

CHAPTER II "THE KREMLIN'S LITTLE HELPER." The author starts the chapter by a quotation from Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Pearson's mother-in-law who is alleged to have said: "Pearson does his filthy work of plotting, planning, sneaking, lying, stealing and smearing in the hope of one day overthrowing our American form of government--for that's all it amounts to."

"In a book that made the best seller list (WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL) Jack Lait, a famous New York Columnist, told of pornographic parties in which State Department employes, and an occasional newspaperman are 'hooked' by a hidden camera. They then are blackmailed the rest of their official lives to transmit such defense secrets as they can steal to agents for the Kremlin. One of the most notorious of these was Alger Hiss." In this book author Lait mentioned that "a feared columnist--certainly not Winchell had been hooked. The author says as there were only two feared columnists, Winchell and Pearson and Winchell was not the victim, it must have been Pearson who has become the most effective and avid propagandist for Russia and the Communist Party in America. The author goes on to say that Pearson's greatest service to Communism was a spy job for the Russian and Communist Chinese General Staffs in 1950 when he published in his smear column the number and distribution of MacArthur's troops in Korea. This was top secret military information that the Russian General Staff would have given a billion dollars, and the lives of 1,000 spies, to obtain. And it resulted in maybe 50,000 casualties of American boys in Korea. (Page 11)

The author says as this information was stolen from Defense Department files the FBI investigated, but the FBI's findings were suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover's superiors in the Justice Department. (Page 11) The author says "A society item appeared in the press recently which read: 'Chief Justice Earl Warren, columnist Drew Pearson and Mrs. Eugene Meyer visited Nikita Khrushchev yesterday at his villa on the Black Sea.'" The author

went on to say that Pearson obviously was not on a news collecting, tax deducting jaunt or he would have gone to the Kremlin. The author went on to say that it would hardly be a social call, so it had to be in connection "with Pearson's activities as Communist Russia's Number One Propagandist in the United States." ..."For Drew Ananias Pearson certainly is that." (Page 11)

He next takes up the subject as to whether or not Pearson should be registered with the Department of Justice as a representative of a foreign government or suffer criminal prosecution. The author wrote the Department of Justice and received a letter from them saying "A check of our files indicates that there is no record of a registration for Mr. Pearson." This letter was signed by Nathan B. Lenvin, Chief of the Registration Section, who was signing for Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, of the United States Department of Justice in a letter dated September 10, 1963. (Pages 12 and 13)

The rest of this chapter is devoted to showing that Pearson is a turncoat communist advocate who has defended Khrushchev and the Russians on a. number of occasions. Pearson himself has been praised by the communist organ "The Daily Worker" for appearing as a character witness for 16 communist leaders of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee. (Page 15)

The author quotes from a brochure by Gerald L. K. Smith who states that the two leading Reds on Pearson's staff are David Katz (alias Karr) and his wife, both formerly associated with "The Daily Worker," Russia's official daily newspaper in the United States. (Page 17) Smith further states that Pearson is a blackmailer and a ruthless frame-up artist. One of those Smith says he controls like a puppet is Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. Smith says he can document this anytime he is requested to do so.

On Page 18 the author states: "Today, as it stands, the only thing that is keeping Pearson out of the penitentiary is the fact that he has blackmailed hundreds of prominent officials. His weapons include blackmail materials involving money matters, women and numerous other scandalous situations with which men of power can be intimidated. It is estimated that more than half of the members of Congress are afraid of Drew Pearson. And his long arm of blackmail tyranny now reaches into the Supreme Court of the U.S., and touches every phase of the administrative life of our government."

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

On the last page of Chapter 2, page 18, the author lists nine of Pearson's outstanding "pusilannimous" attacks on good Americans and innocent victims of his evil mind.

1. His attempt to destroy General Patton before the invasion of France started.

2. His attempt to destroy General MacArthur, and have him removed from the Pacific command.

3. An attempt, by lies and insinuations to destroy the public's confidence in the Navy air arm.

4. Claim that the nurses and patients of Ward 32, Walter Reed Army Hospital, were engaged chiefly in carrying on drunken orgies.

5. A vicious canard four days before the 1944 election stating that Governor Dewey was a draft dodger.

6. A canard on the Republican candidate for Vice President, Governor Bricker, of Ohio, four days before the election, distorting the Governor's effort to get Army service as a chaplain.

7. A vicious diatribe against John Foster Dulles.

8. Going from the disgusting to the ridiculous, he took off on a seven-month-old Scottish pup visiting the White House.

9. An abortive but vicious attack on American troops in Japan and their illegitmate Japanese babies.

CHAPTER III "PUSILLANAMITY UNLIMITED." He starts this chapter off by quoting Senator Jenner of Indiana as saying, "Pearson is America's No. 1 keyhole peeper, muckraker, character assassinator, propaganda peddling prostitute of the nation's press and radio."

In this chapter the author discusses a phony law suit filed by Drew Pearson in 1951 against nine defendants and other persons unknown. The defendants were Senator McCarthy; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Edward K. Nellor; George Waters; Donald Surine; Morris A. Bealle; Westbrook Pegler; Joseph B. Matthews and the "Washington Times-Herald." He claimed that these nine named

with others unnamed, had conspired with each other to defame his "good name." The only clear-cut allegation he made was that Senator McCarthy had beaten the hell out of him in Washington's swank glorified saloon, the Sulgrave Club. For this physical beating Pearson wanted $250,000. The author of this book said he went down to North Carolina to investigate the incident of Pearson's arrest and found he had been arrested in the Southern Railway Yards at three o'clock in the morning with a colored boy and when he returned to Washington and told the Senator about it and the Senator reported to Pearson, he dropped all of his smears and began to dismiss the various suits.

CHAPTER IV "SPONGE BATH ALIBI." "Pearson is a ruthless, double-barrelled, diabolical, puerile liar." Representative Wilson of Indiana. This chapter deals with the Reidsville incident which occurred on July 7, 1914, at a time when Pearson was spending the summer driving stakes with his father's tent crew in a chautaqua which made one week stands through the Bible Belt. The author says Reidsville is a nine o'clock town and he asks the question "What then, was Andrew Russell Pearson doing from 10 pm to 3 am the next morning in the company of a little colored boy?" The author goes on to give the details of how Pearson made many types of allegations to deny there was anything wrong with this conduct and on top of that the court-house with the records of his arrest had burned and to top that off he had his men remove the newspapers carrying the story from the newspaper morgue and the "big shots" of the town who financed and sponsored Dr. Pearson's show did everything they could to save their own reputations by covering up the fact that the son of a man they had sponsored was caught in such an embarrassing situation with "an Ethiopian."

CHAPTER V "THE GUN TOTER." "Pearson is a filthy and cowardly villain, a venomous slanderer, an insinuating rogue--who makes his living blackening other men's reputations." Representative Cox of Geor[illegible]

The author opens this chapter by saying Pearson is a physical and moral coward, as well as a journalistic degenerate and at one time in his life he feared to go out in the street even armed with an .38 revolver so he hired a body guard. This was occasioned by Pearson stealing the wife of George Abell, another newspaperman whose main weakness was drinking. Pearson's first wife divorced him on August 6, 1928. She was the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who edited the "Washington Times-Herald." Pearson invited the Abell family into his Georgetown home after which a romance developed between Pearson and Mrs. Abell who went to Reno and obtained a six weeks divorce, then married Pearson.

During this time the story gives the impression Abell was drinking so heavily that he did not realize what was going on but when he found out about it he threatened to kill Pearson so the "lily-livered Pearson took no chances." Pearson set up a brick wall in his back yard and practiced target shooting day after day, he was that scared.

CHAPTER VI "AGRARIAN REFORMER." "Pearson is a liar and a disgrace to the newspaper profession." Senator Cain of Washington.

Bealle starts this chapter by saying: "Next to Khrushchev, the Chinese War Lord Mao Tse-tung is Pearson's favorite ideologist. Mousie Dung (as his name is pronounced) coined the word 'agrarian reformer' for himself. This was his excuse for stealing every farm in China by force of arms, or threat thereof." "Pearson has his own particular kind of agrarian reform. This is based on stealing only one farm and is thus a much smaller operation than that of Mousie Dung. The farm was cribbed from his own daughter. The chapter is taken up showing how Pearson managed to take a 200 acre farm away from his daughter after he had been named trustee and he still has that farm in Maryland.

CHAPTER VII "CISSY GO BRAGH." "Pearson is an infamous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime, a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk." Senator McKellar of Tennessee. This chapter deals with the background of the late Mrs. Eleanor Patterson who was known to her intimates as "Cissy" and shows how she eventually became the editor of and publisher of the "Times-Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C. One of the first things she did was to throw her son-in-law's "garbage" out of the "Times-Herald." She announced that self-respect did not let her carry the Pearson offal any longer and stated that when a cockroach gets into your house the best way to remedy the situation is to step on it. "I have stepped on a cockroach and TIMES-HERALD readers won't be offended with his outpourings any more." Her opinion of Pearson as expressed in this chapter is certainly degrading to him. On Page 34 of this chapter it is said that Senator Tydings has full cause for conniptions everytime he hears the name of Pearson. The author's prize specimen for this reasoning was the fact that Pearson whispered to Senator Tydings on one occasion that he could write some mean things in his daily column if Senator Tydings did not support the reappointment of his father Paul M. Pearson, as governor of the Virgin Islands.

M.A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

Pearson's attacks upon General MacArthur are mentioned again in this chapter and he says Pearson is only a political columnist and radio commentator, but you don't have to go very far, or talk to many people, in this strange town without realizing that he is something more sinister. He says that Pearson literally frightens some highly placed men and women out of their wits because of their fear of what he might write about them in his column .

On Page 37 of this chapter the author states the "Baltimore Sun" got rid of Pearson; he found himself about as welcome as a leper in a diet kitchen. "Probably no man in Washington has ever had so many doors slammed in his face. Hate began to corrode him. Former friends relate that, green around the gills, he used to roll on the floor in hysterical rages."

The author said that finally MacArthur became tired of the ribbing given him by Pearson so he sued Pearson and the matter was settled out of court in a manner that reflects no credit to Pearson. On Page 37 he names other individuals such as Representative Martin J. Sweeney of Ohio who sued Pearson for libel, Secretary of Commerce Jessie Jones who referred to Pearson and others as "liars" and mentioned the fact that Sumner Welles told Pearson five days before Pearl Harbor that war with Japan was inevitable. From statements like this and others made in the book, it is obvious that the articles contained in this book are a collection of articles written by the author over a long period of years.

CHAPTER VIII "CROW EATER." "I am hereby joining two Presidents, 27 Senators and 83 Congressmen in describing Pearson as an unmitigated liar." Senator Smathers of Florida. The author states that when "Lyndon Johnson was unexpectedly catapulted into the White House on November 22, 1963, Drew Ananias Pearson was faced with the biggest and bitterest crow eating job that any pusillanimous scandal monger ever faced." "He had insinuated and innuendoed about every nasty and dirty and false insinuation and innuendo about the Vice President that his venal mind could think up. Pearson was over a barrell of large proportions---and he knew it."

The author went on to state he knew the President could turn the full forces of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice against him and Johnson was known to be rough on rats enough to lower the boom on this fantastic peddler of journalistic sewage, but through persons in the Democratic Party who feared Pearson's lying "pen," a truce was declared between Pearson and the White House. Bealle says what bugged the President the most

was that Pearson had provided the biggest ammunition dump for Evetts Haley, when he wrote the devastating campaign document, "A Texan Looks At Lyndon." The author feels that if it had not been for the crooked Rockefeller-made-and-Rockefeller-serviced voting machines, which stole many millions of votes from Goldwater, this book might just as well been the big bomb that would have knocked "LBJ" out of politics. He goes on from there to relate some of Haley's political assault on "LBJ."

CHAPTER IX "PEGLER POINTERS." "Pearson is the biggest liar since Ananias, and when bigger lies are told Pearson will tell them." Morris A. Bealle. In this chapter is related an offense Pearson charged against Charles E. Wilson, the President of General Electric Company. He charged that Wilson had placed an instrument in Forrestal's home where a council of war was being held and recorded through this instrument the voices of the men in this council, presented them to the President of the United States to show how they criticized the President who seemed to enjoy the story and told them to lock up the transcript. Wilson denied the story and immediately demanded a retraction and stated that General Electric had developed no such listening device and the story was a complete fabrication. "Under the compulsion of a threat by Wilson to take 'action,' Pearson, on May 27, 1944, signed a memorandum, admitting that Wilson did not use any device to listen in on the conversation." This retraction was published on May 30th. The author then goes into the suicide of James V. Forrestal.

CHAPTER X "THE GARBAGE MAN." "Pearson is a wicked, malicious, gratuitious liar." Representative Wood of Georgia. On Page 48 of this chapter the author states: "How many garbage pails must a person empty to be called a garbage man?"

Senator Tydings stood on the floor of the Senate once and, in addition to calling Pearson a scoundrel, a slacker and a blackmailer said "Pearson has been guilty of trying to buy public influence, has been affiliated with the great gambling rackets of America and kept a deposit box containing thousands of dollars until the recent Treasury drive against income tax evaders."

The author then states that Pearson's secretary kept two sets of books, one for the inspection of the Internal Revenue and the other is a time accounting of Pearson's receipts and disbursements. On Page 52 the author states that Pearson maintains no modern downtown office as do all other big-time newspapermen. He utilizes a wing of his residence in order to claim a substantial tax reduction.

Pearson frequently refers to anyone he hates as "anti-semitic." But, according to some of his ex-employees, Pearson himself is as anti-semitic as they come in his private conversations. Not to speak of anti-Catholic and anti-Negro. He is referred to as a penny pincher. On Page 53 it is stated that Pearson lied about Norman Littell, a former Assistant Attorney General and it cost him $40,000. Littell got a verdict of $50,000 but rather than wait for his money or go through the motions of the appeal which Pearson threatened, Littell accepted a $40,000 cash payment. A peculiar feature, at the time, of this suit was that Pearson paid one William Pierce Rogers $10,000 for alleged services as associate counsel. Rogers had never tried a libel case in his life; took no part in the defense. He had practiced mostly corporation law. This was settled on January 6, 1953, and two weeks later William Pierce Rogers was appointed Deputy Attorney General in the Criminal Prosecution Division of the Department of Justice and four years later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. "Figure this one out for youself " says the author.

Page 55. "During the latter part of Hoover's Administration, the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started an intensive nationwide probe of Communist activities in the USA."

"When Pearson and Allen started their newspaper column (summer of 1932) Drew picked out J. Edgar Hoover as a special target. Apparently, Pearson had even then effected a rapport with Russia which wasn't then as obvious as it is today. Pearson never let a week go by without taking a pot shot or more at J. Edgar. He would belittle him with such falsehoods and garbled statements as:"

"Super dick J. Edgar never worked a day in his life as an investigator."
"His public image as a great investigator was created by phoney publicity."

The author stated that Pearson seldom mentioned the Director without the prefix of "Super Dick" which Pearson thought was clever because he claimed he coined it. He bitterly criticized the FBI's handling of the Lindbergh kidnaping. He claimed "FBI agents and not Dillinger killed Carter Baum, who attempted to capture Dillinger at a roadhouse in Wisconsin." "At a time when the FBI was rounding up the Frank Nash (mail robber) Gang, Pearson claimed that a member used to sit in LaFayette Square, just outside FBI headquarters, and that JEH didn't have sense enough to look out of his office window and see him."

"Despite Hoover's resentment of Pearson's sniping and lying, he made his peace with this caluminator at the time he was assigned to round up all pro-Nazis. He slipped Pearson many hot tips for his radio broadcasts. Pearson began to praise Hoover for the FBI's part in the frame-up of 30 luckless citizens who were persecuted for years for anti-Semitic activities; then turned loose years later when it was found the charges against them were false, and the government had no case."

The author spends several paragraphs describing Sumner Welles, an assistant Secretary of State. He said Welles was a well-known homosexual, and that eventually Welles became Undersecretary of State early in the "FDR reign; and knocked Jefferson Caffrey out of the job so Pearson and Caffrey decided to gang up on Welles.

They hired a detective agency that specialized in wire tapping equipment and divorce cases. They bribed a Negro porter to appear in Welles' hotel room, then they took both pictures and wire recordings of what happened. When the evidence was turned over to FDR they thought he would supplant Welles with Caffrey as Undersecretary, but he refused. He promised to ease Welles out of his job but never did so. Welles was finally gotten rid of on the Bankhead funeral train when it was learned that on this solemn journey to Alabama Welles propositioned a Negro porter and was thrown off the train. Pearson held this over Welles' head for years and made him reveal top secrets of the State Department to him. This work later was taken over by Alger Hiss, Russian super spy who served a term for perjury in connection with his espionage activities.

On Page 56 it is stated that Secretary of State Cordell Hull learned of Welles leaking dangerous secrets to Pearson. He had his security and investigative staffs tap telephones and trail Welles to secret meetings with Pearson. Hull took this evidence to Roosevelt who promised to "take action at the right time---but never did," although he had an abiding contempt for Pearson personally." "Old Hull thought he had me nailed good," Pearson bragged. "But I knew FDR would do nothing because I got too much on his crooked brats Elliott and Jimmy."

On Page 56 the author tells of a partnership formed by Jimmy Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy for the importation of liquors, "with all Federal officers ordered to look the other way when the Kennedy-Roosevelt ships ignored customs and any other laws." He says later that after President Roosevelt died Jimmy Roosevelt was frozen out by Joseph Kennedy with a $50,000 payment and as a result Eleanor Roosevelt never forgave the whole Kennedy Family and refused to endorse "JFK" for the nomination and election to the Presidency.

The author cannot figure how Pearson figured in this double cross between the Kennedy Family and the Roosevelt Family but says he must have been in it somewhere as Jimmy Roosevelt never forgave Drew Pearson for whatever it was he did. Soon Jimmy Roosevelt set up his own undercover and underground organization in the government and went after Pearson. He gives the inside story of how the undercover organization of Jimmy Roosevelt worked and the payoffs offered by Jimmy Roosevelt in the way of fine government jobs given to people for information supplied. When Pearson learned that the "Crown Prince" (Jimmy Roosevelt) was investigating him he was panic stricken. "He decided that, since JR was fighting the Devil with fire, he (Pearson) had better fight his own newly acquired Devil with the same kind of fire." He dug back in his files and produced the name of a man whom he immediately lavishly entertained at the Mayflower Hotel and learned from him that Jimmy Roosevelt had used blackmailing methods in selling big insurance policies to wealthy businessmen who had cheated on their income taxes. Jimmy Roosevelt knew because his undercover staff had pulled these tax returns and conducted private investigations. Pearson's informant not named (P. 57)

He told Pearson that John Hartford, President of the A & P grocery chain, was one of Jimmy's victims. He was taken for a $5 million insurance policy, just about the largest one in existence at that time. Hartford was also taken for a $400,000 loan by FDR and his son Elliott and got only two per cent of it and that was through Jesse Jones, whom the Roosevelt's never reimbursed. Pearson leaked word to Jimmy that he was about to lower the boom on him and Jimmy got the message fast. Go-betweens for both Pearson and Roosevelt held a series of conferences in the Willard Hotel and the poker game (for that is what it resembled) ended in an armed truce for each had his gun leveled at the other. (Page 58)

Pearson made a deal with the Anti Defamation League to hire David Katz and Andy Older, both card carrying communists who had been doing undercover work for ADL, provided ADL would share with him the cost of their salary and expense accounts. Pearson nicked ADL for expense money every chance he got, explaining "Jews contribute millions of dollars a year to that outfit; they've got more money than I have." As a result of this, the ADL allowed Pearson free access to their highly thousands of confidential files on many people and things.

Pearson's one-time partner, Robert Allen, was told that ADL was about to break with Pearson and Allen explained, "That will be the day." "They made him, and they can break him. I know, I was there. Period."

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

CHAPTER X1 "PUNCH IN THE NOSE." "Pearson is a scoundrel. In World War I the only powder he ever smelled was in the presence of ladies on the windward side of the parade ground." Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland.

The author states that through the use of body guards and infrequent trips away from the protecting walls of his Georgetown home, Pearson has managed to avoid being punched in the nose more than twice.

Pearson was luckier when he tangled with Senator McCarthy than he was when he tangled with Charles Patrick Clark, Washington lawyer and high priced lobbyist for Franco Spain a year and a half later. Clark didn't stop to see if Pearson would fight back. He uncorked a potential haymaker at the Pearson nose, missed the proboscis and landed on the Pearson jaw.

The day after McCarthy slapped Pearson's face at the Sulgrave Club, McCarthy, on the floor of the Senate, flattered Pearson by saying: "Drew Pearson is a diabolically clever voice of international Communism." The author says actually Pearson is so crude that everybody can see it except the Department of Justice. (Page 61)

The author says after this McCarthy briefly described the "All America Pedicle" as:

1. "An unprincipled liar;"
2. "A fake;"
3. "The owner of a twisted, perverted mentality;"
4. "Fiendishly clever;"
5. "A prostitute of journalism;"
6. "A sugar coated voice of Russian Communism;"
7. "A Moscow-directed character assassin."

"A Pearson associate is David Karr. Congressman Martin Dies, when chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activites, said Karr, employed by the Office of War Information had previously been on the staff of the Communist DAILY WORKER."

The author goes on to relate McCarthy's villification of Pearson on the Senate floor. McCarthy indicated that Pearson might never had signed up as a card-carrying member of the Communist Party, and never paid dues, but that had not affected his value to the Communist Party.

McCarthy said he had been told by a number of ex-communists that Pearson's biggest job under the direction of David Karr, was to lead the character assassins of any man who was a threat to international communism.

Pearson had been lying so consistently about Charles Patrick Clark that when Clark met him in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel, he hit him twice and a house detective pulled him about, away from Pearson and saved Pearson from a well-deserved beating. Pearson was so scared he rushed right to the District Attorney's office and got an "assistant DA to issue a warrant against Clark charging assault and battery." In Municipal Court Clark pleaded "not guilty" to the charge that he had punched Pearson in the jaw. Clark's lawyer, George McNeil, asked for a continuance of the case for two weeks. Pearson did not show up for the hearing. His lawyer said Pearson was visiting a doctor about a "red-dish area" on one side of his jaw. When Pearson did testify he stated it looked like Clark had been hiding, lying in wait for him. Pearson said Clark was reeling and saying: "Take that for Brewster and Keogh." Clark denied this with these words: "Not so," said Clark. "I hit him in the eye with my left, missed.....and yelled at him.....this is for Forrestal and Brewster and Vaughan and Keogh and myself, you son of a bitch." Clark was found guilty and when he was arraigned in court for sentencing, the judge fined him $25. Within one week Mr. Clark had received checks in the mail totaling $400 all with accompanying notes saying: "Hit him again for me." The $400 was given to religious charities, evenly divided between Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

The author says Pearson continued his tormenting in Washington of the lawyer and so far overstepped the bounds of decency and truth that in March, 1962, Clark filed a suit for $1,000,000 against him. "Whereas Clark formerly busted Pearson on the jaw, this time he busted him in the pocket-book. Pearson has been strangely silent about Clark ever since."

"In his sewerage stint, Pearson bragged that he had tried to get the Justice Department to have Clark indicted for 'giving Keogh $4,500.' This actually was Keogh's part of a fee for a tax case in which he was associated with Clark, but Pearson didn't say it. Instead he smugly bragged that he had caused the FBI 'to quiz both Clark and Keogh.'"

CHAPTER XII "THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF PEARSON." "Pearson is a pathological liar, and the truth is not in him." Cordell Hull, when he was Secretary of State.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

The author leads off this chapter by stating that people say there is some good in everybody, but "we haven't found anyone but Drew Pearson to say anything nice about Drew Pearson, and he says plenty." "His own mother-in-law, and many ex-employes and newspaper associates say things about him that would curl the hair of, and sear the hirsute adornment off, an aluminum monkey." The gist of this chapter is that the only thing nice he ever did was when he formed a partnership with Allen and wrote two books titled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." Unfortunately the success of these two tomes started Pearson on his venal career of character assassination and journalistic polecatry. (Page 67)

The author states that 90 per cent of the ideas set forth in these books was the work of Robert S. Allen who was a good writer and an honest reporter and that actually only 10 per cent would be the part Pearson contributed to the success of the books. The entire chapter is devoted to the various characters attacked in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round." This includes attacks on former President Herbert Hoover; Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon; Henry Stimson; Vice President Charles Dawes; Senator George Norris of Nebraska; Senator William E. Borah; Senator Burton K. Wheeler; and others of that era. In summing up their data on Herbert Hoover, the author says: "Lastly, and perhaps the most important answer to Herbert Hoover's failure, is the fact that deeply ingrained in his makeup are two unfortunate characteristics---fear and vacillation. These coupled with a petty personal temper, sorely try even his most loyal friends." "There is not a really significant Republic leader in Congress or the country at large who trusts or respects Mr. Hoover." "Had Herbert Hoover never gained the Presidency, he might well have remained a shimmering hero. The illusion that he so skillfully wove would never have been shattered." (Page 69)

On Page 73 Bealle stated that when Pearson lied about and vilified Senator Norris, the Nebraskan pinned an epithet on him that still sticks to this day. "He characterized Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism. Anyone who has ever been in the buildings, or on the grounds, of a municipal sewage pumping station or disposal plant can understand what this means." On Page 74 Bealle states that Pearson's falsehoods against Norris "were so vicious and bitter and pusilannimous" that Norris tagged him with a label so true that it will follow him to his grave. He was referring to the tag on Pearson as the sewage system of American journalism.

CHAPTER 12 1/2 "OLD MEN IN HIS LIFE." "Pearson abuses the freedom of the press. He has long ago wrested away the laurels of Ananias, and placed them proudly on his own brow." Senator Russell of Georgia.

This chapter is devoted to a book titled "Nine Old Men" written by Pearson and Robert S. Allen in 1932. The author refers to it as an attack on elderly citizens who were members of the Supreme Court in 1932. There is nothing of particular consequence in this chapter of interest to this review.

CHAPTER XIV "IT'S TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT PEARSON." "Pearson is a blackguard who, by insinuations and outright lies tried to destroy public confidence in the Navy's air arm." Admiral William F. Halsey. (Page 83)

This chapter is devoted to unkind things said about Pearson by various men over the years and much of the contents of this chapter is nothing more than a repetition of what has already been said in the book. The author states that the most colorful of all verbal characterizations of Pearson and his poisoned tongue, was delivered on the Senate floor by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. This happened after the Pearson column had carried a particularly vicious and mendacious attack on the tempestuous Tennessean who said: "Pearson is an infamous liar, a revolving liar, a pusilannimous liar, a lying ass, a natural born liar, a liar by profession, a liar for a living, a liar in the daytime, a liar in the nighttime; a dishonest, ignorant, corrupt and groveling crook and skunk."

The last page in the book is titled "EPILOGUE." The author states: "No self-respecting newspaper owner or publisher can ever print another Pearson Column after reading this book. His slanderous character and modus operandi, his total disregard for the truth are only minor items compared with his service to Soviet Russia and Domestic Communism."

"We have documented many of his Communist propaganda stints, taken right from his own writings. We have documented other people's 'stints' which give an insight as to why this man is selling his own country down the Volga River when he isn't actually a devotee of the Communist ideology. We have quoted his one-time mother-in-law (in public prints) that he is trying to destroy our country."

M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick
Re: "All America Louse"

"Newspaper publishers who print his garbage are accessories after the fact to Pearson's treason---but only Pearson gets paid for it---not they."

"If this book is the medium thru which Pearson's journalistic offal is stopped from offending newspaper readers, and from injuring innocent people in and out of public life, we will be glad. And, if it delouses our newspaper profession, we will feel (as the poet says) that we haven't lived in vain."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 12, 1966

FROM : J. J. Casper
Book

SUBJECT: REVIEWS OF PUBLICATION ENTITLED "FROM ESCOBEDO TO MIRANDA - THE ANATOMY OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION" BY RICHARD J. MEDALIE (339 Pages) LERNER LAW BOOK CO., INC., 1966 WASHINGTON, D. C. MISCELLANEOUS

BACKGROUND

Washington Post article (8/7/66) captioned "Georgetown Professor Raps New Rules on Evidence" reported that Samuel Dash, Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center had criticized the Supreme Court for setting "almost arbitrary deadlines" and producing "ironic" and "discriminatory" results in its recent decision in Johnson v. New Jersey (6/20/66) holding that the Escobedo Opinion (6/22/64) and the Miranda Opinion (6/13/66) are to be applied only prospectively to trials begun after June 22, 1964, and June 13, 1966, respectively.

The Post article noted that Dash's criticism was found in his Foreword to a new Institute publication compiled by Richard J. Medalie, Deputy Director of the Institute, entitled "From Escobedo to Miranda - The Anatomy of a Supreme Court Decision".

Pursuant to the Director's comment on this Post article "Procure a copy", the publication was obtained and is attached. The following review was prepared by the Training Division.

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REVIEW OF PUBLICATION

1. General Theme of Book

As the title of this book suggests its general theme is the development of the rules governing the admissibility of a confession of guilt made by a suspect or prisoner laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Escobedo v. Illinois and Miranda v. Arizona.

Briefly, Escobedo holds that a confession elicited by law enforcement officers from a person in custody after the officers fail to advise him of his absolute constitutional right to remain silent and refuse to honor his requests to consult with his retained lawyer is inadmissible against him at his trial because such police action deprives him of his Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel.

Briefly, Miranda holds that a confession is inadmissible if it was obtained by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation where they fail to give the prisoner effective "warnings" as to his rights to silence and counsel because such custodial interrogation puts his privilege against self-incrimination, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, into jeopardy and its coercive effect must be dispelled by the warnings which are essential procedural safeguards for the proper exercise of his constitutional rights.

This publication attempts to trace the route of decision from Escobedo to Miranda by a review of various documents used during the appeals of five cases decided by the courts of four States and one Federal Court of Appeals involving questions left dangling by the Escobedo opinion. These so-called "Post-Escobedo Cases" are as follows: Vignera v. New York; California v. Stewart; Johnson v. New Jersey; Miranda v. Arizona; and Westover v. United States. With the exception of Johnson v. New Jersey, these cases were decided in the consolidated opinion of the Miranda Decision on June 13, 1966. The Johnson case was decided the following week, on June 20, 1966.

2. Foreword by Samuel Dash

The five-page Foreword by Samuel Dash consists of an explanation of the purpose of this publication and general observations on the Escobedo, Miranda and Johnson holdings. His criticism of the Court is confined to the following observations on the Johnson case in which the Court refused to apply the Miranda requirement on the necessity of the warning in a retroactive way:

"Some threads of this June 20 opinion (i. e. the Johnson opinion) can be found in the briefs and oral arguments of the State of New Jersey and the State of New York as amicus curiae. But the unique and almost arbitrary deadlines the Court announced for the application of its Miranda ruling is a creation of the Court's own making without the aid of anything counsel argued.

"The total effect of Johnson is a discriminatory array of remedies, of very differing degrees of effectiveness, for persons tried or convicted at different points of time. Those tried after Miranda may use the Miranda ruling. Those tried between Escobedo and Miranda may use the Escobedo ruling but not Miranda. Those tried before Escobedo may only use the earlier Supreme Court doctrine on voluntary confessions which requires no warning of rights by police, but treats the absence of a warning as one of the factors in the determination of whether the confession was voluntary made.

"It is ironic that for four people alone the Court applied Miranda retrospectively -- Miranda, himself, Vignera, Westover and Stewart."

In the course of describing the various documents used in the appeals of the Post-Escobedo Cases leading to the Miranda Opinion, Dash also wrote in his Foreword:

"Perhaps the most striking lesson to learn from these materials is the role an amicus brief can play in shaping a majority opinion, even without oral argument. Undoubtedly, the most effective presentation to the Court was the amicus brief of the American Civil Liberties Union. Although the full ACLU brief is not reproduced here, from the excerpts printed, it is clear that it presented a conceptual, legal and structural formulation that is practically identical to the majority opinion -- even as to use of language in various passages of the opinion. Also, it is from this brief and its appendix that the Court apparently draws its lengthy discussion of the contents of leading and popular police interrogation manuals. Both the ACLU brief and the Court explain that resort to the manuals is necessary because of the absence of information on what actually goes on in the privacy of police interrogation rooms. And both the Court and the ACLU brief point out that these manuals, shocking as they may seem, should be understood as presenting the enlightened and fair-minded police point of view."

Finally, Dash notes in his Foreword that"

"The Institute is pursuing a number of research projects aimed at developing empirical data on the functioning of the various steps of the criminal process. Of relevance to the Miranda decision is a study which started June 1, 1966, of the attitudes and responses of indigent defendants to police warnings as to their right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer appointed and be present with them in the station house. This study is uniquely timed to observe at the outset the unfolding problems of implementing the Supreme Court guidelines."

3. Special Purpose of Publication

The special purpose of this publication is to "illuminate the appellate process" for practicing lawyers, the public and law teachers. The method employed by the Institute to achieve this purpose is through the reprinting in this publication of appeals materials such as the briefs filed by the lawyers for the petitioners, respondents and amici curiae and the transcripts of the oral arguments in the Supreme Court in the Post-Escobedo Cases.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure is described as an institute which was "established as an integral part of the Georgetown University Law Center in October, 1965, for a five-year period, under a million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation. A principal mission of the Institute will be to engage in systematic studies of the criminal law process from police investigation practices to appellate and other post-conviction procedures!".

This particular publication is described as "Studies of the Criminal Process - No. 1".

4. Contents of Publication

There is nothing new and practically no original scholarly research or writing in the whole publication. Its 339 pages consist almost solely of reprints. For example, among these reprints are the following:

a) The full opinion of the Court in Escobedo (24 pages).

b) The full opinion of the Court in Miranda (111 pages).

c) The full opinion of the Court in Johnson (16 pages).

d) Briefs of Counsel, edited, in the five Post-Escobedo Cases (30 pages).

e) Oral arguments of counsel before the Court, also edited, in the Post-Escobedo Cases (109 pages).

The Post-Escobedo Cases shared the following salient features which formed the main basis for their appeal and on which the Court's opinion in Miranda turned:

a) Incommunicado, in-custody interrogation by law enforcement officers of prisoners in a so-called "police-dominated atmosphere".

b) Failure of the officers to give effective warnings to the prisoners on their constitutional rights.

The arguments of counsel for the criminal defendants in their briefs and oral remarks before the Court boil down to this:

That the warnings are essential to protect a prisoner's right to silence, based on the 5th Amendment; and to protect his right to counsel, based on the 6th Amendment; and, therefore, these warnings must be effectively given by the officers and knowingly and intelligently waived by the prisoner before any confession obtained may be deemed to be admissible.

The arguments of counsel for the prosecution boil down to this:

That the warnings are not essential; and the failure of law enforcement officers to give them is only one factor to be considered in the "totality of circumstances" surrounding the making of the confession by the prisoner in a judicial determination of whether the confession was made voluntarily and is the product of the prisoner's free will and choice.

In Miranda, of course, the Court held that the giving of the warnings is an absolute prerequisite to the admissibility of a confession obtained from a prisoner by law enforcement officers during in-custody interrogation.

5. Value of Publication

Because of the nature of the publication consisting as it does, of reprints, it is not an impressive legal work, particularly since almost half its contents consists of reprints of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are readily available. Whatever value it does possess lies in the facts that the great mass of raw material contained in the briefs of counsel and the oral arguments before the Court has been organized, arranged, edited and gathered within the covers of one book, thus making edited parts of this data conveniently accessible to the reader who has an academic interest in the historical background of an important Supreme Court opinion.

RECOMMENDATION

None . . . For information.



SAC, New York

8/17/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan/
M. F. Row
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, "Soviet Chess," by D. J. Richards (Oxford University Press, 1965, 94) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

NOTE: Request made by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, who feels the book will be helpful to the Soviet Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:ngp/tj
(10)

REC-6 62-46855-417

19 AUG 17 1966

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MAILED 19
AUG 16 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York

8/16/66

1 - N.P.Callahan/M.F.Row
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - B.M.Suttler
1 - R.W.Smith
1 - R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of "Trujillo: The Life and Times of a Caribbean Dictator" by Robert D. Crassweller (Macmillan, New York, $8.95) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence (Route through for review.)

AMB:brr
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W. R. Wannall, Latin-American Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-4 62-46855-418

19 AUG 17 1966

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MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

1 Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 Mr. W. C. Sullivan
8/23/66

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"East Asia: The Great Tradition (History of East Asian Civilization, Vol. 1)" by Edwin O. Reischauer and John K. Fairbank. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, price not known.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review).

NOTE:
Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:eco
(10)

REC. 3 62-46855-419

AUG 23 1965

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 8-24-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN LEGION STORY
BY RAYMOND MOLEY, JR.

BACKGROUND:

This book will be available for public purchase the latter part of this week to coincide with the opening of the American Legion's 48th National Convention here in Washington, Friday, 8-26-66. The book is published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce and the author is the son of the well-known syndicated columnist Raymond Moley, Sr. It is approximately 450 pages in length, is most attractively bound and has an eye-catching dust cover.

THE FOREWORD:

The foreword of the book was, of course, written by the Director and it is excellent. It is anticipated that this will contribute in large measure to making the book a best seller.

THE BOOK:

The author, in his preface, pays tribute to many persons who assisted him: "C. D. DeLoach, Chairman of the Public Relations Commission of the American Legion, was a driving force behind the writing of this book. He has offered valuable contributions, enthusiasm and a steadfast friendship."

"The American Legion Story" is what the name implies and is a chronological history of the beginning, growth and the struggles of the American Legion since its inception in 1919.

The book is divided into four parts with subheadings: The Formative Time; The Green Years; The Proving Time; and In Changing Times. The author does an excellent job of taking the reader from the first caucus of the American Legion in March, 1919, in Paris, France, and the May caucus held in St. Louis.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Wick

DGH:jll (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

Book Reviews

62-46855-106

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1966

CRIME RECORDS

SEP 15 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-17345-1794

It was in these two caucuses that the American Legion was born. The author then follows the organization's history and early development through various vital times of crises. He carefully documents the Legion's accomplishments in the fields of Americanism, rehabilitation and various activities which have made the American Legion the outstanding veterans organization that it is.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The author mentions the Director and the FBI on a number of occasions and all references are most favorable. He makes passing reference to the Director on page 107 when he goes into detail concerning the American Legion's role in subversive matters dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). On page 259 the author states, "The mutual respect and solid relations of the Legion and the Department of Justice and the FBI were particularly constructive in 1940." He then goes on to discuss the liaison between American Legion officials and SACs during World War II and points out how valuable this cooperative effort proved to be.

Starting on page 355 in his chapter entitled "The Fight Against Subversion," the Director and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The author states, "FBI accomplishments have merited many commendations by the Legion."

CONCLUSIONS:

This is an excellent book well written and factually correct and it is felt that it will do much to disspell the mistaken image which a great number of the American public have as far as the American Legion is concerned. It is a book that should be in all high school, college and university libraries.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

9/9/66

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whitecide. Viking, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, $3.95.

2. "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette. Macmillan, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, $12.00.

1-Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1-Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1-Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:pjn (12)
NOTE:

REC-10 62-46855-420

Book number one requested by SA L.H. Martin, Soviet Section, who feels it will be valuable as a reference for the use of the Bureau. Book number two requested by SA J.E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. Neither of these books is available in the Bureau library. Book number one will be filed in the Bureau library.

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1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan

SAC, WFO

9/15/66

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:

"Twentieth-Century China" by O. Edmund Clubb. (Columbia Publishing Co., 1425 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., $7.95, 1963.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for revie

AMB:vms
(11)

NOTE: Book, not available in Bureau Library, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Chinese Special Cases Unit, NIS, as a reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library."

MAILED 9
AUG 15 1966
COMM-FBI

REC- 67 62-116395-42

EX-104

15 SEP 15 1966

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61 SEP 20 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/19/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/9/66.

Submitted is one copy of "An Agent in Place, The Story of Stig Wennerstrom" by Thomas Whiteside.

It is noted that "Chinese: Their History and Culture" by Kenneth Scott Latourette, Third Edition, revised, two volumes in one, has been ordered and will be submitted to Bureau when available.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

WHB:IM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 59 62-46855-422

NOT RECORDED
1 SEP 20 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

SEP 28 1966

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler

SAC, New York:

September 27, 1966

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-40855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

China: The Other Communism by K. S. Karol. Translated from the French by Ten Eaistow. (Publication scheduled for October, 1966, Hill & Wang, New York, $6.95)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Special Cases Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. This book gives a new slant on principles of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by MAO Tse-tung and will be a valuable addition as reference material to "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library.

AMB:vjr:cst
(11)

101

62-40855-423

MAILED 12
SEP 27 1966
COMM-FBI

REC-3

SEP 28 1966

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OCT 6 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 9/23/66

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON
AUTHOR OF "THE UGLY WOMAN"
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

On September 20th the Director received a copy of a book by Montgomery F. Cameron entitled "The Ugly Woman." This book was inscribed, "To: J. Edgar Hoover--, The most respected man in America--. Montgomery Fly Cameron 9/15/66." This book is autobiographical, although the names of the characters have been changed and it deals with a civil litigation in which Mr. Cameron was involved. In a prior interview with the FBI, Mr. Cameron stated he had dated Mrs. Virginia Dietzmann and that she received the impression he was going to marry her. When she learned he was not going to marry her, according to Cameron, she began to make trouble for him and they became opponents in a civil litigation involving one and one-half million dollars. It is believed Mrs. Dietzmann accused Cameron of stealing expensive jewelry which Cameron states she gave to him. Cameron was also involved in a criminal prosecution in connection with an alleged false claim to an insurance firm over the loss of a pair of emerald cuff links valued at $3,400 which had been given him by Mrs. Dietzmann. Both Cameron and Dietzmann are socially prominent in the San Antonio area. This book deals with this court proceeding, although it is written as fiction.

Bureau files reflect Cameron contacted the San Antonio Office in 1965 stating that his telephone lines were tapped. Telephone company advised that a check of all telephone lines to him disclosed no evidence of wire tapping and advised this was about the fourth or fifth time that they had conducted such a search. In 1964 the Bureau received a report from the San Antonio Office regarding theft of $27,500 worth of jewelry from the residence of Montgomery F. Cameron. It was not possible to index this jewelry in the National Stolen Property File inasmuch as the descriptions were not complete.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 29 1966

12 SEP 28 1966

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CONTINUED OVER

SAW:jdm (4)

590CT4 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104523

Morrell to Wick memo
Re: MONTGOMERY F. CAMERON

OBSERVATION:

Since this book relates to a civil litigation between two prominent persons, it is believed no acknowledgment should be furnished inasmuch as to do so might construe sympathy with Cameron.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be furnished Cameron.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

September 27, 1966

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following publication and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The China Danger by Richard L. Walker. (American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, $1, available now.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan suggested the publication be obtained for use of Nationalities Intelligence Section for reference purposes. The publication will be retained permanently in the "Chinese Library" after carding by the Bureau Library. Not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cst
(11)

Book rec'd. 10-10-66 AmB.

EX-102

REC-38 62-46855-424

SEP 26 1966
COMM-FBI

18 SEP 28 1966

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53 OCT 3 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York:

September 29, 1966

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The ~~Wretched of~~ Book the Earth by Frantz Fanon. Published by Grove Press, New York, New York, 1965, 65.

1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review.)
1 - M. F. Row

NOTE: Book, requested for reference purposes by SA P. T. Basher, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cst
(11)

REC- 13

62-46855-425

19 SEP 30 1966

MAILED 19
SEP 28 1966
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62 OCT 6 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: 9/30/66

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative
Policy Folder

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SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division. During period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books was received at Seat of Government. Twenty-six books were reviewed, 58 were obtained for reference purposes. Of 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

EX-113 REC 40 62-46855-426

OCT. 3 1966

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

62-46855
AMB;dac
(6)

5 1 OCT 11 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

SCOPE:

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

COST OF OPERATION:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

CONTROL:

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The purchase of books for review or for reference purposes is brought to the attention of the Administrative Division.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9/30/65 through 9/30/66, a total of 84 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-six books were reviewed and 58 were obtained for reference purposes (26 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed four of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten of the books requested have not been received.

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it 1)eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2)insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3)enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4)and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 7, 1966

FROM :A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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SUBJECT: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
THE CRITIQUE OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
WRITTEN BY MARK LANE

Mt Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

AUTHOR - MARK LANE:

Mark Lane is an attorney who has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its report. He has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is a sexual degenerate. Lane formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," has been released and Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1966

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Lane's book has been reviewed and the first reaction received is, in fact, it is a defense brief. It has been found to be a disturbing and cleverly contrived ~~piece of~~ literature designed to discredit the President's Commission. It comprises 478 pages, including appendices and is divided into four parts.

The introduction is written by Hugh Trevor-Roper who contended the Commission's power was limited, which was understandable, however, it was particularly serious because by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had already reached its conclusions that Oswald shot the President and that Oswald was not connected with any conspiracy.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book. He stated that he believed, along with Mark Lane, that their examination was defective and their

KMR:pah
54 OCT 1 - 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

3 SEP 22 1966

arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the President came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substantial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication, although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who

CONTINUED - OVER

was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from Soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Lane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which were furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

CONCLUSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS - CONTINUED - OVER

Legat, Ottawa

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

The Third China by C. P. FitzGerald. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1965, $2.75.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(12)

NOTE: SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests purchase of book for the "Chinese Library" because of its background and information about overseas Chinese, the great majority of Chinese investigated by the Bureau. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-42 62-46855-427

19 OCT 12 1966

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

October 12, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reporter in Red China by Charles Taylor. Random House, New York, New York, $4.95, scheduled for publication November, 1966.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mam
(11)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), is necessary for research and guidance in Chinese matters. This book is written by Charles Taylor, of the Toronto "Globe and Mail" newspaper, who recently returned from three years as an exchange reporter in communist China. The book, to be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available, will be retained in the "Chinese Library," NIS.

REC 54 62-4655-428

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OCT 20 1966

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/6/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-10838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE
SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

Rebulet to Chicago 9/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of "The China Danger" by RICHARD L. WALKER (American Bar Association Standing Committee on Education Against Communism) which was discreetly obtained from the American Bar Center, 1155 West 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Chicago

Book charged permanently to NIS, Div 5. AMB.

JMF:mkp
(3)

EX-104

62-46855-429

REC-135

3 OCT 10 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

70 OCT 24 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: October 5, 1966

SUBJECT: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
BY LEO SAUVAGE

Book Reviews

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Thompson
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

This book which is advertised as "an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report," is an expansion of an article by the same French author in the March, 1964, publication of the American Jewish Committee. The book was originally published in France in July, 1965. Bureau files reveal Leo Sauvage previously appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. He has been employed by the New York Bureau of a French Socialist Newspaper and was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to his suspected Communist and Comintern background.

In his book, Sauvage arrives at the conclusion that he finds "nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy." In arriving at this conclusion, the following are typical examples of his distorted reasoning: (1) Chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired could have been left by an accomplice. (The Commission report identifies the individual who left the chicken bones there as a building employee); (2) He questions the possibility that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (Actual tests in FBI Laboratory proved this to be possible); (3) He claims a number of essential witnesses were never interviewed in connection with the murder of Officer Tippit. (The Commission heard more than 13 witnesses concerning the Tippit murder, including

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(SEE SYNOPSIS CONTINUED-OVER)

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two eyewitnesses who heard the shot and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shot or flee from the seene. It was established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the name of A. J. Hidell. Four expended cartridge cases found near the site of the Tippit killing were identified as having been fired in Oswald's revolver); (4) The fact that Oswald did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle proved that the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day.

The author claims it was not established that Oswald owned a "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." (Examination in FBI Laboratory firmly established Oswald's rifle as the murder weapon.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle" while apparently placing little credence in the palm print of Oswald found on the rifle and which is equally conclusive with fingerprints as a positive means of identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborating, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." He alleges that details of the FBI report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to the Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

The author finally concludes that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was used as a scapegoat and that Jack Ruby was used as the executioner to get rid of the accused assassin.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission was created for the purpose of developing full facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately 25,000 interviews and re-interviews were conducted by the FBI alone and the results were furnished to the Commission. In addition, numerous

CONTINUED - OVER

interviews were conducted by other agencies and the Commission Staff. The case against Lee Harvey Oswald, however, will, in all probability, continue to be the subject of distorted speculation by journalistic charlatans such as communist inspired Leo Sauvage who seek to profiteer on the assassination of President Kennedy and to embarrass the United States Government. While the proof against Oswald is certainly clear and convincing, to any reasonably prudent opened-minded individual, the fact that no one saw Oswald pull the trigger and he died without making a confession are sufficient basis for a book of distortion such as "The Oswald Affair" by an unprincipled author such as Leo Sauvage. The book should be immediately recognized by any honest and discerning reader for what it is.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

DETAILS
CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

DETAILS:

The Book

"The Oswald Affair" is an expansion of a speculative article by Leo Sauvage, printed under the same caption in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. In a memorandum concerning this article prepared from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont on 4/27/64, (attached) it was pointed out that this was similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having background of communist sympathies. Since it was not felt that we had the responsibility of furnishing The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter referred to as The Commission) with every piece of inaccurate, speculative, commentary on the assassination, a copy of the article was not furnished to The Commission.

The book ("The Oswald Affair") was originally published in France and came to our attention in July, 1965, when a copy of the book was furnished to the Bureau by the Legat, Paris. In the International Edition of the "New York Times" on 6/23/65, it was pointed out that Sauvage, the author, had advanced an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin, may have been the result of two separate plots. The Times article stated the book presented no new evidence. It was recommended and approved that this 442-page book not be translated since there was no reason to believe it contained any new material (See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7/14/65, attached). The current book in English was published in 1966 by the World Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Author

Leo Sauvage, according to information in Bureau files, was born in Nancy, France 2/23/13, and has been employed as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French Socialist newspaper. In 1951, information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and Comintern background (100-23792-148). On 9/27/56, a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party (64-200-231-1559). The March, 1964, issue of the "Commentary" described Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro" for nearly fifteen years.

CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The Review

Even though the author reaches page 285 before openly stating his conclusion that "no matter how I turned the case around to see it from every angle, I find nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy," one does not have to read this far to know that this is the theme of his book. On page 236, Sauvage states "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately, everything said or done as if nothing affected him leaving all comment to the editorial writers." Throughout the book, the author furnished his personal "comment" in a very generous way.

In the first chapter, the author engages in much speculation as to whether Oswald had sufficient time to reach the lunchroom on the second floor of the Depository Building following the assassination and before he was seen by Officer Baker of the Dallas Police Department and Mr. Roy Truly, the building manager. The author concludes, it is a fundamental principal of the American law that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused and the only conclusion of the Warren Commission is that "Oswald could have fired the shots and still have been present in the second floor lunchroom when seen by Baker and Truly."

Chapter two entitled "The Chicken Bones Mystery" is devoted to lengthy speculation concerning some partly eaten checken and some chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building which created an inference that an accomplice of the assassin of President Kennedy had left them there. (Page 644 of The Commission Report comments concerning this speculation and sets forth the findings of The Commission that the chicken lunch had been eaten on November 22, 1963, by Johnnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch, went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired.)

In Chapter three, the author engages in more speculation as to whether the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (The Commission's Report in pages 194, 195 sets forth results of actual tests made by experts which proved a skilled person could fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.)

CONTINUED - OVER

In Chapter four, the author questions the findings of the FBI Laboratory that one bullet and two fragments were identifiable by markings as having been fired from Oswald's rifle. To support this questioning, Sauvage, on page 66, writes that he has "no intention of questioning the technical competence of Frazier" (referring to SA Robert A. Frazier of the FBI Laboratory) but he concludes "I do have the right to remind them, however, that none of the police manuals I have checked seems inclined to admit the possibility of positive identification in conditions comparable to those indicated above." Beginning on page 91 in discussing the murder of Officer Tippit, Sauvage referred to an inquiry conducted in Dallas by George and Patricia Nash, described as "two young research assistants" at Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and contended that they named a number of essential witnesses who were never questioned or contacted by The Commission. Sauvage stated that the "most amazing negligence" as revealed by the Nashes was the absence of any effort on the part of the FBI or The Commission to question Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, and Eddie Kinsley, his assistant, who arrived on the scene of the Tippit murder minutes after it had happened. Since they took him away before the police arrived, they could have provided such indispensable details as the exact position of the body, according to Sauvage. It is further alleged the FBI and The Commission similarly neglected to question Frank Wright, who lived in a ground-floor apartment on Tenth Street.

While the FBI had no jurisdiction in the murder of Officer Tippit, (this was investigated by the Dallas Police Department) we have previously considered the findings of the Nashes and there was no reason to believe that the remote possible witnesses suggested by them could furnish any information of value which had not been established through other sources. More than 13 witnesses testified before The Commission concerning the Tippit murder. On page 174 of The Commission's report it is reported that witnesses who testified included two eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shots or flee from the scene. It was further established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the alias of A. J. Hidell.

The book is most critical of The Commission for its failure to allow Mark Lane to represent Oswald before The Commission claiming that this deprived him of the right to cross-examine Oswald's accusers.

CONTINUED - OVER

The author's reasoning, perhaps reaches its lowest point of obfuscation when writing about the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. Sauvage admits it was proved that Oswald owned a rifle but claims that since he did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle, the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day. The author goes on to say that the investigators did not even prove that Oswald owned the "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded rifle is not a lethal weapon." (It is noted that the examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the three empty cartridge cases found near the window from which the shots were fired had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. It was also determined that a bullet found on the stretcher and two fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. This information is reported on page 18 of the FBI report.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle." He apparently placed little credence in the fact that the Commission's Report contains testimony by an FBI expert who identified the latent print lifted from a portion of the rifle as the right palm print of Oswald (page 123 of the Commission's Report). It is, of course, well established that a palm print is just as conclusive as a fingerprint as a means of positive identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborated, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." The author further alleges that details of the FBI Report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to The Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

After concluding that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, Sauvage makes a prefunctory analysis of various theories and finally settles on the conclusion "of all the possible objectives in the assassination, I find only one that the organizer of the plot could reasonably have expected to achieve: the defense of white supremacy in the South." The author contends that these "racial extremists," tried to divert suspicion using Oswald as a scapegoat and this was followed by another plot to get rid of the accused assassin using Jack Ruby as the executioner.

In a final chapter to Sauvage's American edition of his book under the title "American Postscript", he makes reference to a "special introduction" by Harrison E. Salisbury

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to a paperback edition of The Commission's Report in which Salisbury referred to Sauvage and others as "mythmakers" who did not consider The Warren Report a "hard rock basis of fact." Sauvage added that if Salisbury has a chance to correct his "special introduction" to The Warren Report someday, he hopes Salisbury will not forget to include among his list of "mythmakers" the man "who, according to the Warren Commission must be the greatest mythmaker of all: J. Edgar Hoover." Earlier in the chapter Sauvage had made reference to his allegation that the FBI leaked its report to the newspapers before it was given to The Warren Commission and he presumed the Warren Commission for this reason had been displeased with the FBI.

REC 26 62-109090-520 October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

EX-114

Book Reviews

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

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Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

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1 - 100-409763
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109090

NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

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press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, . . ." (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this would had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 134 through 136.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 18-year-old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 165 through 169 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 168, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

1 - Mr. W.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.W. Smith
1 - Mr. D.S. Gamper
October 25, 1966

1 - Miss Butler

SAC, Salt Lake City

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book Communist Attack on U. S. Police by W. Cleon Skousen, a former Bureau Agent. The book was published in 1966 (price not known) by the Ensign Publishing Company whose latest address, according to Bureau Records, was given as 5867 Tolcate Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah. The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book rec'd 11-7-66 Amb.

1 - 67-69602 (W. Cleon Skousen)
1 - M. F. Row (6221 I. B.)

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NOTE: Book ordered at request of Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/27/66
(Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet, 10/21/66.

Enclosed is "The Third China" by C. P. FitzGerald which was received from [redacted] under date of 10/25/66. b7D

Publication

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1 - Ottawa

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1-ENCLOSURE

EX-113

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/21/66

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA (94-8)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/12/66.

A check through available sources in the Ottawa area failed to develop any information indicating that "The Third China" by C. P. FITZ GERALD had been published or was in the process of being published. Through [redacted] it was ascertained that the book was apparently published by the University of British Columbia press and that there are only one or two copies, however, arrangements through [redacted] have been made to obtain a copy of the book temporarily by that office and copy thereof is being made and will be forwarded to the Bureau at an early date.

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1 - Ottawa
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REC-59 62-46855-432

EX-113

OCT 31 1966

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner

SAC, New York

11/10/66

1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book "~~A~~ Prophetic Minority," by Jack Newfield, has been published recently by ~~New~~ American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of The Americas, New York, New York 10019, and it is priced at $4.75 a copy. You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of this book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. MF. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(10)

NOTE:

Book, which concerns the so-called new "Left," has been requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material in a current assignment. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-46855-433

NOV 10 1966

NOV 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

5 NOV 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 11/3/66

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

"The Communist Attack
On U.S. Police", by
W. CLEON SKOUSEN

ReBulet 10/24/66, requesting that captioned book be discreetly purchased.

Transmitted herewith is one copy of captioned book. It is noted it was published by The Ensign Publishing Company, P. O. Box 2316, Salt Lake City, Utah, and was copyrighted by SKOUSEN in 1966.

The publisher is not listed in the Salt Lake City telephone directory or City Directory.

An attempt was made to locate this book through the normal book outlets in Salt Lake City but it was not found to be available, nor was its existence known. It was finally purchased under pretext from the American Opinion Book Store, 60 East 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the outlet for John Birch literature. Insofar as could be determined, this book was not elsewhere available in Salt Lake City.

(2) Bureau (Enc. 1)(REG. AM)
1 - Salt Lake City

WRP:mhe
(3)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 10 1966

77NOV 25 1966

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
11/18/66

SAC, New York

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book, "The United States and China in World Affairs" by Robert Blum and edited by A. Doak Barnett. The book has been published recently by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, price, $6.50.

This book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" for reference purposes. The book is not now available in the Bureau library.

MAILED 25
NOV 17 1966
COMM-FBI

EX-112

REC-3

62-46855-434

19 NOV 22 1966

56 NOV 28 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/23/66
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOKS REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/10/66.

Enclosed is one copy of the book "A Prophetic Minority" by JACK NEWFIELD.

1-ENCLOSURE
Book to be filed in Bureau Library after perusal by R-SS. Amb.

REC- 103 62-46855-435

15 NOV 28 1966

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (100-87235) (42)

EKD: gmd
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

7 DEC 1 1966

53 DEC 5 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

RA

Mr. Wick

November 23, 1966

M. A. Jones

"WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY
JACK ANDERSON

SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a review of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose." Remaining page proofs of book (pages 257 - 486) have now been received from confidential source at Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press.

These pages follow the gossipy pattern set in the first 256 pages of the book. They include chapters dealing with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money; the war in Vietnam and President Johnson's sensitivity to criticisms regarding that war; Red China and Anderson's belief that a major guerrilla operation would succeed in freeing the Chinese; communist-bloc espionage, including a regurgitation of the charge made in the Anderson-Pearson column in September, 1966, that action taken against Czech and Soviet spies in Washington area last summer was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity.

This portion of Anderson's book also deals with Americans who have defected to the communist world and with American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors. One chapter is devoted to criticizing "Radicals of the Right"; one discusses Nazis who fled to South America after World War II; and another chapter features Joseph Valachi, as well as the Federal Narcotics Bureau, in focusing on the menace of organized crime.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

References to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo. 62-46355

NOT RECORDED
123 NOV 29 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. "Washington Expose" is little more than an oversized version of the Jack Anderson-Drew Pearson newspaper column and, in fact, much of the book consists of "warmed-over" Anderson-Pearson columns.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Casper (9)
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

DETAILS

(Continued - Over)

DEC 5 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DETAILS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a review of the first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose." In my memorandum of November 10th, it was noted that the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, had broken down; however, that as soon as the remaining pages of Anderson's book were available, they would confidentially be obtained and would be reviewed.

Pages 257 through 486 (end of book) have now been obtained. They are in much the same vein as the first 256 pages and contain one chapter (Chapter 16, pages 341-367) in which Anderson is particularly critical of the Bureau--falsely claiming that the action taken against Czech and Soviet spies last summer (persona non grata action against Jiri Opatrny and arrest of retired Lt. Colonel William Whalen last July, and persona non grata action against Valentin Revin on September 1st) was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity because the disclosure of FBI "bugging" in the Fred Black case had confronted the Director "with the greatest crisis in his 42 years of matchless press relations as FBI Director."

Set forth below is a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the final pages of Anderson's book--with particular reference to matters of pertinence to the FBI: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (Pages 237 - 263)

(Pages 237 through 256 of this chapter were covered in my November 10th memorandum to you.)

On pages 261-262, Anderson states, "Apparently, no one is safe from the eavesdroppers. A former Army Intelligence agent, Willis Adams, has admitted that he monitored private conversations of the late Eleanor Roosevelt while she was First Lady. Even President Johnson is worried about the privacy of his office. He evidently fears that one of his own agencies might attempt an inside bugging job in a misguided effort to keep tabs on him. Perhaps with this in mind, he has gone on record against indiscriminate government eavesdropping."

(Continued - Over)

Anderson then quotes from the "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" which President Johnson signed dated June 30, 1965, establishing guidelines with respect to the use of wiretaps and other electronic listening devices. In quoting the President's memorandum, however, Anderson deleted two very important words. He quotes the President as instructing that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of the parties involved...." Whereas, the President's memorandum instructs that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of one of the parties involved...." There is quite a significant difference.

CHAPTER 13 "Alice in Wasteland" (Pages 264 - 291)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

Anderson expresses the opinion that waste has reached its most alarming peak in the military field. He blames part of this wasteful spending on inter-service rivalry and jealousy.

He complains that "Defense officials have a highly developed proclivity for treating their mistakes as the most sensitive of secrets. They have hidden under the security label most of the evidence of misspending and mismanagement in the Pentagon and far-flung outposts."

Anderson further feels that too many government documents bear security classifications. "The cost of handling documents is multiplied by the bureaucrats' obsession with secrecy," he states. Then he quotes an unnamed General as having told him, "Only 10 percent of all classified documents actually contain security information."

In this chapter, Anderson also criticizes ineptness in United States foreign military and economic aid. He also cites the danger that the American economy will be hurt by foreign factories, built at United States expense, which are putting American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

CHAPTER 14 "Behind the Vietnam Communiques" (Pages 292 - 319)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It gives Anderson's views concerning matters in Vietnam and conveys the impression

(Continued - Over)

that he is convinced he could do a better job than the heads of our Armed Forces have done in pursuing the war there. Our country has, according to Anderson, "been out-maneuvered in South Vietnam by ragtag guerrillas, most of whom are simple peasants....Not until the Viet Cong abandoned their tested guerrilla tactics, not until they began massing for conventional battles and alienating the populace by conscription and taxation, did they start losing the war."

This chapter cites the fact that American construction firms have been contracted to undertake major construction projects in Vietnam. According to Anderson, the owners of one of these firms, Brown and Root, "helped finance the political career of Lyndon B. Johnson" and the company was "dealt into the contract (in Vietnam) after Johnson became President."

Anderson complains of excessive losses of supplies and material in Vietnam due to pilferage and theft--"Government officials estimate the loss from pilferage close to $75,000,000. In Saigon, alone, according to one report, more than $20,000 worth of U. S. supplies are stolen each week. Occasionally, supplies have been siphoned right off the ships and hauled in junks and sampans up the Mekong River to waiting Viet Cong. More often, black marketeers have sold the stolen supplies right in Saigon to Viet Cong purchasing agents, who paid dollars they had extorted from American oil companies and other firms."

He further laments that information, as well as equipment, "is smuggled to the Viet Cong. One report claims that half the girls in Saigon's night clubs peddle information to the communists. Others maintain a profitable neutrality by spying impartially for both sides."

On pages 304 and 305, Anderson warns of the danger of germ warfare. "The blunt truth is that the United States, for all its elaborate and expensive defenses, could be devastated by a few enemy agents smuggling bacteria into the country in suitcases....The bacteria can be produced easily and cheaply. Even a tiny country, such as Cuba, would have no difficulty waging secret biological warfare against the United States. Indeed one intelligence report, doubted by Pentagon skeptics, suggests that freebooting scientists may already have been hired by Dictator Fidel Castro to set up a germ warfare ring in Cuba."

He continues that "our own scientists have not been asleep in their laboratories. They have developed new virus and rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity."

(Continued - Over)

Anderson deals with President Johnson's sensitivity to criticism concerning Vietnam. "Some Republicans have complained that Johnson is trying to stifle all opposition, that his endless confidential briefings for Congressional leaders are merely a means of silencing the critics. Among themselves, they refer to briefings as 'Operation Smother.' Speaking up for his chief, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey has assured me that criticism is welcomed at the briefings.... But President Johnson also is irritated when Congressmen make their criticisms public.... The President contends that those who cry for concession encourage the communists to believe the United States may be bluffing. Such critics only increase the risk, prolong the war they seek to shorten and endanger future peace talks, he believes."

According to Anderson, Congressman Gerald Ford was blasted anonymously by the President for betraying a confidence involving the Vietnam build-up. He labels Senator Wayne Morse as "the most outspoken critic" of our action in Vietnam; and he quotes Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska as remarking, "I believe the President is misinformed on Southeast Asia. The course which has been followed is the only course which could possibly lead to disaster."

In Anderson's own opinion, the President has "sought to subdue discussion of the war." He quotes the President as having told "an aide" that the war should be over in 1967.

Page 311 contains a reproduction of a purported Defense Department document dated July 26, 1966, and classified "Secret." Anderson claims that this is an example of over-classified material.

CHAPTER 15 "The Secret War Against Red China" (Pages 320 - 340)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with matters inside Red China, including American espionage efforts directed against that country.

Anderson--who apparently feels himself specially qualified to comment on China by virtue of having spent some time there in the mid 1940s--states he has discussed "with the highest authorities" the feasibility of mounting a major guerrilla operation against the Red Chinese. "I believe their vast, ramshackle tyranny can be destroyed more easily from within than from without. Skilled guerrillas could be infiltrated into the Chinese hinterlands where unrest is seething.... Behind the bamboo curtain, large minorities are

(Continued - Over)

waiting only for leadership and weapons. Millions of devout Moslems and Buddhists, Mongols and Tibetans are bitterly resentful of the Communist drive to break up their religions and destroy their family life." He claims that he has discussed this guerrilla warfare idea with Vice President Humphrey and that Humphrey is "pushing it in Washington's policy councils."

Anderson writes of the cruelties and atrocities which the Chinese communists have heaped upon various ethnic groups subjected to their rule. He feels that Red China, "despite its nuclear know-how and nasty talent for trouble-making, is really a second-rate power. Her economy is foundering; her military machine lacks firepower; her people are disillusioned. Her leaders also have an unenviable record for diplomatic blunders, economic errors, and military backdowns."

On page 327, Anderson reproduces what purports to be a CIA document dated June 29, 1961, and classified "Confidential." This document bears a notation that "This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CHAPTER 16 "Spies and Spooks" (Pages 341 - 367)

In this chapter, Anderson cites a number of FBI espionage cases.

On page 341, he describes the Central Intelligence Agency as "the most lampooned of all spy outfits." He again (as he did in Chapter 2) mentions the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960, as well as Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew's claim that CIA had offered him an economic bribe of more than $3 million. "But," he continues, "the blunder of all blunders was the Bay of Pigs invasion. The New York Times quoted the late President Kennedy as declaring afterward that he 'wanted to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.'"

According to Anderson, Clark Clifford told him (Anderson) that President Kennedy told him (Clifford), "I made some bad decisions on the Bay of Pigs. I made these bad decisions because I had bad information. My information was bad, because our intelligence was poor. Something is gravely wrong inside the CIA, and I intend to find out what it is."

(Continued - Over)

In dealing with communist-bloc espionage, Anderson stated, "Except for the elite 'class five' agents, Russia's spies are widely recruited, hastily trained, and often easily caught. Typical is the case of Janos Bela Szakacs, who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."

(As reflected in Bufile 105-80755, Szakacs made a full confession of his intelligence involvement to the FBI in January, 1960--whereas, Anderson states that he "confessed to the Justice Department." Anderson indicates that the Russians were operating Szakacs--whereas, his activities were being directed by the Hungarian Intelligence Service.)

On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving Aleksandr Kovalev. He identifies Kovalev as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, Kovalev was Second Secretary of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits Kovalev with developing and controlling the American who was involved in this case. Actually, the American (a double-agent) was controlled by other Soviets in the United States. Kovalev did, however, assist the Soviet principals in this operation by checking signal areas and clearing drops--and he was declared persona non grata.

Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and Yuri Novikov (Soviet Embassy attache who was declared persona non grata); however, he does give the FBI credit for filming meetings between Novikov and the double-agent.

On page 346, Anderson names three women as communist "femme fatales"--Irmgard Margareth-Schmidt, Margarethe Pfeiffer and Kim Soo. Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, Margareth-Schmidt was arrested for spying for the Russians in Germany in 1955. The case--which was investigated by the Air Force--drew considerable publicity. It disclosed that Margareth-Schmidt was in contact with a U.S. Air Force Colonel (he received an "other than honorable" discharge but, according to the Air Force, there was no indication that he passed any information to her.) At the same time, she was also maintaining an intimate affair with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany.

Anderson deals with the Irving Chambers Scarbeck espionage case on page 348. He states that "Scarbeck was rushed to trial and sentenced

to 30 years in jail. He was quietly released in May, 1966, after serving two years of his sentence." (Actually, Scarbeck did receive a 30-year sentence in 1961; however, the sentence subsequently was reduced to three concurrent 10-year sentences, and he was released on parole in May, 1966.) Anderson states that Scarbeck's paramour went from Poland "straight to a boarding house (in West Germany) which was used by Red agents as a secret rendezvous." (This is sheer fabrication. Arrangements for her stay in West Germany were made by a West German police officer who was a friend of Scarbeck.) Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in Scarbeck's office by two American counter spies helped produce enough information to put him under arrest"--whereas, the Bureau has no information to show that microphones were used in this case, but we do know that Scarbeck's arrest was based entirely on signed statements which he gave to the State Department and to FBI Agents.

On page 349, Anderson describes the activities of two Soviets in collecting large volumes of literature at a convention in Los Angeles, as well as the purchase by other Soviets of handbooks concerning airfields. (This obviously is based upon data contained on pages 7 and 8 of the Director's "Expose of Soviet Espionage" which was printed in 1960.)

Anderson next begins a detailed treatment of the Valentin Revin persona non grata case. (John Huminik, Jr., the Washington Field Office's double agent in this case, talked to Jack Anderson in September, 1966--after Revin had been declared persona non grata; and Anderson and Drew Pearson used the Huminik interview as the primary basis for two columns, published September 26 and 27, containing false criticisms of the Director and the FBI--which criticisms are regurgitated in this portion of Anderson's book.)

Basically, the errors and distortions in Anderson's treatment of the Revin-Huminik case are:

(1) The book relates that Huminik originally was cultivated by Soviet diplomats Sergei Stupar and Aleksandr Izvekov, and that these "two Russians eventually got around to asking him for unclassified but hard-to-get materials." (Huminik met both Stupar and Izvekov--but Stupar actually effected the initial cultivation, and Izvekov never figured in the actual double agent operation.)

(2) Anderson states, "When Stupar was recalled to Moscow in 1964, he lugged a going-away gift from Huminik, several pounds of rare

chemicals, in a diplomatic pouch.... FBI agents filmed the goodbye scene." (Huminik gave Stupar samples of consumer chemical products produced by his chemical company--such as material to melt ice from sidewalks--however, no rare chemicals were furnished him. Prior to his departure from the United States in August, 1964, Stupar called Huminik; however, there was no "good-bye scene" such as Anderson describes.)

(3) According to Anderson, "Stupar's place was taken by Vladimir Boutenko (correct name is Butenko)...who was accompanied by Vladimir Zorov. It was Boutenko who...requested copies of the various forms an applicant must fill out to get a government job." (Huminik did meet Butenko and Zorov after Stupar left the United States. Indications were that Butenko was attempting to cultivate Huminik for intelligence purposes, and Huminik did furnish Butenko copies of publications purchased from the Government Printing Office regarding careers in Federal service and also gave him information about how to start a corporation. However, no documents as described by Anderson were ever passed to Butenko; and Zorov had no intelligence significance as far as Huminik was concerned.)

(4) Anderson continues that following Valentin Revin's appearance in the case, Huminik was paid "several thousand dollars, which he turned over to the FBI. In return, Hoover's agents gave Huminik bare expense money...." (The Soviets did, in fact, pay Huminik $5,500 which was turned over to the Bureau. Contrary to the impression of miserliness which Anderson would convey, however, Huminik was fully reimbursed for all expenses he incurred on behalf of the Bureau in this double-agent operation.)

(5) The book continues, "Huminik submitted regular reports to the FBI in handwriting. He kept no copies....Recently I managed to obtain access to these reports." (The Washington Field Office has advised that Huminik submitted his reports orally, not in handwriting; and the innuendo that Anderson has had surreptitious access to FBI files regarding this case is completely false.)

(6) On pages 350-351, Anderson quotes from an alleged report by Huminik concerning his impressions of Revin--the implication being that Anderson is quoting this from a report which Huminik turned over to the FBI. (The quoted report was never received by the Washington Field Office. Possibly this is data which Huminik furnished to Anderson when contacted by Anderson in September, 1966.)

(Continued - Over)

(7) Anderson states that Huminik proposed to the FBI that an attempt be made to defect or recruit Revin. (This is completely untrue. The FBI did propose to the State Department that FBI Agents make a defection approach to Revin. Huminik's part would have been one of merely being present when the Agents approached Revin--since the approach would have been made during an espionage meeting between Huminik and Revin.)

(8) The book charges that in July, 1966--following disclosure of the FBI's use of a microphone in the Red Black case--the Director "sought to break the Huminik case; a July 11th memo to the Attorney General suggested closing the case. But a July 27th memo urged a delay to attempt Huminik's plan (to defect Revin). The double agent was encouraged to feel out the possibility of blackjacking Revin into defecting." (There are no memoranda dated July 11th or 27, 1966, such as Anderson claims. The actual facts are: In June, 1966, when it became evident that the continued operation of Huminik against the Soviets would necessitate furnishing them with data of greater value than the operation was worth, a decision was made to terminate this double-agent operation. On June 24th, the Bureau asked State Department to authorize a defection approach to Revin while he was engaged in a meeting with Huminik. We suggested that if this defection approach were unsuccessful, the State Department be prepared to immediately declare Revin persona non grata, preferably with full publicity. State Department replied that there did not appear to be sufficient basis for our request; so on July 12th we again wrote State and furnished additional information to support the action proposed by us in June. On July 19th, State advised that it would not approve a defection approach to Revin but was prepared to declare him persona non grata without publicity. On July 28th, we advised State that restrictions imposed by State made it impossible for us to accept State's proposed action--however, we did not interpose any objection to whatever action State felt necessary against Revin. On August 31st, State informed us that Revin would be declared persona non grata on September 1st--and that the reasons for this action would be made public on September 2, 1966.)

(9) Anderson states that Revin "agreed to forge phony papers for Huminik in case he had to flee the country. A Dominican passport was chosen, and Huminik flew to the Dominican Republic to get authentic passport pictures taken." (Huminik did go to the Dominican Republic, but the trip was primarily to promote his own business venture there. While in that country, he did, however, have passport pictures taken of himself and gave them to Revin.)

(Continued - Over)

(10) The book continues, "Though the FBI's Soviet section was anxious to get the forged papers from Huminik and to reverse the play on Revin in a maneuver to persuade him to defect, someone on high abruptly blew the whistle on the case on September 3. Revin was thrown out of the country--though Boutenko, who had also obtained documents from Huminik, was permitted to remain." (As previously noted, Revin was declared persona non grata on September 1, 1966--not September 3. Butenko left the United States on August 13, 1966--more than two weeks before the persona non grata action against Revin.)

(11) On page 354, Anderson quotes from a letter which he says Huminik "angrily wrote the FBI on September 11." (A letter was, in fact, received from Huminik by the Washington Field Office. Anderson and Pearson originally quoted from it in their newspaper column of September 26. The quotation was taken out of context; and Huminik has publicly denied intending any criticism of the FBI. In response to the September 26th Anderson-Pearson column, in fact, Huminik publicly declared, "The FBI is a first-rate outfit and I'm not unhappy with anything that happened at any time during the entire five years we worked together.")

(12) Page 355 is devoted to three handwritten paragraphs which Anderson describes as "A portion of the report double agent John Huminik gave to the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (No such report was received by the Washington Field Office, which handled double-agent Huminik.)

Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the Revin-Huminik case is material concerning the Jiri Opatrny and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and Opatrny cases--as in the Revin-Huminik case--the Director ordered premature action in order to obtain favorable publicity at a time when he needed such publicity. (Opatrny, a Czech diplomat who attempted to have an electronic listening device planted in the State Department, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on July 13, 1966. Anderson is fully aware of the fact that persona non grata action is taken by the State Department--not by the Director of the FBI. The arrest of William Whalen occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against Whalen to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against Whalen--nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of Whalen.)

(Continued - Over)

On page 353, Anderson states that the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming Hoover as the official who directly authorized the bugging (of Fred Black's hotel suite), also acknowledging that the FBI had engaged in additional eavesdropping 'in the interest of internal security or national safety.' In all cases, Hoover had approved the wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorneys General." (This is a grossly slanted and distorted account of information contained in the "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States" which Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall submitted to the Supreme Court on July 13, 1966, in connection with the Black case. The pertinent portion of that document reads, "Under Departmental practice in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and continuing into 1965, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given authority to approve the installation of devices such as that in question for intelligence (and not evidentiary) purposes when required in the interest of internal security or national safety, including organized crime, kidnappings and matters wherein human life might be at stake. Acting on the basis of the aforementioned Departmental authorization, the Director approved installation of the device involved in the instant case.")

Anderson next tells the reader that "Europe is crawling with spies." He dwells briefly on European-based espionage--then returns to spy activities in the United States. He briefly mentions the espionage activities of Leonid Pivnev, Kirill Doronkin, Vadim Kirilyuk and Vassili Molev; and it again appears that his source for this material is the Director's 1960 "Expose of Soviet Espionage." Next, he cites the effort by Soviet Embassy First Secretary Valentin Ivanov to develop Roger C. Foss, American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

On page 361, Anderson pays a compliment to FBI surveillance techniques stating, "It is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance." He quotes an anonymous (and obviously fictional) FBI agent as stating, "If only they (Russian diplomat-spies) would go directly to the appointments, it would save us all a lot of trouble."

An incident involving one "M.I. (Baby Face) Krievashekov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashekov" nor the incident is identifiable in Bufiles.

(Continued - Over)

Next, Anderson deals with Red Chinese espionage--which he says "continues to thrive in Mexico." Page 363 contains information regarding WU Chu and the New China News Agency in Mexico closely paralleling that contained in an article captioned "Parade Uncovers a Chinese Spy Ring" by Anderson which appeared in "Parade" magazine in February, 1965.

Anderson describes WU Chu as "a master spy" and as a "lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Communist secret police." (Although the Bureau has information indicating that WU Chu is probably a Chinese communist intelligence agent, nothing specific is known about his rank or intelligence activities.)

According to Anderson, when WU Chu left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by WU Chi-gan. (The Bureau has no information regarding WU Chi-gan, but we do know that after WU Chu left Mexico, PIEN Cheng became head of the New China News Agency office there. According to our information, no person named WU Chi-gan was ever assigned to the New China News Agency in Mexico.)

Anderson also names Francisco Ham-cheen as a subordinate of WU Chu in Chinese intelligence in Mexico. (Francisco Ham Cheen, Bufile 105-132396, is subject of a current investigation based on information received from a San Diego informant. Neither our investigation, nor that by Mexican authorities, has disclosed any connection between WU Chu and Ham Cheen.)

According to Anderson, Ham Cheen arrived in Mexico in 1942--whereas, Mexican authorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that Ham Cheen "slipped into the U. S. in 1958, reportedly hid out at a Chinese restaurant in New York....After immigration agents picked him up for questioning in 1959, he returned to Mexico City to become caterer for a Chinese gambling house frequented by Communists and leftists.... The U. S. Narcotics Bureau has in its files a confidential report stating that he was getting heroin from Red China...My own sources said Colonel Wu sent Francisco (Ham Cheen) to open a gambling dive in Mexicali, an ideal spot for trafficking in spies and drugs." (FBI investigation has not disclosed any travel by Ham Cheen to New York at any time; however, he did obtain a four-year multiple-entry visa at the U.S. Consulate in Mexico in 1951 and possibly may have traveled between Mexico and the United States in 1951-55. With regard to Ham Cheen's alleged operation of a gambling place in Mexicali, our investigation not only does not substantiate this statement, but it shows that while in Mexicali, Ham Cheen was employed in importing and selling Chinese communist goods and Chinese herbs.)

(Continued - Over)

CHAPTER 17 "Torture and Treason" (Pages 368 - 394)

This chapter is devoted to American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors--and with Americans who have defected to the communist world.

The first 16 pages of this chapter are devoted to U.S. Air Force officer Andrew Evans who was shot down and captured in the Korean War. He signed a false confession admitting germ warfare against the North Koreans. Anderson's detailed treatment of Evans is most sympathetic. (Bufiles reflect that in 1954 the Air Force advised that Evans was among a group of Air Force personnel who had been prisoners of war against whom prosecutive action was found not to be warranted.) (61-11469)

On pages 385-386 Anderson gives an account of the defection in May, 1963 (erroneously stated by Anderson to be May, 1964) of U.S. Army Captain Alfred Svenson. (Svenson was returned to U.S. military control by the Russians in Germany in May, 1964, and was sentenced to dismissal from service and seven years (reduced to four years) at hard labor. In August, 1966, he was released on parole and as of October, 1966, was residing in Washington and attending Catholic University.) (105-120581)

He then philosophizes, 'But if the authorities don't understand Svenson, they are more worried about the 'psychos,' men like Lee Oswald, the misfit ex-Marine who decamped to Russia then returned to assassinate President Kennedy. How many more potential Oswalds are there: military defectors who one day will come home, men trained in the use of weapons and explosives, who for dark reasons none but they can understand, may be capable of murder?"

Anderson briefly identifies a number of Americans who have defected to the communist-bloc, including persons such as Stephen Wechsler (Bufile 100-359527), who defected to East Germany in 1952 and is still believed to be living and working there; Joseph Dutkanicz (Bufile 105-18971), who defected to the Soviets in 1960 and reportedly died in Russia in 1963; and James M. McMillin (misspelled "McMillan" by Anderson) (Bufile 100-355995), who was a code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow at the time of his defection in 1948. Only one of the American defectors named by Anderson is not identifiable. That individual, 'Marvin Betty of Brunning, Nebraska,' is said by Anderson to have 'skipped into East Germany to evade a murder charge.' Since there are a number of typographical errors and other mistakes on the page proofs of Anderson's book, it is highly probable that 'Marvin Betty' is not the correct name of this individual.

 (Continued - Over)

Among the inaccuracies in this chapter is Anderson's description of Robert Webster as a defector who "is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker." Bufile 105-81285 reflects that Webster remained in Russia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania.

In connection with his treatment of Robert Franklin Williams (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Revolutionary Action Movement), Anderson observes that Williams fled to Cuba "just a jump ahead of the FBI." Bufile 88-19435 verifies that Williams is, in fact, a Bureau fugitive. He currently is in Red China.

CHAPTER 18 "The Radicals of the Right" (Pages 395 - 428)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI.

On these pages, Anderson deals unfavorably with a number of right wing and extremist organizations ranging from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell to Robert Welch's John Birch Society. He claims that Welch has "built a militant movement that is far more powerful than the public is aware." In Alabama and Georgia, Anderson asserts, the John Birch Society had forged an alliance with the United Klans of America--and that while Welch has "sluffed off association with such armed crackpot commandoes as the Minutemen, California Rangers, and Soldiers of the Cross," nonetheless, "these gun-packing groups are still led by men who are Birchers in every essential."

Anderson continues, "The extremist guerrilla groups, disavowed by Welch, present an even more chilling specter. Thousands of fanatics, their minds twisted with hate, have been attracted to them. In their bigoted, tormented propaganda, President Kennedy's martyrdom was cheered in 1963. Now their ravings are directed against President Johnson. This raises a disturbing question: Could another fanatic, lurking behind a window with a rifle, assassinate a future President? A former leader of the Minutemen, Jerry Milton Brooks, has told a Kansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard talk of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas)."

Anderson refers to the $12.78 mail-order rifle that Lee Harvey Oswald used in the Kennedy assassination and states that guns "have been sold at cut-rate prices to any criminal, crackpot or child who could fill out a mail-order form."

On page 404, the book states, "The American Nazi Party has its own storm troopers in Chicago, led by Roy James, who was awarded the

(Continued - Over)

party's Adolf Hitler medal for leaping out of an audience in Birmingham and pummeling Dr. Martin Luther King with his fists."

(Bufile 157-1192 reflects that Roy James resigned from the American Nazi Party in January, 1964. He has been a painter in Chicago. James did, in fact, assault Martin Luther King during a speech by King in Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1962. He was fined $25 and received a 30-day jail sentence. The fact remains, however, that for approximately the past two years James has not belonged to the American Nazi Party.)

Anderson warns of a drive by extremists to infiltrate the police. John Rouselot, the John Birch Society's publicity director, boasts that Birchers belong to all major city police forces. Though his claim no doubt is exaggerated, Birchers in police uniforms have been found from New York to Los Angeles. Philadelphia's Mayor John Tate, who suspended 20 Birch members from his city's force, warned: 'This is the way the Nazi party began, and this is the way the Communist party operated in the 1940's.'"

Discussing the role of the 'right wing' in politics, the book states, "Some right-wing groups are still flourishing on funds collected for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign. The Citizens Committee for Conservatives alone inherited $200,000 of unspent Goldwater contributions. Though Goldwater personally appealed to them to turn the money over to the Republican National Committee, they have used it instead to promote right-wing candidates and causes." He also speaks critically of the political activities of Young Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby--stating that the latter organization has urged "right wingers" not to desert the Republican Party but to fight for control.

Next he deals with "the inroads these fanatics have made on Capitol Hill....With plenty of money to spend, they have attached themselves like limpets to powerful men in the Senate and the House. One nest of right wingers gathers on Saturday afternoons, usually in the office of some Congressman, for grim bull sessions." House Speaker John McCormack has attended these "Saturday right-wing bull sessions," according to Anderson. Others on Capitol Hill whom Anderson considers to be in harmony with right wing extremism include Congressmen Michael Feighan of Ohio, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Albert Watson of South Carolina, W. J. Dorn of South Carolina, E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, John Ashbrook of Ohio, John Dowdy of Texas, Durward Hall of Missouri, James Utt of California, Joe Waggonner, Jr., of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi--as well as Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

(Continued - Over)

He also has a low regard for radio commentator Richard Cotten and for former clergymen Carl McIntire and Billy James Hargis, as well as for controversial writer Frank A. Capell. He observes that Capell was convicted of "an ugly smear" against Senator Thomas Kuchel of California (this involved an allegation in Capell's book "Treason is the Reason" that Kuchel had been arrested for homosexual activities) and that Capell also produced a pamphlet accusing the communists of murdering actress Marilyn Monroe to cover up an alleged affair between Monroe and Robert F. Kennedy. (This refers to Capell's short book "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe.") Anderson states that "Capell was put in touch with the Teamsters Union...by the office of Congressman Michael Feighan. But not even the Teamsters, who have no love for Bobby Kennedy, would help circulate Capell's bizarre pamphlet."

The book states that the "far-right extremists" have an abundance of money--that "Not a few Texas oil tycoons, including billionaire H. L. Hunt, have wide-open check books for almost any organization that claims to be anti-communist." He also writes, "Rare is the right-wing project that doesn't have its price tag. The first thing a fanatic learns, once he's hooked by one of the outfits, is that it costs to defeat the communists. There is literature to buy, paraphernalia to pay for, memberships to maintain. To hasten the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for example, the John Birch Society sells a 'Warren Impeachment Packet' for $2.45."

Anderson describes J. Evetts Haley (author of "A Texan Looks at Lyndon") as a former member of the Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy. He states that Thornton Dewey, a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that Dewey has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has entertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both Haley and Dewey are well known to the Bureau. Dewey has, in fact, contributed to the American Nazi Party and been host to Rockwell. A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding Dewey as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.)(157-3142; 94-4-380-A)

CHAPTER 19 "Nazis in America" (Pages 429 - 446)

There is no reference to the FBI in this chapter. Actually, it should be entitled "Nazis in South America."

Anderson claims that "the ghost of Adolf Hitler...still stalks the back alleys and catwalks of South America"; and that while following "the

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Nazi trail ' through South America, he (Anderson) met former SS men, Nazi functionaries, and Hitler toadies, most of them small fry. "

Among those whom Anderson identifies as actually or allegedly having fled to South America in the 1940's are:

Adolf Eichmann--Eichmann was, of course, located by Israeli agents in Argentina and was taken to Israel, where he was convicted of sadistic war crimes and executed in 1962. Anderson states that Catholic priests unknowingly helped Eichmann to escape from Germany and that "Thousands of Nazis, big and small, passed through Catholic monasteries which offered them temporary haven in their flight to theGerman communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other South American countries. Some even disguised themselves in clerical garb....To the monks who helped these Nazi fugitives escape, any man or woman knocking on their gate with a story of persecution deserved succor. Throughout the war they had hidden political and Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler. Since it was impossible to check each individual, the guilty mingled with the innocent. That was how Eichmann...got through. '

Herbert Cukurs--Cukurs, a Latvian, was alleged to have been involved in the mass liquidation of Jews at Riga, Latvia. Anderson gives an account of how he located and interviewed Cukurs in Brazil and subsequently wrote a "Parade ' magazine article concerning it. He then gives an account of how Cukurs was found shot to death in Uruguay in 1965.

Dr. Josef Mengele--Mengele, identified as doctor of the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, was reported to be living in Argentina in 1960. (105-83306) Bufile 65-55639 contains a news story dated October 28, 1966, and datelined at Asuncion, Paraguay, speculating that Mengele may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The October, 1966, article states, "It is virtually certain that, if he (Mengele) is not here now, Mengele did spend some years in Paraguay after his departure from Argentina. It appears that he lived quite openly in this capital city for a while. Then, when Israeli agents got on his trail, he apparently acquired Paraguayan nationality under an assumed name and disappeared into the interior....In the last three our four years, there have been few reliable reports on Mengele. '

Martin Bormann--Anderson states, "Most fascinating of all are reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler's private secretary and heir apparent, is still alive in South America." Bufile 65-55639 reflects that since his disappearance in the closing days of World War II, numerous reports have been received that Bormann is alive in various parts of the world. The previously cited news article datelined in Asuncion, Paraguay, in October, 1966,

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speculates that Bormann may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The article notes, "Some say he died in Berlin, but his body never has been found.... One story has it that Bormann did reach Paraguay several years ago but has since died of cancer... The truth is nobody seems to know where Bormann is, or if he is dead or alive, not even his son...."

Anderson mentions a number of other Nazi or Fascist characters known or suspected to be in South America--much of his information apparently having come from material previously published about these individuals. Anderson repeatedly impresses upon the reader, however, the fact that he personally made a trip to South America in search of Nazis. He concludes the chapter with the observation that the "Nazis in South America have their own network and their own curious code of honor.... They have hideouts in the jungle and on the pampas. Perhaps the only consolation to the world that suffered their crimes is that they will live out their lives in fear."

CHAPTER 20 "The Politics of Crime" (Pages 447 - 479)

In this chapter, Anderson deals with organized crime. The chapter contains remarkably few references to the FBI and generally minimizes the Bureau's role in the war against organized crime by largely ignoring it. Much of this chapter appears to be based upon material furnished to Anderson by the Federal Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department, and Anderson compliments the Narcotics Bureau for its "victories against the Cosa Nostra."

Anderson begins this chapter by stating he personally knows (but will not name) "three men-about-Washington who pull political strings for gamblers and gangsters... They deal largely in cash.... They seem to have an equally unlimited supply of wine and women. They have also opened the glittering doors of Las Vegas for those few members of Congress who will allow themselves to be lured to the gaming tables. It has been said that a Congressman, no matter how reckless, can't lose at the Las Vegas games."

Anderson notes that the threat of deportation causes a great deal of concern among foreign-born racketeers; and he names Congressman Mike Kirwan of Ohio as having introduced a private bill to "save Frank Cammarata from exile"; Congressman James Morrison of Louisiana as having introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of mobster Silvestro Carollo; Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina (deceased) as having introduced a private bill on behalf of Nicolo Impastato; and Congressman George O'Brien of Michigan as having introduced a bill to keep racketeer Ralph Cannavo in this country." (Of the above Federal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the 90th Congress which convenes in 1967.)

Anderson identifies Murray Olf as a "big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key figure in the organized underworld (who) was sent to Washington by a crime syndicate anxious to protect its interests and to keep the federal heat down." He gives Olf's correct FBI number (FBI #304802) and states that Olf "has managed to keep on surprisingly intimate terms with law makers who have attended his parties, drunk his liquor, and lounged in his plush suite." He states Olf now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers."

According to Anderson, Olf "loaned his phone freely" to Members of Congress. "Congressman Chester Gorski (of New York) charged most of his long-distance calls to Olf's bill. An attractive secretary to Representative Phil Welch (of Missouri) borrowed money from Olf and also charged long-distance calls to Olf's bill...." (Bufiles reflect that Olf has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Much of the data concerning Olf in this chapter has been taken from an article by Anderson and Fred Blumenthal captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" which appeared in the August 8, 1954, issue of "Parade" magazine.) (33-1287)

Anderson names Jack Wasserman as a Washington attorney who has handled a number of deportation cases involving hoodlums; and he states that a West Virginia gambling figure was referred to Wasserman by "the late Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob." (Bufiles reflect that Jack (Jacob) Wasserman was a member of the Board of Immigration Appeals in 1946 when a memorandum very critical of the Attorney General in connection with immigration matters was furnished to Drew Pearson. The memorandum was said to have been written by someone on the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Attorney General felt that perhaps Wasserman was responsible. Margiotti was, in fact, Attorney General of Pennsylvania in the 1930's and a well-known criminal attorney.)

On page 451, there is a reproduction of one page of a "Cabinet Report for the President" from the Attorney General dated September 13, 1965, on the subject of "Campaign Against Organized Crime." Anderson comments, "Often reports of this type seem to be more designed to impress the public than to inform the President."

In dealing with deported hoodlums Frank Cammarata (Bufile 92-4136), Anderson states that Cammarata went to Cuba where he "soon fell into the clutches of dictator Fidel Castro who had him arrested for possessing cocaine....FBI files give a fascinating account of how the bearded Cuban dictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation." (The same information regarding

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Cammarata appeared in the Anderson-Pearson column on August 7, 1963. At the time, it was noted that we had disseminated information to Secret Service and the Narcotics Bureau in 1962 relating to Cammarata's arrest for narcotics activity in Cuba. Since it appeared that the Narcotics Bureau might have leaked this information to Anderson, the Liaison Section discussed the matter in detail with the Acting Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau. He stated that Anderson did not obtain the information from either Narcotics Bureau Commissioner Giordano or himself--but the possibility existed that Anderson might have obtained the information when Harry Anslinger was Commissioner.) (63-4437)

Anderson charges that "Of all the gangland-Washington links the most startling is the strange friendship that ex-Senator Barry Goldwater formed with some of the underworld's most unsavory characters." He states that Goldwater has been "close to at least two notorious mobsters, Willie Bioff and Gus Greenbaum"--both of whom are dead. He further states that Goldwater's brother, Robert Goldwater (president of Goldwater's Department Store) made a deal with gangster Moe Dalitz to open an apparel shop in Las Vegas' Desert Inn--"The Las Vegas shop, like the family store in Phoenix, was to bear the Goldwater name until the Senator got caught up in presidential politics. Then the name was hastily changed to the D.I. Distinctive Apparel Shop."

(Bufiles indicate that Barry Goldwater did associate to some degree in the early 1950's with Willie Bioff, a labor racketeer who was killed in 1955. Goldwater reportedly had been trying to develop Bioff as an informant on labor matters. The book entitled "The Green Felt Jungle," published in 1963, describes Goldwater as an associate of both Bioff and Gus Greenbaum, a hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator in Las Vegas. Greenbaum was killed at Phoenix in 1958. A review of Bufiles concerning Robert Goldwater reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Moe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since Robert Goldwater's name and Dalitz's name were reported this year to be on the membership list of the La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, California, and [illegible] they were among some 20 men who participated in a golf outing together in California in 1962.)

On page 458, Anderson describes Senator John McClellan of Arkansas as "the Senate's No. 1 crime crusader." Then he states, "It may be worth recording...that he has overlooked one sin center in his own home state. Gambling and vice flourish in Hot Springs, Arkansas, without the slightest interference from McClellan's investigators."

Next, Anderson devotes several pages to Joseph Valachi and Valachi's appearance before Senator McClellan's Committee. He quotes from the manuscript

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which Valachi wrote concerning his life of crime and his involvement in La Cosa Nostra; and he (Anderson) observes, "I have managed to obtain a copy of the controversial (Valachi) manuscript from my own confidential sources. Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been trying to find out how I managed to smuggle the manuscript out of the Justice Department, I won't elaborate on this aspect of the story."

(In Chapter 3, Anderson also relates that the FBI tried to find out how he obtained Valachi's unpublished manuscript. Bufiles reflect that we did make inquiry concerning this in the Spring of 1966. Our inquiries indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and that it was not a Government document. Anderson implied at the time that he received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

On page 469, there appears a reproduction of what purports to be a Federal Narcotics Bureau "rogues gallery" card on Joe Valachi; and on page 473, there appears a similar card concerning Vito Genovese. Anderson states that if there is a moral to Valachi's story, it is that the underworld is real and not just a figment of crime writers--that "no crime is too vicious for the lords of the Cosa Nostra."

According to Anderson, Chicago has "a Murder Council of four leading mobsters who are responsible for pronouncing death sentences. They have a staff of 13 executioners, all well known to the Chicago police." He also claims that when a man is marked for death by La Cosa Nostra, a gift of white roses or a message mentioning white roses is sent to the intended victim as a warning of his fate.

Anderson states that "federal racket-busters have kept the top gangsters under such close surveillance that they haven't been able to hold any more Apalachin-style meetings.... The Justice Department's organized crime section, a top flight unit of crackerjack agents, has been putting together the story of muscle and murder from the reports of 24 federal law enforcement agencies....Most of the victories against the Cosa Nostra must be credited to the Treasury's Narcotics Bureau. It was the first law enforcement agency to infiltrate the underworld's most closely guarded citadel. The bureau moved into the Cosa Nostra 20 years ago....Significantly, although only two of every government agents are G-men (Narcotics Bureau agents), they are responsible for 15 of every 100 convictions."

Anderson also claims that the Narcotics Bureau has disclosed that imprisoned Mafia leaders marked five agents to be murdered, but "Mafia

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leaders on the outside feared the scheme was too dangerous. 'You kill five federal agents, and they won't be above framing all of us,' was the reaction of one racket boss, as quoted by an informer. (Vito) Genovese reportedly decided it would be enough to bump off one key agent. The last word was that the murder 'contract' had been issued.'

CHAPTER 21 'Washington Without Whitewash' (Pages 480 - 486)

This is the final chapter. It contains no reference to the FBI and consists of an essay which describes a typical day in Washington, D. C.

On page 482-483, Anderson mentions that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was stricken from the Washington social register when, at age 67, he married his fourth wife and second 23-year-old." In this chapter, he also presents a very unfavorable picture of the crime problem in Washington.

PREFACE (Pages iii - vi)

The four-page Preface to Anderson's book was included in the last group of page proofs received from our source at Public Affairs Press. These pages contain a few personal comments by Anderson which give an insight into his character. He writes with apparent pride, for example, 'I have been booed, sued, accused, assaulted, denounced, blackballed and investigated. I have been hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI, bawled out by Presidents, threatened by gangsters. The Minutemen have issued an order for my execution.

'The first time I met Senator Kenneth McKellar (of Tennessee) he greeted me with a flurry of flying fists....Not long ago, I received a letter addressed to 'Jack Anderson, liar, louse, ring-tailed rat and yellow-bellied skunk." Despite the fact that no street or city appeared in the address on the envelope, Anderson says the Post Office Department delivered this letter 'unerringly to my door.'

Regarding his sources of information, Anderson says, 'The best stuff has come from Presidents, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, Generals and Admirals....The first tip that started me on the trail of Senator Thomas J. Dodd came from a former Congressman. An Internal Revenue agent, who had been investigating the tax write-off on President Eisenhower's farm and had been sworn to secrecy, told me how three oil millionaires were paying Ike's farm bills.'

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/8/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/12/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Reporter in Red China", by CHARLES TAYLOR.

EX-103
REC-47 62-46855-436

DEC 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM)
1 - New York
EKD:mrm
(3)

Encl. carded by Bu. Library; chgd. permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS, DID. Amb.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

DEC 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/7/66
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOKS REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 11/18/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of book, "The United States and China in World Affairs" by ROBERT BLUM and edited by A. DOAK BARNETT.

REC-62
ST-110 62-46855-437

NOT RECORDED
DEC 9 1966

(2)- Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) Encl. carded by Re Library + chgd permanently to Chinese Library, NIS, DIA. AMB.
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

56 DEC 14 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 14, 1966

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

FROM : R. W. Smith

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "MARXIAN FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNISM: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COMMUNIST THEORY"
BOOK BY DR. RAYMOND POLIN
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

Book Review

The attached book, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory," by Dr. Raymond Polin, who is on the Do Not Contact List, has been received by attached letter from Polin and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section as recommended in memorandum, Mr. R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, June 21, 1966, "Marxian Foundations of Communism: An Introduction to the Study of Communist Theory, book by Dr. Raymond Polin, Mount Vernon, New York." Polin, in 1956, made derogatory remarks about the FBI in public. He is now Associate Professor of Political Science in the Graduate School of St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. While Polin inscribed the book with greetings to the Director, no acknowledgment of its receipt is being made.

Polin's book of 203 pages was published earlier in 1966 by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. The Director's books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism," are listed in bibliography. Polin makes special acknowledgment to the communist International Publishers Company, New York City, for permission to quote from works of Marx and Engels.

The book contains chapters on dialectical and historical materialism, the communist blueprint for achieving communism, Sino-Soviet dispute, and errors in communist theory. In the preface, Polin states that the book is designed to be an introductory work in the study of communism, rather than comprehensive. Polin concludes that the answer to injustices is not in communist tyranny, but in a free pluralistic society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure
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(8)

62-46855

DEC 1966

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199 DEC 20 1966

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cc in 62-46855

SAC, Chicago

December 16, 1966

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book "A Manual of Direct Action" by Martin Oppenheimer and George Lakey (Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, $1.65) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB:djh
(9)

NOTE:

The book, "a handbook for nonviolent strategy and technique for civil rights foot soldiers," is requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After use, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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EX-103
REC- 59 62-46855-438

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DEC 19 1966

DEC 16 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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COMM-FBI

56 DEC 22 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/28/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack On U.S. Police"
by W. CLEON SKOUSEN

SYNOPSIS:

Book is 70-page paperback with a 32-page appendix. Appendix is a reprint of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee publication, "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)," based on testimony of former official of Central Intelligence Agency, 6/13/61. Book consists of articles written by Skousen for "Law and Order," a publication of which Skousen is Editorial Director. It skillfully creates impression that all demonstrations in the United States are part of the communist plan to discredit local police. Book has six chapters through which author develops his thesis that the communists are attempting to destroy local police through civilian review boards; the civil rights movement by promoting campus riots through misguided ministers and American socialists. The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," urges formation of citizens committees to support local police to rebut propaganda of radicals. Since the author has to depend on public source material, he does commit inaccuracies which will aid those who oppose general theme of book. For example, twice he refers to Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Actually, Laski is head of the pro-Chinese communist splinter group, the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, which has less than 20 members. Director is mentioned 16 times in form of quotations from testimony, books, and articles. The FBI is mentioned ten times, almost always in regard to jurisdiction relating to allegations of police brutality. Skousen is former Bureau employee, entered on duty as clerk on 10/24/35, as Agent 6/17/40, who resigned 10/5/51. Bureau has been circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his efforts to capitalize on his association with Bureau in his anti-communist endeavors.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855
1 - 67-Skousen
RCP:dmk (8)

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

DETAILS:

Captioned book was purchased at the request of Assistant Director Sullivan and reviewed by the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Review of the Book

This book is a paperback published by the Ensign Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It consists of 70 pages with a 32-page appendix. The appendix is a reprint of a booklet issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee entitled "A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Expose of Crowd-Handling Methods)." This document concerns testimony of Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, then Inspector General on the Staff of the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, before the Subcommittee on 6/13/61. The pamphlet shows the plans of the communists to destroy the effectiveness of the police of the free world based on a booklet seized in Europe. Twenty-four of the 32 pages in the appendix are devoted to diagrams showing how mobs can defeat police countermeasures.

Skousen's book was prepared from a series of articles which appeared in the independent publication, "Law and Order," for which he is Editorial Director. The book is a rehash of public source information that is well-written. The author skillfully creates the impression that all demonstrations in the United States are a part of the communist plan to discredit law enforcement in order to facilitate the taking over of our Government.

In his six-page introduction, the author describes the anatomy of a riot in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948 under the direction of the Communist Party of Colombia. He indicates that the riot against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, in 1960, was the "curtain-raiser" for the series of riots subsequently held throughout the United States. He notes that all these demonstrations have been followed by a barrage of propaganda against the police and efforts made to fix the blame for these "carefully concocted" upheavals directly on the heads

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

of local law enforcement. Believing that these activities have had a more serious impact on the Nation than many people realize, the author has prepared this book to alert the American citizen that the communists believe they can win here.

Substance of the Book

The six chapters, through their titles, indicate the points Skousen makes. The first chapter, "The Communist Plan to Paralyze the Police Through Civilian Review Boards," shows the idea for such boards originated with the communists in this country in the 1930's and is part of the communist plan to discredit and immobilize our local police.

The second chapter, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through the Civil Rights Movement," traces the backgrounds of some individuals prominent in the civil rights movement and their associations with communist elements through public source material.

Chapter three, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police by Promoting College Campus Riots," emphasizes "Gogobierno," the system in Latin America which turns colleges into sanctuaries for rebels. The author shows that it is this system that radicals hope to import into the United States so that college rebels can battle the police and return to the campus to be immune from punishment. He utilizes the 1965 Report of the California Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities as the basis for this chapter which directs its attention against the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Chapter four, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police Through Misguided Ministers," is the weakest in the book. In order to document his charges of communist influence among the clergy, the author is forced to go back to the 1940's, and this tends to detract from the point he is making.

Chapter five, "The Communist Plan to Fight the Police With American Socialists," adds little luster to the book. In five brief pages, the author attempts to give the philosophy of socialism, its history from its earliest

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

beginnings, show the relationship between communism and socialism and how socialists are being used to facilitate the communist attack on police. The author attempts to cover too much ground and, as a result, he does not create the afterimage desired.

The concluding chapter, "The Need of the Hour: Support Your Local Police," sets out a program of what can be done to aid local law enforcement in the present situation. The author proposes the formation of a "Citizens Committee to Support Your Local Police." He recommends that the committee represent a broad spectrum of the community and avoid domination by any single civic club, church, fraternal or political organization. He also suggests that the committee represent the stratification of the community, be independent but have close liaison with the local police department. It should avoid unrelated controversial issues and be dedicated to developing better community relations between the citizenry and the police. Activities should include a "Police Appreciation Week" and a "Truth Squad" to counteract the propaganda of radicals.

Errors in the Book

Minor errors noted were two cases in which incorrect words were used which destroyed the sense of a sentence. On page 18 the word "concluded" was used when the word "continued" is implied. On page 34, the word "members" was used in place of "numbers."

On pages 13 and 22, the author identifies Michael Laski as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is incorrect. Laski is the head of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, a pro-Chinese communist splinter group headquartered in Los Angeles, California. The implication is that Laski speaks for the Communist Party, USA, when in reality his group numbers less than 20. This is the result of the author's dependence on newspaper articles, which can afford to be less than accurate. However, it provides a base for criticism of the book for those who oppose its general theme, which is regretable.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Communist Attack on U.S. Police"
By W. CLEON SKOUSEN
62-46355

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director is mentioned 16 times and the FBI ten times in this book. Quotations from the Director's testimony, books, and articles, which are accurate, account for the frequent appearances of the Director's name in the book. The Bureau is almost always mentioned with regard to its jurisdiction in matters relating to allegations of police brutality.

Pertinent Information Regarding the Author

The author, W. Cleon Skousen, entered on duty with the Bureau as a clerk, 10/24/35, and as an Agent, 6/17/40. He resigned 10/5/51. The Bureau has observed a policy of being circumspect in dealings with Skousen because of his attempts to capitalize on his association with the FBI in his anticommunist endeavors. Skousen has written several pamphlets and books on communism and has lectured in various areas of the country on the communist menace.

NAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
1962 EDITION
GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-21-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "THE DREW PEARSON STORY"
NEW BOOK WRITTEN JOINTLY
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

On 12-9-66, former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols sent to Mr. Hoover a letter stating he was sending one of the first copies of a provisional draft of a new book titled "The Drew Pearson Story." He said it was written jointly by J. Frankel and Frank Gluckholm. They hope to publish it anonymously in January, 1967, but Nichols doubts if they can get by with this.

Bufiles contain more than 100 cross references on the name J. Frankel as well as four main files on [redacted] but none of them appear to be identical with the co-author of the above-titled book.

b6
b7C

Frank Gluckholn is mentioned in Bufile 100-346812-14, as a "New York Times" correspondent who was in Lima, Peru, and had made a statement that several Soviet officials were to visit Ecuador to negotiate for fishing concessions, but he refused to furnish his source of information during an interview. The report of this matter was dated at Bogota on 1-17-47. The report spelled his name Gluckholn while Mr. Nichols spelled his name Gluckholm.

The book, "The Drew Pearson Story" has been reviewed and a separate memorandum prepared. (Attached)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

RMS:lcm

62-116855
NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 4 1967
5 JAN 3

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Wick
Casper
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Gale
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-21-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY" (183 PAGES)
BY J. FRANKEL AND FRANK GLUCKHOLM

SYNOPSIS

Much of the derogatory material in this book against Pearson duplicates allegations made by Morris A. Bealle, author of "All American Louse--A Candid Biography of Drew Ananias Pearson," a review of which was sent to Director on 8-10-66. The co-authors of "The Drew Pearson Story" have divided their book into 13 chapters and most of the titles speak for themselves, such as, "High Level Hatchet-Man"; "The Merry-Go-Round"; "Who Killed Forrestal?" "The Corso Case"; "Pearson and LBJ" etc. The Director and FBI are mentioned several times, but not in a derogatory manner. The book, however, is filled with derogatory references to Pearson, while at the same time the authors admit his influence, power and seeming immunity from the laws. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, abominate him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon." (p. 1, 2) "Pearson has been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally it was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast."(p. 3) The authors say that Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then hid behind a skirmish line of libel suits and lawyers.

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46 JAN 4 1967

"So long as Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and occasionally he leaked important news to Pearson. After FDR's death the column came into its own and for 20 years has stuck to the formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity.' To that Drew has added 'For Profit.' He keeps the bulk of his multi-million dollar estate judgment proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8) Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence..." (p. 10) The authors state that Pearson was loyal to the Roosevelt Administration and personally admired FDR who apparently commissioned Pearson to do a hatchet job on General MacArthur and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. (p. 33-35) Truman allegedly "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur. (p. 38)

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

5 JAN 3 1967

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(Continued - over)

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-357-

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

In speaking of Pearson's column of 3-9-53 on a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cutback, page 38, it is alleged that one of the Defense Secretaries had slipped Pearson a copy. Authors state Pearson was investigated by FBI. Bufiles reflect Director briefed Attorney General on 3-24-53 and pointed out it was useless to investigate due to large number of copies made of the document. (62-97856-96)

In attacking Senator Dodd, Pearson asserted his right to steal private correspondence from a public man. The Frances Knight alleged letter to Director is discussed on page 48. Authors say many Americans prefer the casual word of Mr. Hoover to the word of Pearson sworn on a stack of Bibles. Authors next discuss details of Pearson's attack on Forrestal and say it was publicly stated that Pearson drove Forrestal to suicide. "Forrestal's death marked the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round: It confirmed Drew Pearson's status as a political big game hunter...!" (p. 63)

In 1948, Pearson told an interviewer that his gross income was about $325,000 per year. (p. 69) Authors indicate Pearson is a social lion because he married into the Patterson family, is wealthy and handsome. But, the authors state, the Metropolitan Club of Washington bars only two types of members - "Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals." There was talk about barring Robert Kennedy from the Club when, as Attorney General he suggested Negroes should be admitted to membership. (p. 76) The Corso case is discussed on pages 89 - 97. Authors say Corso finally put Pearson and Anderson on the spot when they got hold of a "raw," unevaluated file on Corso, and "the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man commended by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the declaration of Caracas."

Pearson's heir apparent, Jack Anderson, was caught in the act of "bugging" a press conference. In answering a question about this Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - an authorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation..." (p. 113) Later Anderson said there was nothing wrong about such techniques as he had used. He then said, "J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work..." (p. 116)

(Continued - over)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

"One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations to Soviet Russia and to Communism." Pearson attacked Nixon allegedly for exposing Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent, "and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election." (p. 125, 126)

The authors devoted 18 pages to "The Dodd Affair." Their opening remarks on 141 explain the crux of the chapter. "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates. He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a member of the staff of the FBI.... He is a Roman Catholic." Much of the data in this chapter is "old hat" and of no interest to this review. On page 156 Mr. Hoover's name is mentioned as one of the four men which the American Communist Party has orders to get rid of. The others being Dodd, Speaker McCormack and CIA Raborn.

The 12th chapter "Pearson and LBJ" is devoted to a comparison of Pearson and LBJ, their stamina, their battles, their peaceful periods and how Pearson's attitude changed when the President sent marines into the Dominican Republic. The chapter ends with the statement that Pearson and Anderson are responsible for the burglarly of Senator Dodd's files and LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue.

"The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files...then only LBJ can save Drew."

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor. (p. 176)

In the last chapter the authors mention the millions of words Pearson has written and spoken and they state that "No man can possibly produce such an output without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Details...next page

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

DETAILS

The book is divided into 13 chapters which have titles but the chapters are not numbered. For the sake of clarity in this review the chapters are being numbered starting with the chapter titled "A City To Loot" on page one.

CHAPTER ONE - "A CITY TO LOOT": The authors state in this chapter that Drew Pearson wields more power from Washington than all but two or three persons in Government, that he is virtually a government within a government with his own corps of agents and informants reaching into every corner of the ever growing Federal establishment.

Through almost any means, he has held sway for three and a half decades and outlasted Kings, Presidents and Communist Party Chairmen, passing out some truth and a great deal of invention, all of it highly controversial.

The authors state that the man himself is a colorful enigma, a showman with a snow-white mustache, a human cash register entranced with the sound of dropping coins, a man willing to use under-the-table methods to get news but one who cannot forget he is a Quaker who recognizes social conscience. "He is in one word - fascinating - whether you hate him, despise him, abominate him, like him or admire him. For he is a unique phenomenon."

Back in the 1920's there were no syndicated national columnists apart from "good old Mark Sullivan and the inevitable David Lawrence and there was no daily crisis for columnists to interpret or invent...in those days, Drew Pearson was simply another Washington newspaperman, covering the State Department beat for the 'Baltimore Sun' and doing it very well indeed--so well that the Department naively believed, perhaps prophetically, that he was already rifling confidential files and bribing clerks."

The authors go on to relate that America paid more attention to channel swimmer Gertrude Ederle and flyer Charles Lindbergh than to all the Washington correspondents laid end to end. "Forty years later, this changed." Drew Pearson succeeded in combining the racy half-truths and sly innuendoes of the Broadway gossip column with the crack-of-doom prognostications of a Nostradamus. He claimed to be syndicated by over 600 newspapers with 40,000,000 readers, although the authors state these figures were padded by a flock of small weeklies that in truth there were barely 150 dailies that

 (Details continued - over)

subscribed to "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" with a total circulation of 10,000,000 readers. His weekly broadcasts, (despite a spotty record on his predictions) reached an additional 12,000,000 Americans over some 250 radio stations. With his words thus reaching some 22 million Americans, he was feared, courted, denounced and deferred to by the highest in the land.

"Pearson had been called a liar by countless men in public life, including three Presidents of the United States. One of them (naturally if was Truman) even called him a son-of-a-bitch over a nation-wide radio broadcast. Pearson's aides have installed 'bugs' in hotel bedrooms, ransacked Senatorial files and then in typical fashion hid behind a skirmish line of libel suits and lawyers.

"So long as Franklin Roosevelt lived, he had some control over Pearson's wilder impulses and on occasion leaked important news..., through Pearson. With F.D.R.'s death, however, all bets were off and the column came into its own. For 20 years it has stuck to the simple formula of Danton: 'Always Audacity!' To that Drew has added 'For Profit!'...when sued for libel Pearson fights back; even if he finally has to settle out of court, he prudently keeps the bulk of his multi-million-dollar fortune judgment-proof in his second wife's name. (p. 7, 8)

"Never in all human history has a single journalist commanded such influence, power and practical immunity from the laws which control ordinary reporters...Pearson has come so far and developed such momentum that the real question is: For God's sake, how long will this fantastic performance go on and when will it stop?" (p. 10)

This chapter titled "A City To Loot" was selected by the authors because of something said by Marshall Bluecher when he first set eyes on London after the Battle of Waterloo. The old Prussian soldier exclaimed, "What a city to loot!" The authors felt that Washington, D. C., was rapidly becoming a wonderful place to plunder under the New Deal during the beginning of the Pearson-Allen column. (p. 6)

CHAPTER TWO - "THE MAKING OF A COLUMNIST": This chapter contains the same data that has previously been published on Drew Pearson as to the date of his birth, December 13, 1897; his Quaker background; the fact that he was above average in intelligence and was born on the right side of the tracks; that he attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire; that he accompanied

 (Details continued - over)

his father on Chatauqua tours and thus got a worm's eye view of America and the only incident occurred in July, 1914, when he was arrested by Southern Railway police in the company of a small Negro boy while in the railway yards. The case was dismissed the next morning. His father was President of Swarthmore College where Pearson earned a B.A. degree in 1919 and managed to dodge the draft so openly that his mother-in-law, Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, later accused him of having "thee'd and thou'd" his way to stay out of the war. This is a very dull chapter containing nothing new and nothing very interesting about Pearson. (p. 11 - 21)

CHAPTER THREE - "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" PAGE 23: This chapter is devoted to showing how Pearson betrayed his closest friend, his mother-in-law and even his own daughter. It also shows how his partner Allen went to war in World War II, lost his arm fighting with General Patton and came home to find that Pearson had beat him out of his interest in their joint column and the column had deterioated to a point where he hardly recognized it as the same. "Allen perhaps should have sued, in law and in equity, but he didn't...thus the last chance that Drew Pearson could be brought back into bounds was lost along with Bob's shattered arm and Pearson's broken word. In time, Bob Allen recovered his courage and bounce and resumed column-writing on his own: he had lost his right arm, but had saved his journalistic soul. Drew had lost nothing he valued - just honor." (p. 30, 31)

CHAPTER FOUR - "HIGH-LEVEL HATCHET-MAN" PAGE 33: The authors state that during World War II, Drew Pearson had been painfully loyal to the Roosevelt Administration. This was not only a record but was also because he claimed a great personal admiration for FDR. His reward for involuntary cooperation with the war-effort was to be made the beneficiary of repeated "leaks" from the very highest level of government, subject to an Administration ban against betraying the source and at the risk of formal official denial. (p. 33)

FDR had several bones to pick with General MacArthur. Roosevelt was intensely pro-Navy. MacArthur was not and, moreover, from Bataan he kept calling for the Navy to come to the rescue of his beleaguered troops. Worse still, Roosevelt was afraid the GOP might nominate General MacArthur for the Presidency in 1944. "So Drew Pearson, acting as hatchet-man for FDR went after General Douglas MacArthur... he was also acting as a hatchet-man in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' campaign against his boss, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

(Details continued - over)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

FDR had found Cordell "Judge" Hull difficult to manage... FDR intended to be his own Secretary of State and was irritated by those diplomatic officials who would not play his game. (p. 34, 35)

The authors go on to give details of the battle between FDR and his enemies and how be became annoyed with Winston Churchill and allowed Ambassador William Phillips to give the gist of his secret report on India to Drew Pearson who printed it in his column and this angered Churchill. The authors indicate that this statement marked the end of the British hold on India while it was common knowledge in inner intelligence circles that Roosevelt had personally "leaked" the report to Drew in order to hit back at Churchill. (p. 36)

Washington intelligence circles also indicated that President Truman "leaked" the Wake Island story, after bugging the interview with MacArthur with a view to his later removal from the Far Eastern command, secure in the belief that no one would credit him with using a man whom he had branded as "a sunovabitch" over a nation-wide radio hook-up. As Drew put it later, "Well, Mr. Truman and I have been on friendly terms since then, and he has done me some favors." (p. 38) The authors go on to say that when Pearson wrote about highly secret atomic developments, there was always the chance that his informant was David Lilienthal. When his column quoted from a drastic Eisenhower defense spending cut-back on March 9, 1953, it was a fair bet that one of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, or their Chiefs of Staff had slipped him a copy. For these and other indiscretions Pearson was investigated by the FBI and military intelligence officers but the probers always withdrew when they began to suspect whose fingerprints would be found on the document.

Bufiles on Pearson indicate that the Director briefed the Attorney General on 3-24-53 on the request made by the Secretary of Defense Wilson to conduct an inquiry as to how certain material had been obtained by Drew Pearson. The Director pointed out that is was useless to conduct an investigation because of the large number of copies made of a particular document and the large number of individuals reading it. (62-97856-96)

On page 47, the authors state that Pearson, in his pursuit of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams's too-generous friend, he connived at the use of microphones to get evidence - a power which the Supreme Court has denied to law enforcement officials.

(Details continued - over)

In his attack on Senator Dodd, he asserted his right to steal and convert to his personal advantage by publication the private correspondence of a public man. This one is outlawed by the Constitution, except on the basis of a sworn warrant.

On page 48, the authors discuss the letter which Pearson purported to be a letter from Miss Frances Knight of the State Department to Mr. Hoover. Miss Knight promptly branded the letter as "absolutely false - a complete fabrication." Mr. Hoover said he had never received such a letter. The authors stated that many Americans would prefer to accept the casual word of J. Edgar Hoover than believe Drew Pearson on a stack of Bibles.

CHAPTER FIVE - "WHO KILLED FORRESTAL?" PAGE 49: Much of the data contained in this chapter is a rehash of allegations previously published, but two or three items are of possible interest. One item is contained on page 53 indicating that Forrestal was induced to invite Walter Winchell, who was then feuding with Pearson, to a tete-a-tete lunch in his impressive office in the Pentagon. Winchell had regarded his brief connection with the war-time Navy as a high point in his life. After Winchell talked to Forrestal for some time, he was sent "up to talk to Symington"...and was fed the Air Force line. The authors then stated that at one stage Forrestal and others went to Roosevelt with proof that Pearson had bribed a Navy clerk to get classified information. "FDR laughed, and said, 'Now I've got him! From now on he'll be my hatchet-man.'" The authors state it is a fact that Pearson suddenly turned around in his attitude toward FDR. (p. 53)

"It was publicly stated, and printed, that Pearson had driven Forrestal to suicide." The authors state that if that is true he was the first important public official in American history to be murdered by a poison pen." (p. 54) All of the ramifications of why Pearson attacked Forrestal are set forth in this chapter.

On page 61, the authors state that on May 17, 1944, about five years before Forrestal's death, Pearson stated in his column that the General Electric Company had developed a new listening device by which outside parties could pick up conversations as much as 3 miles away. Pearson made accusations that Charlie Wilson once eavesdropped on a "Council of War" at which Forrestal and others were in attendance and criticized the Commander-in-Chief. This was told to Roosevelt and he seemed to enjoy the story. Subsequently, under threat of action by Mr. Wilson, Pearson was forced to sign a MEMORANDUM that Wilson did not use any such device and he had to publish a retraction on May 30, 1944.

(Details continued - over)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

CHAPTER SIX - "THE TOOL OF SPECIAL INTERESTS" PAGE 63: Forrestal's death marked the end of an era for the Washington Merry-Go-Round. It confirmed Pearson's status as a political big game hunter. The authors state Pearson had no independence as he has always been a hired hatchet-man, for one President or another, for Big Business or for Big Labor. This chapter tells of Pearson's support of the New Deal including the preview of the Supreme Court packing fight of 1937 in the book titled "The Nine Old Men" which he helped Bob Allen to write. (p. 63, 64, 65) Eisenhower would have nothing to do with Drew, so Pearson slashed at Ike's "soft underbelly" - to wit the self-righteous little New Hampshire Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, in the Goldfine case. (p. 67)

Pages 68 and 69 contain statistics concerning Pearson's earnings and in 1948 he allegedly told someone his gross income was $325,000 a year.

CHAPTER SEVEN - "THE SOCIAL LION" PAGE 75 : The authors spoke on page 76 of the Metropolitan Club and the fact that Pearson is seen dining at the Club from time to time. They say "This is a place for good conversation and elegant, if brief, relaxation. The Club draws the line at only two types of members - Negroes, Drew Pearson and other similarly barred individuals...watching Drew - handsome and today white-haired and white-mustached - chatting as quietly as anyone else, it is difficult to realize that this is a man who seven days a week prints venomous tittle-tattle about anyone and anything...there was talk, some of it extremely heated, about expelling Bobby Kennedy from 'the Club' when, as Attorney General, he suggested that Negroes should be admitted to membership." (p. 76) There is some repetition in this chapter as in other chapters as it seems to be a summary of different things placed together to show that Drew Pearson is a "social lion."

CHAPTER EIGHT - "THE CORSO CASE" PAGE 89: "A very tough little retired Army Intelligence officer has finally put Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson on the spot for unauthorized possession and use of a classified FBI Document...Anderson and Pearson got hold of what is claimed to be a 'raw' - which means unevaluated FBI file on Colonel Phillip J. Corso, retired, and used it in their own rough way to attack not only Corso but Republican Michael J. Feighan, Cleveland, Ohio, Democrat, whom they have openly attacked for, according to them, having become too conservative during his many terms in Congress...
A 'raw' FBI file, carrying interrogations of many persons, would almost be bound to include adverse remarks." (p. 89, 90)

(Details continued - over)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

The entire chapter is devoted to the Corso case including several pages of pretrial testimony and the authors state the courts must decide whether the phrases convey a false impression of a man who has been commended by J. Edgar Hoover himself for writing the draft of the Declaration of Caracas...etc. On page 94, the authors say the FBI must either certify to a Court that what Pearson and Anderson submitted is a copy of a classified FBI report on Corso - or else. Then they proceed to furnish interchanges about the report between Corso, Celler and Corso's attorney.

CHAPTER NINE - "HEIR APPARENT" PAGE 99: "Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate and heir apparent, possesses Drew's expertise and nose for scandal but lacks Drew's finesse, social grace and flashes of humane awareness." The authors then state that Jack Anderson is quite ordinary in appearance but flashes an air of arrogance which is part of his character. They furnish a brief biographical sketch of his life and show that under oath he volunteered for the Navy in 1944.

On page 107 the authors state that consistency has never troubled Anderson. He and Drew have recently lambasted the FBI for listening in on phones in connection with suspected criminal syndicate operations at Las Vegas. Yet, members of the Washington news media were present when he was caught in the act of bugging a press conference. Recording devices and the Goldfine case are discussed by the authors beginning on page 109.

On page 113 while being questioned by Robb, the witness Anderson stated, "The night of the great imprudence - you were there - anauthorized congressional investigator, whose credentials are as good as J. Edgar Hoover's, was conducting an investigation. He was using a microphone as one of his investigative techniques, which, as I recall, you did in the Burlington Hotel once.... (p. 113)

The Director's name is used again on page 116 when Anderson answered a question put to him by Mr. Donovan concerning techniques used by investigators. Anderson said, There is nothing wrong about it. J. Edgar Hoover has used microphones in his work. I presume that a congressional investigator who has credentials to represent a committee is entitled to use the same devices. I don't know. That's his business, not mine. My business is gathering news." (p. 116)

(Details continued - O...

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK
"THE DREW PEARSON STORY"

CHAPTER TEN - "SOVIET ROULETTE" PAGE 123: "One of the many puzzles in the Drew Pearson story is his relations with Soviet Russia and to Communism." He has achieved a growing personal acceptance in official Soviet circles and is frequently quoted by Russian leaders in support of their anti-American policies. (p. 123) Pearson attacked the careful Richard M. Nixon, who is credited with the questioning that exposed Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent. Drew went after Nixon incessantly for years and is widely credited with being one of those who cut him down in the 1960 election. (p.125, 126)

The "Daily Worker" reported June 26, 1947, that Pearson testified in Federal Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of the 16 leaders of a "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" on trial for contempt and conspiracy. (p. 127) Nikita Khrushchev ridiculed American campaign promises in an election speech in Moscow where he started his speech with the words "Dear comrades" then quoted Drew Pearson in a rather lengthy paragraph. (p. 129) In 1963, Drew Pearson took Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court with him to meet the Soviet Prime Minister. (p. 130)

On page 131 it is stated Pearson writes that when Senator Keating makes his war-mongering speeches about Cuba, thus reminding his colleagues in the Senate of the times of the late Senator McCarthy, "we hear the voice of Keating, but it is Rockefeller who is doing the prompting." (p. 131) On page 132 the authors state that Pearson reports that Nelson Rockefeller is the chief Republican pretender to the Presidency of the United States in the next election. The rest of the chapter is taken up with things that Pearson has reported or predicted.

CHAPTER ELEVEN - "THE DODD AFFAIR" PAGE 141: "Senator Tom Dodd of Connecticut is the incarnation of everything Drew Pearson hates...He is an anti-Communist; he is considered a 'hawk' on Vietnam; a persistent supporter of 'Lying Down' Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Presidential races; he was a friend of Jim Forrestal. He had been a member of the staff of the FBI and was second ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and head of its Internal Security Sub-committee, bane of Communists and as such wouldn't talk to Pearson. He is a Roman Catholic. There are other reasons why Drew deemed it safe to attack Dodd..." Much of the data contained in this chapter

 (Details continued - over)

is "old hat" and of little interest. Dodd's trip to Germany to help Julius Klein is related on page 149. At the bottom of this page it mentions that "Katzenbach ventured to question the columnists, who grimly reported that Katzenbach said he had not investigated Dodd in connection with the alleged theft of the Otepka papers." A week later, Pearson reported: "The FBI has leaked out word that it intends to wind up its quickie probe of Tom Dodd (D-Conn.) and his unethical conduct by the week-end - with a white wash." The Pearson-Anderson column asserted the FBI role constituted a "police state operation." The authors make the statement on page 152 that 44 "Merry-Go-Round" columns were devoted to a single Senator during a period of major world upheavals and even if Senator Dodd had been guilty as charged, there were more urgent things going on in the world that would appear to call for a national columnist's occasional attention. Some of Pearson's columns are then quoted.

On page 156, the Director's name is mentioned again as follows: "The 'Washington Observer' wondered whether there was any connection between the anti-Dodd crusade and the New Year's 1966 Soviet orders to the American Communist Party to get rid of four men in our public life: CIA Director Admiral Raborn, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, House Speaker John McCormack, and Senator Tom Dodd of the Senate Internal Security Committee."

On page 158 the authors call attention to the fact that "the man who had it in his power to send Pearson and Anderson to jail for theft had his own Texas reasons for keeping on good terms with the two columnists. This was made public when President Johnson invited Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson to attend the State Dinner for West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and then pointedly omitted both Senator Dodd and General Klein from his guest-list, the very men who had been the most active promoters of close U. S. relations with West Germany for mutual defense. But maybe Lyndon is only waiting. Few have criticized his sense of timing." (p. 158)

CHAPTER TWELVE - "PEARSON AND LBJ" PAGE 159: This chapter starts off by stating that next to sex the most fascinating indoor sport in Washington is to watch the fast action between that wily Texas politician, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Drew Pearson, the hard-shell Pennsylvanian who invented the "new journalism," etc. (p. 159)

"Lyndon, in a career stretching back to the early FDR days, when he worked in the office of Congressman Kleberg of Texas, has survived

(Details continued - over)

like Drew, all manner of scandals and happenings that would have eliminated other men from the scene - and has come up smiling, and both can get down in the gutter, bite and kick, and both can appear well-tailored and bland in a drawing room, the most imposing figures present. Both have repeatedly been nearly counted out only to get up off the floor and win. They are both at times unpredictable and deadly. Drew is now taking off again after Lyndon. What is going to happen next? Is Pearson, finally, going to be knocked out of the ring?" (p. 160) More of Pearson's columns are quoted in this chapter to show how he felt toward President Johnson in earlier days.

This chapter tells of the changes in tempo between Pearson and Lyndon Johnson at various times and mentions the fact that Drew changed his attitude toward the President in the Fall of 1963. On page 167 the authors state that "Washington had been rocked in the early Thirties when Mrs. George Abell left the home of her husband and moved into Pearson's house in Georgetown - and even more excited when, shortly thereafter, she gave birth to a baby son. Lyndon Johnson now appointed the youngster, whom Drew had brought up, as Assistant to the Postmaster General and his wife was taken onto Lady Bird's staff. His enemies, of course, whispered that Drew was not just grateful but 'bought off' by these appointments." The chapter goes on to relate that Pearson changed again toward the President after Johnson sent the Marines into the Dominican Republic.

On page 175, the authors state that although the Kennedy-Katzenback Department once pretended it must wait for the Senate Ethics Committee to finish its inquiry before the Department could make a decision whether to prosecute Anderson, and presumably Drew as an accomplice, for the burglary of Senator Dodd's files, ultimately, LBJ's new Department of Justice will have to face up to the issue. The Senators whom Drew does not keep in his pocket will be pressing fiercely for such prosecution to protect the integrity of the Senate's own files...then only LBJ can save Drew.

"The betting in the Press Club on whether LBJ ultimately will dump Pearson is not in Drew's favor." (p. 176)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - "THE BRASS RING" PAGE 177: The authors state that at the beginning of the period of "managed news" which began with the censorship of World War II, there has been a crying need for fearless, honest, outspoken and accurate journalism. Drew Pearson has praised himself for all these qualities and has taken the line that if Drew Pearson had not existed, he

(Details continued - over)

would have been created by necessity. "The years he has been operating have been characterized by the steady decline of the Press and by the rise of radio and T. V. . . . from the point of sheer endurance there is nothing to equal his performance: a total of well over seven million written words in the daily column plus hundreds of TV and radio scripts. . . No man can possibly produce such an output over the years without revealing his own character and it was Drew's character, in the end, that undermined Drew's power." (p. 177, 178)

The authors in the last paragraph of the book quote Shakespeare, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." The authors state that Pearson has not used his strength like a giant but rather like a gnome, sometimes mischievously, sometimes maliciously, but rarely with magnanimity, humility, and almost never with restraint. Drew has accumulated a fortune but dug the grave of his reputation with his own typewriter. (p. 183)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

11/30/66

1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry" by Senator Edward Long, scheduled for publication January, 1967, by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 4th Avenue, New York, New York 10003, $5.95 a copy.

1 - Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime Section, Special Investigative Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(11)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Kelly, Special Sources Unit, for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

DIV. IX

MAILED 30
NOV 30 1966
COMM-FBI

REC 13 62-41[illegible]-440

EX-104

JAN 9 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

10 JAN 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: January 6, 1967

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM ROSE L. MARTIN OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA DATED 12/30/66

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND:

Book Reviews

A letter dated 12/30/66 has been received from Rose L. Martin, [redacted] Los Angeles, California 90006. Correspondent forwarded a copy of her book, "Fabian Freeway," which was inscribed as follows: "To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, with admiration and respect. Sincerely, Rose L. Martin., Los Angeles, December, 1966." She stated the personal copy was being sent to the Director not for any purpose of securing an endorsement. She said it was her hope the Director would read the book and that it might in some way be of help to the Director or the country. She also expressed New Year's Greetings.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book, published in 1966, discusses the way in which the Communist Party has a master plan for converting both Great Britian and the United States into Socialist countries in a world-wide association controlled by communists. Her thesis is that Fabian Socialism inevitably leads to communism unless somehow it is stopped. Six appendices contain listings of such groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, sponsors of the National Committee to abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee and officers of the American Civil Liberties Union. She believes Socialists in Federal appointive and elective positions should be identified for the American public, and she somewhat loosely refers to Socialists as "liberals" and "progressives." The Director is mentioned on page 289 as having informed President Roosevelt as to the subversive activities of 80 persons in the Federal service, 37 of whom had attained positions of high importance. It is said President Roosevelt ignored repeated warnings from the FBI concerning communists in the Government. On page 432 the point

Books detached and retained
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-193769-62-46855

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 17 1967

53 JAN 27 1967

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
JRP:acp
(4) acp 327

JAN 16 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

CONTINUED - OVER

is made President Johnson appointed Abe Fortas to the Warren Commission to "improve" on the Bureau investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. On page 438 Adam Yarmolinsky is mentioned as being of a Socialist background, and the rumor is discussed that liberals were grooming Yarmolinsky to succeed the Director.

BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect Rose Lee Martin held the position as Information Specialist in the Department of Labor until 5/16/58 at which time she was removed. She has been the subject of an extensive Security of Government Employees investigation which reflected she is absolutely without morals, scruples or ethics. She previously testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and apparently created the impression that she was a sincere, religious person. Information, on a confidential basis, was made available to Ben Mandel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5/19/58 regarding the background of this individual.

Martin admitted to the Civil Service Commission she had formerly associated with some Communist Party members and had formerly engaged in moral indiscretions. During the 1920's, she is known to have been the mistress of her professor at the University of Chicago, the late Robert Morss Lovett. Following this association she went to New York City and remained in touch with leading figures of the Communist Party. During the late 1920's and early 1930's she became well known to American communists who were in Europe. Persons acquainted with her abroad stated she was a "screwball" who was accepted by the communists only because she was physically attractive and had loose morals. Numerous persons had described her as a pathological liar and a "con artist" without "peer." She seems to be able to cultivate associations with prominent and influential persons throughout the world.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the above information, it is apparent the Director would not want to communicate in any way with Rose L. Martin.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of the letter received from Rose L. Martin dated 12/30/66.

ENCLOSURE

50-455-441

English sailor who shares a train compartment with her. Most of the book is taken up by the series of sexual memories and daydreams which inflame him to the act and his guilty terror afterwards, before he escapes. Mr. Loughran definitely has talent, but his writing becomes too arty and pretentious, and the drama inherent in the situation dribbles away.

Nonfiction

By Jessie Kitching

JANUARY 9

THERE WAS A PRESIDENT. Random (Ridge Press), $2.95
The N.B.C. News photographic record and news coverage of the cataclysmic weekend of President John F. Kennedy's assassination and funeral. Vertical columns of news reports are placed beside immensely moving and horrifying pictures, some of them blurred, hasty shots of the assassination. Occasionally there is a flashback, in pictures, to the President as he was in life, with his family or his associates. Book size, 8½" x 11¼". Expertly and simply assembled and arranged, this record has the power to move one to tears. *First printing, 25,000. Major advertising and publicity.*

THE LIBERATION OF THE JEW. Albert Memmi. Grossman, $4.95
A reasoned, provocative, and potentially important book that deserves to be read, even if not accepted, both by Christians and Jews. Albert Memmi, a French social philosopher, speaks here for the troubled modern Jew all around the world as he examines the nature of "Jewishness" and the role of the Jew in modern society. In the first part of the book, he scrutinizes many of the problems that trouble Jews living as a minority group: name-changing, assimilation, conversion, intermarriage, and the like. For each problem, he proposes a challenging, often controversial, solution. In the last half of the book, Memmi describes his own search for definition as a Jew and applies his personal solutions to the identity crisis of Jews everywhere. Although the thoughts presented are complex, the writing flows smoothly and the insights gained are well worth the reader's effort. Translated by Judith Hyuen.

JANUARY 16

MAN ON THE MOVE: The Story of Transportation. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Putnam, $7.95
How man has managed to get from one place to another, throughout history: on foot, by stone sledges, chariots, ships, galleys, animals, carts, coaches, carriages, bicycles, trains, balloons, cars, airplanes, space ships, and submarines. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, tells clearly and well, without technical language, how the various forms of transportation were invented and used and what effect they had upon the peoples of the world. The book sounds like a labor of love on the part of the author. With 75 illustrations, and a long bibliography.

JANUARY 25

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON: Twenty-Eighth President of the United States: A Psychological Study. Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt. Houghton, $6.
This is, quite simply, one of the most fascinating books in many a day. Wilson biographers and historians will probably be arguing over it for years. Applying the psychoanalytic methods developed by Freud and drawing upon private, unpublished information collected from a number of Wilson's intimates, who supplied it on the understanding that their names would not be revealed, Freud and Bullitt, the distinguished American diplomat, completed this work in 1939. Bullitt had known Wilson and had resigned from the American Peace Commission in Paris in 1919 in protest over his actions there. Freud admits in his preface that he began the work with an antipathy to Wilson and ended it in pity for him. Briefly, it is the thesis of the two men that Wilson was, throughout his life, so much a victim of his unresolved Oedipus complex towards his father, who was the greatest love object in his life, that many of the crucial decisions he was called upon to make as President of Princeton and later as President of the United States at the time of World War I were inexorably affected by that fact. The picture of what may well have been going on in the subconscious mind of the man who held the fate of the world in his hands in 1919 is as tragic as it is frightening. Wilson, say Freud and Bullitt, had come to identify himself with Jesus Christ and was moving rapidly towards a state of unreality verging on psychosis when he had the collapse in September, 1919, that culminated in his death in 1924. *For background material on this book see the PW of October 24, p. 34. For details of the publisher's publicity, advertising and promotion plans, see the PW of October 31, p. 45. (Barbara A. Bannon).*

JANUARY 26

KING COHN. Bob Thomas. Putnam, $6.95
Harry Cohn was proud of two things—Columbia Pictures Corporation and being known as the biggest son of a bitch in Hollywood. Bob Thomas has done a thorough job of telling how this pride was justified on both counts. Since Cohn was a self-made man, this is a story of rags to riches with no holds barred, and it makes very entertaining reading, especially so since almost every name mentioned is that of a star or a star-maker. Cohn's biography is a good, juicy description of a colorful character who spared no

one in his rise to the heights, and held the reins firm once he got there.

JANUARY 30

HELL IN A VERY SMALL PLACE. Bernard B. Fall. Lippincott, $8.95
This account of the siege of Dien Bien Phu is a dedicated piece of work, backed with meticulous research and written with a fire and eloquence not normally found in descriptions of battles. (The siege of Dien Bien Phu, in early 1954, in which the French lost their Indochina war, was a tragic curtain-raiser for the present U.S. war in Vietnam.) Bernard Fall interviewed every survivor he could find on both sides, searched the documents, and read the firsthand accounts that have been published. He concludes that the battle was lost in Hanoi and Saigon among the distant generals; lack of supplies and men from France was a factor; and so was the monsoon rain, which drowned the battlefield in mud. He says, too, that Lyndon Johnson, as Senate majority leader, was involved in quashing an American proposal for armed intervention. The bulk of the book simply follows the heartrending, desperate state of the French garrison and their heroic but futile attempts to break through the long siege. With maps, illustrations, an index. *Initial ad budget of $7,500.*

OVERCHARGE. Senator Lee Metcalf and Vic Reinemer. McKay, $5.95
The American electrical industry is controlled by a few giant corporations called investor-owned-utilities; the result is unreasonably high electric bills for the average consumer. This book is a meticulously documented study of the role of these "I.O.U.'s" in American life, their history, pricing, policies, and ventures into politics. It suggests possible solutions to the problems these aggressive monopolies have created. Although the reader is occasionally swamped with names and statistics, the case presented is an interesting, though damaging, one. A book in the classic tradition of angry, but balanced, muckraking, "Overcharge" is controversial and important.

THINK BACK ON US: A Contemporary Chronicle of the 1930's. Malcolm Cowley; ed. by Henry Dan Piper. Southern Illinois Univ. Press, $10.
To have one's literary judgments stand, in the main, valid after 30 years—that great distinction belongs to Malcolm Cowley. Here is a selection of Cowley's writings of the 1930's (into 1941), mostly from the *New Republic.* The editor, Henry Dan Piper, assembled the writings to use them as a source book of college readings in the intellectual, social, and literary history of the Thirties. They do this to perfection. Very few of them have lost importance. As part of the "social record," see the searing social protest of "The Flight of the Bonus Army"; also Cowley's welcome to the U.S. of the talented exiles from Nazi Europe; and also the recurrent echoes of Marxism and the class struggle. As part of the "literary record," see the lucid, near-clairvoyant reviews of writings by E. E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, André Malraux, Winston Churchill (the first war speeches) and others. Cowley appends an essay written recently just for this book, on how and in what spirit he wrote his *New Republic* features. A magnificent collection: good general reading for style and content, it should also be a standard purchase for college libraries.

JANUARY

THE INTRUDERS: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry. Senator Edward Long. Praeger, $5.95
The individual's privacy is something the American citizen has cherished and been assured of by the Constitution, yet within recent years this privacy has been invaded in the name of the government and industry. This is the claim of Senator Long, and he's written a book about it to voice his indignation. Wiretapping, bugging, polygraphs, mail covers, all have been used by the FBI, the agents of the Treasury, the police, the customs, and business and industry to uncover facts about persons without their knowledge. Clearly and critically, the Senator outlines this state of affairs and its continuation in spite of what some courts have ruled.

FEBRUARY 1

THE HOUSE OF TOMORROW. Jean Thompson. Harper, $4.95
Six years ago, Jean Thompson (a pseudonym) was waiting for her illegitimate baby to be born in a Salvation Army home for unwed mothers. She was then 20, an articulate, restless, intractable college student panicky at her predicament and resolved to hide it from her parents, who were abroad. Her diary of the months of waiting is a painfully honest record of her brutal jolt into self-knowledge. She writes, also, of the other girls, aged 13 to 45, in the home (which seems to have been an excellent one), of their problems and tragedies and the biggest dilemma of each, whether to keep the baby or let it be adopted. The book is not a shocker and it's a long way from being grim. There is courage and much sardonic humor here. The title, a quotation from Kahlil Gibran, is unfortunate. Do not shelve the book with books on interior decoration.

ANIMALS OF THE NORTH. William O. Pruitt, Jr. Harper, $5.95
A very graphic description of life patterns of some of the wild creatures of the far northern coniferous forest: the red squirrel, vole, snowshoe hare, lynx, wolf, caribou, and moose. The author's point is that the North, which receives

5-103 (Rev. 2-8-66)

11-25-66

Title of Book "THE INTRUDERS: THE INVASION OF PRIVACY BY GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY"

Author SENATOR EDWARD LONG

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 718, 9&D.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, 9&D.		
☐ Internal Security Section	☐	☐
☐ Latin-American Section	☐	☐
☐ Liaison Section	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence Section	☐	☐
☐ Research-Satellite Section	☐	☐
☐ Soviet Section	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control Section	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
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☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
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☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☑ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☒ Criminal Intelligence, Special Sources Unit	☑	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____		☐

62-46855-441
EX-104 NOT RECORDED
9 JAN 9 1967

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Nature of Book: See page 74 of PUBLISHERS WEEKLY, 11-21-66, re above book, attached. If a copy of the book is desired, please advise whether it is to be reviewed or whether it is for reference purposes only.

70 JAN 13 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-24-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has obtained from Harper & Row an advance copy of captioned book which will be officially released April 7th. Book is lengthy (647 pages of text; 710 pages total). Contains appendices, chronology of events for period November 20-25, 1963, source materials utilized by Manchester, identities of persons interviewed by author, maps and index. Key portions of book previously serialized in Look Magazine. Book deals with events surrounding assassination of President Kennedy; not subsequent investigation. Reflects tremendous amount of work and compilation by Manchester. FBI mentioned frequently, but does not play prominent role in narrative. Major comments about FBI previously publicized in Look series. For example, the comment that the Director did not send Attorney General Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence and that the Director's attitude was one of "no compassion;" a so-called favorite joke of President Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and whatever else came to mind; that President Johnson applied a prod to the FBI to get the Dallas investigation underway; that Johnson showed Ted Sorenson an FBI memo that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The memo was too vague for serious consideration and Sorenson allegedly commented that it was "meaningless." (The Director did send Mr. Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence. In this connection Mr. Hoover has commented, "Manchester is a liar, but it is obvious he was fed this by RFK." In reference to the Sorenson incident, no such FBI memo could be identified by the Bureau). In evaluating the assassination, Manchester comments that Lee Harvey

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy

62-46855

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(Continued - Over)

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 12 1967

9 APR 12 1967

APR 17 1967 MH

CRIME RESEARCH

OFFICIAL FILED IN 62-109060-5432

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

Oswald's visit to Russia and subsequent behavior had brought him "under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Manchester adds that "one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of this sort happened." Manchester speculates on all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise." Toward the end of the book, Manchester comments that "the Secret Service had failed." Investigations of the assassination had begun but "the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies, turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves." In general, Manchester approves of Warren Commission report, but has some reservations. "Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety." Relative to security of notables walking from White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, Manchester mentions a "vague" warning received from the FBI that the "Director" was "concerned" and "advised against" the march. This warning angered Sargent Shriver who reportedly stated that all were concerned and one didn't have to be Director of FBI to know the march would be dangerous. "It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device." The Director, in an exchange of letters with Manchester in February,

SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

1967, relative to the series in Look Magazine, commented that Manchester's "lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance (referring to comments on alleged failure to send note of condolence) are most disgusting." Over-all, book is long, full of many surmises and items of gossip, and is critical of Bureau in some instances.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAIL - CONTINUED OVER

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has received through the New York Office an advance copy of William Manchester's book, "The Death of A President," which is to be published April 7, 1967. This book, which has been highly publicized, deals with the period of President Kennedy's assassination, November 20-November 25, 1963. Excerpts were previously published in Look Magazine. It is an extremely lengthy book (647 pages). It contains an Appendix, a list of source materials, maps pertaining to routes in Dallas and Washington and a diagram of the Presidential plane and an Index.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The major listings are being set forth below:

p. 32-33

Manchester speculates about Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's ravings stamp him as an "incoherent hater, nothing more. Looking for doctrine in them is like looking for bone in a polyp. Yet he had tried to defect, and both his conduct in Russia and his bizarre behavior after his return brought him under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Inasmuch as the Bureau's handbook charged agents to be on the alert for information 'indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President,' one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of the sort happened. His file was in the hands of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., a husky, thirty-five-year-old Notre Dame graduate and an outspoken admirer of John F. Kennedy. Since November 4, 1963, Hosty had known that Oswald was employed as a laborer in the Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. This warehouse provided the deadliest sniper's roost on the Presidential motorcade route, because the motorcade was scheduled to first zig and then zag directly beneath its windows. A gunman could size up the President's car as it approached the building from the front, wait until it pivoted sharply at his feet, and fire as it crept slowly out of the turn to his right. Hosty, however, didn't make the connection. He had received no official

CONTINUED

notification of the route, and when local newspapers published a map of it, his sole concern was whether or not Jim Hosty would catch a glimpse of Kennedy. 'I noticed that it was coming up Main Street,' he said five months later. 'That was the only thing I was interested in, where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance.'"

Manchester then goes on - talking about all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done...Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise."

p. 119

Makes mention of Kennedy's "pet joke," the last line of which could be adapted to the occasion. It went: "The three most overrated things in the world are the state of Texas, the FBI, and hunting trophies."

p. 181

Immediately after the assassination virtual panic erupted at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In one instance, "a tall man in a light gray speckled suit shouldered his way past her (Nurse Doris Nelson), shouting, 'I'm FBI!' He appeared violent, and Andy Berg, the closest agent (Secret Service), knocked him down. Sprawled on all fours the intruder gurgled, 'You're not in charge now. What's your name?' 'What's yours?' demanded Kellerman (Roy Kellerman, Secret Service), moving in. Credentials and commission books were whipped out; it turned out that the man really was from the Bureau's Dallas office, though his presence in the hospital was unauthorized. Dragging himself away, he protested, 'J. Edgar Hoover will hear about this!' Hoover did, and the unfortunate agent vanished into the limbo reserved for FBI men whose blunders embarrass the Director."

p. 192

Says that a United Press International Bulletin on the assassination went out from Dallas and that Mr. Hoover, along with other Government officials, learned about the news.

CONTINUED

p. 195-196

Mr. Hoover is shown as calling the Attorney General's office. Mr. Robert Kennedy is not there and Mr. Hoover talks with Angie Novello, an assistant. The Director then calls Mr. Kennedy at the latter's home in Virginia. Kennedy was at his swimming pool. The Director advises that the President has been shot, and that he would call later when he learns more details.

p. 257

Mr. Hoover calls Attorney General Kennedy again. The Director had been on the phone with Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office. "Until a moment ago he hadn't been learning much (he was among those who thought Parkland was called Lakeland), but the most important of the details which he had promised that he would endeavor to get had just come through." Mr. Hoover said that the President was dead, "snappily and hung up."

"He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was 'not quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University.' Ordinarily garrulous, he had suddenly turned curt with his superior. It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover, whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director, unlike the Director of the CIA, remained sphinxlike. He did speak to Bob one day when they happened to enter the Justice Department together, and he accepted a Christmas gift from him, a pair of cufflinks bearing the Justice seal, but those were their only contacts. It was his brittle consistency which made Hoover unique."

p. 287

Mention is made that Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade's assistant, William F. "Bill" Alexander prepared to charge Oswald with murdering the President "as part of an international Communist conspiracy." However, Nicholas Katzenbach persuaded two members of the Vice President's Washington staff to have their Texas contacts kill it. A footnote at this point reads: "Shanklin of the FBI was especially helpful in aborting Alexander's folly."

CONTINUED

p. 405

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after the Presidential plane had returned to Washington with the coffin, Mr. Johnson is in the White House. At 7:25 p.m., he called Mr. Hoover. "The Director was home. Unaware that regular programs had been suspended, he had waited until seven o'clock before turning his television on, thinking to catch NBC's nightly newscast on Channel 4. He was watching a rerun of Kennedy's October 22, 1962, missile speech and wondering whether this was the best Huntley and Brinkley could do when the phone rang. His old neighbor said he wanted a complete FBI report on the assassination. Depressing the receiver, Hoover called his office, ordering a special assistant and thirty agents to Dallas."

p. 432

Mention is made that an autopsy made at the Bethesda Naval Hospital: "...the metal from Oswald's bullet was turned over to the FBI."

pp. 457-459

A discussion of the Dallas situation relative to plans for convicting Oswald. Manchester comments that the publicity relative to Oswald and the so-called evidence possessed by law enforcement made responsible lawyers wince - that their comments to the press and television would make their legal case weak. In this connection, Manchester states: "...and when the FBI informed Chief Curry that its handwriting experts had identified the calligraphy on Klein's American Rifleman coupon as Oswald's, Curry revealed the details at a televised press conference. J. Edgar Hoover was furious. The Director called Dallas and warned that there must be no further discussion of FBI evidence in public. Curry admired Hoover and proudly displayed a signed photograph of him on his office wall."

p. 472

Mention is made that Johnson was extremely aggressive in ordering things done. Manchester mentions the new President "fenced sharply with the soft-spoken but immovable Nick Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a federal or state board of inquiry; he applied the Johnsonian prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field...."

CONTINUED

p. 481

The President and Ted Sorenson confer. The President asked whether Sorenson felt any foreign government might be involved in the assassination, and Sorenson questioned, "Do you have any evidence?" "The answer was that there were no hard facts. Johnson showed him an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless,' said Sorenson, handing it back. The President said nothing."

p. 520

Manchester says that in both Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's murder "two vivid threads are evident: warnings of disaster had come from responsible sources, and peace officers, in weighing them, had miscalculated gravely." He then goes on to make the following mention of the FBI: "Actually, the Dallas Police Department's original plan had been to move Oswald at ten o'clock Saturday evening, and J. Edgar Hoover, among others, had retired under the impression that it was being carried through. At 2:15 a.m. Sunday, Hoover's Dallas office began receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the prisoner's life. The Dallas FBI urged a 3 a.m. transfer - in vain."

p. 528

Manchester comments that after Oswald's murder by Ruby just about everyone thought the assassination actually was a conspiracy. "Indeed, the more a man knew about conspirators, the firmer his conviction was. In the West Wing lobby a Secret Service agent watched Ruby disappear and muttered tightly, 'That was the messenger.' Independently of one another the (Secret) Service, the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover all assumed a previous link between Ruby and Oswald."

p. 560

For the funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral were large numbers of security men of all types"...there were squads of FBI agents and the pick of the CIA...."

CONTINUED

pp. 574-575

The discussion here centers on the walk of the notables from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. A number of warnings of possible trouble were received - from the RCMP, the FBI and the CIA. "The RCMP had 'received information' that an unidentified French Canadian with an unidentified grievance was heading south to shoot General DeGaulle. The FBI was even vaguer: 'The Director' was 'concerned' and 'advised against' the march. This was too much for Sargent Shriver. Once more the precise businessman was confronted by the gray custard of bureaucracy, and once more he recoiled, emitting sparks. 'That's just ridiculous,' he snapped. 'We're all concerned. You don't have to be the Director of the FBI to know it's going to be dangerous - even the White House doorman knows that. It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device.'"

pp. 630-631

Mrs. Kennedy is now leaving the White House and Manchester does some summarizing. He comments that the President pinned the Treasury's highest award on Rufe Youngblood, the Secret Service agent, while, at Mrs. Kennedy's insistence Secretary Dillon also decorated Clint Hill of the Secret Service. He adds that these ceremonies left an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in much of official Washington. "The central fact was that the Secret Service had failed, and there was feeling that the first reaction ought to have been one of collective shame and not of pride in exceptional men - that the medals should have followed investigation of the failure. Investigations had begun, of course, but here, too, the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves."

CONTINUED

In general, Manchester approves of the Warren Commission report. "The Commission had met its mandate. Oswald was correctly identified as the assassin; the absence of a cabal was established." However, he has some reservations. "The treatment of related questions was less satisfactory. This was especially true of the findings on Presidential protection. Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety."

In the source section of the book, Manchester mentions that he had interviews with the Director, Mr. DeLoach and Agent Hosty. File 62-111371 reflects that he talked to Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach at the Bureau. On September 24, 1964, (the date Manchester lists for interview with Hosty), he called the Dallas Office and asked to speak with Hosty, without previously identifying himself. Manchester asked several questions, but Hosty said he was not in a position to answer.

OBSERVATIONS:

Manchester's book is a massive compilation of facts, surmises and suppositions. It is tremendously wordy. Already, even before publication, it is a controversial book and will probably continue to be. Manchester makes snide and critical remarks about the FBI and sometime reports information which is completely at variance with the facts, such as the comment that Mr. Hoover did not send a letter of condolence to Mr. Robert Kennedy. In an exchange of letters with Manchester in February, 1967, relative to Manchester's comments about this matter, Mr. Hoover stated: "Frankly, your lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance are most disgusting, and I have no alternative but to believe you have set forth a deliberate falsehood specifically designed to malign my reputation." The Look

CONTINUED

serialization earlier this year contained most of the comments about the FBI which have been outlined above. Manchester is quick to be critical and obviously has interviewed more of the Kennedy than the Johnson people, inasmuch as the book was originally commissioned by the Kennedy family.

The book is being maintained in the Crime Research Section (in the Bureau library).

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

By memorandum dated March 24, 1967, the captioned book was reviewed in which it was pointed out that, among other things, Manchester had charged that immediately after President Kennedy's assassination the FBI had assigned fifty agents to a crash investigation, wrote a "skimpy report," and then "leaked the report to a news magazine." Relative to the "leak," Mr. Tolson has asked, "What about this?"

A review of our files reflects that the Bureau's first report was completed on December 9, 1963. Through Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, copies were sent to members of the Warren Commission, the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr on that date it was pointed out that the Bureau told Mr. Katzenbach that it was "charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation."

Manchester, in making his leak charge, is manufacturing a falsehood. This is consistent with the other snide and inaccurate remarks in his book about the FBI. The FBI did not leak the results of its investigation and did everything it could to maintain the security of its reports. Of course, the press was full of all kinds of speculation as to what the FBI was or was not finding in its investigation. Manchester offers no proof of his allegation which is just a wild statement on his part.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

FCS:klg

APR 12 1967

APR 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Whitson

Tolson
DeLoach
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3-29-67

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA
Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum is a brief review of "Friendship and Fratricide: An Analysis of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss" by Dr. Meyer A. Zeligs, a practicing psychoanalyst in San Francisco, California. This book is a defense of Alger Hiss and borrows heavily from previous books regarding the trial and conviction of Hiss for perjury by Fred J. Cook, by The Earl Jowitt and by Hiss himself. Zeligs' psychoanalysis of Whittaker Chambers, the principal Government witness in the Hiss case, follows the pattern established by Carl Binger, also a psychoanalyst who was defense witness for Hiss trial. Zeligs attempts to show Chambers was a pathological liar.

The only new reference to FBI is statement purportedly made by Timothy Hobson, stepson of Hiss, to Zeligs. Hobson claimed, when interviewed by FBI, he was not asked anything about Chambers or the case, but was told that his "Bohemian" way of life would be brought out during the trial. Zeligs states that Hiss was willing to go to jail rather than embarrass Hobson.

ACTION:

For information. This book is just another one of a series by supporters of Hiss, attempting to rehabilitate Hiss by trying to tear down his accuser, Chambers.

74-1333

LW:cls (5)

CONTINUED OVER

128 APR 4 1967

56 APR 11 1967

APR 4 1967

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

74-1333-5786

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: JAHAM
74-1333

DETAILS:

Jaham is the code word for the investigation of the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers against Alger Hiss which resulted in Hiss's indictment by a Federal Grand Jury, New York, 12-15-48; a conviction of Hiss for perjury for which he was sentenced to five years in prison 1-25-50. This memorandum is a brief review of a book entitled "Friendship and Fratricide: An Analysis of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss" by Meyer A. Zeligs, M. D., a practicing psychoanalyst in San Francisco, California.

Meyer Zeligs' book is a defense of Alger Hiss. It borrows heavily from previous writings in defense of Hiss, such as "In the Court of Public Opinion" by Alger Hiss, "The Unfinished Story of Alger Hiss" by Fred J. Cook and "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss" by The Earl Jowitt.

Zeligs appears to be a friend of Carl Binger, a psychoanalyst who testified as a defense witness in the perjury trial in an attempt to discredit Whittaker as a pathological liar. Zeligs attempts to do the same thing in his book without having had any personal contact with Whittaker Chambers. This is what Binger attempted to do during the trial.

Various references to the FBI in Zeligs' book are taken for the most part from the court transcript and have been commented upon previously in connection with the three books cited above. One situation is new. One of the points Zeligs attempts to make is that Alger Hiss refused to permit his step-son, Timothy Hobson, to testify, because he did not want to subject him to any embarrassment. Zeligs contends that Timothy Hobson would have been able to refute Whittaker Chambers' story that Chambers had visited the Hiss house regularly over a period of several years. Zeligs, on pages 407 and 408 of his book states the following:

"In a recent interview Hobson elaborated for the writer the circumstances that precluded his being called as a witness in his stepfather's defense:

> "Two FBI agents visited me early in 1949. I was then living in a cold-water flat in New York. They were polite with me, regarded me as being on Alger's side rather than their side. They were not interested in whether or not I knew Chambers and did not ask me anything about him or the

> case. They let me know that they already knew a great deal about me and my personal life. They read to me a list of names of all my friends. They had already talked with all of them and had encompassed all of my activities. The FBI had dug completely into my life. My friends later informed me that they had been interviewed by the FBI. I was told by the FBI agents that my Bohemian way of life was all part of the case and would be brought out during the trial. It was polite blackmail.

"When asked by a member of Hiss's counsel whether he would be willing to testify, Hobson said that he certainly would. But Alger responded, 'I'd sooner go to jail than have them embarrass Timmy on the stand.'"

Zeligs indicates in a footnote on page 408 of his book that he obtained the information from Hobson "from personal interviews, 1960-64."

THE FACTS:

b6
b7C

Hobson was interviewed by Special Agents James R. Shinners and Donald E. Shannon of the New York Office 2-9-49 regarding [redacted]

[redacted] There would appear to have been little likelihood of Hobson being embarrassed had he taken the witness stand since his friends and family knew his proclivities.

CONTINUED - OVER

Both Shinners and Shannon have since resigned from the Bureau for personal reasons. Shinners resigned 5-26-50 and Shannon resigned 8-20-54.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

December 23, 1966

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed is a clipping from "The New York Times," December 16, 1966, page eight, which refers to a "report concerning Chinese propaganda" made public recently by Brooklyn College.

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the referenced report for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:frw
(11)

NOTE:

Report requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The cost of the report is not known but it is probably free or nominal in price.

ENCLOSURE

REC-6 62-46855-442

12 JAN 11 1967

EX-104

MAILED
DEC 23 1966
COMM-FBI

67 JAN 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

No Racial Bias Is Found in Chinese Propaganda

Research Team Reports Reds Show No Antiwhite Feeling in Assailing 'Foreigners'

"There is no evidence of anti-white racism in the Chinese Communist internal propaganda directed against America and the Soviet Union," the head of a research team looking into Chinese propaganda reported yesterday.

Dr. Ivan London, professor of psychology at Brooklyn College, said there was much evidence to show that most of the Chinese peasants, said to make up 80 to 85 per cent of the population, have little or no concept of race.

The Chinese equivalent of the word "race" is not in everyday usage in China, the professor said, and for most peasants "the only significant dividing categories of mankind are still those of the Chinese and the 'foreigners'—the latter group including also other Asians of the yellow race."

Dr. London, his wife and three Chinese research associates conducted psycho,olitical interviews at such places in the Orient as Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan with refugees from different areas of China over a period of two years. They also made studies of published materials.

Brooklyn College made public the first general report of their findings in connection with a talk by Dr. London in New Haven at the Yale University Graduate Program in International Relations.

Dr. London, who is director of the Institute of Political Psychology at Brooklyn College, is also conducting other studies concerning psychopolitical activities in mainland China and in the Soviet Union.

One project deals with the Soviet interest in mental telepathy and another with the role of traditional superstition in contemporary Chinese life and the way Russians look at American research directed at themselves.

Dr. London said in a statement issued by Brooklyn College that, while Chinese anti-American propaganda posters often show American soldiers in caricature, "they are not perceived as racial caricatures."

"In fact," he added, "there is evidence that some peasants do not take seriously any of the features that are emphasized in the posters of Americans—big noses, deep-set blue or green eyes, long, skinny arms and legs. These are regarded as merely groundless exaggerations for effect since no one could look that ugly."

Dr. London said that Chinese who had had contact with foreigners or had seen Caucasians in motion pictures would say, when being interviewed, that Americans have such characteristics as high noses, blue, deep-set eyes and yellow hair and that they are tall. Asked about an American's skin, most would reply, "hairy," Dr. London said. He said the skin color "is not mentioned spontaneously."

The professor said also that Chinese propaganda, until recently, was directed against the U.S. Government but now is directed at "American imperialism." The American people were excluded in the former and no distinction is made between government and people in the latter, he said.

In addition, the researchers reported that anti-American propaganda "receives an apathetic reception" except for a large proportion of urban youngsters in China. Propaganda against Russia is more effective in northern China, where it "feeds on an already existent hatred of Russians," than in many parts of the south, they found.

62-46955-442

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York

1/16/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Last Manchu" edited by Paul Kramer. Scheduled for publication in February, 1967, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, $5.95.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:frw
(10)

NOTE: Book requested for inclusion, as a reference, in the "Chinese Library" by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-73 62-46855-443

EX-115

19 JAN 16 1967

MAILED 16
JAN 16 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Gandy

19 JAN 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1/23/67
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Friendship and Fratricide: An Analysis of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss" by Meyer A. Zeligs, M.D., Viking Press, $8.95, January 25, 1967, publication.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221, IB)

AMB:frw
(10)

NOTE: Book requested for review by Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX 101 REC-82 62-46855-444

15 JAN 23 1967

MAILED 23
JAN 20 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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57 FEB 1 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 16, 1967

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Book Review

SUBJECT: "THE IDENTIFICATION OF HANDWRITING AND THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF EXPERTS" BOOK BY M. K. MEHTA, DELHI, INDIA

Foreign Mfg. India

The above-captioned book which was published in Bombay, India, during 1966, has been reviewed in the FBI Laboratory.

The author covers the basis for the identification of handwriting, the use of expert testimony, disguised writings, ink examinations, typewriting examination, and cross-examination of experts. For the most part, the observations of the author pertain to document matters peculiar to India. His remarks concerning the cross-examination of experts is general in scope and does not appear to be penetrating or particularly valuable. While the author presents a number of interesting illustrations, his book at best can only be considered a general and not comprehensive approach to the field of document examination and the cross-examination of experts.

It is interesting to note that, in India, conflicts in expert opinions reportedly are more pronounced than anywhere else in the world. The author stated that in perhaps 90% of the court cases there are divergent expert opinions on disputed handwritings and the profession has suffered a considerable loss in prestige. In almost every case, an expert is invariably asked whether identification of handwriting is an exact science and whether in almost every disputed handwriting problem, divergent expert opinions are offered. In the present edition of the book, which is the third edition, the author has endeavored to show that identification of handwriting is in fact a science and there cannot possibly be two opposite honest expert opinions on any particular problem. He states that the fault lies with some of the unscrupulous experts who conveniently shut their

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64-175-257
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Dingle
1 - Mr. Dahlgren
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Mesnig
1 - Mr. Miller

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 19 1967

1 - Mr. Oberg
1 - Mr. Webb
1 - Mr. Bohn

15 JAN 19 1967

CEB:pp (11)

(CONTINUED OVER)

SEVEN

6 JAN 27 1967

eyes to the apparent facts. He further states that some members of the legal profession cannot, perhaps, escape blame for encouraging experts to support the case of their dishonest clients. The courts in India have not accepted typewriting examination as a science and expert testimony on typewriting examinations is inadmissable.

In India, there are many languages and dialects in use, although there are only fourteen recognized scripts. The handwriting expert in India is required to offer his opinion on various problems in different scripts.

The above-captioned book is being indexed and will be placed in the Document Section Library of the FBI Laboratory.

The examiners in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory have been advised that this book is available for individual review.

ACTION: None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-468,55) (ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 1/20/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 12/23/66, regarding a "report concerning Chinese propaganda" made public recently by Brooklyn College according to an item appearing in the "New York Times" of 12/16/66.

On 1/10/67, discreet inquiry by SA RICHARD G. HOFFMAN at the library and main book store of Brooklyn College, determined that they have not received a published report or paper concerning "Chinese propaganda" by Dr. IVAN LONDON.

Discreet inquiry made of the secretary of the Psychology Department, Brooklyn College, concerning this matter, and also of an article appearing on Page 5 of the "Kingsman", Brooklyn College campus newspaper edition of 12/23/66, (which referred to Dr. LONDON's work in the Chinese propaganda) reflected that the secretary did not know of any paper that had been officially published concerning Dr. LONDON's research and that any more definite information would have to come directly from Dr. LONDON.

In view of the foregoing, no further action is being taken on the request contained in referenced Bureau letter UACB.

REC 27

62-46855-445

EX-104

JAN 25 1967

2-Bureau
1-New York

EKD:lfm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

R. [illegible]

JAN 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

62-46855-446
CHANGED TO
94-63196-X

JUN 22 1967

BH/[illegible]

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
2/20/67
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain as soon as possible one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. ~~"Trujillo:~~ Book The Life and Times of a Caribbean Dictator" by Robert D. Crasswellor, Macmillan, New York, $8.95

2. ~~"Overtaken~~ Book by Events" by John Bartlow Martin, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, $7.95

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)
1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. W. Leavitt, Latin-American Section, for the use and retention of the Legal Attache, Santo Domingo, who has stated the books would serve as invaluable references to familiarize personnel with various personalities who are still on the Dominican scene and with information concerning the workings of the various governments of the Dominican Republic.

AMB:cst
(10)

EX-102
REC-34
62-46855-447

19 FEB 21 1967

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Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 32
FEB 20 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1967

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: THE SECRET RULERS
BY FRED J. COOK
INFORMATION CONCERNING Book Reviews

According to the dust jacket of the above-captioned book (which has been published by Duell, Sloan, and Pearce), The Secret Rulers is a study of "Criminal syndicates and how they control the U. S. underworld." The author, of course, has long been known for his hostility toward the FBI.

The Secret Rulers is still another attempt to exploit public interest in organized crime by rehashing the 1963 testimony of Joe Valachi before the McClelland Committee, citing the historical background of the Mafia gleaned from a number of standard works, and exposing "inside" information which has been published in various newspapers and magazines over the years. As one newspaper reviewer put it, Cook's study fails to either "advance our knowledge of organized crime" or disclose any "startling new information about the Mafia."

Despite Cook's long-standing campaign against the Director and the FBI, it is interesting to note that his book contains only a few passing references to the Bureau, including one mention of our probe of racketeering in Youngstown, Ohio, which he credits with "sparking" a number of indictments and convictions on both the local and Federal levels. He did, in one snide passage, however, assert that "the Youngstown underworld...was not daunted by the awesome reputations of the FBI and other federal sleuths." In another, he makes reference to an allegation that, shortly after the Apalachin meeting in 1957, the Director "threw all his enormous influence and prestige" against a proposal by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police for "action on a national scale to cope with the interstate criminal conspiracy."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

JEM:nlk (10)

62-46855 CONTINUED - OVER

FEB 2 1967

56 FEB 10 1967

NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104779

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Secret Rulers

In addition to the public sources listed above, it is apparent that Cook drew considerable material from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics since he refers several times to their files and once to what he describes as one of their "confidential memos." Nearly five pages are devoted to the Narcotics Bureau's investigation and prosecution of "Commission" member Vito Genovese during the late 1950's.

As we have come to expect in dealing with Cook's writings, however, the book is loaded with numerous errors of both a major and minor nature. Names of leading hoodlums are misspelled, 69-year-old "Commission" member Joe Zerilli is listed as being married to the daughter of his late associate Joe Profaci (whereas it was actually Zerilli's son, Anthony, who married Rosalie Profaci), and Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel is described as having collapsed on the floor following his murder in 1947 even though a photograph earlier in the book clearly shows him slumped back on the davenport where he had been reading a newspaper.

Of a more serious nature is Cook's distortion of the role played by hoodlum Joe (Adonis) Doto prior to his voluntary deportation in 1956. Apparently swayed by newspaper publicity, Cook devotes over half of his book to the activities of Adonis and describes him and Frank Costello as having been "the top men of the New York mob." Albert Anastasia, late "underboss" in what is now the Carlo Gambino "family," is mentioned on several occasions as having been one of Adonis' chief assistants. In actuality, at the time of his deportation, Adonis was merely a caporegima (or captain) in what is now the "family" of Vito Genovese and not on a par with either Costello or Anastasia.

At one point Cook refers to himself as "a crime expert...on the North Jersey racket situation," but his current book does little to bear him out. From a scholarly standpoint, it does not even have an index, despite its length of nearly 400 pages, its $7 retail price, and the literally hundreds of names it mentions.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/17/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReNYlet 8/11/66, concerning the book "SECRET SERVICE: THIRTY-THREE CENTURIES OF ESPIONAGE", by WILMER and DEINDORFER.

A copy of this book was ordered at the Doubleday Book Shop, New York City in December, 1966. Recently, Doubleday has advised that this book is temporarily out of stock at the publisher and that they expect to be able to make the book available in the Spring of 1967.

As soon as this publication is received, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

REC 22

5-J.E. Jenning
62-46855-448
NOT RECORDED
15 FEB 21 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:mrm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

9 MAR 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/24/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 1/16/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Last Manchu", edited by PAUL KRAMER.

(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

REC 11

62-46855-449

ENCLOSURE - Filed in "NIS. Apparently Chinese Library" 2-27-67 2:35 AM B.

25 FEB 27 1967

5 MAR 6 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/23/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : J.F.M. SWR SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/23/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Friendship & Fratricide: An Analysis of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss", by MEYER A. ZELIGS, M.D.

REC-8 62-46855-450

FEB 28 1967

2 - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) EX-106
1 - New York

EKD:mrm
(3)

ENCLOSURE / Encl. detached - filed in Bu. Lib. AMB.

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

61 MAR 7 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/3/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 2/20/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Overtaken by Events", by JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN.

Enclosed book sent to Legat, Santo Domingo by r/s per request.
Two days
3-6-67

REC-59 62-46855-451

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 7 1967

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl.1)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

59 MAR 14 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

3/13/67

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book, as soon as available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Truth About the Assassination" by Charles Roberts. Grosset & Dunlap Special (Original), paperback $1, published March, 1967

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review.)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:djh
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. E. Lenihan, Soviet Section, for review. The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

REC 26

MAR 13 1967

Tolson
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MAILED 7
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COMM-FBI

MAR 17 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/3/67

FROM : C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mrs. L. Whalen
1 - Mr. J. T. Kelly

SUBJECT: "COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.--SOVIET PAWN" STAFF STUDY PREPARED FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES SENATE

C. D. Brennan

Book Reviews

PURPOSE:

This memorandum reviews captioned booklet which was released to the public 2/27/67.

BACKGROUND:

The booklet consists of a two-page introduction, 21 pages of material, and a 16-page study showing similarity between material published in "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, and "International Affairs," a monthly organ published in Moscow, Russia.

The introduction states this study updates previous studies conducted showing that the Communist Party, USA, is an essential cog in the cold war being conducted against the United States by the Soviet Union.

62-46255-

All material in this study is public source material previously known to the Bureau. The study reiterates activities of leaders of the Communist Party, USA, such as Gus Hall, General Secretary; the late Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Herbert Aptheker, and lesser lights. It shows, through published statements, the mutual loyalty which exists between leaders of the Communist Parties in the United States and Russia, and shows that a comparison of the policies of these Parties readily detects the significant incidence of agreement between them.

NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 10 1967

62-88217

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-88217-3001

JTK:dmk
(7) dmk

CONTINUED - OVER

3 MAR 7 1967

51 MAR 15 1967

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: "COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.--SOVIET PAWN"
STAFF STUDY PREPARED FOR THE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
UNITED STATES SENATE

In a section entitled "Conclusions," it states that, despite protests of the Communist Party, USA, against being referred to as an agent of a foreign power, there is reason to believe practices established in 1919 continue today in a secretive form and the Party is still under the domination of the Soviets. The study notes that past testimony of ex-communists has disclosed that on numerous occasions the Soviet Union has furnished large sums of money to assist projects carried out by the Communist Party, USA, and there is reason to believe this practice continues through intricate banking devices.

No mention is made of the Director or the FBI in this study.

ACTION:

For information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-19-2012

SAC, New York 3/13/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel" by Lee Lockwood. Scheduled for publication 4/17/67, Macmillan Company, New York, $9.95. (Another ad schedules publication for 3/20/67, $8.95.)

2. "Spies, Dupes and Diplomats" by Ralph DeToledano. Revised edition; was published 1/20/67, by Arlington House Publishers, 81 Centre Street, New Rochelle, New York 10801, $5.

AMB:vjr
(12)

1 - Latin-American Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SAs V. H. Nasca and H. L. DeBuck, Latin-American Section - recommend purchase of Lockwood's book for perusal by Bureau; Lockwood has been of investigative interest to Bureau due to contacts with Cubans; book #2 requested by SA Brian P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes.

The books will be retained in the Bureau Library.

MAILED 30 MAR 10 1967 COMM-FBI

62-46855 453

REC 48

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61 MAR 20 1967

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19 MAR 14 1967

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, Newark

March 14, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"China After Mao" by A. Doak Barnett. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, paperback $1.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:bll
(10)

NOTE:

SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, is requesting this book for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. The paperback edition is requested in the interest of economy. After carding by the Bureau Library, the book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit.

EX-102
REC-38 62-46855-454

MAR 13 1967

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MAR 13 1967
COMM-FBI

MAR 22 1967

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

March 14, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Business Intelligence and Espionage" by Richard M. Green. Published September, 1966, by Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc., 1818 Ridge Road, Homewood, Illinois 64030, $12.95

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:bll
(11)

NOTE:

SA Brian P. Murphy, Soviet Section, is requesting the book for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC-21 62-46855-455

EX-113

11 MAR 17 1967

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MAILED 6
MAR 14 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. [illegible]. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Newark

3/17/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"International Relations Among Communists" edited by Robert H. McNeal. Scheduled for publication April 28, 1967, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, paperback edition (Spectrum S-151) $2.45.

1 - Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division
(Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:ebb
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. C. Putnam, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC-64 62-46855-456

EX-113

18 MAR 20 1967

COMM-FBI

1 MAR 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith

SAC, New York

3/30/67

1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of each of the books listed, for the use of the Bureau, and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Awakening of China: 1793-1949" by Roger Pelissier, edited and translated by Martin Kieffer, Putnam, New York, $7.95, scheduled for publication April 20, 1967.

2. "The China Reader I: Imperial China: The Decline of the Last Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China, 1644-1911," "The China Reader II: Republican China: Nationalism, War, and the Rise of Communism, 1911-1949," "The China Reader III" (Describes the sudden frenzy of China's new "cultural revolution")
The three volumes are edited by Franz Schurmann and Orville Schell. Scheduled for publication April 24, 1967, Vintage Books (Random House, New York), paperbacks: Volumes I and II $1.95 each, Volume III $2.45

3. "The Pagoda and the Cross: The Life of Bishop Ford of Maryknoll" by John F. Donovan, M. M. Scheduled for publication May 26, 1967, Scribner's, New York, $4.95.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jes
(10)

REC-9 62-46855-457

12 MAR 31 1967

NOTE: Books requested by SA J.F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, who feels the Section has definite need for such historical works. These reference books will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library" after carding by the Bureau Library. For reasons of economy, the paperback editions of Number 2, Volumes I, II, and III, are being requested.

COMM-FBI

APR 10 1967

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FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 46 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 151 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 169 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 185 ~ Referral/Consult;

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/31/67
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3371) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet to Newark dated 3/14/67.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "China After Mao" by A. DOAK BARNETT, purchased on 3/23/67, by SA DANIEL E. BRANDT from the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

ENCLOSURE

Encl. charged permanently to "Chinese Library", U.I.S. 4-4-67 AMB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Newark
DEB:kd
(4)

REC 39 62-46855-458

10 APR 5 1967

ST-110

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

226

6 APR 13 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT" - PUBLISHED BY DELACORTE PRESS BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by ... BOOK REVIEW ... LAWRENCE SCHILLER

SYNOPSIS: (for the sake of clarity in this memo Lewis and Schiller will be referred to as "the authors.")

Review of above-titled book requested by Mr. DeLoach. FBI is mentioned throughout book. Most references merely factual. But the last chapter, titled "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contains criticisms of FBI and Secret Service. Typical of these criticisms is a sentence contained on p. 171 relative to possible conspiracy. The authors state: "And conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deeply enough into this ticklish area."

Bob Considine has an "Introduction" in book and states Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. Considine feels that author Lewis and investigator Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination. Schiller states in his foreword, he was in Dallas 3 1/2 hours after the assassination took place as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and horror of that time. Authors feel majority of accusations against Commission unfounded and in some cases intentionally distorted. Authors accuse Lane of using gimmicks of professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and sheer fantasy. Background data on Lane's civil rights participation and arrest included. Testimony of SA Shaneyfelt set forth. (pp. 69-70) Mrs. Sylvia Meagher regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth" and the unchallenged authority on the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. Separate chapters devoted to Penn Jones, Jr., and Edward J. Epstein, their theories of conspiracy, etc. Director's name mentioned p. 94 when authors state Commission counsel Liebeler loaned Epstein two FBI reports, one of which bore FBI seal "and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover...." Authors discuss observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein

62-46855

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
BMS:lml
(5)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

MAY 11 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(Continued next page)

57 MAY 18 1967

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

stated insufficient attention was paid to her observations. Retired journalist Harold Weisberg who accused Commission of pursuing preconceived case of Oswald is discussed in chapter V. At bottom of p. 125, Weisberg alleges the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder, but everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of SA Shaneyfelt contained on pp. 129-131. Chapter VII, p. 163, deals with George C. Thomson, California, who "peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza... The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson." Last chapter "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contain authors' allegations against FBI and Secret Service. "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." (p. 173) This statement is typical of the statements made by the authors against the FBI and the Secret Service in these last few pages of the book.

b6
b7C

BUFILES:

No record in Bufiles on author Richard Warren Lewis. Several references on Lawrence Schiller.

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

Details--next page

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Mohr
Wick
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Callahan
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT"
BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by...
BOOK REVIEW ...LAWRENCE SCHILLER

DETAILS

The above-titled book bearing the subtitle "The Endless Paradox" was written by Richard Warren Lewis based upon an investigation by Lawrence Schiller with an introduction by Bob Considine. It has been reviewed at the request of Mr. DeLoach. The FBI is mentioned throughout the book more than 50 times. Most of the references are merely factual but the authors are somewhat critical in the last chapter of the book as set forth in this memorandum.

In his introductory remarks Considine states that author Richard Warren Lewis and investigator Lawrence Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy...he states this book "shapes up as the Rosetta Stone of this Report." Considine states that Mark Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. He states that regardless of the fact that Lane has appeared before the Commission and has had a host of open confrontations at his lectures, his book, "Rush to Judgment" is still with us. He further states that "One hopes that the work of Lewis and Schiller gets airborne through the smog spread by the poisoned calculations of the professional cultists." (pp 7 - 10)

In his "Foreword" Lawrence Schiller states he was in Dallas three and one-half hours after the assassination took place, as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and the horror of that time and the sights and sounds of Dallas in November, 1963, are impossible to forget. In his introduction, he points out that the investigation which he and Richard Lewis conducted to get the facts for this book was not conducted from an arm chair; that they returned to Dallas again and again; that they went to

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

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Details
(Continued next page)

Washington, D. C., to check out facts at the National Archives; they taped interviews with Commission members and members of their staff; they traveled 18,000 miles to seek out witnesses and they met with the critics themselves. Schiller stated that in the end, there was no doubt in their minds that the majority of accusations and allegations against the Commission were unfounded and had been based on material that was not only misinterpreted but, in some cases, intentionally distorted. (pp. 11 - 15)

In speaking of Mark Lane on page 20, he states Lane was succeeding with the gimmicks of the professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and even sheer fantasy. "A high point of the routine occurred when he dramatically unveiled well-coached witnesses he thought should have been quizzed by the Commission. He showed no restraint in hinting that President Johnson was protecting the real assassins." On page 21, he states that Lane embraced the civil rights movement in 1961; that he was arrested and convicted of breaching the peace in Jackson, Mississippi, where he and a Negro leader attempted to use segregated facilities at the municipal airport. The authors take Lane to task for his evasive testimony on two separate occasions before the Warren Commission and they set forth a variety of data concerning Lane to show his methods and his rather irrational behavior.

In chapter II, the testimony of SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt is set forth and the authors refer to him as a photographic expert with the FBI who made exaustive tests to determine the authenticity of certain exhibits concerning the Oswald rifle photograph. (pp. 69-70)

At the beginning of chapter II, titled "The Housewives' Underground," the authors quote Mark Lane as saying that for three years there has been an unorganized group of housewives, editors and students who have the 26 volumes of the Warren Report in their homes and they have played a very important role in developing the body of dissenting information andthat he, Mark Lane, is part of that network. A great deal of space is devoted to one of the leaders of this housewives' underground movement, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, a widow who was regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth"--the unchallenged authority (among the skeptics) on the 26 volumes. They interviewed her and questioned her in detail.

Details
(Continued next page)

Beginning on page 79, the authors devote a chapter to Penn Jones, Jr., who is convinced there were at least two riflemen firing simultaneously and he stated he knew of 18 people who were in one way or another associated with the assassination and who are now dead. Jones spread his incredible story among television and radio audiences in some of the biggest cities in the country. He published a book called "Forgive My Grief" which served as a Bible for his faithful flock. Certain photographs are contained in this chapter and stories of various deaths are contained therein.

Chapter IV is titled "Edward J. Epstein." He is a 31-year-old Harvard University graduate student; he gave up a fellowship to produce his thesis for a master's degree in government. His subject was the workings of the Warren Commission. And, through his mentor, Professor Andrew Hacker, Commission members and staff met with Epstein and he eventually gained access to privileged files and reports. A swift metamorphosis occurred once his thesis was completed. Without informing his benefactors he transformed his thesis into the book titled "Inquest" which was a broadside against the findings and methods of the Commission.

"The chemicals that catalyzed Epstein's innocent efforts into a best seller were two FBI reports, unmarked as to classification, given to him by assistant Commission counsel Wesley J. Liebeler under representation that they were to be used only in connection with his thesis. One of the blue-bound volumes, imprinted with the FBI seal and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover was a summary report dated December 9, 1963, which capsuled what FBI investigations into the assassination had uncovered up until that date: ..." The second FBI document referred to was a supplemental report dated January 16, 1964. "Both of these documents directly collided with the final official autopsy conclusions contained in the Warren Report." (pp. 93 - 95)

On pages 105 through 109, the authors discuss the observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein stated that insufficient attention was paid to her observations.

Chapter V deals with Harold Weisberg, a retired journalist who accused the Commission of pursuing a preconceived case against Oswald.

Details
(Continued next page)

At the bottom of page 125, he states that his book is the one that does not draw upon eye-witnesses; that he is the severest critic of the Commission because he restricts himself to the Commission's information; he states the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder part, everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of the FBI photographic expert Shaneyfelt is contained on pages 129 through 131 when he was questioned by Commission counsel Arlen Specter and Commissioner Gerald R. Ford.

Chapter VI is devoted to the "Superbuffs" and the authors state the numbing wreckage wrought by the fourth Presidential assassination within a century has washed up a curious assortment of flotsam and jetsam. It is hard for people who have turned into the category of amateur detectives to believe that one deranged individual could possibly have murdered someone of the stature of the late President.

Chapter VII, beginning on page 163, deals with George C. Thomson of Glendale, California, a consulting civil engineer who peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. "Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza. There were at least twenty-two bullets fired. The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson. An automatic weapon equipped with a silencer was used. Kennedy was not killed. He was impersonated in the Presidential limousine by Officer J. D. Tippit."

Chapter VIII is titled "The Reasons For Doubt." This is the last chapter of the book and contains the authors' own doubts as to certain phases of the whole investigation they conducted. The authors state on page 170 that the gravest errors committed by this resourceful computer-age investigation were directly attributable to the same human frailties which have existed for centuries. They say "A conspiracy is difficult to prove with the scientific certainty of, say, the tracing of a bullet to a weapon... Instead of employing every conceivable means to establish the possible existence of such an explosive likelihood, as the Commission staff did in the area of ballistics and trajectory, the conspiracy investigations of the FBI and the Secret Service alone were believed implicitly... The Commission did check out the possibility of the FBI and/or the Secret Service being involved in a possible plot. This was done by using the Internal Revenue Service and other Government agencies for investigative reports and conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deep enough into this ticklish area." (p. 171)

Details
(Continued next page)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

The authors mention Garrison's accusation of a conspiracy between Clay Shaw and David Ferrie and others on pages 171 and 172.

On page 173 the authors state "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." They did not deal with the fact that in the re-enactment at the scene of the crime a Cadillac limousine was substituted for a Lincoln Continental and one would think that the FBI would rephotograph Billy Lovelady to establish irrefutably his resemblance to Oswald and there is no indication that this was done. The authors go on to criticize the FBI and the Secret Service for what they consider discrepancies in the re-enactment on Dealey Plaza and Neely Street which appear in the Warren Report. (pages 174 and 175)

The authors relate that much of the abuse leveled at the Commission protests the manner in which its hearings were conducted; that the Commission has been denounced for the hasty manner in which it arrived at its final conclusions. (p. 178)

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
4/24/67

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain one copy of the following book, as soon as it is available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

ec Read 4-26-67, AMB

"The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report: The Endless Paradox," by Richard Warren Lewis and Lawrence Schiller, Delacorte Press, New York, New York, $4.95, scheduled for publication April 26, 1967.

1 - Soviet Section, DID, (Route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jmk:llb
(11)

NOTE:
Book requested by Special Agent R. E. Lenihan, Soviet Section, for use in official assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau library where it is not now available.

REC-84 62-46855-459
EX-5

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56 MAY 2 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/25/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet 3/14/67.

A copy of "Business Intelligence and Espionage" by RICHARD M. GREEN, published September, 1966, by Dow-Jones-Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Illinois, has been forwarded to the Bureau, attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division by separate cover.

Received 4-24-67
AM 8.

REC 41 62-46855-460

EX-113

14 MAY 2 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JNM/sfm
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6 MAY 4 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

5/1/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book "Wennerstrom: The Spy" by Ham K. Ronblom was reproduced in the United States in 1965 by Coward-McCann, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The book, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman, is priced at $4.95 a copy.

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the above book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.
AMB:llb
(9)

Received 8-11-67

NOTE:
Book is requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, for general reference use as well as for source material for lectures. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library, where it is not now available, but it will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library where it will be readily available to personnel of Soviet Section.

ST-114

REC-41 62-46855-461

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COMM-FBI

51 MAY 8 1967

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

5/3/67

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Studies in Chinese Thought" edited by Arthur F. Wright. University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Paperback, $2.45, scheduled for June, 1967, publication

2. "Chinese Thought and Institutions" edited by John K. Fairbank. University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Paperback, $2.95, scheduled for June, 1967, publication

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:cst
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section (NIS), for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as references. The books will be carded by the Bureau Library, where they are not now available, but charged permanently to NIS.

REC- 52 62-46855-462

10 MAY 4 1967

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59 MAY 11 1967

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 5/3/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 8/9/66; NYlet 2/17/67; and Bulet to NY 3/13/67.

Inquiry at Doubleday Book Shop, 655 Fifth Avenue, New York City, revealed that Secret Service: Thirty-three Centuries of Espionage by Richard Wilmer and Robert Deindorfer will not be available until possibly July, 1967, at which time an attempt will be made to purchase this book again. The order was cancelled and the money applied to the purchase of Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel.

Enclosed is one copy of Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel by Lee Lockwood.

REC 54 62-46855-463

ENCLOSURE Encl filed in Bureau file 5-4-67 jmm

NOT RECORDED
198 MAY 8 1967

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1 - New York (#42)

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14 MAY 4 1967

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5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-4-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "WHO'S LISTENING NOW" BY GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN

Captioned book's main theme is criticism of electronic "snooping" both in Government and industry.

Part one deals with Government use of bugging and wiretapping in such "fantastic proportions" that investigation by Senator Long's Subcommittee was necessitated.

PORTIONS OF PART I DEALING WITH THE THE FBI

Pages 21-30 are a rehash of the recent controversy on wiretapping involving the FBI and Robert Kennedy. The authors are particularly critical of Kennedy for denying that he knew of the FBI's bugging activities during his tenure as Attorney General. They imply Kennedy's vendetta against Hoffa was the reason for his having the FBI plant bugging devices to help trap the union official.

Pages 30-36 deal with the FBI's use of electronic devices generally and criticize Mr. Hoover and the FBI for such activities. Most of this material is plagiarized from an article by William Turner, ex-FBI Agent, 11-66, issue of "Ramparts," in which Turner criticized the Bureau's use of wiretaps. The authors state while Mr. Hoover has done an admirable job in keeping the Bureau a nonpolitical body, he runs the Bureau as a "virtual dictator" causing many to quit the FBI because they "found that they were expected to break the law in performance of their duties."

Pages 36-43 deal with the recent highly publicized case in Las Vegas in which the Bureau used bugging in connection with investigating casino "skimming" operations. Pages 43 and 44 mention the testimony in Kansas City by a phone company supervisor before the Long Committee in 1965, that the FBI had placed taps on several private phones between 1961 and 1965. Page 60 also notes Senator Long was attacked by newspapers for investigating the FBI and that Attorney General Katzenbach called on Long to "ask him to lay off the FBI." (This comment was taken from Turner's article mentioned above.)

Enclosure
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JVA:roc (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

WIRETAPPING BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The use of electronic devices by Internal Revenue Service in investigating tax cases is discussed, and Commissioner Sheldon Cohen is criticized for not cooperating with Senator Long's committee. Electronic "snooping" within the Government itself is mentioned, such as the case of Otto Otepka, allegedly the victim of wiretapping by fellow State Department officials.

REMAINING PORTIONS OF BOOK

Parts two and three deal with private bugging, citing sordid divorce scandals exposed by such devices. Use of bugging devices by students against teachers felt to be "too radical" in their classes is also mentioned. Examples are set forth of industrial espionage through use of electronic devices. Part four discusses the mechanics of wiretapping and shows diagrams of devices.

The conclusion reiterates that Government agencies, such as the FBI, violate the Federal law against wiretapping.

To show that the FBI "does not let truth stand in the way of a conviction," the authors on pages 152-4 discuss the 1958 retrial of Kathryn Kelly, "Machine Gun" Kelly's widow. They state that an FBI Laboratory man had concluded that signatures on a kidnap note allegedly prepared by Mrs. Kelly were not hers; however, the FBI refused to give the 1958 jury this data. (This incident appeared in a 1962 article by Edward Bennett Williams; at that time we refuted this allegation.)

GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN, AND PUBLISHERS EXPORT COMPANY

The Chapmans are not identifiable in Bufiles. FBI library sources disclose no references to them as authors. Captioned book notes that the Chapmans, from San Diego, wrote "Was Oswald Alone?," an analysis of facts "ignored" by the Warren Commission. The FBI has recently investigated the publisher in connection with publishing obscene literature. (Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter).

OBSERVATIONS

Captioned book is a poorly written, sensational-type rehash of information already public; it is doubtful it will receive wide distribution. The authors, while critical of the FBI, are particularly hostile toward Robert Kennedy. (Commissioner Cohen, has called our attention to the book as a "sleazy" repetition of data on the wiretap controversy.)

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

1 - Mr. A. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

5/3/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Received 6-26-67 Acpts.

1. "A Man Called Lucy" by Pierco Accoce and Pierre Quet. Translated by A. M. Sheridan Smith. Coward-McCann, $5, April, 1967

Received 8-11-67 Acpts.

2. "The Chinese Looking-Glass" by Dennis Bloodworth. For release 7/21/67 by Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc., $6.95

1 - Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - Nationalities Intelligence Division (Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:cst
(11)

NOTE:

Books requested by following personnel: (1) SA B. P. Murphy, Soviet Section, for reference purposes. Will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. (2) SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as reference. Will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available.

EX-112

62-465[illegible]-465

MAY 8 1967

REC-74

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MAY 3 - 1967
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2 MAY 10 1967

FBI/DOJ TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

5/9/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Alta Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy" by Lee Rainwater and William L. Yancey. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, paper $3.95

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:kw
(10)

Received 6-5-67 AMB

NOTE:

Book requested for reference by SA P. T. Basher, Internal Security Section, and by SA R. S. Garner, Research - Satellite Section. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Book concerns the racial situations and conditions in U.S.

ENCLOSURE

REC 30 62-46855-466

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Books of The Times

43

The Family Affair

By ELIOT FREMONT-SMITH

THE MOYNIHAN REPORT AND THE POLITICS OF CONTROVERSY. By Lee Rainwater and William L. Yancey. 493 pages. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. Cloth, $12.50; paper, $3.95.

THIS absorbing and important book, a landmark in social science-public policy studies, is the record of an opportunity perceived, taken, squandered and forgotten. It is the sympathetic record of an attempt to leap-frog what Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now director of the M.I.T.-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies, was later to call destiny—an attempt to bring to bear on effective government policy "in a sweep of insight and daring" the currently most informed professional thinking on the Negro in American life.

In his own recapitulation of the dispute in the February, 1967, issue of Commentary, Mr. Moynihan wrote: "The moment came when, as it were, the nation had the resources, and the leadership, and the will to make a total as against a partial commitment to the cause of Negro equality. It did not do so." And he added: "The time when white men, whatever their motives, could tell Negroes what was or was not good for them is now definitely and decidedly over. An era of bad manners is almost certainly begun."

The controversy that this book analyzes centered on the Moynihan Report, as it is commonly called, formally known as "The Negro Family: The Case for National Action." It was written in March, 1965, by Mr. Moynihan, then in charge of the Office of Policy Planning and Research of the Department of Labor, and two colleagues, Paul Barton and Ellen Broderick. Its purpose was to inform the President and his advisers of the basic obstacles, other than those that had been dealt with in civil rights legislation, to the social advancement of the Negro community.

A Self-Perpetuating Despair

Drawing on 30 years of professional findings, the report focused on the problems of the urban Negro and the vicious and self-perpetuating despair of ghetto life, resting its diagnosis on the instability of the Negro family in the ghetto. Unemployment, low wages, poor education and sparse welfare funds, the report said, combine with a psychology of social inferiority and white prejudice to block economic opportunity for the Negro male. Thus he is often forced to leave his family or turn economic responsibility over to his wife.

The children in such a disintegrated or matriarchal family, deprived of incentive rising from example, tend to perpetuate the situation, and the disillusionment, by reducing in one way or another (e.g., dropping out of school) their own chances in the job market. Moreover, by certain customary measurements, family distintegration—clearly a legacy of slavery, the existence of which depended on preventing the formation of family units—was getting worse, not better.

Therefore, the report suggested, only by a comprehensive program designed to radically change these basic conditions could real equality of opportunity be achieved and the greatest continuing injustice in American life be corrected. The implication here was plain: "equal" treatment would not suffice to bring about equality. Only preferential treatment could in time alleviate the conditions that, unchanged, all but guaranteed continuing inequality.

Race Abolition Satellite

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times p. 43
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date Apr. 28, 1967

ENCLOSURE

62-46855- 62-46855-466

The Moynihan Report was at first accepted in the White House, and its findings and suggestions were incorporated in President Johnson's celebrated address at Howard University on June 4, 1965. In that speech the President called for a fall White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," at which civil rights leaders would convene with representatives from government and the academic world to frame proposals in line with this new approach or "next step" in the civil rights movement.

In the meantime, however, the report had begun to stir controversy in each of these circles; by the time of its public release it had already been attacked as a new form of "racism." It was used in a debilitating way to "explain" the Watts riots, and when, after many delays, the conference, reduced to a planning session, was finally convened, the report had been shelved. Indeed, the conference was adroitly used as a way out for the Government, whose concentration was now almost wholly on Vietnam.

Forms of Opposition Shown

In this book, which includes the Moynihan Report and other relevant texts, press commentaries and reviews, Lee Rainwater and William L. Yancey, both sociologists at Washington University in St. Louis, present a lucid and fascinating analysis of the controversy.

They show particularly well the forms of opposition to the report: in the press, disapproval of the preferential implications; among Negro and civil rights leaders, suspicions of racial insult, particularly in the report's assumption of white family and social standards, and concern that implementation of the report might compromise the movement as an independent political force; in Government agencies, resentment at the implied criticism or downgrading of their own programs; in academic circles, worries that the facts in the report would subvert the rationale of activism. And beyond all this, there was general apprehension over the Government's directly interesting itself in family matters.

Nevertheless, the report did not come quite to nothing. It is on record. It did provoke a new seriousness or sophistication in our thinking about the racial dilemma in this country. Nor is the book wholly pessimistic. It records an instance of a daring concept's actually surfacing, if only for a moment, in the heavy sea of government; and it is itself the kind of useful political study that, by enabling us better to comprehend the formation of Government policy, improves the chances that reasoned appraisal will determine the outcome of future policy proposals.

The New York Times
April 28, 1967
Page 43

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Mohr
Wick
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-8-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"RACE AND REALITY" BY CARLETON PUTNAM
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967

Putnam's present book, "Race and Reality," is a continuation of his 1961 book, "Race and Reason," reviewed in Civil Rights Section, memo 7-24-61. His theme is a condemnation of the race equality theory of whites and Negroes which has been desseminated by anthropologists and other scientists. Author cites theories of many scientists then answers those theories. He cites views of W. W. Howells, Anthropologist of Harvard and states: "Howell's retreat through the treacherous swamp of scientific fallacy to the imaginary rock of the Constitution was a pathway scientists tread often enough." (p. 34) Putnam said Howells attacked Dr. Wesley C. George, author of "The Biology of the Race Problem." Author then stated: "It is totally incorrect to say that a principle of equality is embodied in the Constitution. The 14th Amendment refers to 'equal protection of the laws,' but nowhere in this amendment, nor anywhere else in our national charter, is there any support for a concept of social or biological equality." Author states the evidence submitted to the Supreme Court in the desegregation of schools case was falsely interpreted by the Supreme Court due to the manner in which the evidence was submitted by the chief witness in that case, who was a Negro.

Author blames erroneous scientific theories on Franz Boas. He quotes Henry Garrett on page 41, who stated: "I knew Franz Boas personally, I was able to observe his influence as founder of the science of anthropology in America...I was also able to observe the increasing degree of control exercised by the (Boas) cult over students and younger professors until fear of loss of jobs or status became common in the field of anthropology unless conformity to the racial equality dogma was maintained...." Author states Boas' record before HCUA showed 46 listings of communist-front connections. Author discusses incapability of Negroes to govern themselves. He cites Republic of Haiti where Negroes have been on their own since 1844. Author states, "The Negro's current performance could stand, for the moment at least, as Exhibit A in my roster of evidence against the equalitarian."

REC-7 62-46755-467

11 MAY 11 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
BMS:

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

EX-103

CONTINUED - OVER

59 MAY 18 1967

CRIME RECORDS

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "RACE AND REALITY"

Author cites statistics from a Labor Department pamphlet and FBI's Uniform Crime Reports of 1963: "The American Negro on the average produced per capita eight times as many illegitimate children, six times as many feeble-minded adults, nine times as many robberies, seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man."

Putnam feels a monstrous deception has been successfully played upon the American people and every possible means used to prevent true evidence of the superiority of the White people over the black people. On page 66 he states, "All the power of the educational establishment, all the massive and saturating influences of a vast Negrophile news media, all the cunning of politicians, and the pleas of the churches, and all the international tentacles of the United Nations were ruthlessly employed to deceive both our youth and the general public..."

Author states on page 96, "The heart of the Negro problem lies in establishing the correct answer to one question, namely, are the Negro's limitations the result of his bad environment or is his bad environment the result of his limitations?" The author devotes the rest of this chapter to questions he has received and answers he has given over a period of years. He apparently feels his answers to these questions renders the answer to the heart of the problem. Author says the Negro is pushing forward faster than ever before "and more efforts are being made to encourage him, yet his relative crime and illegitimacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." (p. 118)

On page 161 part of the author's answer to a question reads: "Perhaps it was not entirely a coincidence that the FBI recently arrested a research associate in 'social' anthropology at Harvard, a man named Zborowski, on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a soviet spy ring."

BUFILES reflect no derogatory data on author.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book is filed in Bureau Library. AMB.

W TEB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/5/67

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter/
Mr. J. E. Manning
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

This is to recommend purchase, as volumes become available, of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China," the most complete reference work on modern China.

Columbia University Press has been working for ten years in preparing a biographical study on 20th Century China. This is to include life stories of the 600 most important Chinese of this century including persons from Communist China as well as Nationalist China. The reference is to be published in five volumes.

Addition of this work to the Chinese Library will provide supervisors of Chinese work as well as research analysts with the most up-to-date comprehensive background of Chinese mentioned both in the press and Bureau communications on a day-to-day basis. Volume I is now completed and available. The price of Volume I is $20. That will be the approximate price of subsequent volumes when published.

RECOMMENDATION:

That authority be granted to purchase complete 5-volume set of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China" (to be retained in the "Chinese Library"), and that Research-Satellite Section arrange for purchase of these volumes as they become available.

62-46855

AMB:brr
(9)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

62-46855-468

REC 54

MAY 12 1967

62 MAY 17 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
DATE: May 8, 1967
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

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SUBJECT: JOHN CHARLES NEFF
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

*BOOK REVIEWS

By letter dated April 20, 1967, to the Director which was previously acknowledged, John C. Neff, an authors' agent, of 120 East 75th Street, New York City, advised that he would mail to the Director an advance copy of a new book entitled "The Journal of David Q. Little," by R. Daniel McMichael, which is to be published about May 27 by Arlington House. Neff characterized this book as a "frightening" book which tells how the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union was ended by a treaty of friendship in the early 1970's.

As a matter of information for future reference, Neff, who was a colonel in the United States Army during World War II, is well-known to me. Bufiles contain no data concerning him, but Army records show that he was born on October 31, 1913, in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Catholic University and graduated cum laude from Kenyon College with an A. B. degree in 1936. He was a free-lance writer before he became an authors' agent. In addition, Neff serves as Vice President and Treasurer of the National Strategy Information Center, Inc. which is headed by Dr. Frank Barnett.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RSG:cst/aab
(7)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
29 MAY 11 1967

11 MAY 10 1967

62 MAY 18 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

CRIMINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/12/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Ee

ReBUlet 9/27/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "China: The Other Communism" by K.S. KAROL.

EX-102

REC 18 62-46855-469

ENCLOSURE

1-d ② - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) Encl. carded by Bu. Library;
1 - New York Charged permanently to "Chinese Library," U.S. Div.
5-15-67 Amb.

WHB:mrm
(3)

13 MAY 17 1967

RESEARCH SATELLITE

226

25 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/12/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/30/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The Awakening of China: 1793-1949", by ROGER PELISSIER, edited and translated by MARTIN KIEFFER.

REC-100

62-46855-470

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM) Encl. carded by Bu. Library; charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS, Div. 5. 5-15-67, AmB.
1 - New York

14 MAY 17 1967

WHB:mrm
(3)

RESEARCH SATELLITE

226

57 MAY 24 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York

5/15/67

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Biographical Dictionary of Republican China," Volume I: Ai-Ch'u, edited by Howard Boorman. Published in February, 1967, by Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th Street, New York, New York 10025, $20.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row

AMB:paz
(10)

NOTE:

By memo 5/5/67, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, "Purchase of Books, Book Reviews," approval granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

REC 30 62-[illegible]-471

18 MAY 17 1967

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MAY 17 1967
COMM-FBI

5 6 MAY 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York

5/24/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires that you determine the availability and the price of the following book. Your reply should be forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

book "Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur H. Smith
(2d ed. rev.; New York: F. H. Revell, 1894)

AMB:js
(6)

Rec'd 6-6-67 AMB.

NOTE:

Inquiry initiated by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS.

REC 26

EX-113

-472

MAY 24 1967

MAILED 3
MAY 23 1967
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 29 1967

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

5/23/67

SAC, St. Louis

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"From Anathema to Dialogue: a Marxist Challenge to the Christian Churches" by Roger Garaudy. Translated by Luke O'Neill. Herder & Herder, 314 N. Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri, 1966, $3.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd 7/10/67. AMB.

AMB:mff
(10)

NOTE:

Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes, will be retained in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 26
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EX-113

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 19, 1967

REC 99 62-46[illegible]-474

Mr. Royce Gerald Kloeffler
729 Lakeside Park
Clearwater, Florida 33515

Dear Mr. Kloeffler:

Your letter of May 8, 1967, enclosing a copy of your book "Americanism vs. International Communism" has been received.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the book to me; however, as a matter of long-standing policy I have refrained from commenting on any publications not prepared by this Bureau or me. I know you will understand my position in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
MAY 19 1967
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 5-18-67, captioned "Royce Gerald Kloeffler."

FCS:db (7)

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55 JUN 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Summer Address- June through October
4201 Mass Avenue, Washington 16, D.C.

Royce Gerald Kloeffler
PROFESSOR - ENGINEER - AUTHOR
729 LAKESIDE PARK CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

May 8, 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You and I have many interests in common. We are writers, we are anti-communists, and we are dedicated to the best education for American youths.

The attached complimentary book constitutes the the first half of a manuscript prepared, published, and copyrighted at the personal expense of the author for review by educators. This book is designed for use as a special text in high schools and colleges to inform American youth of the Ideology and dangers presented by Communism to our way of life.

In this book I have quoted some of your statements on pages 30-32 inclusive. Will you please have these pages checked to ascertain if my presentation is correct. Perhaps some appropriate member of your staff would review this book and advise the author whether he feels there is a need and a place for a book of this character.

This printing of the book is not for sale to the public. The tentative outline for the last half of the book will be found on an insert sheet (rear). This last half will draw upon your two fine books on Communism.

Respectfully yours,

R G Kloeffler.

R. G. Kloeffler.

REC 99 62-46855-474

MAY 24 1967

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MAY 16 1967

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38

Erek 5/19/67

5/19/67

Royce Gerald Kloeffler
729 LAKESIDE PARK
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA 33515

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/5/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet to NY, 3/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of the paperback editions of the following books which were all edited by FRANZ SCHURMANN and ORVILLE SCHELL:

(1) "The China Reader I: Imperial China: The Decline of the Last Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China, the 18th and 19th Centuries".

(2) "The China Reader II: Republican China: Nationalism, War, and the Rise of Communism 1911-1949."

(3) "The China Reader III: Communist China, Revolutionary Reconstruction and International Confrontation, 1949 to Present."

ENCLOSURE

REC- 82

62-46855-475

6 JUN 6 1967

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

3 Encls carded by Bu Library & charged permanently to Chinese Library," NS. AMB. 6-6-67

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Butler

51 JUN 13 1967

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5010-108

5-31-67

airtel

1 - N.P.Callahan
1 - B.M.Suttler
1 - R.W.Smith
1 - R.S.Garner
1 - Miss Butler

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855) REC 22 -476

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS EX-108

Reurairtel 5-26-67.

You are authorized to purchase one copy of "Chinese Characteristics" by Arthur H. Smith (available at Paragon Book Gallery, $6). The book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the Attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row

AMB:mh (10)

Received 6-14-67 Amb.

NOTE:
Book requested by SA J.F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as reference.

MAILED 25
MAY 31 1967
COMM-FBI

Noted in Dr. Unit.

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Gandy

79 JUN 12 1967

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 5/24/67.

On 5/26/67, Brentano, Inc. and Barnes and Noble Company, two of NY's principal bookstores, advised "Chinese Characteristics" by ARTHUR H. SMITH (2d ed. rev.; New York: F. H. Revell, 1894), out of print. Possibly available only from rare book dealers. Paragon Book Gallery, 14 East 38th Street, NYC, advised has one copy at $6.00.

Bureau requested SUAIRTEL if purchase desired.

1 cc detached in Vo. Unit.

EX-108

REC 22

62-46855-476

(3) - Bureau (RM) re retained R-SS. AmB.
1 - New York

RM:gam
(5)

2 JUN 6 1967

THREE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

June 5, 1967

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Where Is Vietnam?" edited by Walter Lowenfels with Nan Braymer (Anchor Books, Garden City, New York, paperback, $1.20, 1967, 1st. ed.) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:eco/cjs
(11)

NOTE: Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan advised Internal Security personnel he thought a copy of above book should be available to Bureau. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Received 6-12-67 AMB.

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COMM-FBI

REC 46 62-46855-477

19 JUN 5 1967

59 JUN 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-19-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROYCE GERALD KLOEFFLER

The Director received a letter on May 16, 1967, (though dated May 8, 1967) from captioned individual. He enclosed a complimentary copy of a booklet entitled "Americanism vs. International Communism," which he has written and had published at his own expense. The book is for use as a high school and college text.

He mentions that on pages 30-32 he has quoted the Director and would like the book reviewed by the Bureau and then advise him whether there is a need for such a book. (It is noted that the book is already in final printed form). He adds the book is not for sale to the public and will be followed by another one. This will deal with the theory and practice of communism and the contrast between this ideology and Americanism.

A review of the book reflects that it describes the contrast of living conditions in the United States and the Soviet Union. Such topics are included as schools, churches, agriculture, retail marketing, social welfare, culture, manners and morals. Kloeffler comments that the Soviet Union has developed a fine educational system, initiated a good social welfare program and has built up a strong industrial organization. On the negative side, is the Soviet atheistic and materialist culture, a low standard of living, a class society, and a totalitarian form of government. The book is anti-communist, but not in an extremist form. It is not written in a scholarly form, but draws information from a variety of secondary forces. The author points out "that the principal aim of Communism is the defeat of America and the Domination of the entire world."

On pages 31-32, Kloeffler makes brief mention of Mr. Hoover and the FBI in a discussion on communism in the universities.

Enclosure sent 5-22-67

1 - Mr. Wick (with enclosure)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (with enclosure)
ECS:bem (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

55 JUN 14 1967

He is commendary of the Bureau, saying that because of the FBI's "very high grade" work communist infiltrators have had difficulty in the United States. He makes brief mention of the DuBois Clubs, communist infiltration in the civil rights movement, and then quotes accurately from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1965, relative to communist influence in the 1964 student riots at the University of California at Berkeley.

The book identifies Kloeffler as a native of Michigan, holding degrees in electrical engineering from three universities. He served on the staff of Kansas State University for 44 years and is the author or co-author of 10 books on engineering. He served in the electrical industry for five years and with the National Security Agency for six years. Nothing derogatory concerning him was located in Bufiles.

OBSERVATIONS:

Kloeffler's book appears to be a hobby-type project. He apparently is retired from his life-long work as an engineering teacher and has written this book in his spare time. The book is a compilation from secondary sources and is easy to read. Its purpose seems to be primarily educational.

It is felt that Director, following long-standing policy, should thank Kloeffler for the book but say that he is not in a position to comment concerning it. Likewise, we should not attempt in any way to verify information in it.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Kloeffler.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callaha
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

May 31, 1967

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the book "Light at Midnight" by Erica Wallach (Doubleday, $5.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review.)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:cjs
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section, DID, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Received 6-1-67 Amb.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
162 JUN 2 1967

100-358937-

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358937-184

Tolson
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Mohr
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Callahan
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 9
MAY 31 1967
COMM-FBI

51 JUN 7 1967

MAIL ROOM

19 JUN 1 1967

62-46855

Amb.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/5/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurairtel 5/31/67.

Enclosed is one copy of "Chinese Characteristics" by ARTHUR H. SMITH, purchased at Paragon Book Gallery, New York City, for $6.30.

Enclosed copy is only copy available at this time.

REC 22
EX-104 62-46855-479

1 ENCLOSURE

12 JUN 8 1967

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

RM:blb
(4)

JUN 15 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/2/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

REC 33

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet to New York, 11/30/66.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry", by Senator EDWARD LONG.

2 - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

WHB:mrm
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library 6-6-67 WHB

REC 33 62-46855-480

NOT RECORDED
JUN 1967

54 JUN 23 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

SAC, New York

6/9/67

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "The Medium Is the Massage" by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore (New York: Bantam Books, paper, $1.45) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

Received 6-29-67 AMB

AMB:kw
(10)

NOTE:
Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan has requested book that a copy may be available to Bureau personnel. The book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested

EX-108

REC 18 62-46855-481

EFS

JUN 9 1967

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COMM-FBI

JUN 12 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ERICA WALLACH

ReBUlet, 5/31/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of the book, "Light at Midnight", by ENRICA WALLACH.

NY

REC 49 EX-103

62-46855-482

8 JUN 14 1967

(2) - Bureau (Encl. ENCLOSURE) Filed in Bureau Library after review and B.
1 - New York

EKD:mrm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

51 JUN 20 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 6/5/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of the book "Where is Vietnam?", edited by WALTER LOWENFELS.

NY

REC 49 62-46855-483

EX-104

JUN 14 1967

(2) - Bureau (Encl.1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:mrm
(3)

Filed in Bureau Library 6-13-67 Am.B.

Miss Gandy

54 JUN 20 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/23/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet to NY, 3/30/67 and BUlet to NY 5/3/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Pagoda and the Cross: The Life of Bishop Ford of Maryknoll", by JOHN F. DONOVAN, M.M., and one copy of "A Man Called Lucy", by PIERRE ACCOCE and PIERRE QUET.

1D (2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

"Pagoda + the Cross" charged permanently to NIS (Div. V;
"Man Called Lucy" filed in Bureau Library
A.M.B.

62-46855-484

REC-100

14 JUN 26 1967

54 JUL 5 1967

RESEARCH SATELLITE

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DOJ/FBI 269,301
N.C. 12356
DATE 6-3-86 BY SP3 CAC

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE JONATHAN LOCKWOOD
105-134634

Castro stated that when he began his revolutionary effort in 1953, the only member of his group with any formal Communist Party (CP) affiliation was his brother, Raul, who had joined the "Communist Youth" while a student. Raul was not under CP discipline in 1953. When Castro took over the government of Cuba in 1959, he was not a member of the CP nor under CP discipline, but since university days he had been a student and admirer of the doctrines of Marx and Engels. He became a true Marxist-Leninist after actions of the United States Government with respect to his revolutionary government demonstrated to him the nature of "imperialism" as described by Marx and Engels.

With respect to the interview, Lockwood observed that Castro is in error in refusing to acknowledge that the assistance of the Cuban middle class was a major factor in the victory of his revolutionary forces; the elimination of that class in Cuba reduces substantially the possibility of creating prosperity and stability; the continuation of the revolutionary government in Cuba is completely dependent upon the leadership of Castro; and the supression of criticism and freedom of speech in Cuba linked with Castro's desire to surround himself with "yes men" contradict his professed aim of developing educated citizens who act out of conviction rather than fear.

Lockwood claimed that U.S. press reports of popular disenchantment with Castro are wishful thinking. Castro is supported by the Cuban people because he has given them for the first time a government virtually free of corruption; he has instituted sweeping social reforms; and they are proud of the stature in the international community which Castro has given to Cuba by a forceful stand with respect to the governments of the United States and of Communist China.

Lockwood observed that Castro had transformed the Cubans into a nation of proud, dedicated and militant revolutionaries, capable of extraordinary sacrifice. The lack of objective reporting in this respect in the United States press may exact in the future a high price for the lack of understanding based upon misinformation and distortion. He believes that communism will succeed in Cuba only if the people there are given more individual liberty and a freer role in their government than have been given to the peoples of other communist states.

To date Lockwood's book has not provoked any controversy or aroused public enthusiasm for it or Castro. We will continue to be alert to any information which suggests that investigation of subject should be reopened.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/28/67
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/9/67.

Enclosed is one copy of The Medium Is The Massage by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#42)

EKD:IM
(3)

ST-104

REC 22

62-46855-485

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed Bureau Library, after perusal. AMB.

8 JUN 30 1967

Butler

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

51 JUL 10 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67 requesting Chicago obtain "Studies in Chinese Thought" and "Chinese Thought and Institutions".

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book entitled "Chinese Thought and Institutions" by JOHN K. FAIRBANK. "Studies in Chinese Thought" by ARTHUR F. WRIGHT is not yet available, but will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is obtained.

No 1 cc

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) Encl. carded by Bureau Library & charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS, DID. 7-11-67, AMB.
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

JMF:mkp
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/14/83 BY SP7 Mac/gtt
FOIPA 228590

REC 46 62-46855-486

NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 10 1967

EX-108

THREE

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74

57 JUL 19 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: "THEY SAY - BLOOD ON MY HANDS"
(THE STORY OF ROBERT M. SHELTON,
IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE UNITED KLANS
OF AMERICA.),
BY ROBERT M. MIKELL

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: June 28, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. L. Martin

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

We have received a recently published book entitled "They Say - Blood On My Hands" which purports to be the story of Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America. The book is written by Robert M. Mikell, described as a "Southern writer from Montgomery, Alabama."

The book is supposed to be an objective analysis of Robert Shelton and the United Klans of America taken from official records and interviews with Shelton. It is an obvious attempt to whitewash and cleanse Shelton and his organization.

The book is eight chapters dealing with Shelton's boyhood life, the Klan's history and organization, Klan ceremony and symbols, the Klan and the civil rights movement, the Klan and communism, and finally, the investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the Klan movement in the United States.

62-468255
NOT RECORDED
241 JUL 12 1967

The book is a trite, poorly done propaganda exploit. It is repetitious and badly organized. Some portions of it have obviously been plagiarized from other sources and newspaper accounts.

The author described Robert Shelton as an "articulate, intelligent man, completely sincere in what he believed, highly efficient and zealous." It disavows any knowledge or connection with acts of Klan terrorism and violence.

The book goes into the murder of Viola Liuzzo and attempts to justify the crime by describing the Government's chief witness, Gary Thomas Rowe, as a "pimp" and a "Federal prostitute."

JLM:dsm
(8)

64 JUL 18 1967

JUL 14 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "They Say - Blood On My Hands"

In an interview by the author with Shelton, the Imperial Wizard discusses infiltration of the Klan by the FBI and states there are numerous informants in the Klan. He claims to have no objections to the FBI infiltrating the organization since the Klan is basically "an educational program to educate the people concerning the various conspiracies."

The FBI is mentioned throughout the book and is criticized for its investigation of the Klan. Nevertheless, the author quotes extensively from the writings of the Director. The author claims that our Government is infiltrated with communists and traitors and that one of the main objectives of the Klan is to fight communism.

This book will not receive wide circulation and is for the consumption of the gullible and illiterate klansmen. It is an obvious attempt to paint a new image of Shelton and the Klan and in this regard, it will fail.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 30, 1967

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
THE INTRUDERS
BY SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS: As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Senator Long has launched a continuing campaign against what his publisher calls "invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government." In the captioned book, which is merely one phase of his campaign, Senator Long attacks microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, two-way mirrors, polygraphs, and computers. Federal agents, referred to repeatedly as "snoopers," are described as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around" in the same type of investigations that Hitler used during the 1930's to destroy privacy in Nazi Germany. By implication, the subjects of these investigations are generally made out to be respectable persons engaged in minor or borderline violations. The obvious advantages resulting from a coordinated drive against organized crime, on the other hand, are dismissed by Senator Long as bringing the United States "perilously close to a national police force."

Particularly singled out for attack by Senator Long is what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service. By way of summation, after citing specific cases, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results."

Although critical of a number of Bureau investigations (such as the search in the Rudolf Abel case and the electronic coverage of the Judith Coplon case), Senator Long also has some favorable comments to make regarding both the Director and the Bureau. For example, he credits the groundwork laid by former Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and the administration of

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 10 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - John E. McHale, Jr.

11 JUL 7 1967

JEM:sga
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-54529

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

Mr. Hoover with making the FBI "the most generally respected law-enforcement agency in the United States." He also sets forth a series of quotations from the Director's speeches and writings to show the undesirability of wiretapping except in certain types of violations. Passing slaps are taken by the Senator at the Bureau's former use of microphones, which he says were not as limited as wiretaps, and at our "name check" service, which he lumps in with lie detectors as an invasion of privacy.

By way of conclusion, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveillances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conduct" for Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court may broaden the number of investigative techniques covered under the Fourth Amendment.

Long's book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York. It is currently being sold in book stores throughout the nation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SEE DETAILS - PAGE 3

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Intruders by Senator Edward V. Long

DETAILS: United States Senator Edward V. Long, author of captioned book and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, is of course well known to the Bureau. In recent years he has also won a certain amount of national prominence for what his publisher describes as his constant fight "to protect citizens from harassment and invasions of privacy by agents of the Federal Government."

Not unexpectedly, then, The Intruders is a 230-page attack on microphones, wiretaps, mail covers, two-way mirrors, polygraphs, computers, and Government investigators in general. Seven times in two pages it refers to Federal agents as "snoopers," and public fears are played upon by intimating that these were the means Hitler used to destroy privacy in Nazi Germany during the 1930's. "Overzealous" investigators are alternately described as "creeping in and out of other people's private lives" and as "sneaking, creeping, and peeping around the margins of the law."

Overlooking, or deliberately ignoring, the vicious killers and hoodlums who have been the primary targets of technical coverage when their conspiratorial activities thwarted normal investigative techniques, Senator Long pounces on two or three instances where agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration have used electronic surveillances against apparently respectable persons engaged in borderline offenses. Even regarding professional racketeers, however, the Senator warns that a coordinated drive by various agencies against organized crime "brings us perilously close to a national police force." He says that "the history of the Federal Government's use of wiretapping....is marked by evidence of excesses on the part of Federal officers who have trampled over individual privacy and rights."

By and large, most of Senator Long's serious criticisms are directed at what he calls the "lengthy and tarnished record" of the Internal Revenue Service. After citing a number of instances encountered by his Senate Subcommittee, he says that "it is possible to consider the IRS the agency that engaged in a maximum of privacy invasion to achieve a minimum of worthwhile results."

With respect to the FBI, Senator Long attacks a number of specific cases (such as the search in the Rudolf Abel investigation, the electronic coverage in the Judith Coplon case, and

the arrests made during the so-called "Palmer raids" of 1920), but he also has some favorable comments to make. He says, for example, that the groundwork laid by former Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and the administration of Mr. Hoover have made the FBI "the most generally respected law-enforcement agency in the United States."

On several occasions, Senator Long quotes from the speeches and writings of Mr. Hoover, including: (1) his December 2, 1929, testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, wherein he declared that although wiretapping "may not be illegal, I think it is unethical"; (2) a letter dated February 9, 1940, to the editor of the Harvard Law Review, describing wiretapping as an "archaic and inefficient" practice which "has proved a definite handicap or barrier in the development of ethical, scientific, and sound investigative techniques"; (3) 1941 and 1950 statements to Congressional committees, in which he reiterated his opposition to wiretapping except in espionage, sabotage, and kidnaping cases; and (4) a February 7, 1949, letter to the editor of the Yale Law Journal, pointing out that "it is no secret that the FBI does tap telephones in a very limited type of cases with the express approval in each instance of the Attorney General of the United States ...."

Still another quote, dated 1953 or 1954, is attributed to Congressmen Kenneth Keating, who told Senator Long that he had been advised by Mr. Hoover and the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell that they preferred no wiretapping legislation at all to a bill which would require the obtaining of a court order. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with this particular quote, but the general tenor of the ideas expressed agree with a May 22, 1962, conversation between the Director and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, during the course of which Mr. Hoover warned that the main problem with court orders in the field of wiretapping is that "you can't trust some judges, and when you shop around, you will be in trouble."

While describing the "name check" service which the FBI provides for other Government agencies, Senator Long throws the reference into a paragraph dealing with lie detectors and

adds that "an indication of disloyalty unleashes an added investigation by the Bureau." He also skims over a reference to the limitations the FBI has always placed on wiretaps by commenting that its use of microphones "does not seem to have been so strictly limited."

In concluding his book, Senator Long calls for greater legislative restrictions on electronic surveillances, suggests that Congress consider framing a "Code of Conduct" applicable to all Federal investigators, and predicts that the Supreme Court will "continue to defend the right of privacy in the cases that come before it," possibly even broadening the number of investigative techniques covered under the provisions of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

The publishing of Long's book has been handled by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, New York.

DIRECTOR (62-46855) 7/6/67
Attention: Research - Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division
SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-4737) (C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK -
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/23/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "From Anathema to Dialogue: A Marxist Challenge to the Christian Churches", by Roger Garaudy.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
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3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) R.M.
1 - St. Louis
RES:paw
(4)

JUL 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Newark

July 19, 1967

Director, FBI (62-~~6~~6855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau; it should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"NEWSBOOK: Russia Today," published by Newsbook Division, "The National Observer," P. O. Box 60, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, $2.45 a copy (208 pages, laminated cover, 8 3/8 by 10 3/4 inches). Available at bookstores or from publisher direct.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

Received 8-11-67 AMB.

AMB:csc
(9)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research- Satellite Section, for reference purposes. After perusal book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Check of GI re book negative.

"The National Observer" is a Sunday newspaper published by the Dow-Jones Company, publishers of the "Wall Street Journal."

REC- 69

EX-113

62-46855-487

19 JUL 24 1967

MAILED 19
JUL 19 1967
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54 AUG 1 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

July 7, 1967

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

BOOK REVIEW:
"LIGHT AT MIDNIGHT"
BY ERICA WALLACH

This memorandum sets forth the results of a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Erica Wallach was the ward of Noel Field. Field was born in 1904 and is an American citizen who was strongly suspected of acting as a Soviet espionage agent. In 1949 he disappeared in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and shortly thereafter his wife and brother, Herman, also disappeared. Erica Wallach, attempting to locate Field behind the Iron Curtain, was arrested in 1950 and imprisoned until her release in 1955. Noel Field and his wife reside in Hungary.

THE BOOK:

In this book Erica Wallach sets forth in great detail her experiences following her arrest in East Berlin on August 26, 1950, until her final release in October, 1955. She tells of her interrogations by East German security police and by the Soviets which questioning went on for more than two years in an attempt to get her to admit that she was engaged in espionage. Finally she was tried in Moscow along with Leo Bauer, a German communist, and they were sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp. She then describes her day to day experiences in a Soviet labor camp located at Vorkuta in the Artic Region of Russia. She tells of the intolerable conditions experienced there. Finally she relates the story of her rehabilitation by the Soviets and her ultimate release with profuse apologies by the Soviet security police.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that Wallach has, since her release, accompanied her husband to the U.S. and is living in Warrenton, Virginia. Her husband is an American citizen and is employed in a bank in Washington, D. C. Wallach has appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and has also been interviewed by Bureau Agents and proven to be cooperative.

53

CONTINUED - OVER

100-358939
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
JPL:slc ( )

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "LIGHT AT MIDNIGHT" BY ERICA WALLACH
100-358939

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Doubleday and Company, Incorporated, and is the successor to Doubleday Doran and Company. We have had cordial relations with this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book since it deals wholly with her experiences while imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain.

ACTION:

For information. It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bone-Bred Rebel from Biran



Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel, by Lee Lockwood (Macmillan. 288 pp. $9.95), uses camera and tape recorder to capture the personality of the man who may be the "first young people's premier." Sam Halper, a staff member of Time-Life Books, was formerly the Caribbean Bureau chief for Time.

By SAM HALPER



POLITICALLY speaking, Cuba's Fidel Castro is the swinger of our time. It was not by accident that *Playboy* featured a large chunk of this picture-interview book by Lee Lockwood in its January 1967 issue.

Castro is also one of the most misunderstood political figures of the century. The U.S. has grown more sophisticated about the Russians, the Rumanians, even the Chinese; but Castro it stubbornly continues to measure by timeworn clichés—even the "walks-like-a-duck, talks-like-a-duck, must-be-a-duck" brand of folk wisdom.

Castro doesn't fit the old categories; he only appears to.

While he is of the Left and works with and takes aid from Moscow, Castro is not a Communist in the Stalinist sense, nor even in the Titoist sense. Assailing the old-line Communist parties of Cuba and the rest of Latin America as reformist, scorning Moscow for its "shameful capitulations" to the U.S. in the Middle East, he roams the Communist world, restlessly, an angry, ambitious young spirit without a home. In neither of the great political establishments—Moscow's or Washington's—can Castro find a place for himself.

Some time ago a U.S. Government agency prepared a psychiatric report on Castro. The facts are available to all serious scholars. He grew to manhood in the midst of constant parental discord. The family home in Biran (a frontierlike area in Oriente Province) was torn by loud, bitter quarrels between Castro's hard-bitten, self-made, immigrant father and his ambitious, strong-willed mother, daughter of a one-time servant in the Castro household. The mother, at first the father's mistress, engaged in extramarital affairs, occasionally running away with men and leaving her stern, proud husband to weep for the woman he loved. Fidel's home was not a refuge but a storm center.

The government report concluded that Castro is a bone-bred rebel against authority. Anyone who has spent time with him could have told the agency this. Lockwood, whose respect for Castro's feelings at all times approaches the worshipful, refrains from saying it outright, yet time after time his book evidences Castro's inherent rebellion.

Lockwood recounts a personal anecdote that illustrates the dictator's feeling about time. "'I will see you again very soon and we will have our talk,' Fidel Castro had promised in May. Now it was August and I was still waiting . . . and beginning to run out of time and money and, most of all, patience."

At one time Castro aspired to become an orthodox Marxist. He had ousted Batista with the aid of allies who were decidedly unrevolutionary from a Marxist point of view. Instead of the workers and the Negroes, his cohorts had largely been members of the middle and professional classes, Rotarians, Lions. If anything, Castro's rebellion against Batista had to contend with the indifference, even hostility, of the lower classes. True, the farmers in the Sierra Maestra had joined his camp because of the brutalities of government troops, a sense of alienation from a central government that had long disregarded them, and the important fact that Castro was in the mountains, living among them. But the farmers were the exception. In 1958 the Negroes in Santiago, Cuba's second largest city, sang derisively: "The Whites to the hills and the Blacks to the Carnival." In 1957 in Havana I noted that when upper-class Castroites met to plot, they waited to speak until the servants left the room.

Nevertheless, within a year after his victory, Castro began destroying the middle-class July 26 Movement and endeavored to become allied with the workers and Negroes. He tried to create the legend that his had been an orthodox proletarian revolution. On this Lockwood rightly challenges Castro.

BUT if Fidel, for his own reasons, persists in this story, his other pretenses to Communist orthodoxy have been brief. Though in April 1961, on the eve of the Playa Girón invasion, he proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leninist for the obvious reason that he needed all the help he could muster for the forthcoming onslaught, eleven months later Castro scathingly denounced Cuba's Communist Party leaders. Of their efforts to take

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62-46855 (Book Review)

EX 105

REC- 61 62-46855-498

NOT RECORDED

176 AUG 11 1967

Saturday Review 7/29/67

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-134631-

over his revolution, he snorted: "What do they think? That they won this revolution in a raffle?" Later he staged a public trial that revealed how the old-line Communist Party had worked with Batista against the rebels in 1957.

Today, the secretary general of Cuba's Communist Party is not a Communist, nor is the commander of the Cuban armed forces. Cuba, rather, has a government that runs according to the pleasure and rhythm of its leader, as a careful reading of Lockwood's book demonstrates. Fidel rises when he chooses, dresses as he wishes, says pretty much what he pleases, and keeps a schedule attuned not to bureaucratic norms but to his own inner clock. Lockwood once watched him playing dominoes for three days in an army tent.

It turns out that the Communists who in 1957 prissily called Fidel a bourgeois romantic were right. Though he has publicly embraced Communism, he is utterly unlike any other Communist chief of state, and resembles to this day the typical alienated young bourgeois—undisciplined, hedonistic, with wrinkled clothes and untied shoelaces, in perpetual rebellion against his class. Like many thwarted bourgeois, Castro is a Bohemian; he is too old-fashioned to be called a beatnik. He has a respect for hard work, a distaste for marijuana and drugs, and a sense of the basic amenities. He is also a political scientist of rare acumen, with an aptitude for barnyard logic and for relating to the common folk that is staggering.

But—and this should be emphasized—he also has many of the beatnik qualities: he eats when he wants, bathes when he wants, scratches wherever he wants, rejects a normal life. Even before his divorce he was rarely at home. It was his brother Raul who went to see Fidel's son Raulito, who played with him and kept alive some sense of family in the household. It was Raul who remained close to his mother and sisters after the revolution, visiting them often, as Fidel rarely did. Nowadays, when Fidel gets tired of it all, he goes to the apartment of Celia Sanchez, that devoted, selfless woman who was by his side in the Sierra Maestra and even then was like a mother to him. She soothes him, coaxes him, sees that he gets what he wants to eat, argues with him, and renews him.

THE more that one recalls him and the more one refreshes his memory from Lockwood's very alive book, the more Castro emerges as the first of rebellious youth to take power. Fidel is perhaps the first young people's premier. He is the first head of state to stop playing the game according to the old rules. Other leaders, from Nkrumah to Hitler, have ended up riding in Rolls-Royces or Mercedeses, wearing plumed uniforms or tailor-made suits, attended by protocol experts. It is symbolic that the Cuban leader clings fiercely to the beard and the uniform of the hills, that he continues to disregard appointments, protocol, and dogma.

He has compromised less and remained more the revolutionary than any of his counterparts. The Soviet dictator may have taken off his shoe and banged it on a U.N. desk, but he also went in for soft Italian tailoring; the Chinese Red chiefs—if the wall posters are to be believed—built themselves pleasure compounds in the Forbidden City; Mussolini may have strutted in his Squadristi uniform, but at Munich he quavered; even Adolf Hitler made Eva Braun into a respectable married woman at the last minute. Fidel remains true. The young of the New Left see him as the one who didn't cop out or sell out, and they are devoted to him and to his representative in the field, Che Guevara. Unchangeability is not necessarily a virtue; but in the business of revolution, where the sellout is almost the rule, Fidel's fidelity to the idea of revolution endears him to the disillusioned. Of course, Fidel engineered one historic sellout: he betrayed the middle classes that put him into power. But he did that to free himself of any obligation to the July 26 Movement, so that he might make his own sort of revolution.

WORKING with tape recorder and camera, Lee Lockwood has nevertheless avoided sounding canned, and has presented a vivid Castro. Unfortunately, his is a limited portrait. The author shows some deficiencies in knowledge; he was insufficiently prepared, for example, to counter such misstatements as those about the anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains in 1960-61, or to knock down some of Fidel's logical-sounding pipedreams—*e.g.*, his monologue on the superior economic position of food-growing countries over industrialized nations. It may be that it is not an author's place to argue with his subject; however, Lee Lockwood does counter Fidel on some points. Under any circumstances, the writer's function goes beyond recording the subject's remarks. Lockwood's inability to reconcile his obvious sympathy for Fidel with the professional detachment one expects from a journalist seriously detracts from his book. If it were as fair-minded about Castro's actions as it is insightful into his personality, this would have been a great work. It remains a warm portrait and an interesting contribution to the slim body of knowledge about Cuba's revolution.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/10/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : JEM jwr
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 5/1/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Spy Without a Country" ("Wennerstrom, the Spy"), by H. K. Ronblom, translated from the Swedish by Joan Bulman.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - New York

WHB/
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Permanently charged to Research Section Library 8-14-67

REC-9 62-46855-489

EX-108

AUG 15 1967

Miss Bissett
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

74
57 AUG 18 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/9/67
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet to New York, 5/3/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Chinese Looking Glass", by DENNIS BLOODWORTH.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:mrm
(3)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-44

AUG 15 1967

AUG 18 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-56855) DATE: 8/9/67
Attention: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3371)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK Reviews
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulet 7/19/67 to Newark.

Enclosed herewith as requested is a copy of the following book:

"NEWSBOOK: Russia Today", published by "The National Observer", a publication of Dow Jones and Company, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM) 2 cc let destroyed 8-11-67, WHR.
1 - Newark
WHR:ss
(4)

1 Encl filed in Bureau Library 8-11-67 WHR.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
100 AUG 16 1967

16 AUG 15 1967

Miss B
RESEARCH-SATELLITES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-330063

54 AUG 24 1967 File 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
August 4, 1967
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. R. W. Smith

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
SECURITY MATTER - PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Review of new Luce book, "Road to Revolution," appeared in "The Sunday Star" of 7/30/67. Director noted on clipping of this review, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

Copy of book, which is enclosed, was procured and reviewed by Research-Satellite Section. Luce, who is 30 years old and college graduate, joined pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in April, 1963, after brief membership in Communist Party, USA. Broke with PLM in January, 1965. Formerly on Security Index. Luce has been described as changeable, erratic, and mentally unstable. Reported to be using and peddling narcotics. "Road to Revolution" is full of quotations from numerous public sources, among them quotations from Director's statements. Book's appendix contains lengthy excerpts from FBI document, "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots," which Luce calls "magnificent report." All references to Director and FBI favorable. "Road to Revolution" is rehash and embroidered version of information Luce has previously given in comprehensive interviews with Bureau Agents; information in his first book and in numerous magazine articles he has written; and information which has been widely published in public press. "Road to Revolution" adds nothing of substance not already known to Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
AUG 24 1967

100-434042

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

RSG:st:cda
(11)

DETAILS - OVER

55 AUG 29 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Smith to Mr. Sullivan
Re: PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE
62-46855

DETAILS:

A review of a new paperback book entitled "Road to Revolution," written by Phillip Abbott Luce and published by Viewpoint Books, of San Diego, California, appeared in "The Sunday Star" of July 30, 1967. The Director noted on a clipping of this review, "Give this most careful analysis. H."

By memorandum, dated August 1, 1967, captioned as above, the Director was informed that a copy of this book was not then available. A copy, which is enclosed, has now been procured and reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section.

The Author

Phillip Abbot Luce, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Mississippi State University and has a master's degree in political science from Ohio State University. He originally was a rabid segregationist, but became an ardent integrationist and later joined the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Disappointed with the "mild radicalism" of the CPUSA, he thereupon affiliated with the more militant, Red Chinese-oriented Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)--now the Progressive Labor Party (PLP)--in April, 1963. But he soon became disillusioned with the PLM and broke with it in January, 1965. Luce was formerly on the Security Index of the New York Office.

Luce has been variously described as immature, insecure, irresponsible, changeable, erratic, and mentally unstable. In June, 1965, he told Bureau Agents that he had used narcotics--including marijuana, heroin, and LSD--on an "experimental basis." According to a report received in June, 1967, he is now using and peddling drugs.

Book Replete with Quoted Material

"Road to Revolution," which bears the subtitle

CONTINUED-OVER

"Communist Guerrilla Warfare in the U. S. A.," is a thin book--139 pages excluding an appendix--which is heavy with extensive quotations from innumerable public sources: from statements made by the Director; from publications and speeches of officials of such communist organizations as the Communist Party, USA, and the Progressive Labor Party, and such black nationalist groups as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and Nation of Islam (NOI); from the grand jury report of the Cleveland riot of July, 1966; from magazine and newspaper articles; from the book, "Guerrilla Warfare," by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the Cuban guerrilla warfare expert; and from the writings of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese communist leader.

References to Director and FBI

Quotations include the Director's statement that "a major program" of the communists is the "exploitation of racial unrest." (p. 18) Another quotation is the Director's characterization of RAM as "a highly militant, secretive organization following the Chinese-oriented Marxist-Leninist line." (pp. 27, 69)

The book's appendix contains 20 pages (pp. 141-161) of excerpts from the first printing--February 23, 1965--of the FBI document entitled "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots." Luce terms this document "a magnificent report" and "the best analysis and prospectus for the prevention and control of ghetto riots yet published." (p. 134)

All other references in the book to the Director and the FBI are favorable. (pp. 5, 75, 77, 105)

Preparing for Guerrilla Warfare

According to "Road to Revolution," the communists believe that the Negro ghettos hold the answer to their goal

CONTINUED-OVER

of revolution and the destruction of this Nation's social order and, for this reason, there is a strong probability that guerrilla warfare will become an actuality in the near future. "The proponents of a guerrilla war in this country," Luce says, "would develop a common operation among the various communist groups and the black nationalists. The key would be simultaneous 'uprisings' in the ghettos. At the same time, black revolutionaries in the South would attempt to terrorize local communities and inflict heavy property damage on the farm system. But while the revolutionaries in the South would play a distracting role, the major thrust of this guerrilla war would be in the cities."

The book states that preparations for guerrilla warfare are now under way:

> "Training for this guerrilla war is presently taking place in Cuba and within the United States. Guns and ammunition have already been stored in the United States by communists, and training sessions among the various communist and black nationalist groups have been reported by police agencies throughout the country. While I was an officer of Progressive Labor, I learned of a number of projects in which people were being prepared for a future guerrilla operation. Not only did we store guns in New York City, but target practice was held on Long Island prior to the Harlem riots. I was personally asked to find a hiding place for some of the guns we possessed and also to find a place suitable for target practice." (p. 37)

This quotation is an embroidered version of similar data which Luce gave to Bureau Agents in New York in a comprehensive signed statement dated June 29, 1965.

CONTINUED-OVER

He said then that Milton Rosen, a top PLM official, told him during the Summer of 1964 that:

> "...they had enough guns for everybody...and that Levi Laub (another PLM official) had seen them and would ask each one what kind of a gun he would like. Rosen stated that the guns had been brought up from the south by Jake Rosen (Milton Rosen's brother). I understood that they had about four dozen guns.
>
> "Laub asked me if I knew of a place where we could hide the guns, stating that at that time he had them hidden in his parents' apartment. At one time, Freddy Jerome (another PLM leader) mentioned target practice on Long Island. I never participated in any target practice. The only time I ever saw a gun was when Levi Laub showed me a revolver. I know that at one time Jake Rosen carried a revolver."

The foregoing signed statement was incorporated in a New York report dated December 17, 1965, entitled "Phillip Abbott Luce, Security Matter-PLP," which was disseminated to the Department, the Secret Service, and the intelligence agencies.

Elsewhere in the book, Luce details that in June, 1964, one month before the Harlem riot, he met with four other PLM members in a secluded area of New York City's Central Park to discuss the possibility of creating a guerrilla operation in the Negro ghettos. Four of the five had been to Cuba the year before. Orders were not to move until the authorities began to crack down on the PLM. Later, they were all briefed on their individual responsibilities and each was armed with a pistol. However, the Government did not move against the PLM and so this initial underground operation never went into effect.

CONTINUED-OVER

Luce furnished substantially the same information to Bureau Agents in a signed statement dated March 12, 1965, although Luce made no mention of being armed with a pistol. This signed statement was also included in the aforementioned New York report dated December 17, 1965.

A monograph entitled "Progressive Labor Party," dated July, 1965, which was prepared by the Research-Satellite Section, describes in detail how the PLP deliberately seeks to foment and exploit racial tension and how it has prepared a number of its members for guerrilla warfare. Copies of this monograph were disseminated to Government officials and interested agencies.

Rehash of Old Material

From a review of "Road to Revolution," it is readily apparent that it is nothing more than a rehash and an embellished version of information that Luce has previously furnished to Bureau Agents; information which has appeared in his first book, "The New Left," and in a number of magazine articles he has written; and information which has been widely published in the public press. Luce's book does not add anything of substance to what he has said before or is not known to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 5, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

"Topaz" by Leon Uris is scheduled for publication October 6, 1967, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42 Street, New York, New York 10036, $5.95 a copy.

As soon as this book becomes available you should discreetly obtain one copy for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:csc
(10)

Paid 10-13-67 Amb.

NOTE: SA E. H. Mossburg, NIS, feels the book should be available to the Bureau for perusal and reference purposes. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

ST-110

REC-4 62-46855-491

MAILED 29
SEP 5 1967
COMM-FBI

SEP 6 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

391

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/31/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book entitled "Studies in Chinese Thought" by ARTHUR F. WRIGHT.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JMF:mkp
(3)

1 Encl. charged permanently to "Chinese Unit," NIS 9-5-67. AMB.

492

REC-10

RESEARCH UNIT

341

SEP 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 8, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book "The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World" by Dr. Eli Ginzberg is to be published 9-12-67 by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, New York 10027 and is priced at $5 a copy.

You are requested to discreetly obtain a copy of this book as soon as it is available and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB
1 - Internal Security (Route through [illegible] for review)

Rec'd 10-27-67 pmB.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief C.D. Brennan, Internal Security, for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 32 62-46855-493

1 ENCLOSURE

10 SEP 12 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED
SEP 8 1967
COMM-FBI

59 SEP 18 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5-103 (Rev. 2-8-66)

9/6/67

Title of Book THE MIDDLE CLASS NEGRO IN THE WHITE MAN'S WORLD

Author DR. ELI GINZBERG

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" ~~at bottom of page.~~) attached

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 718, 9&D.)

ROUTING	OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW	BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION
[X] Domestic Intelligence Division, 9&D.		
[X] Internal Security Section	✓ BJ	☐
☐ Latin-American Section	☐	☐
☐ Liaison Section	☐	☐
☐ Nationalities Intelligence Section	☐	☐
☐ Research-Satellite Section	☐	☐
☐ Soviet Section	☐	☐
☐ Subversive Control Section	☐	☐
☐ Identification Division, I. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Training Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Administrative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐
☐ Inspection Division, J. B.		
☐ _____	☐	☐

Research-Satellite

Nature of Book: Letter to Sac, New York, 9/8/67, AMB: [illegible] 62-46855 493

ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt

Middle Class Negro

By John Herling

23



NEW YORK—The national dismay which followed the epidemic of Negro riots in scores of cities will not permit us to turn easily away from the problems the social explosion has laid bare.

But while the great majority of Negroes are poor, the positive factor to be recognized is that there does exist a Negro middle class, the fortunate, comparatively few. To learn something of the nature of "The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World," Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University, with several associates, directed an in-depth study of 120 Negro students in Atlanta and New York City. His book, by that name, has just been published by the Columbia University Press.

First of all, says Dr. Ginzberg, tho a great many Negroes are needy and oppressed, it is an error to consider the 21 million American Negroes in the light of a "single poverty prototype." In the civil rights struggle, friend and foe tend to stress the negatives. The result has been to obscure the existence of a large and growing numbers of Negro families who are no longer poor and ignorant.

Who and how many are these "no longer poor and ignorant?" In the early 1900's, W. E. B. DuBois analyzed the Negro community in the "Souls of Black Folk." He talked then of the "talented tenth." This was the sliver of Negroes who despite tremendous obstacles had managed to raise themselves from direst poverty and ignorance. Fifty or so years later, Franklin Frazier, in the "Black Bourgeoisie," considered the situation of a successful Negro group, only a little larger. But today, says Dr. Ginzberg, a broader definition of the Negro middle class includes about one-third of the 21 million American Negroes. They have incomes above the poverty level they have stability of employment; reasonable opportunities for education are open to them. The subject matter of this book is based on intensive interviews by Negro researchers among Negro students at between 17 and 22 who come from such middle-class backgrounds and who express a lively expectation of moving ahead in American society.

"These young men," according to the analysis of interviews, "are making their plans . . . in terms of their interests and aptitudes with little reference to their being Negro."

Until now, racial identity has not interfered seriously with these in the "shaping of their goals." They have already achieved educational status superior to most Negroes — and even most whites. Generally, they feel confident about their future. At the same time, they recognize the Civil Rights movement is largely responsible for the broadened opportunities for themselves and other Negroes. But, "they do not see the movement as the keystone of their personal futures."

These middle class Negro students — at Morehouse and Clark Colleges in Atlanta and at City College, New York University and Columbia in New York City — see "the major personal effect of the Civil Rights movement as general encouragement of their will to succeed."

At the same time, such response to broadening opportunities walks hand-in-hand with the possibility that desegregation may mean increased competition for them.

In short, while many Negro middle-class students are willing to run risks in the protest movement, "they are not angry young men." Some believe, said Dr. Ginzberg, that on balance, "it is an advantage to be a Negro at the present stage of the country's history when society is finally attempting to make amends. The turning point has been reached and passed . . . Equality of opportunity is finally changing from a promise into a reality for many Negroes."

The Washington Daily News 23
The Evening Star (Washington) ____
The Sunday Star (Washington) ____
Daily News (New York) ____
Sunday News (New York) ____
New York Post ____
The New York Times ____
The Sun (Baltimore) ____
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
People's World ____
Date 9-5-67

ENCLOSURE
62-46855-493

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Sutler

SAC, New York

September 15, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Frontiers of China: A Historical Guide," written by Francis Watson and published in 1966 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, for $5.50.

"A Concise History of East Asia," written by C. P. Fitzgerald and published in 1966 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, New York, for $7.00.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section, DID (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row

LLW:st
(10)

EX-102 REC 46 62-46855-494

10 SEP 18 1967

NOTE:

SA John E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested these books for review. They will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 3
SEP 15 1967
COMM-FBI

62 SEP 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

September 18, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book "I Am From Moscow" by Yuri Krotkov is scheduled to be published on September 21, 1967, by E.P. Dutton and Company, New York, New York, and will be priced at $4.95.

You are requested to discreetly obtain a copy of this book when available and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)

LLW:st
(10)

Rec'd. 10-4-67.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. Krotkov is the subject of Bureau case entitled "Viaduct-Espionage-R," Bureau file 65-68331. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library.

SEP 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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MAILED Z
SEP 15 1967
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 20 1967

341

66 SEP

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

DATE: September 29, 1967

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Book Reviews R. W. Smith Garner Butler

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control and repository for book reviews at Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. Records of book reviews are maintained in main control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. During period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received at Seat of Government. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and five were received by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. Of 14 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, seven were done by Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

REC 3 62-46855-495
EX-103
OCT 3 1967

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

62-46855

CONTINUED OVER

AMB:csc csc
(6)

SO OCT 5 1967

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

SCOPE:

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

COST OF OPERATIONS:

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

CONTROL:

Records of book reviews are maintainted in a main control file (62-46855) which is checked monthly to ascertain existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

REVIEWS CONDUCTED:

During the period 9-30-66 through 9-29-67, a total of 75 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty-five books were reviewed, 35 were obtained for reference purposes, and five were received

by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. (18 of these were obtained for inclusion in the "Chinese Library," Nationalities Intelligence Section). Research-Satellite Section completed seven of the 14 book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Ten books requested have not yet been received.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instuctions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in purchase of books for review and in writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

FUTURE ACTION:

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/3/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York, 9/18/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "I Am From Moscow" by YURY KROTKOV.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) (Encl. filed in Bureau Library Am B.)
1-New York ENCLOSURE

WHB:tmm
(3)

62-46855-496

REC 30

REC 30

OCT 4 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

F40

6 OCT 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 4, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

"Book Reviews"

If ordinary in cost, you are requested to obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Workers' Paradise" by Eugene Lyons. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, scheduled for publication October 15, 1967, price not known.

1 - M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(9)

Rec'd. 10-26-67. AMB.

NOTE: Book requested by #1 Man A. W. Gray, R-SS, for research and reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX-102

REC-41 62-46855-497

OCT 4 1967

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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MAILED 9
OCT 3 1967
COMM-FBI

F40

530CT 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/9/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/5/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Topaz" by LEON URIS.

Author

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 10-13-67 AMB.

REC 18

62-116355-498

OCT 10 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

330

10 OCT

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Seattle

October 12, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to discreetly obtain one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

X "Soviet and Chinese Communism: Similarities and Differences" edited by Donald W. Treadgold. (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1967. 452 pages and index, $10).

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd. 10-20-67 AMB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA J. F. Wacks, NIS, concerns recent past and present of communism (viewed both as ideology and as a political, economic, and social system) in Russia and China on a comparative basis, to gain better understanding of main structural and developmental features of two regimes and their doctrines and systems. After carding by Bureau Library, where book is not available, book will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS.

105-50376

8 OCT 18 1967

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 16 1967

AMB

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Holmes
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MAILED 4
OCT 12 1967
COMM-FBI

62 OCT 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-50376

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 19, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" by Dr. Gary T. Marx. (Harper & Row, New York, publication scheduled 10/25/67, $8.50.)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(9)

Rec'd. 10-27-67 AMB.

NOTE: Book has been requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The book is a survey of Negro attitudes directed by Dr. Gary T. Marx, under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Dr. Marx has been associate professor of social relations at Harvard University since 7/1/67.

REC 23 62-116465-499
EX 106

12 OCT 20 1967

MAILED 4
OCT 18 1967
COMM-FBI

53 NOV 1 62 1967

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/17/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of "The Frontiers of China; A Historical Guide," by FRANCIS WATSON, and "A Concise History of East Asia," by C.P. FITZGERALD.

2-Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encls. carded by Bureau Library; charged permanently To "Chinese Library" U.S. Div V. 10-18-67 A.M.B.

REC 37

OCT 20 1967

EX-115

Miss Bartlett

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 OCT 23 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/17/67

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Seattle, 10/12/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book, "Soviet and Chinese Communism: Similarities and Differences" edited by DONALD W. TREADGOLD, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

REC 54 62-46355-501

OCT 23 1967

EX 104

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Seattle
GK:cmh
(4) ic let destroyed - Amb.

ENCLOSURE - Carded by Bu Library
+ chgd permanently to
"Chinese Library," NIS.
10-20-67
Amb.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE Amb.

57 OCT 27 1967

62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

October 19, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau; it should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Klansman" by William Bradford Huie. (Delacorte Press, New York, published September, 1967, $5.95.)

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

Rec'd 11-7-67
Ann B.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. V. Walsh, RIS, for use in connection with "Klan" assignments. The book will be carded by the Bureau Library, where not available, but will be charged permanently to the RIS for ready availability as reference.

MAILED 4
OCT 18 1967
COMM-FBI

REC 53 62-46855-502
EX 106
OCT 20 8 30 PM '67
FBI
MAIL ROOM-CALLAHAN

19 OCT 23 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-46

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Holmes
Gandy

530CT27 1967

1 XEROX
OCT 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

File 11-8-67 AMB.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

October 23, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Privacy and Freedom" by Alan F. Westin (Atheneum, New York, June, 1967, $10) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Read 10-27-67 AMB.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-401317-32

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 25 1967

MAILED 12
OCT 20 1967
COMM-FBI

19 OCT 24 1967

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

67 OCT 31 1967

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

October 30, 1967

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "The Espionage Establishment" by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, to be published by Random House, Incorporated in the very near future, and one copy of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" authored with the assistance of Alex Haley and published by the Grove Press in 1965. These books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

#1 Rec'd 11-7-67 Amsb.

#2 Rec'd 12-14-67 Amsb.

MC:gc
(10)

NOTE: Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. The books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC-48

62-46855-503

ENCLOSURE

OCT 27 1967

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Tele. Room
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MAILED 8
OCT 27 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/26/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to NY dated 9/8/67 and 10/19/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy each of "The Middle Class Negro in the White Man's World" by Dr. ELI GINZBERG, and "Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" by Dr. GARY T. MARX.

REC 30

EX 109 62-46855-504

NOT RECORDED
OCT 30 1967

Encls detached RS.S 10/27. To be retained Bureau Library 10/27/67

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

WHB:ecs
(3)

ENCLOSURE

59 NOV 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G[illegible]MENT

Memoranaum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 10/26/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 10/23/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Privacy and Freedom" by ALAN F. WESTIN.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-401397-33

REC 55 62-46855-505

EX-108 OCT 31 1967

1 Encl. detached - filed in Bureau. Library
10-27-67 AmB.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

273

ENCLOSURE

Miss Bintley
RESEARCH SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 10/25/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 10/4/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Workers' Paradise Lost" by EUGENE LYONS.

Work

62-95331

REC-52 62-46855-506

NOT RECORDED
13 NOV 3 1967

EX-115

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

ENCLOSURE
Detached by
RSS & sent to
Bn Library for
catalogue
10/26/67

57 NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/31/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 5/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China," Volume 1: Ai-Ch'u, edited by HOWARD L. BOORMAN.

REC 54 62-46855-507

ENCLOSURE SI-106

6 NOV 3 1967

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

EKD:tmm
(3)

1 Encl. charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS, Div. V. 11-2-67 AMB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

6 NOV 13 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New Orleans

November 3, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, for the use of the Bureau, and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast" by Rosemary James and Jack Wardlow. Pelican Publishing Company, Maritime Building, 203 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, paperback $1.75.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA R. E. Lenihan, Soviet Section. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

62-46855-508

EX 109

REC-28

MAILED 19
NOV 2 1967
COMM - FBI

NOV 3 1967

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 NOV 7 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/3/67
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New Orleans, 11/3/67.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast" by ROSEMARY JAMES and JACK WARDLOW.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

RER:jab
(3)

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. carded & filed in Bu. Library. 11-6-67, AMB.

EX-102
REC 3 62-46855-509

NOT RECORDED
3 NOV 7 1967

66 NOV 17 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/6/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Espionage Establishment" by DAVID WISE and THOMAS B. ROSS.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 1)(RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library 11-8-67 Amb.

62-46855-510

NOV 8 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 NOV 14 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 31, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta May Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"SHADOW OF A SPY"
by E. H. Cookridge

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book reviews the life of George Blake, British MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who operated as a Soviet agent from 1953 to 1961. After his identification in 1961, he was sentenced to 42 years in prison. In October, 1966, he escaped from prison and it has now been established by the British that he is in Moscow.

THE BOOK:

This book tells the story of Blake's life beginning with his birth in 1922 in Holland to a Dutch mother and a British father. It tells the story of his childhood in Holland, the death of his father in 1933, his participation in the Dutch underground after the outbreak of World War II, and his escape to England in 1942. On his arrival in England to his disappointment he was not recruited for intelligence work but served in the British Navy during World War II. After the war he worked for British Naval Intelligence in Germany and finally in 1947 returned to England, joined MI-6, and the following year was sent to Seoul, Korea. He was there in 1951 when it was overrun by the communists and he was interned until 1953. It was during this internment that Blake became convinced of the correctiveness of the communist system and volunteered his services as an intelligence agent. The book traces Blake's postwar career as an MI-6 agent in England; Germany; Beirut, Lebanon; and finally back to England where he was arrested in 1961 and sentenced to serve 42 years in prison.

62-46855

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20 NOV 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW; "SHADOW OF A SPY," by E. H. Cookridge
65-66652

Cookridge presents an interesting theory that Blake actually was a triple agent. He claims the British deliberately had Blake appear to be a Soviet agent in order to penetrate Soviet intelligence but the Soviets succeeded in tripling Blake back against the British. The author gives no basis or fact for this interesting theory but does make the claim that MI-6 would not dispute this theory in private but would not admit it in public (page 154).

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that E. H. Cookridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spiro, has written several books on espionage in the past. The British have previously advised us that he prepares his books from overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Leslie Frewin Publishers Limited of London, England, and Bureau files contain no information concerning this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

For information. It is recommended this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46885) DATE: 11/6/67
ATTN: ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/19/67, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Klansman" by WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE.

REC 39

62-46855-511

ENCLOSURE

NOV 7 1967

2-Bureau (ENCL. 1)
1-New York

JMA:aml
(3)

1 Encl. filed in Racial Intelligence, Div 5, permanently. A.M.B.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

55 NOV 16 1967

337

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 8, 1967

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Soviet Union: The Fifty Years" edited by Harrison E. Salisbury. A New York Times Book. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. $8.95 to January 1, 1968 -- $10 thereafter.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Read 11-16-67 Amb.

AMB:st
(9)

NOTE: Purchase of book recommended by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS, for reference purposes. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. The New York Times sent a team of 14 reporters and critics to the Soviet Union to analyze its society. The book is a compilation of their appraisals.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-435571-81

NOT RECORDED
165 NOV 8 1967

NOV 8 1967

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62 NOV 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

November 9, 1967

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

R. W. Smith

[redacted]

SYNOPSIS:

"Containment and Revolution," a paperback forwarded to Bureau by Legat, London, is a collection of seven articles and is said to be the first volume in a series, "Studies in Imperialism and the Cold War." The book is edited by David Horowitz, has a preface by Bertrand Russell, and is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London, England. Articles in the book are critical of various phases of U.S. foreign policy from the time of Woodrow Wilson to the present, but are of no especial significance to the Bureau. Horowitz, Russell, and three of the contributors are well-known to the Bureau. [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library.

Enclosure

[redacted]

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

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(11)

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167 NOV 17 1967

[redacted]

NOV 20 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

[redacted]

DETAILS:

The attached book, "Containment and Revolution" is the first volume in a series entitled "Studiesin Imperialism and the Cold War," edited by David Horowitz under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London, England. The contributors of the seven articles contained in the book are described as "an impressive two-generation group of American and British scholars of the New Left." The articles are said to show that the cold war has served primarily as a rationalization for a modern brand of imperialism, obscuring the true reasons for American and British "interference in local revolutionary upheavals of recent years." b6 b7C

While the articles are of no especial significance to the Bureau, three of the contributors, as well as editor David Horowitz and Bertrand Russell, who wrote the Preface, are well known to the Bureau.

The Editor

David Horowitz, until recently a director of Research and Publications for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation (BRPF), is currently London editor of "Ramparts," a vicious American muckraking magazine with extremist views. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he has been abroad since 1962 and has been a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the London School of Economics. [redacted]

[redacted]

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell, well-known 95-year-old British philosopher, socialist, and longtime critic of the Bureau, heads the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, sponsor of the War Crimes Tribunal, which has formulated plans to "try" the United States on charges of war crimes in Vietnam. The book is sold under the auspices of the Bertrand Russell Centre for Social Research, London. (105-157637; 100-148352)

CONTINUED - OVER

[redacted]

The Contributors

Isaac Deutscher, a British subject born in Poland, was reportedly, at one time, a member of the Polish Communist Party. He was issued a visitor's visa to participate in a teach-in on Vietnam in Berkeley, California, in May, 1965. His contribution, "Myths of the Cold War," is a revision of the speech he made on that occasion. He was issued another visa in 1967 in order to conduct a seminar at New York State University and to lecture at Columbia, Princeton, and Amherst Universities. (100-366878) b6 b7C

William Appleman Williams, the contributor of "American Intervention in Russia: 1917-20" and author of several books, is presently on leave from the History Department, University of Wisconsin, and is doing research while residing in Oregon. He has been critical of U. S. policy in Vietnam and, to some degree, was affiliated with socialist clubs while at the University of Wisconsin. Williams is also on the Bureau's Reserve Index, Section A. (100-428401)

Todd Gitlin, the contributor of "Counter-Insurgency: Myth and Reality in Greece," [redacted]

The following four contributors are not identifiable in Bureau files: John Bagguley, "The World War and the Cold War," is identified as editor and coeditor of two books on Vietnam and one on the British army to be published in London. John Gittings, "The Origins of China's Foreign Policy," is identified as a former member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, and staff member of the Institute of International Studies at the University of Chile in Santiago. Henry H. Berger, "A Conservative Critique of Containment: Senator Taft on the Early Cold War Program," is identified as Assistant Professor of History at the University of Vermont and the author of several articles. Richard Morrock, "Revolution and Intervention in Vietnam," is identified as a graduate in international relations at Columbia University.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"China in the Year 2001" by Elizabeth Comber (also known as HAN Su-yin). Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, scheduled for publication November 16, 1967, $5.95.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
1 - [redacted]

AMB:st
(11)

11-22-67

b6
b7C

NOTE: Author Elizabeth Comber, aka HAN Su-yin, is a medical doctor and has served as an apologist for Communist China during her lecture tours in the United States as well as during tours publicizing her numerous books.
Memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 11/9/67, [redacted] recommends book be purchased for Chinese Library and upon receipt, book will be reviewed. Book will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available, and it will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library."

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512

10 NOV 16 1967

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION,
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 3, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stukenbroeker
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta May Butler
1 - Mr. A. P. Litrento

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT"
Book Authored by David Wise
and Thomas B. Ross

This memorandum reviews captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

An advance copy of the above book which deals with the espionage activities of the four major world powers and which is scheduled for release early this month has been obtained from one of the authors, David Wise. With the Director's approval, the Crime Records and Domestic Intelligence Divisions assisted one of the authors, David Wise, former Chief of the Washington Bureau of the "New York Herald Tribune" and a good friend of the FBI in furnishing him material on three Bureau cases which are featured in certain chapters of this book.

SYNOPSIZED REVIEW:

This book, consisting of nine chapters, begins with the theme that since World War II the espionage organizations of the major world powers have become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies whose operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. In subsequent chapters, the authors attempt to present a portrait of contemporary espionage by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations of the espionage establishments in the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and Communist China.

The Soviet intelligence organizations are described as formidable powers within the Soviet system with their world-wide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops, weapons, and wire-tap experts.

REC 37 62-4[illegible]-513

13 NOV 16 1967

The identities of past and present heads of the British intelligence services (MI-5 and MI-6) are revealed and the security scandals in Great Britain resulting from the Maclean, Burgess, and Philby cases are discussed. The authors claim the Profumo--Christine Keeler case caused the retirement of Sir Roger Hollis, MI-5 head, and also ultimately lead to the resignation of Prime Minister Macmillan.

66 NOV 22 1967

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: "THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT"

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is presented in an unfavorable light in that the authors claim its top personnel are of privileged background drawn largely from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton and that it "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." The authors also claim CIA has gone far beyond its original intended role as a foreign intelligence collection agency as evidenced by its home front activities and the creation of its Domestic Operations Division in recent years. The authors call for new machinery in Government to control CIA and its operations.

Red Chinese intelligence activities in Asia and Africa are highlighted. The authors state at present Chinese intelligence activity in the U.S. is limited largely to the collection of unclassified material.

The FBI is highlighted in chapters six, seven, and eight through the case studies presented by the authors on the following three Bureau cases: Baltch case (Soviet illegal agent husband and wife team arrested in July, 1963, but prosecution dropped on orders of Attorney General); Hirsch--Melekh case (Igor Melekh, Soviet national employed by United Nations, and Willie Hirsch, German alien, arrested October, 1960, on espionage charges on evidence obtained through Bureau double agent operation. Prosecution dropped and both allowed to depart U.S.); Butenko case (John Butenko, electrical engineer, and Igor Ivanov, Amtorg employee, arrested October, 1963, and convicted on espionage charges December, 1964, and received 30 and 20-year sentences respectively). The FBI role in these cases is treated most favorably by the authors. In connection with the Baltch case dismissal, the authors point out that from a security standpoint what is important about Soviet spies is that they be caught and this is what the FBI did. "Whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying."

In conclusion, the authors reiterate the problems created by the espionage establishments of today, particularly in their ability to promote events by clandestine activity. They admit the U.S. needs its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of Congressional and Executive control."

THE PUBLISHER: Random House is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with this publisher have been most cordial.

ACTION: None, For your information. A more detailed review of this book follows.

APL - 2 TEB

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross

Chapter 1 -- "The Espionage Establishment"

The authors state that since the end of World War II powerful espionage establishments have grown up in every major country in the world. They were created to spy out secrets of other nations. They have also engaged in clandestine political activity, stirring revolts, and overthrowing governments. In the process these intelligence organizations have themselves become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies. Their operations have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen. By way of example the authors cite the retirement of Khrushchev with the assistance of the KGB (Committee of State Security) and the resignation of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan caused by the Profumo case.

The authors point out that espionage establishments tend to attract the elite, privileged, and better-educated members of their societies. In the West, intelligence officers often come from the older, upper-class families. In England and America there runs through the higher echelons of MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) a strong unstated undercurrent of noblesse oblige. The authors assert that the mounting public awareness has had a substantial influence on the real world of espionage. It has affected how governments act in their dealings with one another and helped to bring about a revolution in espionage. They state that spies are no longer disavowed; that today they are traded for one another and publicly acclaimed.

The authors have attempted to present a portrait of contemporary international espionage first, by describing the organizations, personalities, and operations of the espionage establishments of the four major world powers and second, by presenting two detailed case studies to illustrate how Soviet spies work in the United States. The authors then discuss the espionage revolution with principal focus on the background to the major spy trades of the 1960s. Finally, they offer some personal conclusions on the follies, the dangers, and the necessity of the world's second oldest profession.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 2 -- "The Soviet Union"

The authors describe the vast Soviet intelligence organization known as the KGB from its inception in 1917 when it was known as the Cheka to the present time. The various leaders of the organization are identified and factors leading to their rise and fall are presented. For example, the replacement of KGB chief, Vladimir Semichastny, former protege of Khrushchev, with Yuri Andropov, a Brezhnev man, was discussed. The authors explain that the KGB operates abroad extensively through a network of agents placed in its missions, embassies, and official agencies. Its legal operators have official cover and often diplomatic immunity. In the United States they operate through the Embassy, Amtorg, Tass, and the various Soviet United Nations missions.

The authors cite Mr. Hoover's testimony before a House Appropriations Committee in 1965 that "the great bulk of official positions abroad" are used by Soviet intelligence for cover. In addition, the Soviets have "illegal" agents who are usually clothed in the identity of another person. They cite the various identities used by Rudolf Abel and Renio Hayhanen. They explain how such identities are collected by Soviet intelligence such as from passports of American tourists traveling in the Soviet Union or other communist countries or even in Western Europe. They also cite the case of Paul Karl Meyer, an American, who delivered 15 United States passports to Soviet officials in East Berlin in February, 1963.

The authors then discuss methods of communications utilized by illegals such as microdots, codes and ciphers, secret writing, dead drops, radio transmissions, et cetera.

The authors then highlight one of the sections of the KGB which carries out assassinations. It cites several cases and discusses in detail the case of Bogdan Stashynsky, a self-confessed KGB killer, who caused the death of two anti-Soviet emigre leaders in Germany through the use of a poison gun. The authors also mention the Disinformation Section of the KGB, "Department D" which is reportedly designed to defame and discredit United States agencies, particularly CIA.

The authors also describe the organization of the Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) which is smaller than the KGB. They point out that its targets are mainly military and that they operate both legal and illegal agents similar to the KGB. The Guzenko case in Canada is discussed as an example of a GRU operation.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors state that the Soviet intelligence services are formidable instruments of power within the Soviet system with their world-wide communications, dossiers, thousands of agents, border troops, weapons, and wire-tap experts. They also cite the use by Khrushchev of Georgi Bolshakov, a known KGB officer in Washington, D. C., as a secret channel of communication to the late President Kennedy. They also tell the story of how Aleksandr Fomin, the KGB resident in Washington, D. C., was used by Khrushchev during the Cuban missile crisis to make contact with ABC-TV correspondent John Scali who had wide contacts in the United States Government to prepare a formula that eventually became the settlement of this crisis.

Chapter 3 -- 'Great Britain"

The authors reveal Sir Dick Goldsmith White as the head of the highly secret British Secret Service (MI-6) and the location of its secret headquarters at number 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England, telephone number Whitehall 2730. White is described as one of the most powerful but least known men in England. The authors also reveal the head of MI-5, British counterpart of the FBI, as Sir Roger Hollis until his retirement and succession by Edward M. Furnival-Jones. They claim Hollis's retirement was due to the Profumo affair because of his failure to fully inform Prime Minister Macmillan of this case. They claim that the scandal ultimately led to the resignation of Macmillan in October, 1963.

In describing the organizations, the authors claim that most of the upper-level MI-5 and MI-6 personnel come from Oxford and Cambridge and then trace the beginning of British intelligence from 1573 to its present state. They claim that MI-5 and MI-6 were actually created about four years prior to World War I. Some of the more noted heads of these organizations in the past are identified, such as Major General Sir Stewart Graham Menzies and Sir Percy Sillitoe. The authors also discuss the British intelligence organization, Special Operations Executive, which was set up by Winston Churchill in 1940 independent of MI-5 and MI-6 to perform war-time sabotage. It was disbanded in January, 1946. The authors then discuss the defections of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, British Foreign Office officials to the Soviet Union in May, 1951, and the suspicion of the involvement of Kim Philby, a MI-6 official, as the "third man" who had tipped

them off as being under suspicion by British authorities as Soviet agents. The authors mention that Sillitoe was the MI-5 chief at the time of these defections. They mention a speech by Macmillan in the House of Commons in 1955 when he was Foreign Secretary in which he absolved Philby. Later, in 1963 Philby was publicly identified as a Soviet agent.

The authors also discuss another major security scandal involving the theft of secrets from the Portland Naval Base in England, the Lonsdale case. The authors report that in March, 1961, after the Lonsdale case, Prime Minister Macmillan appointed a committee to find out what had gone wrong with British security. Less than a month later the George Blake case came to light. Blake, an MI-6 agent had been exposed as having been a Soviet agent since 1951. Macmillan then set up another committee to study security problems brought on by the Lonsdale and Blake cases. In March, 1962, the John Vassall case broke. Vassall, a British Admiralty employee, admitted being a Soviet agent since 1954 when he was compromised by the Soviets while assigned to the British Embassy in Moscow because of homosexuality.

According to the authors a book was compiled by MI-5 in 1964 entitled "Their Trade is Treachery" for distribution to the Foreign Office and other employees to warn them against enemy espionage. They claim that this was not only a behind-the-scenes attempt by the British to counter the spy cases that plagued Britain in the 1960s but was also a broader effort to reassure Washington. The British knew that the espionage cases revealed has weakened United States confidence in the effectiveness of British security. As a result, British and United States intelligence do not work together as harmoniously as they should. Each complains about lack of information from the other, according to the authors.

The authors state that historically the British have been superbly discreet in keeping their secret intelligence machinery (MI-5 and MI-6) out of view, partly through tradition and partly through the D notice system and the law. The D notice system is described as machinery by which the British Government can suppress information which it desires to keep out of the news media. The authors assert that Britain has turned a nineteenth-century virtue into a twentieth-century fault and in this modern era of high-speed communications and insistent news media, such restrictions become a political liability. When a spy scandal does strike in England, the public interest is focused on the intelligence agencies.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 4 -- "The United States"

The authors open this chapter by reviewing the personal history, background, and career of Richard Helms, current Director of CIA. He is described as one of the small group of former OSS (Office of Strategic Services) men who began with the new Agency created in 1947 and was destined to move up. However, he suffered a fair share of frustration in his rise to the top. In 1958 he was expected to move up from number two to number one in the Plans Division (which runs covert operations) but Allen Dulles passed him over for Richard M. Bissell, Jr., former Yale Economics Professor who ran the U-2 program and the abortive attempt to invade Cuba in 1961. In 1962 when Bissell was eased out over the Bay of Pigs, Helms finally became Deputy Director for Plans only to find out that Lyman Kirkpatrick, an OSS and CIA veteran and Princeton graduate had been inserted above him in the chain of command as Executive Director, a new position created by John A. McCone, Dulles's successor.

In 1965 when McCone resigned, President Johnson appointed a Texan, retired Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., who subsequently failed to meet the President's expectations. CIA professionals reportedly complained about Raborn's supposed lack of knowledge, experience and intellectual sophistication. Fourteen months later Raborn resigned to enter private industry and Helms was appointed Director in June, 1966.

The authors claim that many present and former members of CIA hierarchy lived in the distinguished Georgetown section of Washington. The wealth and social status of high CIA officials has made the Agency sensitive to suggestions that it is a closed, upper-class club, a perpetuation of the caste consciousness, according to the authors. They say CIA concedes that the top 20 men have always been largely drawn from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, et cetera, and within the 20, a substantial percentage have been members of America's first families.

The authors charge that the privileged background of many top CIA men has resulted in a certain Anglophilia in the Agency. Further, CIA "tends to view itself as the caretaker of an inherited wisdom and the proper judge of sound national behavior." They described the Agency as self-confident, somewhat obtuse about the yearnings of the common man and untroubled by the elitist implications of secret government.

They say this attitude was concisely expressed by Robert Amory, Jr. Deputy Director for Intelligence from 1952 to 1962, a Harvard man, who stated that press disclosures of CIA's links with private groups early in 1967 were "a commentary on the immaturity of our society. We have a free motherland in England that has had a secret service going back to the time of Queen Elizabeth and they just don't talk about it. . . ."

The authors claim CIA's mode of operations reflects this frame of mind. In 1948 when for the first time ways were being sought to conduct covert operations in peace time, the initial reaction of CIA was not to turn to Congress for money and approval but to pass the hat among wealthy friends at New York's Brook Club. Further, to run its fronts and offices in scores of cities, CIA officials have often turned to old friends and classmates, many of whom have served a tour in OSS or CIA. The authors identify some of them as Morris Hadley, one-time head of the Carnegie Foundation, son of a former Yale President; Eli Whitney Debevoise, former Deputy United States High Commissioner in Germany; and John Hay Whitney, former Ambassador to Great Britain and owner of the "New York Herald Tribune."

They assert that although it was assumed that when CIA was created that it was restricted to foreign operations, its home front activities had become so extensive by 1964 that a special section, the Domestic Operations Division, was secretly created to handle it. When CIA moved into its 46 million dollar home in Langley in 1961, most people including members of Congress assumed that the Agency had moved out of Washington as it said it would. But soon new CIA offices were popping up all over the downtown area. The authors then identify several buildings in downtown Washington connected with CIA.

Other activities attributed to CIA have been its continuing connection with Cuban exiles following the Bay of Pigs and involvement with other emigre groups in the United States. The authors cite a slander suit brought by Eerik Heine, an Estonian refugee living in Canada against Juri Raus, an Estonian employed by CIA. Raus had charged Heine publicly with being a Russian agent and not the authentic freedom fighter he claimed to be.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Another activity attributed to CIA has been its extensive involvement in the academic community and its subsidization of the National Student Association which was exposed by Ramparts magazine. Vice-President Humphrey in commenting on this situation in February, 1967, is quoted as stating in part, "I am not at all happy about what the CIA has been doing and I am sure that out of this - - - will come a reformation of that Agency with closer supervision of its activities." CIA's involvement was defended by other Government officials as a necessary expedient of the cold war dating back to a time in the early 1950s when the communists were bidding to capture various international groups. Nevertheless, President Johnson ordered an investigation by a three-man group which recommended a ban on channeling covert Government money to "any educational, philanthropic, or cultural organization." The President adopted the recommendation.

CIA also has been reportedly conducting a multitude of domestic operations under several classified National Security Council directives. For example, CIA can question persons within the United States provided it first checks with the FBI. Also, it can sign contracts with colleges to tap their fund of foreign expertise.

The authors point out that the Eisenhower administration sought to exercise a greater measure of control over CIA when in 1954 the National Security Council created a high-level body called the "Special Group" consisting of the Director of CIA, the President's advisor for national security affairs, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and an undersecretary of State. This group was supposed to authorize all covert operations and any expenditure of more than $10,000 that might have embarrassing political implications. It is also supposed to make sure the President is personally informed of all important undertakings of CIA.

According to the authors, there have been instances in which important CIA operations have been conducted without the knowledge of the President. Also, those who serve on the "Special Group" are too busy with their permanent jobs to provide detailed scrutiny of operations before they are approved and to police them as they are carried out. Also, in Congress CIA is supposed to be watched by three informal committees. Several attempts were made to supplant these committees with a Joint Committee on Intelligence equipped with a professional staff. But the proposal was defeated.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

CIA spending is monitored by the International Division of the Budget Bureau which controls CIA's total appropriation, but is in no position to exercise fiscal control over individual operations. As of 1967, CIA was spending $1,500,000,000 a year.

In 1966 Senator Fulbright submitted a resolution which would have created a Senate committee on intelligence operations to act as a watchdog over CIA but it was defeated according to the authors because of the fear by some Senators that Senator Wayne Morse would have to sit on such committee. It was their belief that Morse, an unpredictable man, should not be trusted with delicate secrets in time of war.

The authors feel it is time to replace the obsolete machinery for control of CIA and to establish a visible and credible guardian of intelligence which will reassure the American people that the necessary secret instruments of their Government are servants, not masters, of the national will.

Chapter 5 -- "Communist China"

The authors identify the overlord of Chinese intelligence as K'ang Sheng, the number five man in the Chinese communist hierarchy. He is the Director of the Social Affairs Department, the Chinese Communist Party security intelligence arm in Peking. The authors state that foreign intelligence operations are delegated by the Social Affairs Department to two other central organs of the Party, the United Front Workers Department and the International Liaison Department. The former acts as the principal link with the fifteen million Chinese who live abroad and seeks to obtain their support. Also this department endeavors to get the talented Chinese among them to return home. Two of its prize catches have been Ch'ien Hsueh-shen, a United States trained engineer who developed Red China's first nuclear missile (he returned to China in 1955) and General Li Tsung-jen, former Vice President of Nationalist China (he returned to China in 1965).

Red China's foreign espionage is reportedly carried out through its embassies abroad. As of 1967 Peking had representations in 50 countries. Where it is not able to operate an embassy, it seeks to establish either a trade mission or a bureau of the New China News Agency (NCNA) to act as a front for clandestine activity. Where neither is possible, it tries to gain admission for visiting delegations.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors assert that although Southeast Asia has been the target for Red Chinese intelligence, its hand has shown elsewhere in Asia and also in Africa. In 1964, Red Chinese diplomatic officials were charged with efforts to subvert the Government of Nepal. The same year the Red Chinese Embassy in Sudan was implicated in the passing of arms and money to stir up riots which led to the downfall of the military government. In 1965 the Red Chinese Embassy in Ceylon was active in the unsuccessful efforts to reelect Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike as Prime Minister. In the same year in Malawi the Red Chinese Ambassador to neighboring Tanzania was cited as "the steering hand" in a plot to overthrow the government. In Kenya the Red Chinese were denounced for secretly shipping arms through the country and for bankrolling a network of agents. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown while visiting Peking in February, 1966. The new Government of Ghana accused Nkrumah of having established, with Red Chinese assistance, six spy schools for the subversion of other African countries. In the Middle East the Red Chinese Embassy in Damascus, Syria, was Peking's headquarters in the Arab world. Its chief task was to neutralize Soviet influence and encourage the formation of pro-Chinese communist groups.

The authors claim that the NCNA maintains correspondents and stringers in more than 50 countries and that some of its correspondents as well as members of various Red Chinese trade delegations have been arrested and expelled from various countries for espionage and subversion. They report that in 1960 a special school was set up in Peking to train Latin-American communists in subversion and violence and that pro-Chinese communist parties have been established in some of the South American countries.

Peking reportedly has had difficulty in establishing a solid footing in Europe. The authors point out that their Embassy in Switzerland is the center of its spy operations in Europe, and they maintain over 200 personnel there. They state that in June, 1965, the Swiss Government warned the Red Chinese Ambassador concerning his "irregular activities." Peking also reportedly operates in Europe from its base in Albania and through the pro-Chinese Belgian Communist Party headed by Jacques Grippa who reportedly receives $100,000 a year from Red China.

According to the authors, Peking's intelligence activities in the United States are limited largely to the massive collection of unclassified material. They cite statements of Mr. Hoover before House Appropriation Subcommittees in 1965 and 1966 concerning the security threat presented by Red China to the United States.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 6 -- "The Illegals"

The authors present in considerable detail the Bureau investigation involving the Soviet illegal agents using the assumed names of Robert and Joy Ann Baltch, who operated in the United States from the late 1950s until their arrests by Bureau Agents in Washington, D. C., on espionage conspiracy charges on July 2, 1963. Also arrested in New York on the same date as co-conspirators in this case were Ivan Egorov, a Soviet national employed at the United Nations, and his wife, Aleksandra. In 1963 the Egorovs were allowed to return to the Soviet Union in exchange for two Americans held by the Soviet Government. In October, 1964, the charges against the Baltchs were dropped at the beginning of their trial on motion of the Government in the interest of national security and they were allowed to depart the United States. It is the authors' opinion that this case was dropped because of a microphone in the Baltch apartment which, according to Attorney General Katzenbach, tainted the case. The Government had admitted on the record that a microphone had been used in the case but that no evidence or leads had been obtained.

In defense of the FBI the authors point out that the FBI acted within its authority in bugging the Baltch apartment and they cite the statement of the Solicitor General to the United States Supreme Court in 1966 that the FBI had blanket authority to use electronic eavesdropping devices in national security and certain other cases. The authors also point out that from the security point of view, what is important about Soviet spies is that they be caught, and this the FBI did. The authors stress that the FBI found them, watched them, and unraveled their various identities. They state, "whether a spy, once caught, is imprisoned, or sent home, or traded, is probably a good deal less important than catching him and putting an end to his spying. The O. Henry ending to the Baltch case was scarcely a triumph for the GRU, whose ring was broken and whose agents were exposed."

NOTE: The Baltch case was not dropped because of the microphone as claimed by the authors, but rather to prevent the disclosure of certain confidential techniques and sources used in this case which have never been made public for security reasons.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 7 -- "The City of Magic"

The Bureau case involving Willie Hirsch, alias John Gilmore, German alien, and Igor Melekh, a Soviet national who had been employed at the United Nations, is presented in this chapter. In 1958 Hirsch had approached in Chicago, Illinois, William D. McCuaig, whom he had known since 1942, to act as a secret "consultant" for the Soviet Government. McCuaig reported this contact to the Bureau and agreed to cooperate. At a second meeting in Chicago Hirsch introduced McCuaig to an individual identified as "Peter"* who asked McCuaig to obtain aerial photographs of the Chicago area and to make a map of the area designating military and other strategic sites. Other assignments as well as money were given by "Peter" to McCuaig in future meetings. In October, 1960, Melekh and Hirsch were arrested on espionage conspiracy charges but were not prosecuted. Melekh was allowed to return to the Soviet Union and Hirsch voluntarily departed for Czechoslovakia in lieu of deportation.

The authors claim that the dropping of these prosecutions was actually a trade engineered by the Kennedy administration for the release by the Soviets several months before of the two surviving crew members of a United States Air Force RB-47 reconnaisance plane which was shot down by the Soviets for allegedly violating the Soviet border. President Kennedy had denied any connection between these two matters.

*identified as Igor Melekh

Chapter 8 -- "The Espionage Revolution"

The authors discuss the various spy trades that have taken place during the past decade beginning with the RB-47 fliers in 1961 and point out that as unthinkable as such actions might have been in the past it was becoming standard procedure. This also meant that nations were admitting for the first time that they had spies, for to trade spy is to concede that he exists. They cite the following trades: exchange of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers for Colonel Rudolf Abel in February, 1962; exchange of the Bay of Pig prisoners -- survivors of the CIA invasion of Cuba for food and drugs in December, 1962; exchange of three CIA electronics experts caught tapping wires of the New China News Agency in Havana, Cuba for four Cubans in jail in New York City in April, 1963; exchange of Ivan and Aleksandra Egorov for two Americans, Marvin Makinen and Reverend Walter Ciszek in October, 1963; and exchange of Gordon Lonsdale, KGB illegal, for Greville Wynne, British citizen in April, 1964.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

The authors then present in some detail the Bureau case involving John Butenko, American engineer, and Igor Ivanov, an Amtorg employee, and several other Soviet nationals who were arrested by Bureau Agents in October, 1963. All Soviets except Ivanov enjoyed diplomatic immunity. Butenko and Ivanov were convicted and sentenced to 30 and 20 years respectively.

The authors point out that the Russians have attempted to trade Ivanov for at least four Americans arrested in the Soviet Union without success. They identify these Americans as Peter Landerman, college student who was involved in an automobile accident in Russia resulting in the death of a Soviet citizen for which he received a three-year sentence; Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University whom the Soviets attempted to compromise while he was in Russia as a tourist; Newcomb Mott who was arrested for allegedly illegally crossing the Soviet border from Norway, was sentenced to 18 months, and was subsequently found dead (the Russians claimed that he had committed suicide); and Buel Ray Wortham, ex-United States Army lieutenant who was convicted of buying rubles on the black market and stealing a statue of a bear from a hotel in Leningrad.

The authors also mention the efforts of the Soviets to free Morris and Lona Cohen, an American couple convicted with Gordon Lonsdale in the Portland naval secrets case in England. They have been unsuccessful in that regard.

The authors point out that there is no reason to think that spy trades will not continue to take place in the future. They state that the trend toward exaltation of spies by both the East and the West was a logical outgrowth of the espionage revolution. First, captured spies were acknowledged. Then, spies were traded. The campaign to honor Soviet spies began shortly after Khrushchev's overthrow in 1964 when the Hero of the Soviet Union award was conferred posthumously upon Richard Sorge, Soviet agent executed by the Japanese during World War II. The authors mention that in May, 1965, Moscow admitted publicly for the first time that Abel was a Soviet spy and had been decorated for valor.

As additional evidence of the recognition of spies by both the East and West, the authors mention the various spy memoirs which have been published in recent years such as the "Greville Wynne's Story," the Lonsdale story, and "The Penkovskiy Papers."

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Chapter 9 -- "On Espionage"

In recapitulation the authors state that until modern times spying was largely restricted to periods of war. With few exceptions governments did not maintain large powerful spy establishments. However, today we live most of the time in a state suspended between war and peace. The more we spend on security the more insecure we seem to feel. We demand arms for our protection and more and more secret intelligence to reassure ourselves that the protection is adequate.

Continuing, the authors point out that thus the large intelligence services developed in World War II have been retained, refined, and enlarged for the prosecution of the Cold War. These agencies claim to be the first line of defense in the nuclear age. At the same time, the espionage establishments have created grave problems, particularly in their ability to provoke events by their clandestine activity. They cite by way of example that during the Eisenhower administration American policy was based on the assumption that the Soviet Union had set a specific date for an all-out surprise attack on the United States. This assumption grew out of the fearful interpretations put on intelligence information at the height of the Cold War. It motivated Eisenhower to approve the U-2 program and led the world close to the nuclear brink. They claim that the espionage establishments have also created dangers within their own societies. With respect to the United States, the authors claim that particularly difficult problems have been created. The American people have traditionally dismantled their armed forces during times of peace and until World War II had no formal espionage service. The Cold War brought about the creation of clandestine institutions to fight it. These institutions engaged in actions which ran counter to conventional morality and the nation's Puritan ethic. The Government felt it necessary to hide these actions and to deny their existence. This led it into untenable public positions and to the mistaken conclusion that it was necessary to supplement the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness with the right to lie.

They continue that today there is a widening sense of alienation between the American Government and the people. So much confusion has been sown in recent years that large segments of the population are willing to believe almost anything, no matter how wild; and to disbelieve anything, no matter how sensible, that their national leaders tell them. This is not

a healthy climate for America and could result in extremism. The authors claim that we are on the way of becoming a nation of disbelievers. Too often we have taken the position that the end justifies the means and that we must "fight fire with fire." They stress that such a philosophy runs completely counter to America's image of itself. They quote Richard Bissell, former CIA official as conceding that CIA agents sometimes undertook actions "that were contrary to their moral precepts" but contended that "the morality of - - - cold war is so infinitely easier than the morality of almost any kind of hot war that I never encountered this as a serious problem."

The authors contend that if it is not a serious problem for the individual agent it remains a serious problem for the American people. The authors concede the need of the United States for its intelligence machinery but warn that it should not be treated as "something sacrosanct, separate and apart from the normal constitutional processes of congressional and executive control."

TREAT AS YELLOW

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

November 7, 1967

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Deakin

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: "WORKERS' PARADISE LOST"
BY EUGENE LYONS
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

AUTHOR:

We have had limited but cordial relations with Eugene Lyons. He was born in Russia and worked for the Soviet news agency, Tass, from 1923 to 1927. Then he spent several more years in Russia as a correspondent for United Press International. On leaving Russia in the middle nineteen thirties, he wrote anticommunist material. He is presently a senior editor with "The Reader's Digest." Lyons once criticized the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," for not being anticommunist enough.

BOOK:

"Workers' Paradise Lost," copy attached, is subtitled "Fifty Years of Soviet Communism: A Balance Sheet." Its recent publication was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union's "October Revolution." Lyons sets up 21 myths of Soviet communism and explains how each is a product of communist propaganda. For example, he notes that the Soviet communists did not gain power through a revolution, but rather through a counterrevolution against a moderate socialist government. He demonstrates that Russia's economy would have grown more rapidly under capitalism.

Lyons details the cost to the Russian people of communism, the cost in lives, the cost in terror, the cost in lack of economic progress. He shows that the so-called "liberalization" in Russia, both in economic theory and in the easing of restrictions on intellectuals, is not a change initiated by the communist rulers, but rather the result of pressure from the people. Lyons reports little known resistance to the communist rulers from within Russia and shows how this "liberalization" is caused by the continuing resistance of the people.

62-46855

Enclosure

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199 NOV 24 1967

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review file) Copy of memo

70 NOV 29 1967

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TREAT AS YELLOW

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-93181-17

Memo R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEW: "WORKERS' PARADISE LOST" BY EUGENE LYONS

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The only mention of the FBI or the Director in this book occurs on page 104 where Lyons quotes from the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," concerning the number of persons who have fled communism.

ACTION:

That this book be maintained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

TREAT AS YELLOW

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"China, Roots of Madness" by Theodore H. White, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, New York; publication scheduled for January 29, 1968. Price of book not known.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

Rec'd. 9-30-68. AmB.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence, as reference for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." The book will be carded by the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-46855-514

REC 37

19 NOV 16 1967

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XEROX
NOV 17 1967

59 NOV 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"In the Shadow of Dallas, A Primer on the Assassination of President Kennedy" published by Ramparts Magazine, Inc., 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California. The price is not known. This 96-page book is a compilation of opinions concerning the assassination.

1 - Crime Research, Crime Research Division (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA T. D. Haddock, Crime Research, for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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NOV 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

November 15,1967

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Donestic Intelligence Division.

"The KKK: The Invisible Empire" by David Lowe. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, New York, $4.50.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:st
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Rec'd 11-27-67 AM

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. L. Martin, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference purposes. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-35 62-46855-516

NOV 16 1967

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5 NOV 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. B. M. Suttler

LEGAT, Hong Kong

November 17, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 Mr. R. W. Smith
1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "I Was in the Service of MAO Tse-tung's Secret Agents" by CH'EN Han-po. (Additional information not available.)

See 62-46855-559.

2. "An Analysis of the Chinese Communists' Secret Service Organizations" by WANG Hai-po. Published 1953 by Freedom Front, Hong Kong.
(Books should be English-language editions)

1 Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
1 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

REC-60 62-46855-517

EX-108

NOV 17 1967

AMB:gc
(11)

NOTE: Books, requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, believed to be of value as references since little is known about Chinese secret service organizations. After carding by Bureau Library where books are not now available, books will be charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. The price of the books is not known.

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MAILED 24
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COMM-FBI

NOV 2 [illegible]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/15/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/8/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Soviet Union: The Fifty Years" edited by HARRISON E. SALISBURY.

EX-102

REC- 23

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM) 1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 11-16-67 AmB.
1-New York

62-46855-518

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NOV 20 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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53 NOV 27 1967



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/21/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "KKK: The Invisible Empire" by DAVID LOWE.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

1 Encl detached filed in Bu. Library 11-27-67. AmB

62-46855-519

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NOV 22 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOV 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/21/67
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 11/15/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "China in the Year 2001" by ELIZABETH COMBER (also known as Han Suyin).

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 165-80375

REC 26

62-46855-520

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

Encl. carded by Bu. Library. Charged permanently to "Chinese Library" 11-24-67

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: November 21, 1967

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF
"PRIVACY AND FREEDOM"
BY ALAN F. WESTIN

SYNOPSIS

"Privacy and Freedom" by author Alan F. Westin, who covers the following topics in his 487 page book: Part One: "THE FUNCTIONS OF PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE IN SOCIETY." Part Two: "NEW TOOLS FOR INVADING PRIVACY." Part Three: "AMERICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CASE STUDIES." Part Four: "POLICY CHOICES FOR THE 1970's."

The dust cover advertisement states: "This important book...grows from a study made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York."

There are several references to the Director and about 20 references to the FBI. Most of the references are factual statements which have appeared previously in print.

Only one statement in the book, which appears to be an opinion of the author, is derogatory and untrue. Page 208: "Perhaps the disclosure of FBI bugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mr. Hoover's weakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three major positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position favoring taps and bugs under executive authorization and without court-order supervision...."

62-46855-

The author appears to express confidence in the FBI when, on page 391, in discussing theories on new legislation, he states: "My own initial [illegible] that federal technological surveillance should be limited to the FBI and possibly a few other law enforcement agencies (such as the Secret Service) in the following situations: telephone tapping in kidnapping cases; taps or bugs in espionage and intelligence work and specified crimes involving national security;" etc. ...

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
BMS:lgg (7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED - OVER

11 DEC 11 1967

CRIME RECORDS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-401397-34

Jones to Bishop Memorandum
RE: BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPIS CONTINUED:

[redacted]

George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Post" article, discussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and Loyalty Programs." [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

The April, 1959, issue of "The Yale Law Journal" contained Westin's review of "Masters of Deceit," which contained some harsh critical comments of the Director's book as well as some favorable comments. The Director in speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a 'nut' or a 'sleeper.' H."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS ON NEXT PAGE

DETAILS

"Privacy and Freedom" by author Alan F. Westin, covers the following topics in his 487 page book: Part One: "THE FUNCTIONS OF PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE IN SOCIETY." Part Two: "NEW TOOLS FOR INVADING PRIVACY." Part Three: "AMERICAN SOCIETY'S STRUGGLE FOR CONTROLS: FIVE CASE STUDIES." Part Four: "POLICY CHOICES FOR THE 1970's."

The dust cover advertisement states: "This important book... grows from a study made by the author with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation and under the sponsorship of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York."

References to the Director and the FBI in this book are as follows:

Page 83: "In 1966 an assistant FBI director was granted a patent for a commercial 'bug-proof' room-within-a-room, with transparent walls and furniture, including an air space between the walls full of 'masking sound' "... etc.

Page 101: "Our press celebrates the eavesdropping exploits of the CIA and the FBI and applauds the scientific advances that made possible our U-2 camera flights and Samos spy satellites."

Page 119: On this page Westin states that fifty different federal agencies have substantial investigative and enforcement functions; and provide a corps of more than 20,000 "investigators" working for agencies such as the FBI, Naval Intelligence, etc. He delves into electronic-surveillance activities and says the proficiency in the use of equipment was concentrated in a few civilian agencies such as the FBI and Treasury, and military intelligence agencies and CIA. He discusses the increase of new technical surveillances since 1950 and a series of incidents and disclosures between 1965-1967 "cast grave doubt on FBI statements of its own surveillance activities." On pages 119, 120 and 121, he discusses FBI taps in Las Vegas, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C.

Page 146: A chart on this page reflects the statistics of 13 federal agencies which gave polygraph tests in 1963 and on page 147 the FBI is mentioned as one of the agencies which tested witnesses.

CONTINUED - OVER

DETAILS (Continued)

Page 159: "The Department of Defense has fourteen million life histories in its security files, the Civil Service eight million, and the FBI an unknown number (though it admits to some 100,000 on Communist 'sympathizers' alone)."

Page 162: "The FBI has set up a National Crime Information Center which provides a random-access computer facility collating records from federal and local law-enforcement agencies on wanted persons, stolen cars, and other stolen property."

Page 173: Author mentions Director's name during the course of a paragraph on FBI wiretaps in "National Security cases" and cites several FBI cases including the case of Judith Coplon and similar cases during the 1940's.

Page 176: The 1940 Interstate Commerce Committee report on wire-tapping is discussed. Attorney General Jackson announced, subsequent to issuance of the report, that the FBI would no longer tap wires. The author then says: "In less than a year if not sooner, however, the FBI was tapping wires again .... Attorney General Jackson, J. Edgar Hoover, and President Roosevelt urged Congress to legalize interceptions in security investigations."

Page 177: Judith Coplon case is discussed by author. He states Judge Sylvester Ryan reminded the Justice Department that wiretapping by FBI remained "unlawful and prohibited," despite the Attorney General's authorizations of these interceptions.

Pages 181 - 182: Data on wire-tap hearings held by a subcommittee of the House in 1953 are discussed here. Author points out on page 182, that a last-minute conference with Attorney General Brownell and Mr. Hoover changed the mind of Congressman Keating (R - N.Y.) to take a more lenient attitude toward wire-taps.

Page 186: The Pennsylvania law forbids federal as well as state and local officers to install wire-taps, thus "making it a crime for FBI or Treasury agents to install taps within the borders of the state."

Page 195: Author discusses 1962 Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on proposals to outlaw private wiretapping and to authorize limited law enforcement taps," sponsored by the Kennedy administration and defended before the Committee by Attorney General Robert Kennedy."

Pages 196, 97 and 98: Discussion of Long Committee Hearings in 1964-66 on surveillance activities by Federal agencies.

Page 205: Author mentions 5 million dollar damage suit made against FBI Agents for installing listening devices in Freemont Hotel President's offices.

Page 207: National poll on wiretapping conducted in 1966 at the "height of Congressional exposes of bugged martinis and FBI eavesdropping" are discussed here and opinion statistics are given.

Page 208: Author discusses situation in the late 1960's compared to what "may be our choices a decade from now." In the short-term situation, it may be that the Congressional stalemate of the past fifty years may soon be brought to an end. "Perhaps the disclosure of FBI bugs without the knowledge of the Attorney General, plus Mr. Hoover's weakening power position in Congress, means the end of one of the three major positions in the classic Congressional stand-off, the position favoring taps and bugs under executive authorization and without court-order supervision." And the author continues on and on, with his personal theories.

Page 230: On polygraphs the author says: "Because of J. Edgar Hoover's skepticism about the conclusiveness of polygraph readings, only the Director or one of his two Associate Directors can authorize the administration of a polygraph test, and these officials turned down 265 of the 858 field requests in 1964. In all, the FBI used polygraphs in 593 out of more than 600,000 investigative matters in 1964."

Page 299: Author quotes from a 1961 speech made by Bernard Benson, president of a computer-manufacturing company, who raised the privacy issue in a speech he made. Benson said more and more information is being collected about every American these days. If it continues, Benson warned, eventually all of this information will be computerized and all Americans will be "at the mercy of the man who pushes the button to make the machine remember." On the tapes will be each individual's entire history--"your FBI record, your childhood diseases and the attitudes of your parents, your school records, employment records, tax records, contributions to charity and even the records of your charge accounts and credit cards."

Page 317 - 318: A Budget Bureau consultant, E. S. Dunn, Jr., prepared a report in 1965 which recommended implementation of a national data

center. The press and magazines expressed alarm. On page 310 the author said Dunn testified before Senator Long's committee at which time he said that FBI records would probably not be included in a national data center.

Pages 388 - 391: On these pages the author sets forth his views on "Guidelines for New Wiretapping-Eavesdropping Statutes." He feels there is an acute need for new legislation and offers his suggestions on pages 388, 389 and 390. On page 391 he states: "My own initial judgement is that federal technological surveillance should be limited to the FBI and possibly a few other law-enforcement agencies (such as the Secret Service) in the following situations: telephone tapping in kidnapping cases; taps or bugs in espionage and intelligence work and specified crimes involving national security; and physical surveillance when directly necessary to prevent the taking of a life by criminal violence."

[redacted]

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George Sokolsky, in his 7/5/55 "Washington Post" article, discussed Westin's article entitled: "The Constitution and Loyalty Programs." [redacted] The April, 1959, issue of "The Yale Law Journal" contained Westin's review of "Masters of Deceit," which contained some harsh critical comments of the Director's book as well as some favorable comments. The Director in speaking of Westin's review said: "He is either a 'nut' or a 'sleeper.' H."

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler

SAC, New York

December 4, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present" by Harold Cruse. (Morrow, 11/17/67, $8.95)

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

Rec'd 12-14-67 AMB.

NOTE: Book, requested for review by SA T.D. Rushing, RIS, will be useful to Racial Intelligence Section for background information and investigations in the racial field. The book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

1 ENCLOSURE

MAILED 6
DEC 4 1967
COMM-FBI

REC-15 62-46855-521

DEC 6 1967

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70 DEC 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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Radical Negro Intellectuals Severely Thrashed

By Robert C. Maynard
Washington Post Staff Writer

THE NEGRO INTELLECTUAL is laid bare, scraped to the bone and found wanting in this protracted and angry assessment. Harold Cruse's villians in particular are those Negro intellectuals whom he believes were captives of the Communists, but he thrashes all but a few of the radical Negroes of the past several generations.

The book is destined to have a profound racial dilemma in America.

Not since the heated debates over Booker impact on the thinking and discussing of the T. Washington and Marcus Garvey has the Negro intellectual leader been subject to the kind of examination Cruse, a Harlem Negro writer and critic, employs.

Though facts are sometimes carelessly assembled and conclusions sometimes unjustified, the book will stand for sometime.

The book's concern is pricipally with the radical Negro intellectual, the title thus is misleading. And ironically inappropriate titles are a major part of Cruse's concern, particularly the labels that have been placed on the Negro movements.

"The so-called black revolution," Cruse declares, "is a gross misnomer because there is nothing in te over-all strategy of this movement that aims at the reorganization of anything, including itself."

To amplify the point, he also says "the Negro movement, in all its ideologies from integrationism to the varius blends of nationalism, is in crisis."

And thus we come to the heart of the matter: At the doorstep of the radical Negro intellectual is laid a major indictment for a failure to create a viable and independent ideology to effect the liberation of the black masses from racial oppression.

That these intellectuals have failed, Cruse demonstrates quite well. The reader can only wish, however, that the author had added to his acute analysis some kind of program he would advcate. There is, moreover, a disturbing reliance in this study on the notion of a Communist demon across the path of an independent Negro leadership.

It is this aspect of the book, with Communist ideologists popping up in some unlikely places, that will fuel much of the debate over its validity. The book's power is seriously

Book Review

'The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present'

By Harold Cruse (Morrow, 594 pp., $8.95).

compromised by the ease with which Cruse trots out the Communist brush for a little dab here and there to account for failures that don't otherwise fit his analysis.

A cultural critic of long-standing, Cruse relies heavily on the theater for his analysis of the failures of the Negro intellectual. In so doing, he raises another specter: The role of ethnicity in Negro movements.

Lorraine Hansberry the late prize-winning playwright, is harshly dealt with because "her pro-Jewishness was always well-known." And creative writers of the stature of novelist Paule Marshall are suspect because of their West Indian heritage.

If the reader is tempted to exasperation by this aspect of Cruse, he might bear in mind that for good or ill he has tackled questions rarely discussed.

The coalition of white leftists and blacks of various political persuasions are the crux of Cruse's *bete Noire*—or perhaps *bete blanche* would be preferrable.

Referring to the abortive Freedom Now party of the early 1960s, Cruse says:

"If anyone wonders why the ghetto has inspired such terrorist trends as are now prevalent, he should have been a quiet, unseen spectator at the Freedom Now party meetings in Harlem. These meetings incontestably showed that all white socialist and leftist trends should be banned from the ghettos, using any means possible to enforce their exclusion. Black leftists are disoriented prisoners of white leftists. No matter how militant they sound, they are no more than hacks mouthing empty phrases of a bankrupt tradition."

One mildly hankers for some documentation of so total a denunciation. But Cruse does not document some of his most sweeping charges.

The Washington Post A-18
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date NOV 18 1967

Letter to Sac, NY 12/4/67, AMB:st

ENCLOSURE

521

Harsh as his judgment of the Negro leftist is, Cruse has hardly less contempt for the black power movement that was Negro leftism's stepchild. Basically he levels a charge against black power advocates that old leftists make against new leftists—that the movement is ahistorical.

In a "Postscript on Black Power" that was tacked on to the original manuscript, Cruse concludes:

"Black power slogans reveal the depth of unpreparedness and the lack of knowledge that go along with the eagerness of the black generation of spokesmen. The farther the Negro gets from his historical antecedents in time the more tenuous become his conceptual ties, the emptier his social conceptions, the more superficial his visions."

Messrs. Carmichael, Brown, et al, will no doubt wish to take up the matter of their "unpreparedness" with Cruse, who will, in his own right, have many defenders.

Perhaps, in the manner of Will Cuppy, Cruse could have called his book "The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody."

For Harold Cruse history began in Harlem in this century. The foundation of his critism of the radical black establishment of recent years is the Harlem Renaissance Movement of the 1920's. As in every succeeding instance of what Cruse considers to be intellectural failure, he finds the Renaissance failed because it did not address itself to the problems of blackness, but was integrationist instead.

The Renaissance, out of which came such poets as Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, not only failed in Cruse's view, but was "inspired aimlessness" as well. This was so because "the creative edge of the movement has been dulled, the ability of the movement to foment revolutinary ideas . . . has been smothered."

Although much of the book is sharply written, with short and clear sentences that whistle like the edge of the wind, Cruse can occasionally be quite muddy.

The case at hand is the period that overlapped the Harlem Renaissance, the Marcus Garvey movement. Here Cruse gets bogged down in the morass of an attempt to explain what he first had very nearly to create of whole cloth. He would have us believe that as the Garvey movement disintegrated in the late 1920's, it was torn by a rivalry that pitted West Indians who were Communists against American Negroes who were nationalists. By the time he has paid his respects to all of the exceptions, little is left of the thesis save confusion.

From Garvey, Cruse moves on through all of the significant movements and leaders to the present. He holds them all accountable for the failure to produce a revolutionary ethic for Negroes.

In every case, he criticizes the failure to create and hold to a self-contained philosophy of blackness and revolution. He relies on a notion of political purity that is very nearly virginal in its outlook

But when, finally, he is confronted with a black power movement that indeed has chased away the whites, is Cruse satisfied with that? No. It lacks historical perspective.

Thus, perhaps unwittingly, the bankruptcy that Cruse ascribes to the Negro freedom movement becomes his own as well. His harsh condemnation of nationalists and integrationists alike brings him and the movement face to face with the wall of defeat and despair that has been the fatal flaw of all revolutionary movements in America in this century. They fail, one and all, because this land is not the fertile field of revolutionary purity.

Without ever stating it in those terms, what Cruse is demanding of the Negro is what the intellectual critics of colonial countries have demanded: A pure nationalist revolution to oust interlopers.

To place the ghetto in that context, or, as was the case a generation ago, the southern black belt, is to make a cruel joke. It is a revolution on the street that asks to be financed with Federal funds.

None of this criticism should vitiate the importance of Cruse's condemnation. What it presages is a new level in the debate over the question of just how black people should go about finding their proper role in America.

Cruse has raised powerful questions for street leaders as well as national leaders to answer.

In an age of bankruptcy in the marketplace of ideas for solving the crucial dilemma of our time, to make the contribution Harold Cruse has made is not, after all, a small thing.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 7, 1967

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"
BY JOSIAH THOMPSON

SYNOPSIS: The book "Six Seconds in Dallas," written by Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has been reviewed. The book contains numerous references to the FBI and reports we furnished to the Warren Commission now retained in the National Archives. He does not refer to these derogatorily.

He refers to testimony of FBI experts on numerous occasions and that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis. Thompson is incorrect in reaching such a conclusion.

In a chapter titled "A Reconstruction," he prepared a scenario of events which he believed happened and is the basis of his research. He said of the scenario, it is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation."

Based on his research, he arrived at the theory four shots were fired from three guns in six seconds from three different positions. The Warren Commission concluded only three shots were fired originating from the Texas School Book Depository Building and were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thompson's book could cause belief he has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, he has offered no plausible evidence on which such a determination can be made.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON: Our files contain numerous references to Thompson [redacted] He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. [redacted]

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b7C

62-46855-7
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 19 1967

ACTION: For information.

KMR:dcs (9)

DETAILS - OV

57 DEC 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

DETAILS:

Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has written a book entitled, "Six Seconds in Dallas," which he said is a micro-study of the Kennedy assassination proving that three gunmen murdered the president. This was an independent study conducted by Thompson. Thompson mentions that 46 books have been written regarding the assassination which include the Warren Commission Report and the 26 volumes of hearings which support the Report. He has divided these books into two classifications, "The First Generation" which deals primarily with lurid, groundless speculations, and "The Second Generation" which attacks the Warren Commission Report. In view of this, he claims the purpose of his book, therefore, is that it is the first step of a radical different sort to synthesize the evidence (new and old) and point the way to an emerging conclusion.

Thompson has written a chapter entitled "A Reconstruction." In this chapter, he has prepared a scenario which he says is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation." As a result, he has concluded that in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, four shots from three guns were fired in six seconds. In this respect, he says details remain unclear and a future investigation of other researchers and historians may yet fill in the details.

Thompson has arrived at his theory of the assassination based on his research of documents available in the National Archives, interviews conducted at Dallas, and a review of the Zaprader film in possession of Life Magazine. In this respect, he was employed by Life Magazine as a special consultant. The greatest aid to his theory is based on his examination of the Zaprader film dealing with measurements of the President's movements at the time he was shot.

He also supports his so-called conclusions with interviews of various individuals in Dallas, the testimony of Governor Connally and other witnesses to whom he gives the title "earwitness." Thompson admits that unlike photographic witness, the "eye and ear witness" reports have to be accepted with certain reservation. However, he utilizes the "earwitness" reports to help substantiate his theory of the sequence of shots which caused the death of the President.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW.
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

The Warren Commission concluded three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB) which were responsible for the killing of President Kennedy and wounding of Governor Connally. This is generally referred to as the "single-bullet theory" in which one shot entered the President's back, traversed through his body, and inflicted the wounds on Governor Connally. Another shot hit the President in the head which was responsible for his death and one bullet missed.

Thompson claims four bullets were fired from three different positions, all of which found their mark. He claims the first shot was fired from the TSBDB and struck President Kennedy in the back. He claims this bullet did not traverse through President Kennedy and strike Governor Connally. He concluded from "earwitness reports" that the first shot was not as loud, inferring that it may not have had the power to penetrate through President Kennedy. He indicates that the autopsy report also supports this as the autopsy surgeons indicated the wound on the back of President Kennedy was probed to the depth of a finger. He said that his interpretations of the medical evidence suggested that the shot did not go all the way through, and the wound in the President's throat was caused by a fragment from a later head shot. Therefore, the contingency that Governor Connally and President Kennedy were struck by the same bullet becomes logically impossible.

In connection with the second shot, he claims that it originated from a building on Houston Street, across from the TSBDB, and this shot was the one that hit Governor Connally. He supports this theory through testimony of Governor Connally who, as we know, has continually stated that he was hit by the second shot. He also supports his theory through eye witness reports of other individuals, but namely, S. M. Holland who was positioned on the railroad overpass.

The third and fourth shots, which Thompson terms "the head shots," according to him, occurred almost simultaneously. The third shot originated from the TSBDB, and the fourth shot originated from behind the fence by the grassy knoll which means it came from the right front.

To support his theory concerning the frontal shot, Thompson relies heavily on the testimony of S. M. Holland who claimed he saw a puff of smoke in the grassy knoll area. This testimony was previously considered by the President's Commission, which indicated there was no evidence to support his observations. He further supports his theory of the frontal shot by comments made by the pathologists at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas who examined a piece of bone specimen, who stated this specimen looked like it came from the occipital (rear) region of the skull. Therefore, according to Thompson, it was not difficult to understand how a shot from the right front, exploding through the rear of the skull, could produce precisely that effect.

It is interesting to note that two individuals, namely, Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., LL.B., and Dr. Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, both of whom deal in forensic pathology, and were very critical of the doctors who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy were consulted frequently by Thompson so that he could utilize their knowledge to support his theories. They indicated the autopsy doctors were not qualified to conduct a forensic pathological examination.

Although Thompson claims the autopsy surgeons were unfamiliar with forensic pathology, except Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, it is pertinent to know that Colonel Finck established through close examination that the bullet which entered the back of President Kennedy's head did cause all the head damage. He based this on the examination and the characteristics of the wound which were observed from the inside of the skull, a beveling and coning effect which can only be caused by an entry wound resulting in the loss of a portion of the skull as was illustrated by the autopsy doctors. Thompson does not refer to the examination of Lt. Col. Finck. It is noted if he did it would have a tendency to refute Thompson's fourth shot theory from the right front.

Further review of Thompson's book can only determine that it is a very scholarly study which he supports with numerous photographs, mathematical equations, diagrams of

trajectories and measurements relative to the positions of both President Kennedy and Governor Connally in the automobile. However, errors have been detected.

For example, on page 31, Thompson states the fastest time for getting off three shots with Oswald's rifle achieved by the FBI Laboratory examiners was 4.6 seconds. Thompson then states this figure includes no time for aiming. Factually, the testimony clearly shows that the 4.6 seconds was the time required for getting off three aimed shots with Oswald's rifle. Thompson is in error.

Thompson dwells on physical evidence obtained during the investigation and has attempted to establish that one of the cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the TSBDB could not have been fired from Oswald's gun.

On page 143, Thompson erroneously identifies the two cartridge cases first received by the FBI (of the three cartridge cases received) from the Dallas Police Department as C7 and C38. Actually, C6 and C7 were received first, and the third cartridge case, C38, was received approximately one week later.

Thompson states (page 145) that the only marks on C6 (cartridge case) linking it with Oswald's rifle were mechanism marks, and these marks could not have been incurred on November 22, the date of the assassination. Actually, all three of these cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38 were identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been fired in Oswald's rifle. Accordingly, Thompson is in error on this point also.

On page 173, Thompson cites a letter from the Bureau to the Commission dated June 2, 1964, as being in conflict with the testimony of a Laboratory examiner. In reality, the testimony of the Laboratory examiner is not in conflict in any respect with the contents of the June 2, 1964, letter; however, using his erroneous interpretation, Thompson then proceeds to the obvious erroneous conclusion (page 146) that the third cartridge case "is most likely an extra, unfired shell and possibly a deliberate fake."

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

In attempting to establish that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were not hit by the same bullet, (CE399) which was recovered on Governor Connally's stretcher, he claimed it was found on another stretcher entirely. He cites the original comments made by autopsy doctors to substantiate his theory that this was the bullet that had entered the President's back and had worked its way out during external cardiac massage.* These comments were reported by SAs Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert following the completion of the autopsy on 11/22/63. The question then arises as to how this bullet, if it did come from President Kennedy's stretcher, appeared on another stretcher located in the hospital hall. Thompson very adroitly contributes this to souvenir hunting, and as he says, "we must appeal to an old, traditionally American institution-souvenir hunting." He is implying that someone picked up CE399 who evidently realized the importance of this bullet and deposited it on a stretcher in the hall so that it would not be found in their possession.

Thompson has developed his theory as to how the assassination was committed through research in the Archives, coupled with his so-called discoveries in Dallas. He suggested that Oswald may not have been the gunman on the sixth floor and that during the shooting he was quite likely where he said he was (on the first floor) and that two conspirators other than Oswald may well have been on the sixth floor and that these two individuals made their escape in a light-colored Rambler. It is noted that during the interview of numerous witnesses following the assassination, one thought she had seen Oswald on the first floor at the time of the assassination but could not be positive. Thompson claimed that none of this information proves Oswald innocent, but does provide a plausible alternative to the presumption of his guilt.

Quite frequently in his book, Thompson refers to the FBI in respect to reports and testimony of our experts. His comments are not derogatory in this respect.

He did mention that when he was conducting research concerning the bullet (CE399) relative to its weight, he

*Referring to the autopsy doctors probing the wound on the back of the President to the depth of a finger and no bullet was located.

brought a sensitive Metler balance to the Archives to weigh it. The Deputy Archivist denied him permission to make such an experiment. The Deputy Archivist informed him that if the FBI recalled it, the FBI could weigh it. Thompson said that the FBI's cooperation in this matter could not be anticipated. He made a brief inquiry with SA C. Benjamin Fulton, Crime Records Division, who informed him that no FBI personnel would be able to provide him with any information with regard to the assassination. Thompson said that the purpose for his inquiry was part of an effort to locate and interview SAs Sibert and O'Neill.

In respect to this matter, numerous individuals have either written or come to the Bureau seeking information relative to the assassination investigation. Following a long standing established policy no comment is made to any person inquiring and in each instance they are referred to the findings of the Warren Commission located in the National Archives.

It was earlier mentioned that Thompson's theories are based primarily on the examination of the Zapruder film. He stated that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis, whereas he examined a better copy. He alleged this enabled him to make more valid determinations. While the Zapruder film initially furnished to us and used for much of the initial study was a copy, the FBI and the Commission later had an opportunity to examine the original film when brought to Washington by a representative of Life Magazine. Our later detailed studies were made using a set of excellent quality 35 mm slides made directly from the original film by Life for us. Therefore, the findings of the FBI and the Commission were not based on an inferior copy of the Zapruder film as alleged by Thompson but upon over-all analysis of all the films, original and copies, and the slides made available by Life Magazine. Here again, Thompson is in error both as to his facts and his conclusions.

It is of interest to note that some of Thompson's conclusions are based on measurement of movements of the President's head subsequent to the shot that shattered his

head, as shown on sequential Zapruder film frames. These measurements, regardless of how accurately made, cannot be used for any similarly accurate conclusions because of the many unknown factors, such as sudden change in car speed, body movement, and human reflex action, unknown factors that cannot be established but which could have a profound and variable effect on the reasons behind the questioned movements. Thompson, in fact, suggests some of these possibilities and then selects the interpretation that best fits his theories, the very approach he has critically accused the Commission of following.

While Thompson has come up with this new theory, he has not named or suggested anyone who may have been involved. He indicated the purpose of his study was to perform a task of archeology to lay bare a whole level of contradictory evidence beneath the conclusions of the Warren Report. He said it does not prove the assassination was a conspiracy, nor does it prove Oswald's innocence. It seems odd that by this latter statement, if Thompson's theory was true, noting he claims proof that three gunmen were involved, it only stands to reason that a conspiracy was involved.

At the conclusion of his book, Thompson has reproduced numerous Commission documents available in the National Archives. He has also reproduced copies of letters addressed to President Johnson and other individuals by Congressman Theodore R. Kupferman (R. - N.Y.). We are well aware of the fact that Kupferman, in the past, has attempted to establish a joint committee of Congress to determine the necessity of a Congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

To those unfamiliar with the facts regarding the assassination as developed by the Warren Commission, Thompson's book revealing his theory could cause the belief Thompson has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, Thompson offered no positive evidence on which such a determination can be made.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON:

Our files contain numerous references to Thompson [redacted] He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. [redacted]

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Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "I AM FROM MOSCOW"
65-68331

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:

The attached book should be filed in the Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

December 11, 1967

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the listed book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"White Tie and Dagger" by Andrew Tully. William Morrow & Co., New York, $5.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd 12-15-67 AMB.

AMB:st
(9)

NOTE: Book is requested by SA C. J. Vizas, R-SS, for review and reference purposes. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-9 62-46855-522

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ND DEC 12 1967

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341
54 DEC 15 1967

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1 XEROX
DEC 12 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/13/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 12/4/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual from Its Origins to the Present" by HAROLD CRUSE.

NO LOC

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 12-15-67. AWB

1 Cl. destroyed AWB

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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REC 27 62-46855-523

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6 DEC 27 1967

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/14/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 12/11/67.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "White Tie and Dagger" by ANDREW TULLY.

1c let. destroyed per B.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in Bureau Library 12-18-67 Am B.
1-New York

EKD:tmm
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOT RECORDED
1 DEC 19 1967

62-109060-524

DEC 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/13/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York dated 10/30/67.

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" authored with the assistance of ALEX HALEY.

1C ltr destroyed Amb.

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl filed in Bureau Library. 12-15-67 Amb.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
(3)

REC 27 67-46855-525

NOT RECORDED
1 DEC 19 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE file

20 DEC 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. E. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

12-16-67

1 - Mr. K. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Publications Subscriptions Control Folder

Airtel

To: SAC, Denver (100-4775)

From: Director, FBI (100-413768)

PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF NY RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

The Bureau is desirous of obtaining a copy of the book "In the Shadow of Dallas: A Primer on the Assassination of President Kennedy" published by the editors of Ramparts Magazine. Informants advise book is available only as a bonus with a one-year subscription to "Ramparts."

Enclosed is a copy of a brochure from Ramparts Publishers which indicates two bonus books will be presented to a subscriber to "Ramparts" for a one-year subscription at $5. The above book and a book entitled "A Vietnam Primer" also published by the editors of Ramparts Magazine are mentioned.

You are authorized to obtain a copy of each of the above books -- whether by renewal of the current subscription or by institution of a new subscription. Since the Bureau is especially anxious to obtain "In the Shadow of Dallas," this subscription should be handled immediately.

The Bureau should be advised 30 days prior to the expiration of the 1968 subscription to allow time to consider renewal.

Enclosure

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Crime Research (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Bow (6321 EB)
1 - 62-40855 (Book Reviews)
1 - 100-445382 ("Ramparts")

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 20 1967

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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54 DEC29 1967

NOTE ON PAGE TWO

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Airtel to SAC, Denver
RE: PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
100-415762

NOTE: At request of SA T. D. Haddock, Crime Research, NY was req by let 11-15-67, to obtain & fwd to Bu one copy book "In the Shadow of Dallas" for ref purposes. As result of F-1 Form to NY, 11-30-67, NY adv book unavail for sale -- avail only as a bonus book to subscribers of one-yr subs to "Ramparts." Both books will be filed in BuLib where not now available.

Haddock advised letter re Denver letter dated 12-29-67 Am. B.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 12, 1968

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW: "VANISHED"
BY FLETCHER KNEBEL
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

For original, see 94-3-4-317-507 Encl.

AUTHOR:

Fletcher Knebel is on the staff of "Look" magazine and has written several novels. He specializes in novels about politics and government with fictional characters and a setting at some time in the future. In 1956, he wrote an article concerning the Director for "Look" which gave a somewhat distorted image of Mr. Hoover. The Director noted on another occasion that "Knebel is far from friendly."

BOOK:

"Vanished" is a fictional account of the disappearance of a close friend of and unofficial advisor to the President of the United States. The book is supposedly written by the Presidential Press Secretary. The President orders an FBI investigation into the disappearance, and part of the book concerns the efforts of a Negro FBI Agent named Larry Storm to unravel the mystery.

The climax of the book reveals that the advisor to the President is actually on a secret mission for the President to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union and Red China to ban nuclear weapons. The President has kept this mission secret from most of the Government, except for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the FBI. The FBI investigation of the disappearance is a sham to cover the mission. 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 17 1968

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Due to one of the central characters being an Agent, the FBI is mentioned innumerable times in this novel. Generally, the investigation by this Agent is portrayed in a favorable light, as he is able and conscientious in his work. Some parts, such as his travel to foreign countries to conduct investigation,

62-46855 (Book Review File)

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CONTINUED - OVER

62 JAN 18 1968

are inaccurate as far as current Bureau policy is concerned.

Because Storm has not been let in on the Presidential secret, and the fictional FBI Director--named Peter Deskewicz--has, Storm suspects the Director of political motives in his actions. There is also, on page 98, a statement that the Bureau did not have many Negro agents in the past.

MENTION OF THE DIRECTOR:

The Director is mentioned on page 28. The author is describing the fictional Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, named Arthur Ingram. Ingram is a villain in this book, using his intelligence agency for political purposes and spying on the President himself through informants. But the President cannot dismiss Ingram because of powerful friends Ingram has developed in Congress. The author says Ingram has built an independent power base, the dream "of every ambitious Washington bureau chief," and his influence with Congress was the "most formidable since the peak days of the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover."

The only other mention of the Director appears on page 77, where the author describes the small office of the then FBI Director; "Deskowicz would have felt lost in the baronial sweep which his predecessor inherited from J. Edgar Hoover at the old Bureau quarters."

OBSERVATIONS:

Besides being a mystery novel, this book is Knebel's personal plea for nuclear disarmament and an end to international espionage. In the epilogue, the CIA is disbanded and its functions either distributed to other Government agencies or abandoned.

ACTION:

None. For information. The book will be filed with this memorandum.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/12/68

1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. J.L. Martin

FROM : G. C. Moore

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "WHITE GHETTO"
By Ted Crane and Pete Young

United Klans of America

In July, 1965, we received information that Ted Crane and Pete Young were preparing a book on the Ku Klux Klan. We have secured a copy of the manuscript entitled "White Ghetto" through a high-level Klan informant in our Charlotte Division. It has been reviewed and the following is a summary and background concerning the authors.

THE AUTHORS:

Ted Crane is Dr. Theodore Crane, a Ph.d. in Latin from the University of North Carolina, and at one time employed in the Language Department of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, as a visiting instructor. He began his flirtation with Klan leaders in North Carolina in 1965 for the purpose of obtaining material for his book.

Pete Young appears to be identical with Peter B. Young, a television announcer for station WRAL-TV, Raleigh, North Carolina. Our informants report that Young, who has had frequent contact with Klan leaders, persuaded Crane to collaborate on a book about the Klan.

SUMMARY OF THE BOOK:

Our original information in 1965 was that Young and Crane would write an objective profile on the Ku Klux Klan. The manuscript we have reviewed is far from being objective and is obviously slanted to make the Klan appear in a favorable light.

The book is long (over 400 pages), poorly organized, and poorly written. It is dedicated "to the men, women, and children of 'the Klan' - who helped us tell their story when they opened up their hearts and homes." The authors openly admit that they are Klan sympathizers.

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170 JAN 18 1968

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RACIAL INT. SECT.

157-4370-936
100-386898

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They attempt to make the Klan leadership appear a favorable light by stating that Klan leaders have expelled klansmen who advocate violence. The book contains several interviews of Klan leaders, injected at various intervals in the book, which break up the continuity of the narrative. The interviews contain typical Klan talk regarding segregation, criticisms of President Johnson, the Justice Department, and the FBI. The authors describe typical Klan meetings and rallies and reproduce, ad nauseam, speeches by Klan leaders at these rallies.

The Klan, the authors state, "is a target of considerable FBI harassment which ranges from tapped phones and steamed mail to paid informants and planted bugs."

Only once did the authors touch on their main theme of the "White Ghetto" and they explained this phrase as meaning the average low class citizen of North Carolina who was born in poverty, and poorly educated and who are "WASP's - that is, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, who share a common feeling of alienation." The answer to their problem, the authors say, is the Ku Klux Klan which provides an outlet for the frustrated low class citizen.

The book then rambles for the remaining 300 pages about Klan activities, rallies, and individuals associated with the Klan. It gives a sounding board for each Klan leader interviewed to relate his background, reason for associating with the Klan, and to vent his hatred for the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, and the foreign born.

OBSERVATIONS:

The book is an obvious attempt to justify the Ku Klux Klan; poorly written and badly organized; and an abortive attempt by the authors to produce a saleable product. It has not been published to date and it is doubtful that any reputable publisher would handle it. However, it has been our experience there are some low-type publishers who would promulgate such a book in order to advertise the Ku Klux Klan and attempt to make a profit by selling it at Klan rallies.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

January 18, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Contact on Gorky Street" by Greville Wynne. Illustrated, $4.95, Atheneum Publishers, 162 East 38 Street, New York, New York 10016

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(10)

Book rec'd 2-1-68 AMB

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA A. P. Litrento. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 49

62-46855-526

3 JAN 18 1968

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Filer 2-1-68 AMB.

Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

January 19, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Biographical Dictionary of Republican China, Volume II: Dalai-Ma" edited by Howard L. Boorman. Scheduled for publication in Spring, 1968, Columbia University Press, New York, New York, approximate cost $20.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I.B.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: By memo 5/5/67, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, "Purchase of Books, Book Reviews," approval was granted to purchase five-volume set above book as volumes become available. Volumes to be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, but will be retained in "Chinese Library."

REC 30 62-46855-527

19 JAN 22 1968

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66 JAN 26 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/31/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/15/67.

Inquiry at W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., NY, NY, on 1/31/68, reflected that the book "China, Roots of Madness" by THEODORE H. WHITE, is tentatively scheduled for publication on 5/27/68, and the price will probably be $4.95.

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it will still desire a copy of this book should it be published on or after 5/27/68.

5-1 Form to N.Y., 2-7-68,
"Bu does still desire you obtain copy book "China, Roots of Madness" by Theodore H. White, when available.
A.M.B.

REC 49

EX 110

62-46855-528

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1 - New York

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

FEB 9 1968

363

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
~~1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan~~

SAC, Boston

February 1, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Memoirs, 1925-1950" by George Frost Kennan. Boston, Little, Brown (1967), $10.

Book paid 2-8-68 AMB

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, I. B.

AMB:gc
(9)

NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence, for reference purposes. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 24
FEB 1 1968
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REC- 59 - 529

FEB 1 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 1/31/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 1/18/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Contact on Gorky Street" by GREVILLE WYNNE.

105-130369-

EX 110
REC 18

62-46855-530

Book detached, carded by BL + fwd to Litrento. Will be filed Bu Library 2-2-68 AWB.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
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13 FEB 1 1968

Miss Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

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391

5 FEB 8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1/31/68

SAC, DENVER (100-4775)

PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Re Denver letter to the Bureau dated 12/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the book entitled "In the Shadow of Dallas," secured through a new subscription to "Ramparts" magazine as requested by the Bureau.

The other book entitled "A Vietnam Primer," also requested, has not as yet been received, but will be forwarded to the Bureau immediately upon receipt.

2-Bureau (Encl-1) (RM)
2-Denver (1-100-4775)
JHH:hg (1-100-9382)
(4)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 9 1968

FEB 15 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Washington Field

February 13, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the paperback "Thoughts of the Young Radicals," available from The New Republic Reprint Department, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, at 75¢ a copy. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

AMB:st
(8)

J C paid
2-28-68
1 retained R-SS,
1 filed Bu Library AMB.

NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for use as reference in connection with compilation of bibliography on "New Left." One copy will be retained in R-SS; the other copy will be filed in Bu Library where not now available.

REC-44

62-46855-532

FEB 13 1968

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FEB 13 1968
COMM-FBI

62 FEB 19 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

February 15, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain, for the Bureau, one copy of the following book. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"This Is Communist China" by Robert Trumbull. McKay, New York, $6.95, scheduled for May 10, 1968 publication.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library." Book contains firsthand interviews with Chinese citizens and reports written by staff of Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun," following their visit to and expulsion from Communist China. After perusal, the book will be carded by the Bureau Library and filed in the "Chinese Library," NIS, DID.

113
REC-52

62-46855-533

FEB 15 1968

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54 FEB 21 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/27/68

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-45666) (RUC)

ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 2/13/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the paperback book entitled "Thoughts of the Young Radicals" which were discreetly purchased from The New Republic Reprint Department, Washington, D.C., at a cost of 75 cents each.

REC-20

62-46855-534

EX 101

3 FEB 28 1968

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - WFO

ENCLOSURE

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1C Encl. retained in R-SS.
1C Encl. filed in Bureau Library
2-28-68 AmSB.

Miss Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

MAR 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 1, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
"On the United States of America" by V. I. Lenin. NO LOCALITY
670 pages, cloth $2.25, Progressive Publishers, available at Jefferson Book Shop, Inc., 100 E. 16 Street, New York, New York 10003

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Book received 3-11-68. AMB.

NOTE:
Requested for reference purposes by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

AMB:st
(9)

EX-108

REC- 69 62-46855-535

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COMM-FBI

MAR 7 - 1968

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 5, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"History of the International, 1914-43" by Julius Braunthal. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, $17.50

1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested for reference purposes by #1 Man A. W. Gray, R-SS and SA R. C. Putnam, Int. Sec. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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REC- 23

62-106953-536

MAR 6 1968

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/8/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to New York, 3/1/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "On The United States of America" by V.I. LENIN.

REC-34

62-46855-537

EX 101

NOT RECORDED
5 MAR 12 1968

2-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

WHB:tmm
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1 Encl. carded + filed in Bu-Library. 3-11-68. AMB.
1 ltr. destroyed. AMB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE

MAR 19 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. DeLoach

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 4, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE THIRD MAN"
by E. H. Cookridge

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book alleges to be the "truth about Kim Philby, double agent." Philby is the former British intelligence officer who defected to Russia in 1963 and is still living there. Prior to his defection, Philby admitted to British intelligence that he had been a Soviet agent during his whole career. He further admitted that he had warned Donald Maclean, British diplomat and also a Soviet agent of his impending arrest in 1951. Philby said that he used Guy Burgess, another British diplomat and Soviet agent, for this purpose. As a result of his warning, both Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia in 1951. Philby, through his actions, earned the title of "the third man."

THE BOOK:

In this book, the author traces the backgrounds of Philby, Burgess, and Maclean, all of whom attended Cambridge University in the early 1930s, and refers to them as the unholy trinity. He follows their careers both in and out of the service of the British Government and shows how each progressed in the employ of the Government. He claims that Philby was the master mind who organized plans to obtain information for the Soviets, Burgess was the cruel taskmaster who carried out Philby's plans and Maclean was the weakest one of the three who was manipulated by the other two into betraying his country.

Cookridge makes a great many assumptions in order to make the story more plausible. For example, he, on several occasions, assumes that Philby was in touch with a known Soviet intelligence officer if both were stationed in a certain country at the same time. Such assumptions can lead to strange

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(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
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66 MAR 19 1968

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conclusions such as his statement on page 136 that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) investigation showed Donald Maclean was handled by Arthur Adams during part of his stay in the U.S. In order to make this sound reasonable, the author refers to Adams as a KGB (Committee of State Security) agent when in truth Adams was a GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) agent. Again on page 162 he states during the investigation of Colonel Rudolph Abel by the FBI, two witnesses identified a photograph of Philby as a person they had seen at Abel's studio in 1951. This, of course, is pure fiction.

There are several other instances in the book where the author exercises his imagination in order to make all the pieces of this case fit into his own preconceived notion of exactly how this case developed. The balance of the book tells the story of the flight of all three of these individuals behind the Iron Curtain, the death of Burgess, and marriage of Philby to Mrs. Maclean. It adds nothing new to the case.

THE AUTHOR:

Bureau files show that E. H. Cookridge, whose true name is Edward H. Spiro, has written several books on espionage. The British have previously told us that he prepares his books from overt sources such as newspaper articles and other publications. His most recent book was entitled "Shadow of a Spy" which purported to tell the story of George Blake, British intelligence officer who was a Soviet agent.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Arthur Barker, Limited, of London, England. Bureau files contain no identifiable information relating to this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 163 the author quotes from the "FBI Story" the order attributed to the Director after the secrets of the atomic bomb had been stolen "to find the thieves." He says this order put every FBI Agent on alert and over 80 Agents were kept busy for months on ". . . the rather paltry case against Judith Coplon -- a case which was finally thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court." In furtherance of the Director's order he states that ". . . forgotten suspects were run in and put through third degree interrogations." In this paragraph the author is running down the importance of the Coplon case and shows the Bureau in a bad light when he refers to third degree interrogations.

ACTION: For information. It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

3-29-68 AMB.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 15, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Dominican Revolution" by Theodore Draper.
Commentary Magazine, 165 E. 65 Street,
New York, New York 10022, $2.50.

1 - Latin-American Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Requested by SA W. H. Atkinson, Latin-American Section, for general background information -- book is critical of handling of the Dominican situation. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is notnow available.

EX-110
REC-59 62-46855-538

MAR 18 1968

MAILED 27
MAR 14 1968
COMM-FBI

MAR 21 1968

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan March 21, 1968

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"KIM PHILBY
THE SPY I LOVED"
by Eleanor Philby

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book by Eleanor Philby tells the story of her married life with Philby from January, 1959, until May, 1965. Philby is the former MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) agent who was also operating as a Soviet agent. He defected in January, 1963, to Russia where he currently resides.

THE BOOK:

In this book, the third Mrs. Philby tells the story of her courtship and marriage to Philby and claims that she had no knowledge of his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets until after he defected. She tells of their life in Moscow together between September, 1963, and June, 1964, at which time she left Philby temporarily to visit her daughter in the United States. She returned to Moscow in November, 1964, and remained there until May, 1965, when she left Philby and Russia permanently. She relates the gradual estrangement which began to set in during her first stay in Moscow and tells how on her return she discovered that Philby and Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, another defector, were engaged in a romantic attachment which caused the final break between the Philbys. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Philby says that Philby was working on a book being prepared by Gordon Lonsdale, KGB (Committee of State Security) agent who was arrested in England and later returned to Russia in an exchange.

~~65-68043~~

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 26 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. [illegible]. Lee
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review)
JPL:slc
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-68043-

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"KIM PHILBY
THE SPY I LOVED"
by Eleanor Philby
65-68043

THE AUTHOR:

Mrs. Philby was born Eleanor Kerns in Seattle, Washington, in 1913. She worked for the Office of War Information in Turkey in 1944-45, the Department of State in 1946, the Red Cross and the U.S. Army in Europe in 1947-48. She was married to Sam Pope Brewer, "New York Times" correspondent, and divorced him to marry Philby. She has a teen-age daughter living in the United States.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher is Hamish Hamilton of London, England. Bureau files contain references to this firm which appear to relate to legitimate book publishing activities.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 122, Mrs. Philby tells of being interviewed by Bureau Agents following her arrival in the United States in 1964 and comments that she was struck by how decent they were. She describes the Agents as ". . . two young men in Brooks Brothers suits, very polite and discreet." There are no other references to the Bureau in the book.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

March 22, 1968

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by Graham Peck (Houghton Mifflin, paperback $2.25) for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested.

REC 78 62-46855-539

EX 106

MAR 22 1968

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MAR 21 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Chicago

March 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of Volume I and Volume II of the book "America's Failure in China, 1941-50" by Tang Tsou (Chicago University Press, paperback, Volume I, $2.95, Volume II, $2.45) and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in the "Chinese Library" as a reference. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, paperback editions are requested.

REC-40 62-46855-540

EX-102

MAR 22 1968

MAILED 7
MAR 22 1968
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 22, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 5-10-68 AMB.

1. "The Chinese Communist Regime: Documents and Commentary." Edited by Theodore H. E. Chen. Praeger, paperback $3.95

2. "China Since 1800" by John A. Harrison. Original Harbinger Book/Harcourt, Brace & World, paperback $2.45

Rec'd 4-12-68 AMB

3. "Under the Ancestors' Shadow: Kinship, Personality and Social Mobility in Village China" by Francis L. K. Hsu. Natural History Library/Doubleday, paperback $1.95

MAILED 4
MAR 22 1968
COMM-FBI

Rec'd. 6-27-68 AMB

4. "Negotiating with the Chinese Communists: The United States Experience, 1953-1967" by Kenneth T. Young. Council on Foreign Relations/ McGraw-Hill, $10.95

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

62-46855-541

REC-31

MAR 22 1968

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. E. Manning, NIS, for inclusion in "Chinese Library" as references. Books will be carded by Bureau Library, where not now available, and charged permanently to NIS. In the interest of economy, where available, paperbacks are requested.

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

March 28, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Rec'd 4-26-68 You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Soul on Ice" by Eldridge Cleaver (A Ramparts book/McGraw-Hill, New York, $5.95).

You are also authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, when available.

1. "My Silent War" by Harold Philby. Grove Press, New York, scheduled for publication May, 1968, price not known

Rec'd 4-26-68

2. "The Philby Conspiracy" by Bruce Page, David Leitch, Philip Knightley. Doubleday, Garden City, May 17, 1968, $5.95

Rec'd 6-11-68.

The three books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

62-[illegible]-542

MAILED 12
MAR 29 1968
COMM-FBI

AMB:dmj
(11)

12 APR 2 1968

NOTE:

"Soul on Ice" (Written in prison by a young Negro American) requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review. The "Philby" books (#1 & #2) requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet, for review. The three books will be carded by and filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available. Repeated efforts to obtain book #1 locally negative. Info received 3-22-68, publication of book postponed until May, 1968.

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

April 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Paperback editions should be obtained if available.

1. "One Dimensional Man" by Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback $2.25

2. "Eros and Civilization" by Herbert Marcuse. Vintage Books, New York, paperback $1.25

3. "A Critique of Pure Tolerance" by Robert Paul Wolff, Barrington Moore, and Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston and New York, $2.45

4. "Reason and Revolution" by Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback $2.45

5. "The Critical Spirit." Essays in Honor of Herbert Marcuse. Edited by Kurt H. Wolff and Barrington Moore. Beacon Press, Boston and New York $12.50

REC 55 62-46855-544

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB
AMB:st
(10)

#1 Rec'd. 6-27-68, AmB.
#2, #4, & #5 Rec'd 6-14-68. AmB.

19 APR 12 1968

NOTE:

Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for review. Herbert Marcuse, 70-year-old professor of philosophy at the University of California's San Diego campus, has become the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the "New Left." After review by R-SS, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, where available, paperback editions are requested.

MAILED 27
APR 10 1968
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APR 19 XEROX

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

6 APR 18 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-12-80 BY SP-5

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

April 8, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Freedom When?" by James Farmer. Published February, 1966, Random House, New York, New York, $4.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB (Detached)

AMB:st
(9)

Rec'd 4-26-68 AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, R-SS. Book is the history of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and will be used for reference purposes in preparation of a monograph on "CORE." The book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-433744-56

10 APR 9 1968

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 10 1968

MAILED 22
APR 5 - 1968
COMM-FBI

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70 APR 16 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

April 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Student Politics" edited by Seymour Martin Lipset. Basic Books, 404 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016 $8.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

Rec'd 4-15-68 AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested for review by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After review by R-SS, the book will be filed in Bu Library where not now available.

105-101858-

NO APR 9 1968

62-46855-

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162 APR 11 1968

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COMM-FBI

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APR 12 1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-101858-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Att: Research - Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 4/11/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of "Under the Ancestors' Shadow: Kinship, Personality, and Social Mobility in Village China" by FRANCIS L. K. HSU.

ENCLOSURE

Encl. carded by BuLib & charged permanently to Chinese Library NIS. 4-12-68 AWB

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (42)

WHB:eac
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

62-46855-545

REC 22

NOT RECORDED
1 APR 16 1968

105-39926-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

43

59 APR 22 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 4/12/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-[illegible])

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 4/3/68

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Student Politics", edited by SEYMOUR MARTIN LIPSET

2 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 17 1968

54 APR 24 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan March 22, 1968

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"CONTACT ON GORKY STREET"
by Greville Wynne

This memorandum is a review of the above-captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

Greville Wynne is a British intelligence agent who was used as a contact man with Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet Military Intelligence Colonel who operated on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the British during 1961 and 1962. Penkovsky was arrested and executed in 1963.

THE BOOK:

In this story Wynne tells of his recruitment by British intelligence in 1955 to operate as a businessman in Eastern Europe, including visits to the Soviet Union. He tells of his contacts with Penkovsky in Moscow, USSR, London, England, and Paris, France, and claims that a close personal friendship developed between Penkovsky and himself. Wynne claims that Penkovsky would have defected except for the fact that he could not get his family out of Russia. Wynne discusses his arrest in Budapest, Hungary, and his transfer to the Soviet Union where he was interrogated and finally put on public trial with Penkovsky. Both were convicted and Wynne was sentenced to a jail term. He claimed that he successfully stuck to his cover story of being a simple businessman despite all questioning which continued before and after the trial. He tells of his exchange for Gordon Lonsdale and points out that he had no idea that he was to be freed until the exchange actually happened.

65-66374

NOT RECORDED
170 APR 24 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review)

CONTINUED - OVER

JPL:slc
(7) 53 APR 30 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"CONTACT ON GORKY STREET"
by Greville Wynne
65-66374

THE AUTHOR:

Wynne, according to the book, served in British intelligence during World War II. At the end of the war, he went into private business as an electrical supplier for ten years until he was recruited in 1955 to travel behind the Iron Curtain in an undercover capacity for the British as a manufacturer's representative. Eventually in 1961, he was chosen to be the contact with Penkovsky.

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher is Atheneum of New York. Bureau files show that Atheneum Publishers was one of the subjects of an Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case in 1965 inasmuch as it was the publisher of a book suspected of being obscene. The results of that investigation were furnished to the Department, and no further requests for investigation were received.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:

It is recommended the book be placed in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/25/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/28/68.

Submitted herewith is a copy of "Soul On Ice" by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER and a copy of "My Silent War" by KIM PHILBY.

100-447251-
65-68043-

101

REC-19 62-46855-546

2 Encls filed in Bu. Library.

(2)-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

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(3)

APR 29 1968

APR 30 1968

XEROX

MAY 6 1968

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/25/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/8/68.

Book

Submitted herewith is a copy of "Freedom When?".

NY

62

1-D

REC- 44

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. carded EX 109 by + filed in Bu Library Ann B.

62-46855-547

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:jmk
(3)

APR 29 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

~~CRIME RESEARCH~~

363

MAY 6 - 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/22/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK ~~REVIEWS~~
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter 3/22/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of the book "Two Kinds of Time" by GRAHAM PECK (Houghton Mifflan, paperback, $2.25) for the use of the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

1-d
2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM) / Encl. carded by Bu-Lib: charged permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. AmB.
1 - Boston
RMK:lz
(3)

EX 109

REC-7 62-46855-548

20 APR 30 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

MAY 7 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G[illegible]T

Memora[illegible]

DATE: 4/29/68

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-20838)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK,
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 3/22/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are volumes one and two of the book "America's Failure in China, 1941-50", by TANG TSOU, University of Chicago Press, Paperback.

2 Vols. carded by
Bu. Library & charged
Permanently to Chinese
Library, NTS.
Div. V
5-2-68
AmB

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Chicago
JMF:flk
(3)

AmB

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MAY 9 1968

Mr. W. C. Sullivan May 1, 1968

Mr. G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW: "THE CRISIS OF THE NEGRO INTELLECTUAL" BY HAROLD CRUSE RACIAL MATTER

Captioned book was reviewed for background material concerning the racial situation in America.

AUTHOR:

Harold Cruse is a Negro who was born in Petersburg, Virginia, according to a note about the author in captioned book. He was raised in Virginia and New York City and has been a critic and writer since the end of World War II. This is his first book. Bureau files show that a Harold Cruse, born in Petersburg, Va., residing in New York City, and employed as a writer, was a member of the Communist Party in 1947. He was interviewed and furnished limited information about his Party activities but refused to name his associates in the Party. This Cruse appears identical to the author, although a definite conclusion cannot be made without more data concerning the author.

BOOK:

The central theme of this book is that it is not possible for the Negro to be integrated in America because America itself is not integrated. The author feels America is dominated by three separate groups, white Protestants, white Catholics and white Jews, which are not integrated. Thus, the Negro could never be integrated.

1 - 100-370842 (Harold Wright Cruse)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
47 MAY 7 1968

TJD:mrm
(9)

66 MAY 10 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE CRISIS OF THE NEGRO INTELLECTUAL"

The book traces the history of various movements, the "Back to Africa" movement, the separate nation movement and the integration movement. He concentrates on the philosophy of each movement as it relates to the Negro intellectual. Cruse claims the Negro intellectual has failed to define Negro goals.

Cruse is a black nationalist, as opposed to an integrationist, and one review of his book noted that it is a "polemical thrust against the advocates of integration, who, he asserts, have misdirected Negroes from truly radical and creative goals."

However, this book is also a history of various Negro movements in this country, up to and including the Malcolm X influence. Malcolm X was a militant black nationalist leader who was assassinated. As a history, this book contains material of reference value in studying the history of black nationalism in America.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Neither the FBI nor the Director is mentioned.

ACTION:

That this book be maintained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 9, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau. They should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Walking the Beat: A New York Policeman Tells What It's Like on His Side of the Law" by Gene Radano. New York, World Publishing Company, $4.95

2. "Evil in Man: The Anatomy of Hate and Violence" by Gustav Bychowski, M. D. New York, Grune & Stratton, Inc., $4.75

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
elp (10)

#1 Read. 6-14-68 AMB.

NOTE:
Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-21

62-46855-550

EX-105

19 MAY 9 1968

MAILED 7
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COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

150 MAY 15 1968

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-19-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CRIME WAR"
BOOK BY ROBERT M. CIPES
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY
CRITICISM OF THE FBI

BACKGROUND:

In an article "Crime, Confessions and the Court," which appeared in the 9-66 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly," author Cipes snidely criticized FBI practices in a discussion of the Miranda decision of the Supreme Court in June of that year. It was recommended and approved that a rebuttal be made directly to him, which was done by letter from the Director to Cipes, 9-14-66, with a copy to "The Atlantic Monthly." This article was from captioned book which at the time was not published.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no pertinent derogatory information concerning The New American Library but it is known as a publishing house which has frequently featured provocative viewpoints by controversial authors.

Cipes, of course, is well known to us as a former Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. More recently he was connected with the Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedures. We have conducted two applicant-type investigations concerning Cipes and these have developed no pertinent derogatory information concerning him.

2 AUG 15 1968

REVIEW OF BOOK

Subtitled "The Manufactured Crusade," Cipes book contends that the current crime problem is probably no greater than before and that, in any event, it is the causes of crime that demand official attention rather than the acts themselves. In this tack Cipes echoes the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice from which, for the most part, he liberally and admiringly quotes throughout the book.

62-416235 CRIME RESEARCH

NOT RECORDED
46 AUG 15 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper

CONTINUED - OVER

51 AUG 29 1968

JHC:mac (6)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE CRIME WAR"

Cipes believes that race and poverty, not crime, are the problems of our society and in developing this theme he argues that crime waves are manufactured by distorted statistics and by officials protecting vested interests. He wildly criticizes the Director and the FBI at every opportunity and in doing so Cipes quotes a number of supporting sociologists and criminologists, who have attempted to discredit the Uniform Crime Reports, as well as professional FBI antagonists Max Lowenthal and former Bureau Agent William Turner.

The book is replete with critical references to the Director or the FBI. In summary these criticisms are that the Director has maintained "his phenomenal dominance of American law enforcement" through the control of crime statistics "which he has used to manipulate public opinion about crime," and that the FBI opposes badly needed reforms in handling those accused of crime since it would reduce convictions and "hurt the Bureau's precious 'batting average.'"

Chapter three, "The Meaning of Miranda," is virtually a reprint of the Cipes article which appeared in the 9-66 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly." Inspite of our effort to set Cipes straight at that time, he continues to distort FBI interrogation practices and to suggest that we comply with the letter but not the spirit of the Miranda decision.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 9, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Second Civil War: Arming for Armageddon" by Garry Wills. New York, New American Library, $4.95

2. "The Law Breakers: America's Number One Domestic Problem" by M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore. New Rochelle, New York, Arlington House, Inc., $5.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

#1 Rec'd 6-12-68 AMB.

AMB:st
(10)

#2 Rec'd 7-2-68 AMB.

NOTE:
Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available.

62-46855-551

REC-97

19 MAY 9 1968

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MAILED 8
MAY 8 1968
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 18 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 24 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 243 ~ b6; b7C;

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N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

May 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

By F.D-4, 10-2-68, NYO advised extensive efforts to obtain book #2 met with negative results. SA D. Ryan has been advised. AMB.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. They should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Ready to Riot" by Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr. New York, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, April, 1968, $3.95

Rec'd 6-18-68 AMB

2. "The Conspirators" by Geoffrey Bailey (Pseudonym). New York, Harper & Row, 1960, price not known. (Book reportedly is basic text on the subject Strategic Soviet Deception. A used copy of book will suffice, if not available in new edition.)

#1 Rec'd. 6-18-68 AMB

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB.

AMB:st
dlp(11)

REC-109

62-46765-552

EX-109

NOTE:
Book #1 requested for review and reference purposes by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS. Book #2 requested by SA D. Ryan, NIS. After review or perusal, books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

Referral/Consult

19 MAY 13 1968

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MAILED 8
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COMM-FBI

59 MAY 16 1968

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-1[illegible]012

Mr. W. C. Sullivan ~~Secret~~ May 3, 1968

W. A. Branigan

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY,
Also Known As Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

b6
b7C
b7D

This memorandum compares the book, "My Silent War," written by the subject [redacted] with the "uncorrected proof" of the book made available to the Bureau by a representative of "Newsweek" magazine. (U)

BACKGROUND:

Philby [redacted] defected to Russia in 1963 and is still there. He has written a book which has now been published. [redacted] (U)

A copy of the "uncorrected proof" of this book was made available to Special Agent H. P. Leinbaugh confidentially on a loan basis by [redacted] "Newsweek" magazine. (U)

COMPARISON OF THE BOOK WITH MANUSCRIPT AND "UNCORRECTED PROOF":

The published book appears to be the same as the "uncorrected proof" and includes the changed names of certain former Bureau personnel. Former Assistant to the Director D. M. Ladd is called Johnny Boyd (page 206); former Inspector Howard Fletcher is called Harvey Flemming (page 204); and former Special Agent William J. Harvey is called William J. Howard (page 193). (U)

65-68043

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

62-146855
NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 7 '68

JPL:slc
(7)

1 - 62-146855 (Book Review)

CONTINUED - OVER

~~Secret~~

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS, Category [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

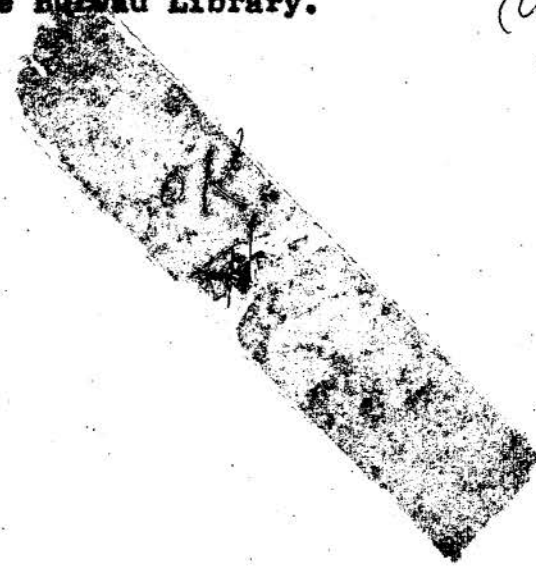
ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-68043

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
65-68043

The above name changes appear to have been made by Grove Press, the publisher, rather than by Philby in order to avoid any possibility of libel action. It is interesting to note that in the serialized versions of the book published in England and in Canada, the correct names were used. (U)

ACTION:

For information purposes. It is recommended that the book be filed in the Bureau Library. (U)



1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

May 10, 1968

1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau, when available. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Received 12-17-68 #1 + #2 AMB

1. **"Rebellion or Revolution?" by Harold Cruse. New York, William Morrow & Company, September, 1968, $5.95**

2. **"Black Fire: An Anthology of Afro-American Writing" edited by LeRoi Jones and Larry Neal. New York, William Morrow & Company, September, 1968, $7.50**

1 RIS (Route through for review)
1 Mr. M. E. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:dmj
(10)

NOTE: Books requested for review and reference purposes by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS. After review books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-52 62-116395-553

EX-105

19 MAY 10 1968

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COMM-FBI

55 MAY 16 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

SAC, San Francisco

May 9, 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to make discreet arrangements to obtain "The 1966 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" (first issue) and to enter a standing order for subsequent annual editions of the yearbook for the use of the Bureau. It will be noted that single issues of the yearbook are $25 but by entering a standing order each edition will be $20. For your information, a Xerox of an order blank is enclosed.

All issues of the yearbooks should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure

Read. 6-7-68 AMB.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st/st
dlp (12)

NOTE:
"Yearbooks" requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for use of Bureau for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

62-46855-554

REC 36

19 MAY 13 1968

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51 MAY 20 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 5/9/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Books

ReBulet to New York dated 3/5/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "History of the International, 1914 - 1943", Volumne 2, by JULIUS BRAUNTHAL.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 5-13-68 AmB.

WHB:rmp
(3)

EX 101
REC 13 62-46855-555

10 MAY 13 1968

RESEARCH SATELLITE

565
MAY 17 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 5/9/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York dated 3/22/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Chinese Communist Regime: Documents and Commentary", edited by THEODORE H.E. CHEN.

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. Charged permanently to "Chinese Library," U.S. 5-13-68. AmB.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - New York

WHB:rmp
(3)

REC 36 62-46855-556

10 MAY 13 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

66 MAY 16 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. They should be forwarded to the Bureau attention Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-14-68 AMB. 1. "The Real CIA" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. New York, The Macmillan Company, $6.95

Rec'd 6-14-68 AMB. 2. "Great True Spy Stories" edited by Allen Dulles. New York, Harper & Row, $6.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested for reference purposes by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

62-46855-557

ST-116

REC-28

19 MAY 10 1968

MAY 13 1968

XEROX

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54 MAY 21 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-9-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE LOOTERS"
BY JOHN REESE
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

Reese forwarded to the Director an autographed copy of captioned book with this note appended: "Mr. Hoover, You may want this for your files, since it deals in part with the F.B.I. and one of its major problems. I would be interested in any comment you have on it." Receipt of the book was acknowledged, without comment, by letter from Miss Gandy to Reese of 3-1-68.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no information in files identifiable with Reese or the bank robbery which he fictionalizes in this book.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

According to the jacket of captioned book, Reese "is the author of a number of Westerns and juveniles, as well as stories in all of the most popular magazines such as the 'Saturday Evening Post,' 'Esquire,' 'Atlantic Monthly,' 'Good Housekeeping,' 'Reader's Digest,' etc." (see back page of jacket). "Books in Print" lists a John Reese as the author of several fictional novels during the past 16 years.

SUMMARY OF BOOK:

This book, poorly written, gives a fictional account of a bank robbery which FBI and local police investigation determined to have been committed by organized criminal elements. The book contains no unfavorable references to the FBI except for a few which are attributed to hoodlum characters in the book. The plot also contains a fictional character referred to as Special Agent Damon A. Murray (we have no record of any such current or former employee) who in one instance expresses an awesome (but unwarranted) respect for the organizational efficiency of the Mafia.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MAP:rjl (6)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 14 1968

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

63-0 22174 Book detached + filed

57 MAY 17 1968

5/31/68 AMB.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York

May 20, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Insurgent Era" by Richard M. Sanger, published April, 1967, $6.95, Potomac Books, Inc., distributed by Taplinger Publishing Company, Inc., 29 East 10 Street, New York, New York 10003

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Read 6-28-68 AMB.

AMB:st
(11)

NOTE:

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan has requested book. SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, advised book to be used for reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-14-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE TRIUMPH"
BY JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH

BOOK REVIEWS

John Kenneth Galbraith, former American Ambassador to India, has published a novel entitled "The Triumph." Galbraith is a Professor of Economics at Harvard University and is a well-known author on economic affairs. Among his books are "The Affluent Society," and "The New Industrial State." Galbraith is currently National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NOVEL:

In Galbraith's words, "The Triumph" is a "small fable" relative to American foreign policy. Actually, in style, it is really not a novel but a fictional narrative which tries to bring out Galbraith's views on American foreign policy. It is his way of criticizing American policy and the book is full of lectures and sermons.

"The Triumph" tells the story of a mythical South American country by the name of Puerto Santos (which actually is the Dominican Republic). Puerto Santos is ruled by a dictator whose chief aim is to keep himself in power. He possesses large financial holdings, bilks people and has a large harem of mistresses. However, the dictator (Martinez) in the eyes of the United States is a bulwark against communism. Martinez, however, is overthrown by a moderate liberal by the name of Miro who introduces democracy and modest land reforms. The United States is alarmed. Worth Campbell, a top State Department official, (who obviously is Dean Rusk) works to bring Martinez's son, Juan, to power in Puerto Santos. Young Martinez, in Campbell's eyes, will be like his father, a strong barrier against communism. At the end of the book, young Martinez, however, becomes exceedingly liberal, introduces reforms and gives up much of his personal power. Worth Campbell, of course, is shocked that his policy of using dictators to build up a barricade against communism seems to be going to ruins.

The book primarily is a "spoof" and satire against the State Department Dean Rusk and American policy to uphold dictators in power for the reason of overthrowing communism. He makes fun of the bureaucratic structure of the State Department. He quotes one individual as saying "nothing in our government counts so badly against a man as misjudging someone who turns out to be a communist...fear of being wrong immobilizes both thought and action. I sometimes think the communists worked it out themselves--first they learn to wash the brain and then they freeze it."

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-46855
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126 MAY 24 1968

15 MAY 23 1968

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Bishop
1- Mr. Sullivan

66 MAY 31 1968

FCS:rjl (6)

CONTINUED OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

MENTIONS OF THE FBI:

Several miscellaneous references are made to the FBI, but nothing of any pertinence. The references are not derogatory.

DATA IN BUFILES RE GALBRAITH:

Bufiles reflect that Galbraith was born on October 15, 1908 in Canada and became a naturalized citizen in 1937. He was the subject of FBI investigations in 1941, 1950, 1961 and 1965. These investigations reflected that Galbraith was closely associated with individuals who were affiliated with communist front groups and, in the case of Corliss Lamont, a Communist Party member. In 1961, Galbraith's name was in the files of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Galbraith is publicly known as a liberal and one who has been a sharp critic of American foreign policy through his participation in the Americans for Democratic Action.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

LEGAT, Hong Kong (62-1)

May 23, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855) — 559

REC-103

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet 5/16/68.

You will be advised in the near future regarding procedure to follow in connection with referenced book.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - NIS (Route through for review)

AMB:st
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Referral/Consult

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57 JUN 4 1968

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, San Francisco

May 24, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Row

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe" by Richard F. Staar. Publications Department, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, $7.50

U.S.A. Foreign

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd 6-24-68 AMB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS. Book will be a valuable reference in connection with assignments and investigations relating to Eastern European countries. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Dr. Staar is at present a Professor of Foreign Affairs at The National War College in Washington, D. C., on a leave of absence from Emory University.

MAILED 4
MAY 23 1968
COMM-FBI

REC- 101 62-46855-560

MAY 24 1968

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57 JUN 4 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-23-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "RED SPIES IN WASHINGTON"
BY GEORGE CARPOZI, JR.

Captioned book was sent to the Director, with a press release from Trident Press, the publisher. The release indicates that Carpozi's book is a factual account of Soviet espionage taken from FBI and other official records.

BACKGROUND:

Carpozi co-authored a book entitled "Red Spies in the U.N." published in 5-65. The Bureau furnished limited public source data to Carpozi, and we reviewed his manuscript. We found his book reflected a great deal of fiction and inaccurate reporting; however, it did highly praise the FBI's work in the espionage field.

Subsequently, in 7-65, Carpozi contacted the Bureau about securing our cooperation in connection with his proposed follow-up book about Red spies in Washington. Because of inaccuracies in his first book, it was recommended and approved that we give him limited public source data only. Carpozi was given to understand he was not to indicate he had received any assistance from the FBI, and that the FBI was not responsible for facts or opinions expressed in his book. He was then furnished a limited number of write-ups in mid-1966. 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

In 11-66, the Bureau received information that Carpozi had contacted a Soviet National and told him he wanted to write a book on American espionage in Russia. It was decided at that time that we would give no further help to Carpozi. It is noted he has not been in further contact with us and did not send us the manuscript of captioned book for review.

"RED SPIES IN WASHINGTON":

11 MAY 23 1968

A review of the book reflects that it is highly laudatory of the FBI and stresses the importance of public concern regarding the

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(CONTINUED - OVER)

66 JUN 4 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

danger of Russian espionage. It contains chapters on cases such as the Verber-Ponger case, Nikolai Kurochkin, Gennadiy Sevastyanov, as well as a summary of the 1940 espionage rings in Washington which included Alger Hiss and William Remington. In conclusion, Carpozi strongly defends the FBI's activities and states that citizens must pay no attention to the small faction in this country which would strip us of our functions.

Carpozi has again exercised a good bit of literary license and shows a tendency to exaggerate the truth. A large portion of his book is based on material he received from sources other than the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

May 27, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, twelve copies of the following booklet and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience" by Justice Abe Fortas. New American Library, New York, New York, paperback edition 50¢ a copy.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(8)

NOTE:

Requested by Number One Man A. W. Gray, R-SS, for use as reference material in research matters. Bureau Indices and Bureau Library checks negative.

EX-116 REC-31 62-46855-561

19 MAY 27 1968

MAILED 24
MAY 27 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
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62 JUN 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/5/68
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 5/9/68 authorizing the purchase arrangements for the "1966 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

San Francisco did obtain this book, which is being enclosed for the Bureau, and has entered a standing order for future editions in accordance with the Bureau's instructions.

REC-23 62-46855-564

1 Encl. Charged permanently to R-SS, DID 6-7-68 AMB.

4 JUN 12 1968

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
GAH/sea
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

70 JUN 18 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

June 12, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Ominous Ear" by Bernard B. Spindel. Published by Award House, distributed by Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, May 1, 1968, $5.95

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

Rec'd 6-27-68. AMB.

Book charged permanently to Security Informant Unit, Int. Sec. Div. V, 7-17-68 AMB.

NOTE:

Book, which concerns wiretapping and electronic "bugging" in America today, is requested for review by SA M. J. Rozamus, Internal Security. After review, book will be placed in Bu Lib. where not now available.

MAILED 10
JUN 11 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 36

62-46855-565

19 JUN 12 1968

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70 JUN 18 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

June 12, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires a copy of the book "Biographical Dictionary of the Left." The only information available on the book is that it is a John Birch Society publication listed as "Garrison's Biographical Dictionary of the Left." (It is to be noted that other publications of the John Birch Society have been published by Western Islands, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178.)

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Rec'd 10-4-68 AmB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID. Check of Bu Indices, John Birch Society file (62-104401), & Bu Lib. negative. Price of book is not known. After perusal by Mr. Sullivan, book will be placed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 10
JUN 11 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 36 62-46855-866

19 JUN 12 1968

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70 JUN 18 1968

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/10/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/28/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Philby Conspiracy" by Bruce Page, David Leitch, Philip Knightley. Doubleday, Garden City, May 17, 1968, $5.95.

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 6-11-68 Amb.

(2) Bureau (RM) (ENCL 1)
1- New York

ENCLOSURE

EKD:amb
(3)

62-46855-567

REC 36

14 JUN 12 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUN 18 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

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JUN 11 '68

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York

June 13, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-1-68 AMB. NO LOC

1. "A Critique of the New Commonplaces" by Jacques Ellul. Translated by Helen Weaver. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, New York, $6.95

Rec'd 8-23-68 AMB

2. "Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations" by Gunnar Myrdal. Pantheon Books, Inc., New York, New York, 3-volume set, paperback, $8.50

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID. In the interest of economy, paperback edition of "Asian Drama" is requested. After perusal, books will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC 88

62-46855-568

19 JUN 13 1968

MAILED 3
JUN 12 1968
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70 JUN 19 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 19, 1968

E. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEWS
"STUDENT POLITICS"
EDITED BY SEYMOUR MARTIN LIPSET
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The Book

This book, published in 1967, contains a series of lengthy essays by several authors on student unrest in various parts of the world in an effort to explain the causes, conditions, and consequences of growing student turbulence in the United States. The best essay and the one which contains interesting generalizations is that of the editor and Philip G. Altbach on "Student Politics and Higher Education in the United States."

The Editor and His Collaborator

The FBI has not conducted an investigation concerning Lipset, whose parents were born in Russia. He graduated from City College of New York and received a Ph.D. from Columbia University. He is a Professor of Government and Social Relations at Harvard University and Director of the Comparative Student Project, established by the Institute of International Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, of which he has been Director. He was very active in the American Student Union, cited as a communist front, while in college.

Lipset's collaborator in the best essay, Philip Altbach, is a Lecturer in Education and Research Associate in the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. In 1967, he publicly opposed United States military action in Vietnam.

[redacted]

105-101858

62-46655

NOT RECORDED
47 JUN 14 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating
(1) - 62-46655 (Book Review File)

Referral/Consult

51 JUN 20 1968

JEK:mt (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in this book.

Generalizations

The following are among the generalizations made:

Only a small minority of the total student population in the United States is involved in student political organizations. The political vacuum on the campus makes it easier for a minority to be heard and for it to exercise an influence beyond its numbers. Sheer numbers mean that a relatively small percentage of the student population in large schools can mount a large demonstration. The increasing number of graduate students, particularly in large state universities, provides a major source of encouragement and continuity in leadership for the activist student movement.

Student attitudes reflect the mood of significant sectors of the faculty. Much of the success of the Berkeley revolt was due to the strong support and stimulation from segments of the University of California faculty.

The sons and daughters of one-time Socialists, Communists, and other leftists provide the organizing leadership for demonstrations at many campuses. Certain religious backgrounds, mainly Jewish and liberal Protestant, produce a large proportion of student activists. Those studying social sciences and humanities are more involved than students of other fields. Student protests are particularly successful in the spring.

Conclusions

Lipset and Altbach conclude that radical social movements of any kind have had difficulty becoming established in the United States because of its relatively stable social system and fairly long tradition of political tranquility. Nevertheless, they see a possibility that the new student left of the 1960's may be a precursor to a larger left-wing movement that may bring some changes in American society.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/12/68
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/9/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of ~~"~~Walking the Beat: A New York Policeman Tells What It's Like on His Side of the Law~~"~~ by GENE ~~R~~ADANO.

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 6-14-68 JMB.

62-46855-569

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

EKD:jmk
(3)

REC-20

17 JUN 13 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

14 JUN 19 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

June 14, 1968

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

According to a United Press International (UPI) report, UPI is cooperating with Cowles Communications on a book concerning the life and death of Senator Robert Francis Kennedy. A hard-cover edition of the book entitled "Assassination - Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968)" will be ready for retail distribution possibly by July 1, 1968; the proposed retail price for the book is $4.95 a copy. The address for Cowles Communications is listed as 488 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

You are requested to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the above book for the use of the Bureau, and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Read 8-9-68 AMB.

AMB:st
dp (9)

NOTE:
Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, DID. After perusal, book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 3
JUN 18 1968
COMM-FBI

REC-20 62-46855-570

19 JUN 14 1968

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54 JUN 19 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/13/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/10/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Real CIA", by LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR., and one copy of "Great True Spy Stories", edited by ALLEN DULLES.

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library, 6-14-68 AMB.

1D (2) - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

REC-6 62-46855-521

25 JUN 14 1968

ENCLOSURE

54 JUN 20 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/13/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed are 12 copies of the following booklet as requested in Bulet to New York 5/27/68:

"Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience" by Justice Abe Fortas. New American Library, New York, New York, paperback edition, 50¢ a copy.

2 - Bureau (Enc-12)(RM)
1 - New York (#42)

EKD:IM
(3)

62-46855-572

1C encl. filed in Bureau Library, eleven c retained in R-SS. 6-14-68 AMB.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 51 25 JUN 14 1968

66 JUN 25 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/11/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/9/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a book entitled "The Second Civil War: Arming For Armageddon", by GARRY WILLS. New York, New American Library, $4.95.

REC-15 62-46855-573

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. carded by + filed in Bureau Library 6-12-68.

2- Bureau (RM) (ENCL. 1)
1- New York

EKD:amb
(3)

JUN 17 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

160
6 JUN 24 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

15 JUN 12 '68

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DIM INTELL DIV.

JUN 12 3 09 PM '68

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/13/68
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION, DID)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/10/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

"Eros and Civilization" by HERBERT MARCUSE.
"Reason and Revolution" by HERBERT MARCUSE.
"The Critical Spirit", edited by WOLFF and MOORE.

2- Bureau (ENCLS.3) (RM)
1- New York

EKD:amb
(3)

3 Encls. filed in Bureau Library, 6-14-68, AmB

REC 5 62-46855-574

25 JUN 14 1968

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

Buffalo RESEARCH-SATELLITES

JUN 21 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York

June 13, 1968

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books (in addition to those requested by Bulet 4/10/68) and to forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, as soon as possible.

1. "Eros and Civilization" by Herbert Marcuse. Vintage Books, New York, paperback, $1.25

2. "Reason and Revolution" by Herbert Marcuse. Beacon Press, Boston and New York, paperback, $2.45

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(9)

Books rec'd 6-27-68 Delivered to SA J A Jackson for transmittal to Legat, Tokyo.

NOTE:

Books requested by SA J. A. Jackson, Int. Sec., for transmittal to Legat, Tokyo. (See let from Legat, Tokyo, 6/3/68, cap "Herbert Marcuse; FPC.")

REC-40 62-116455-875

19 JUN 13 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-12-80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

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JUN 12 1968
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62-116455-1

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/17/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/10/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "Ready to Riot", by Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr.

2- Bureau (ENCLS.1) (RM) ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 6-18-68 Amb.
1- New York

EKD:amb
(3)

REC 90 62-46855-576

15 JUN 20 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

352

6 JUN 27 1968

Amb file 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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REC'D
NAVY INTELL DIV.

JUN 18 1 15 PM '68

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-87235)

June 20, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Academic Revolution" by Christopher Jencks and David Riesman. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, May, 1968, $10

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes; after perusal it will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-24 62-46855-577

EX-105 JUN 20 1968

MAILED 7
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51 JUN 27 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/20/68
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/24/68.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe: An Introduction" by RICHARD F. STAAR purchased as authorized in referenced letter.

REC-15 62-46855-578

JUN 24 1968

EX-105

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 6-24-68, AmB.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
GAH/sea
(3)

ENCLOSURE

57 JUN 28 1968

RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/26/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 6/20/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The Academic Revolution" by Christopher Jencks and David Riesman.

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl filed in Bureau Library 6-27-68 AMB

2- Bureau (RM) (ENCL. 1)
1- New York

EKD:amb
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REC- 19

62-46855-579

NOT RECORDED
22 JUN 27 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUL 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/26/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, to NY, 3/22/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Negotiating with the Chinese Communists: The United States Experience, 1953-1967", by KENNETH T. YOUNG.

ENCLOSURE

REC-23 62-46855-5580

NOT RECORDED
22 JUN 27 1968

2- Bureau (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1- New York

WHB:amb
(3)

1 Encl carded by Bureau Library; chgd. permanently to "Chinese Library" NIS. 6-28-68. AMB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

66 JUL 8 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/26/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/10/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is a book, entitled "One Dimensional Man", by HERBERT MARCUS.

U.S.A

E

EX-114

REC 6 62-46855-581

16 JUN 28 1968

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1- New York

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 6-28-68. AmB.

EKD:amb
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

F156

59 JUL 9 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/26/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/15/68.

Periodic inquiry at "Commantary" magazine, 165 E. 56th St., NY, NY, reveals that the book "Dominican Revolution", by THEODORE DRAPER, has not been published yet and its actual date of publication is still uncertain.

The NYO will obtain a copy of this book when published.

2 Bureau (RM) 1C retained 7/4-D, R-SS, DID Amb.
1- New York

EKD:amb
(3)

62-46855-582

EX-116 REC- 51

4 JUN 28 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUL 9 1968

62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 6/27/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed is one copy of BOOK "Insurgent Era" by Richard ~~H.~~ Sanger in accordance with request contained in Bulet to New York 5/20/68.

AUTHOR
NO LOC.

REC-40

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 6-28-68 AMB.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
1 - New York (#42)
EKD:IM
(3)

62-46855-583

NOT RECORDED
12 JUL 2 1968

EX-103

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

62-46855

59 JUL 16 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 6/26/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/12/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "The Ominous Ear", by Bernard B. Spindel.

NOT RECORDED
19 JUL 1 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

66 JUL 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 26, 1968

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"EROS AND CIVILIZATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department, University of California, has been described as the philosopher of the new left. In this book, he attempts to combine the writings of Marx and Freud. He claims that civilization has suppressed man's basic instincts, particularly sexual instincts, in order to produce the necessities of life. Now, however, a level of productivity has been achieved which would permit some release of these instincts, but this is not permitted by those who dominate civilization and want to maintain the status quo. The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

None. For information.

100-448771

JEK:st
(10)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. Thompson
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 3

CONTINUED - OVER

66 JUL 8 1968

Memorandum R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEW
"EROS AND CIVILIZATION"

DETAILS:

The Author

Herbert Marcuse (pronounced Markooze) has been described as the foremost literary symbol and the philosopher of the new left. He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Department from 1945 to 1950. After serving as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Brandeis University from 1954 to 1955, Marcuse went to the University of California where he is presently a professor in the Philosophy Department. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. He admits he is a Marxist, but feels Marxism must be updated.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in this book.

The Book

The ideas in this book, which is subtitled "A Philosophical Inquiry into Freud," were first presented in a series of lectures at the Washington School of Psychiatry in 1950-51. In this book, which was published in 1955, Marcuse attempts to synthesize the writings of Marx and Freud.

Marcuse's Analysis

There follows a condensation of the analysis of life presented by Marcuse.

Man has two basic instincts. One is the sex instinct or Eros. The other is a death or destructive instinct. The struggle for existence has taken place in a world that has been too poor for the satisfaction of human needs without work for the procurement and augmentation of the necessities of life. This work is normally

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

without satisfaction. Work is more or less painful, while the basic instincts strive for the prevalence of pleasure. Since there is no instinct for work, then the energy required for (unpleasurable) work must be withdrawn from the primary instincts--from the sexual and from the destructive instincts.

Civilization is, generally speaking, founded on the suppression of instincts; it has progressed as organized domination, which has made man the slave of his labor and the enemy of his own gratification. The mode of work has been imposed upon individuals--first by mere violence, subsequently by a more rational utilization of power. No matter how useful this rationality was for the progress of the whole, it remained the rationality of domination, which is exercised by a particular group or individual in order to sustain and enhance itself in a privileged position. The specific interests of domination introduce controls over and above those indispensable for civilized human association.

Desexualization unbinds the destructive impulses as can be seen by the fact that the destruction of life (human and animal) has progressed with the progress of civilization. Cruelty and hatred and the scientific extermination of men have increased in relation to the real possibility for the elimination of oppression.

The excuse of scarcity, which has justified repression of the basic instincts, weakens as man's knowledge and control over nature enhances the means of fulfilling human need with a minimum of toil. A level of productivity has been attained at which the social demands upon instinctual energy spent in alienated labor could be considerably reduced. Consequently, the continued repressive organization of the instincts seems to be necessitated less by the struggle for existence than by the interest of domination. The very achievements of this civilization seem to make the repression of the instincts archaic.

 DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEW
"EROS AND CIVILIZATION"

Under optimum conditions, the prevalence, in mature civilization, of material and intellectual wealth would be such as to allow painless gratification of needs, while domination would no longer systematically forestall such gratification. Eros would be released to an unprecedented degree. No longer used as a full-time instrument of labor, the body would be resexualized. The body would become an instrument of pleasure.

Observation

It is easy to see the new left's interest in Marcuse's analysis, because the new left is preoccupied with love, sex, and the senses.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/26/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/13/68.

Submitted herewith is a copy of "Eros and Civilization", and "Reason and Revolution", by Herbert Marcuse.

2 ENCLOSURE

EX 109 REC 37 62-46855-584

NOT RECORDED
22 JUN 27 1968

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

EKD:ecs
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 JUL 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DID)

DATE: 7/1/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 5/9/68.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The Law Breakers: America's Number One Domestic Problem", by M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore.

62-46855-585

EX-116 REC 45

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 7-2-68 AMB

(2) Bureau (ENCL.1) (RM)
1- New York

13 JUL 8 1968

EKD:amb
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 JUL 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

Mr. W. C. Sullivan June 28, 1968

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE PHILBY CONSPIRACY"
by Bruce Page, David Leitch,
and Phillip Knightley

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

b7D

Philby [redacted] defected to Russia in 1963 and is still there. He has written a book in which he states that he was recruited as a Soviet agent in 1933 and operated as such for 30 years.

THE BOOK:

The authors have written a comprehensive review of the entire life of Philby and have obviously contacted any person who had dealings with Philby. The weakest portion of the book deals with Philby's stay in the U.S. from 1949 to 1951 and from this it can be assumed that their sources in the U.S. were not as cooperative as their British sources. The writers also trace the development of Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean as well as Philby from their youth, through college, and their careers in the British Government up until their defection to Russia. In analyzing the actions of these men, the writers feel that th were moved by a "quasi-religious faith" and believed that R was better than England because it had adopted communism. T feel that these men were successful because the British soci could not comprehend that an Englishman might be "in bond to an alien and all-justifying ideology." They also introduce th theory that British intelligence decided to break Philby when they interviewed him in Beirut, Lebanon, in late 1962 and early 1963 and then frightened him into defecting rather than return him to England to face a trial with all its embarrassing revelations.

68043 - 62-46855 -
65-~~58063~~
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
JPL:slc (8)

NOT RECORDED
47 JUL 15 1968

57 JUL 2 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "THE PHILBY CONSPIRACY"
65-58063

THE AUTHORS:

Page, Leitch, and Knightley are all employees of the "Sunday Times" of London, England. They are part of a group referred to by that newspaper as their "Insight Team" consisting of ten people who spent many months interviewing everyone they could locate who knew Philby.

THE PUBLISHER:

This book is published by Doubleday and Company, Incorporated, and Bureau files show we have had cordial relations with this company.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several places where the FBI is mentioned. For example, on page 159 the authors state that some Agents of the FBI were sent to England in 1943-44 and one of these Agents was "Melvin Purvis, the man who killed John Dillinger." This is of course, not correct since Purvis was not in the Bureau in 1943-44.

Again on page 244 the authors discuss the angry reaction of the Americans to the defection of Burgess and Maclean and Philby's connection with it. They state that FBI men were enraged since their pursuit of Burgess was thwarted and "there was a picturesque moment when a muscular, pistol-toting Agent strode into the British Embassy and demanded to question Philby about the whereabouts of Burgess." This, of course, is completely fictional.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be placed in the Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Detroit

July 10, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book "The American Far Right" by John H. Redekop. U.S.?
Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 255 Jefferson Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502, $4.50

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX-114

REC-34 62-46855-586

JUL 11 1968

MAILED 24
JUL 10 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

61 JUL 17 1968

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 Mr. R. W. Smith
1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

SAC, Chicago

July 12, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" edited by Wesley R. Fishel. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., Itasca, Illinois 60143, June, 1968, paperback $5.75

1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:ies
(9)

Book mailed 8-7-68 AMB.

NOTE: Book requested for reference purposes by Section Chief R. W. Smith. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy the paperback edition is requested.

MAILED 9
JUL 12 1968
COMM-FBI

REC- 58 62-46855-587

EX 106

14 JUL 16 1968

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 JUL 24 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, San Francisco

July 12, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book, as soon as possible, and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965" edited by Witold S. Sworakowski and Karol Maichel. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, 1965, $15.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:
Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 9
JUL 12 1968
COMM-FBI

EX-103
REC 7 62-46855-588

22 JUL 16 1968

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUL 24 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

LEGAT, Hong Kong

July 17, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

In 1959, the foreign-language press in Peking published a pamphlet in Spanish captioned "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action" written by Mr. Li Wen Han. The cost of the publication is not known.

The Bureau desires to obtain an English-language edition of the above pamphlet, if available. If the English edition is not available you should attempt to obtain either the Spanish edition or the French translation.

Xeroxes of two articles giving background information on requested pamphlet are enclosed for possible assistance.

Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(11)

NOTE:

Pamphlet requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, publication will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC 49 62-46855-589

EX-116

JUL 19 1968

MAILED 24
JUL 17 1968
COMM-FBI

57 JUL 30 1968

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DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/19/68
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4963) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet 7/10/68.

Enclosed is a paperback copy of the book entitled, "The John Birch Society," as requested by the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Boston
WFD:maj
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. filed in Bureau Library.
7-23-68
Ann B.

REC 49 62-46855-590

EX-105

11 JUL 22 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 JUL 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

File 62-46855

Mr. W. C. Sullivan July 17, 1968

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"ONE-DIMENSIONAL MAN"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department, University of California, has been described as the philosopher of the new left and as "the idol of the student rebels." In this, the best-known and most influential of his books, he claims that modern industrial society is repressive and denies development of human freedom and autonomy. Nevertheless, this society provides a measure of prosperity and can accommodate to change without permitting any real and substantial change. While he is critical of this society, he merely offers the Marxist concept of central planning plus effective social control over production and distribution of necessities as an alternative. He also thinks there is little chance for a change from this society unless the exploited and persecuted of other races unite with "the most advanced consciousness of humanity." The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

None. For information.

62-116853
NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 1 1968

100-445771

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JKK:ebp
(10)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. Thompson
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating

57 AUG 8 - 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN OFFICE FILES

Memorandum for Mr. W.C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"ONE-DIMENSIONAL MAN"
100-445771

DETAILS:

The Author

Herbert Marcuse (pronounced Markoosa) has been described as the foremost literary symbol and the philosopher of the new left and as "the idol of the student rebels." He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Department from 1945 to 1950. After serving as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Brandeis University from 1954 to 1965, Marcuse went to the University of California at San Diego where he is presently a professor in the Philosophy Department. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. He admits he is a Marxist, but feels Marxism must be updated. Although he is extremely critical of American society, he has been condemned by the Soviet newspaper, "Pravda," which called him "an agent of the CIA."

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in this book.

The Book

"One-Dimensional Man," published in 1964, has been described as the best-known, most influential, and most widely read of the books by this author. As are all of his works, this book is heavily laden with philosophical terms; it is difficult to read and all but impossible to understand completely.

Marcuse's Criticism

This book contains a revolutionary criticism of modern industrial society--both communist and capitalist, but with particular emphasis on the United States. It is, he says, an unfree or repressive society of administered individuals that is "irrational as a whole." In this society, the productive

apparatus tends to become totalitarian to the extent to which it determines not only the socially needed occupations, skills, and attitudes, but also individual needs and aspirations.

Technology serves to institute new, more effective, and more pleasant forms of social control and social cohesion. Technology provides the rationalization of unfreedom and demonstrates the "technical" impossibility of being autonomous or of determining one's own life. This unfreedom appears neither as irrational nor as political, but rather as submission to the technical apparatus which enlarges the comforts of life and increases the productivity of labor. Technological rationality thus protects rather than cancels the legitimacy of domination.

Marcuse contends that modern industrial democracy has the ability to absorb and accommodate change without permitting any real and substantial change in society. A majority of the workers, especially those in the United States, have been bought off with a measure of prosperity, are kept pacified by television and other mass media, and have become a prop of the established way of life. Therefore, independence of thought, autonomy, and the right to political opposition are being deprived of their basic critical function in a society which seems increasingly capable of satisfying the needs of the individuals through the way in which it is organized.

In his criticism of capitalism, Marcuse states that it retains the social need for private appropriation and distribution of profit as the regulator of the economy. That is, it continues to link the realization of the general interest to that of particular vested interests. In doing so, it continues to face the conflict between the growing potential of pacifying the struggle for existence, and the need for intensifying this struggle; between the progressive "abolition of labor" and the need for preserving labor as the source of profit. The conflict perpetuates the inhuman existence of those who form the human base of the social pyramid--the outsider and the poor, the unemployed and unemployable, the persecuted colored races, the inmates of prisons and mental institutions.

Memorandum for Mr. W.C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"ONE-DIMENSIONAL MAN"
100-443771

As for contemporary communist societies, Marcuse states that the backwardness, the enemy without, and the legacy of terror perpetuate the oppressive features of "catching up with and surpassing" the achievements of capitalism. The priority of the means over the end is thereby aggravated—a priority which could be broken only if pacification is achieved and capitalism and communism continue to compete without military force, on a global scale and through global institutions. This pacification would mean the emergence of a genuine world economy--the demise of the nation state, the national interest, and national business together with their international alliances.

Comments

While Marcuse is strong on criticism, he is, like most of the new left, weak on offering a better society. Even his one suggestion sounds like Marxism when he calls for central planning and says that effective social control over the production and distribution of the necessities will achieve for individuals the goal of authentic self-determination.

Marcuse is pessimistic about the possibility of any chance of a change in the one-dimensional society because "the People" who were previously the ferment of social change have "moved up" to become the ferment of social cohesion. He claims, however, that there is a substratum of outcasts and outsiders, the exploited and persecuted of other races and other colors, the unemployed and the unemployable whose opposition to the present society is "revolutionary even if their consciousness is not." There is little chance, he says, that this "most exploited force" will unite with "the most advanced consciousness of humanity"--presumably those who think like Marcuse--to bring about a change in society.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 7/12/68.

On July 18, 1968, a telephonic inquiry was made by a Special Agent ~~of the~~ F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., 401 West Irving Park Road, Itasca, Illinois, without inquiry being made by the firm as to the identity of the caller or the Special Agent divulging his identity, as to where the location of a retail outlet could be located where the book "Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" edited by WESLEY R. RISHEL could be purchased. It was determined that the book had not been released for public sale and would not be published for public distribution until August 1, 1968. It was determined further that this book was a form of textbook which contains a collection of articles and observations on the Vietnam war.

The publishers of the book further advised there are no plans to release the book with a publicity campaign of any kind and that the book would not be generally available on the shelves of any retail book store. It was suggested that if an individual desired a copy of the book, the best procedure to follow would be to have a retail book store, of his choice, order the book and the publishers would honor such order from an established retail book store.

The Chicago Office will, UACB, order the book through the personal account of a private ~~individual~~ friend of a Special Agent of the Chicago Office through Kroch and Brentano's, the world's largest retail book store. It is believed that if this procedure is followed, this book can be obtained discreetly and reasonably soon after it is released for public distribution.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1c retained R-55 amb
1 - Chicago
GGP:meb
(3)

62-46855-591

EX-114

REC-21

12 JUL 24 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

56 JUL 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/22/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 7/12/68.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 7/18/68 that the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965" has not been published to date and in probability will not be available until the end of 1968 and possibly may not be available until early 1969.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

EX 109

REC-14 62-46855-592

15 JUL 24 1968

2 - Bureau (RM) 1C retained in R-SS
1 - San Francisco 7-24-68, Amb.
RET/sea
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

56 JUL 30 1968

July 24, 1968

REC 17 62-46[illegible]-593

Professor Mario Pei
Department of Romance Philology
Columbia University
Broadway and West 116th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear Professor Pei:

I have received a copy of your book, "The America We Lost," and want to express my appreciation to you. I am looking forward to reading it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bureau files reflect nothing derogatory regarding Professor Pei and no prior correspondence. The jacket of the book indicates he is currently a Professor at Columbia University. The book reflects Professor Pei's "conservative stand." He pays tribute to the philosophy of individualism and free will "that has made the United States the envy of the earth." He discusses American foreign policy, communism, Government bureaucracy, income tax, the Supreme Court, as well as other topics. He states that America is becoming a nineteenth-century-model European country.

AWT:eaw (3)

Book detached + filed in Bureau Library, 7-26-68 (Ital)

eaw

MAILED 11
JUL 24 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 2 1968

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 22, 1968

The attached book "The America We Lost" by Mario Pei was sent to the Director from The World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Book Review

hcv

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

NAL BOOK

REVIEW COPY

TITLE THE AMERICA WE LOST: The Concerns of a Conservative

AUTHOR Mario Pei

PUBLICATION DATE August 5, 1968

PRICE $4.95

Please do not release your review before publication date. We would appreciate two copies of your review.

The World Publishing Company
2231 WEST 110TH STREET · CLEVELAND 2 · OHIO

REC 17 62-46855-59

14 JUL 26 1968

Let to Pei
7-24-68
AWT/gaw

1 Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, Boston (62-4751) **August 9, 1968**

1 Mr. R. S. Garner
1 Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855) 594

REC-126 EX-100

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

RJC
MFRow

Reurlet 7-31-68.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Biographical Dictionary of the Left" (two wire-bound volumes at $1 each) by Dr. Francis Cannon for the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Vol. I & Vol. II received 10-4-68. AMB.

1 Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:es
(8)

NOTE:

By let 7-31-68, Boston furnished correct publication info re above book, per inquiry by Bulet 6-12-68. Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

MAILED 6
AUG 8 - 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/31/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/12/68.

On 7/30/68, personnel of Western Islands Publishing Company, 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts, advised that there is no known book entitled, "Garrison's Biographical Dictionary of the Left". The only book known to this company with a similar title is: Biographical Dictionary of the Left by Dr. FRANCIS CANNON which is published by American Research Publishing Co., an affiliate of the John Birch Society. This book, to date, consists of two wire bound volumes at $1.00 each and there will be more volumes to follow.

The Bureau is requested to advise if the above-mentioned book by Dr. FRANCIS CANNON is the desired book.

2 - Bureau
2 - Boston
(4)
RMK/ras

Let to SAC Boston 8-9-68 AMB

REC 46 62-46855-594

25 AUG 1 1968

Miss Butler

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Re
Buffalo
8-2-68

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

AUG 1 5 05 PM '68

RECEIVED
FBI
AUG 9 10 29 AM '68
VOUCHER STATISTICAL
SECTION

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 6, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are requested to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Why Black Power?" by Joseph R. Barndt. Friendship Press, New York, New York, 1968, paperback $2.50

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Received 10-1-68 AMB.

AMB:st
(11)

NOTE:
SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, advised book should be obtained for review at request of Ass't, Dir. W. C. Sullivan. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-30 62-46855 59

19 AUG 7 1968

MAILED 7
AUG 6 1968
COMM-FBI

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Gandy

59 AUG 14 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/5/68
(ATT: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 3/22/68.

Submitted herewith is one paperback copy of BOOK "China Since 1800", by JOHN A. HARRISON.

NO LOCALITY

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (ENCL. 1) (RM) Encl. carded by Bu Library; chgd. permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. 8-7-68 AmB.
1- New York

WHB:amb
(3)

REC-32 62-46855-596

6 AUG 8 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

360

59 AUG 12 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

July 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The John Birch Society" by J. Allen Broyles. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, paperback, $1.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Received 7-23-68 AMB.

AMB:st
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief R. W. Smith, R-SS, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy the paperback edition is requested.

EX-100

1 copies made
2/2/78 JTA
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA ltr 1/17/78 Req.
re John Birch Society

62-46855-897

REC- 71

JUL 11 1968

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAILED 24
JUL 10 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUL 22 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 8/8/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 6/14/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Assassination-Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968".

Book

SI 109

REC 27 62-46855-598

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (ENCL.1) (RM)
1- New York

Encl filed in Bureau Library. 8-9-68. Ams B.

6 AUG 9 1968

EKD:amb
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

6 AUG 19 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8-1-68

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: ELDRIDGE CLEAVER
RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Book Reviews

The subject is author of a reported best-selling book, "Soul On Ice" (McGraw-Hill, 1968), a review of which is set out below.

BACKGROUND:

Cleaver is Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, a black extremist group with headquarters in Oakland, California. He is also reported to be employed by "Ramparts" magazine. He was released from prison in California in 1966 after serving eight years of a fourteen-year sentence on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon which grew out of an attempted rape. He became involved in a gun battle with Oakland police in April, 1968, and his parole was revoked but he was released when a California judge ruled that the state had not shown failure of rehabilitation and that the revocation of his parole was actually based on his "political activities."

BOOK REVIEW:

"Soul On Ice" is a series of essays written by Cleaver while in prison. Cleaver explained he became a rapist "consciously, deliberately, willfully, and methodically" and assaulted white women as an "insurrectionary act."

Cleaver educated himself while in prison. He read and liked Karl Marx because Marx supported Cleaver's hatred for American capitalism. He went through a variety of religious experiences and eventually settled on the Nation of Islam ( ).

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 7 1968

GMH:sc:ted
(7)

- Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- Mr. T.E. Bishop
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- Mr. G.C. Moore
- Miss A. Butler (Room 714)
- Mr. R.M. Horner

56 AUG 13 1968

12 AUG

CONTINUED - OVER

RACIAL INT.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-9599-4

He claimed he was the NOI leader in San Quentin Prison and while there defected to Malcolm X.

Much of the book is the usual extremist diatribe against the white race. Cleaver calls the "central event of our era" the racial liberation movement abroad and the Negro revolution at home. He refers to American Negroes as the "black Trojan Horse" and prophesied impending doom for the white imperialists.

The Bureau is referred to on page 87 as follows: "Robert F. Williams was forced to flee to Cuba with the combined terrors of the FBI and the minions of Southern justice snapping at his heels." The Director is referred to on page 113 as follows: "FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, America's flattest foot, periodically issues grave reminders that the left-wingers, having mastered deceit, are almost succeeding in subverting this, and are busily boring from within to take over that."

The book has little value from a racial intelligence standpoint.

ACTION:

None.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan July 24, 1968

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"THE CRITICAL SPIRIT--ESSAYS IN HONOR
OF HERBERT MARCUSE"
EDITED BY KURT H. WOLFF AND
BARRINGTON MOORE, JR.
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by Beacon Press, Boston, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

BOOK REVIEW

Captioned book is a collection of essays by 26 American, British, French, and German professors and scholars in honor of Herbert Marcuse, a professor of philosophy at the University of California at San Diego, who has been described as the foremost philosopher of the new left.

Essays contained in the first part of the book explore political philosophy through a variety of philosophical approaches delving into its social background, intellectual significance, and history. The separate works are in no way blanket endorsements of Marcuse's concepts. In fact, some make it clear that the scholars have doubts whether political philosophy constitutes an appropriate manner of thinking today or that there even is such a thing as political philosophy.

The book also presents a series of essays which deal with the problem of cultural decay. Each author uses his own method in presenting his interpretation of some aspect of this topic as it relates to Marcuse's interpretation that literature and art were devised, consciously or unconsciously, as a cover for the contradictions of a divided world--the defeated possibilities, the hopes unfulfilled, and the promises betrayed.

100-445771
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
RWS:st (10)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 26 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. K. Thompson
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. R. L. Rebein
1 - Miss Butler

61 AUG 1 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE CRITICAL SPIRIT--ESSAYS IN HONOR OF HERBERT MARCUSE"
100-445771

Marcuse's concept of industrial society is given a severe critique in the book. One essay even suggests that his thesis about the capacity of modern industrial society to prevent change by absorbing and deflecting critical opposition may be an example of confusing the present with more permanent trends.

The book ends with an analysis of Marcuse as a teacher. His formal lectures and informal discussions are described as generously spiced with irony and humor directed at "the sacred cows of the Establishment." All of his teaching embodies negative (critical) thinking, which is described as opposing the self-contentment of common sense and is so ready to embrace the given and to accept the established fact.

THE EDITORS

Bufiles reflect that in September, 1963, the name of Kurt Heinrich Wolff was included in a partial list of sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Wolff was identified therein as a Professor of Sociology at Brandeis University.

Barrington Moore, Jr., born 5/12/13 at Washington, D. C., is a graduate of Williams College and Yale University. We conducted a Departmental applicant case on Moore in 1942 but no derogatory information was developed. In May, 1961, Moore was listed as a sponsor of an "Open Letter to President Kennedy" condemning U. S. foreign policy in Cuba. Moore made anti-Vietnam policy comments during a speech given at a rally on 2/11/65 at Harvard University sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to End the War in Vietnam. In May, 1965, during a discussion on Vietnam policy, Moore also reportedly made the statement: "We have to stop the enemies of freedom at home and let's be blunt about it, Mr. Johnson is one of them." At that time, Moore was reportedly with the Russian Research Center at Harvard University.

FBI NOT MENTIONED

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan July 22, 1968

R. W. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"REASON AND REVOLUTION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department of the University of California at San Diego, has been described as the philosopher of the new left. Captioned book is a historical analysis of the views of philosopher George Hegel. In the book, Marcuse endeavors to show that Hegel's basic philosophical concepts were hostile to the tendencies which led into Fascist theory and practice. Marcuse states that his primary purpose in writing the book was not to revive Hegel, but to revitalize the power of negative thinking. Marcuse, thereafter, discusses Hegel's philosophical theory as it was applied in the socio-historical setting in Germany prior to the reign of Fascism. Hegel's theory was based on the concept of Reason, which Marcuse endeavored to show as being fallible. Through Hegel's concept of Reason, Marcuse claims that it comprehends everything and ultimately absolves everything which, therefore, could be expanded to absolve slavery, concentration camps, and gas chambers. Marcuse then points out that the development of Fascist Germany was anti-Hegelian in all of its aims and principles.

ACTION:

None. For information.

62 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 26 1968

100-445771

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. K. Thompson
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. K. S. Garner
1 - Mr. R. L. Mebein
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

RLR:nt
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

61 AUG 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REASON AND REVOLUTION"
100-445771

DETAILS:

The Author

Herbert Marcuse (pronounced Markoozs) has been described as the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the new left, as well as "the idol of the student rebels." He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Department from 1945 to 1950. Subsequently, he was affiliated with Harvard and Columbia Universities, and served as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Brandeis University from 1954 to 1965. He is presently a professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of California at San Diego. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. He admits he is a Marxist, but feels Marxism must be updated. Although he is extremely critical of American society, he has been condemned by the Soviet newspaper, "Pravda," which called him "an agent of the CIA."

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in 1941, is a historical analysis of the views of philosopher George Hegel and bears the subtitle, "Hegel and the Rise of Social Theory." In the book, Marcuse endeavors to show that Hegel's basic philosophical concepts were hostile to the tendencies which led into Fascist theory and practice. Marcuse states that the purpose in writing the book was not to revive Hegel, but to revitalize a mental faculty which he felt was in danger of being obliterated--the power of negative thinking. He describes the power of negative thinking as the driving power of dialectical thought, which is used as a tool for analyzing the world of facts in terms of its internal inadequacy.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REASON AND REVOLUTION"
100-445771

While Hegel described the objective world by its various manifestations--Thought, Reason, Spirit and Idea--Marcuse attempts to transcribe it into more modern-day terminology.

The book explains that dialectical thought starts with the experience that the world is unfree--that man and nature exist in conditions of alienation, existing as "other than they are." Freedom is described as the innermost dynamic of existence, and the very process of existence in an unfree world is the continuous negation of that which threatens to deny freedom--i.e., freedom is essentially negative. Marcuse explains that the overall theory functions to break down the self-assurance and self-contentment of common sense, to undermine the sinister confidence in the power and language of facts, and demonstrates that unfreedom is so much at the core of things that the development of their internal contradictions leads necessarily to qualitative change--the explosion and catastrophe of the established state of affairs. Dialectical logic is critical logic, according to Marcuse, and since the established universe of discourse is that of an unfree world, it is necessarily destructive.

Marcuse, in his book, endeavors to explain Hegel's theory as it was applied in the socio-historical setting in Germany prior to the reign of Nazism. Hegel's whole philosophy was based on his concept of Reason, which held that philosophical thinking presupposes nothing beyond it, that history deals with Reason and Reason alone. The State is the realization of Reason alone. Hegel believed that nothing should be recognized as valid except what has to be recognized according to Reason's right. His concept of Reason was related to the French Revolution and he felt that history took a decisive turn upon this event in that man came to rely on his mind and dared to submit the given reality to the standards of reason. Nothing is Reason that is not the result of thinking, according to Hegel.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REASON AND REVOLUTION"
100-445771

Marcuse explains that the transition from philosophy to the domain of state and society had been an intrinsic part of Hegel's system. Hegel was the last to interpret the world as Reason, subjecting nature and history alike to the standards of thought and freedom and, at the same time, recognized the social and political order man had achieved as the basis on which Reason had to be realized. This concept, according to Marcuse, brought philosophy to the threshold of its negation and is the sole link between the old and the new form of critical theory.

Marcuse, thereafter, attempts to disprove Hegel's concept of Reason as the undialectical element of his philosophy. He expounds that in Hegel's application, Reason comprehends everything and ultimately absolves everything and when expanded may even be used to absolve slavery, child labor, concentration camps, gas chambers and nuclear preparedness. He states that Reason, as the developing and applied knowledge of man (free thought), was instrumental in sustaining injustice, toil and suffering.

Marcuse's summation is that the development of Fascist Germany was anti-Hegelian in all of its aims and principles. He documents the rejection of Hegel's theories pointing out that Hegel's political philosophy was founded on the assumption that civil society could be kept functioning without renouncing the essential rights and liberties of the individual; whereas, Fascism completely rejected this theory.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-18-68

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A NATION"
BY JOHN STORMER

Reference is made to attached book which was sent to Mr. Hoover without cover letter.

JOHN STORMER

Stormer is well known to the Bureau as the author of "None Dare Call It Treason," a highly controversial book which made unfounded accusations regarding communist infiltration in the U. S.

"THE DEATH OF A NATION"

Stormer's current book follows the lines of "None Dare Call It Treason." He begins by quoting Mr. Hoover's statement, "We are at war with communism..." and uses it to imply that communism is at work behind all of America's troubles, including crime, riots, immorality etc.

He also implies that there are communists in government today and goes on to link U. S. leaders' rejection of God with their inability to cope with communism. He includes criticism of our "no-win" war policy in Vietnam.

A chapter is devoted to immorality and crime among youth which Stormer attributes in part to a communist conspiracy and the failure of parents, churches and educators to properly direct youth.

Another chapter is devoted to churches in America and Stormer is critical of church groups which are a part of the ecumenical movement and National Council of Churches.

62-46855

Stormer includes a chapter on what it would be like

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104421-381

NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 7 1968

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JVA:bmc (7)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED OVER

communism took over America and warns that this will happen if we do not turn back to God. His entire book is filled with quotations from scripture predicting doom for our Nation if we do not have a spiritual awakening.

Over all, the book tends to exaggerate communist influence, and Stormer is quick to take comments of individuals out of context to promote his own viewpoint.

MENTIONS OF DIRECTOR

As indicated above, Stormer quotes from the Director to point up the communist menace. Brief excerpts from Appropriations Testimonies and articles are used to emphasize communist agitation tactics in connection with riots and youth. He indicates that Governor Kerner's fact-finding commission on riots misused Mr. Hoover's name to back the commission's view that communists were not behind the riots. Stormer also includes brief comments of Mr. Hoover on youthful crime and pornography to point up their prevalence in our nation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information:

TELPT.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/6/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 7/12/68 and Chicagoletter 7/22/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of the paperback edition of "Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict" by WESLEY R. FISHEL. This book was purchased pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
GGP:meb
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library 8-7-68 Am B.

REC-8 62-46855-599

ST-101

AUG 7 1968

AUG 2 1968

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECEIVED

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AUG 7 3 30 PM '68

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 9, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the Bureau. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Malcolm X Speaks," a Black Cat paperback, 95¢, Grove Press, 315 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10013

Received 8-16-68 AMB

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intel[illegible] Section, will be reviewed in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-110 62-46855-60d

19 AUG 16 1968

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MAILED 7
AUG 8 1968
COMM-FBI

62
55 AUG 22 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/15/68
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION 1
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
(100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY dated 8/9/68.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of "Malcolm X Speaks."

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

MMM/kab
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library after review 8-16-68 AMB

REC 5 62-46855-601

16 AUG 16 1968

EX-106

1 AUG 23 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: August 14, 1968

FROM : S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: "WHO'S WHO IN CIA"
BOOK AUTHORED BY JULIUS MADER

You previously have been advised that the captioned publication was coming out in the near future. We have asked our Legat, Bonn, to endeavor to obtain a copy. The book allegedly includes the names plus brief identifying data of members of not only CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) but other U.S. intelligence agencies. The July 24, 1968, issue of "New Times" carries a book review of "Who's Who in CIA" by V. Chernyavsky. The article essentially consists of a typical Soviet attack on CIA. It is also stated that Mader worked with "his international team," and he was assisted by journalists "Mohamed Abdelnabi of Beirut, Ambalal Bhatt of Bombay, Fernando Gamarra of Mexico City and Shozo Ohashi of Yokohama." It is not known how significant these names may be, but it is believed that they are worthy of recording for future reference.

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Soviet Section and the Research-Satellite Section.

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - S. J. Papich

SJP:clb
(5)

Book Reviews

REC 46 62-46855-6022

EX-100

AUG 16 1968

65

56 AUG 22 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 19, 1968

1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/16/68.

You may disregard request for book #3, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation." A copy has been received by the Bureau.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(7)

NOTE:
Copy of requested book has been received by Bureau.

EX-100

62-46855-603

REC 54

19 AUG 19 1968

MAILED 27
AUG 16 1968
FBI—NEW YORK

Tolson
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Mohr
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 AUG 23 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 16, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 8-23-68 AMB.

1. "Black Skin, White Masks: The Experiences of A Black Man in A White World" by Frantz Fanon. Grove Press, 315 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10013, Evergreen paperback, $1.95.

USA.

Received 9-3-68 AMB.

2. "Look Out, Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017, $3.95.

Copyrec'd from other source AMB.

3. "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" by Claude Lightfoot. International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, paperback, $1.95.

MAILED 5
AUG 16 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

62-46855-604

EX-103 REC-3

19 AUG 19 1968

AMB:st
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-44358-
100-108-

NOTE:

Books requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. After review, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, paperback editions have been requested where available.

olson
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XEROX
AUG 20 1968

137

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 8/22/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 6/13/68.

Enclosed is 3-volume set of "Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations", by GUNNAR MYRDAL.

REC-1 62-46855-605

3-ENCLOSURE 3 Encls. filed in Bureau Library 8-23-68, Am B.

2-Bureau (Encl.)
1-New York

FJM:bc
(3)

6 AUG 26 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

57 AUG 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

DATE: 8/22/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/16/68.

Enclosed is one copy of "Black Skin, White Masks: The Experience of a Black Man in a White World", by FRANTZ FANON.

REC 5 62-46855-606

EX-100

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 8-23-68 Am B.

2-Bureau (Encl.)
1-New York

FJM:bc
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

64 SEP 4 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/19/68

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4156)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Detroit dated 7/10/68.

Efforts to purchase the book mentioned in relet through book stores at Grand Rapids, Michigan, failed to locate book for sale.

An order for instant book was placed by SA THOMAS L. BRANNICK through personal account with Steketee Department Store, Grand Rapids, Michigan, during July, 1968, and periodic checks have been made with book department which has submitted regular order to Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., along with orders for books for other customers; however, as of 8/8/68, order not received back by Steketee firm. SA BRANNICK was advised order should arrive in immediate future, and upon receipt thereof, book will be forwarded to Bureau.

2 - Bureau
1 - Detroit
TLB/cfc
(3)

IC Letter retained in K-SS. 8-23-68 Am B.

REC-42 62-116155-607

22 AUG 26 1968

54 SEP 9-1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
SEP 5 2 37 PM '68

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
AUG 23 10 25 AM '68

REC'D
INTELL DIV.
SEP 3 12 31 PM '68

REC'D ADMIN. DIV.
FBI
AUG 22 2 05 PM '68

8 AUG 22 '68

AUG 23 10 47 AM '68

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D
INTELL DIV.
SEP 5 12 44 PM '68

SEP 3 1 16 PM '68

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

SEP 5 10 59 AM '68

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 29, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Forward the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Essence of Security: Reflections In Office" by Robert Strange McNamara (former Secretary of Defense). Harper & Row, New York, $4.95)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

Received 9-5-68 pm B.

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:
Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-468555-608

REC 49

19 AUG 29 1968

EX 106

MAILED 23
AUG 28 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 5 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 8/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to New York 8/16/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of ~~A~~ "~~Look~~ Out Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama," by JULIUS LESTER.

Book

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

MMM/kab
(3)

1 Book filed in Bu. Library, 9-4-68. Sm B.

REC-14 62-46855-609

12 SEP 4 1968

EX-100

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

100-437166-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

360

6 SEP 12 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-28-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "AMONG THIEVES"
BY GEORGE CUOMO
BOOK REVIEWS

PURPOSE:

To set forth critical remarks in the captioned book concerning the Director and our Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

THE BOOK:

The book cover describes this as "a story about prisoners--not just prisoners of the state but all of us who live in the prisons of our minds and our society...." The book has three main characters; one is a young exconvict, one is a young man with a television show, and one is an Assistant Warden of a penitentiary. All three are drawn together when the television commentator begins a new type program in which he does interviews with first the exconvict, then a probation officer, then the Assistant Warden, and various other individuals.

As the story progresses, the exconvict again gets into trouble and is sent to the penitentiary. He subsequently gets caught up in the plans of another inmate to beat up a Negro inmate who has recently been transferred as a result of a plan to integrate the penitentiary. The attack on the Negro inmate goes haywire and several of the conspirators beat up the supervisor in charge of the penitentiary garage and hold him and the hobby shop supervisor in the hobby shop which they barricaded against the guards. They demanded the television commentator be their go-between in their negotiations with the Warden, and subsequently hold him hostage as well. During these negotiations a full scale riot breaks out in the prison but is quickly quelled. The young exconvict is finally killed going to the rescue of his friend, the TV commentator, when the leader of the conspirators goes berserk.

GEORGE CUOMO: (THE AUTHOR) REC-1 EX-105 62-46855-610

MICHAEL

25 SEP 6 1968

b6
b7C

CANADA
MASS
ARIZ

George Cuomo [redacted] attended Tufts University and Indiana University. He has served as a reporter on the

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Sullivan

ULG:ccm (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

57 SEP 18 1968

RECEIVED-GALE

REC'D
UM INTELL DIV.

REC'D
UM INTELL DIV.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC-D BISHOP

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REC'D DE LOACH
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REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

MR JONES
SEP 11 5 28 PM '68

RECEIVED
F B I

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GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION 5710
AUG 30 5 52 PM '68
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Boston "Post" and as a desk man on the Arizona "Daily Star." He is currently a professor of English (and chairman of that department) at California State College at Hayward, after earlier teaching experiences at Indiana, Arizona and Victoria University.

b6
b7C
b7D

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On pages 157 and 158, during the interview of the Assistant Warden, the TV commentator inquires whether he feels the increasing amount of crime is a major national problem. The Assistant Warden replies: "Well, Mr. Hoover seems to think so--but I yield to no man in my lack of admiration for J. Edgar Hoover. Every year his P.R. boys publish a little book of statistics proving that crime is increasing at a phenomenal rate, the point being that to throttle this monster we need more money for the FBI, that we need more arrests and more convictions and tougher sentences. I confess to being unconvinced, even slightly appalled." Asked if he is saying these statistics are "phony," the Assistant Warden replies "I would say they're being used to present this case in the best possible light...." Asked if he feels stricter law enforcement would reduce crime and serve as a deterrent, the Assistant Warden replies that "One hates to go against the confirmed wisdom of both the masses and J. Edgar Hoover himself, but I don't think capital punishment, for instance, is a deterrent or ever was."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

File ✓ 10-3-68 AMB.

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan 9/3/68
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Black Power Revolt"
Floyd B. Barbour
Porter Sargent
11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
$5.95

Received 10-4-68 AMB.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lkm
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. Book will be filed in Bureau library where not now available.

REC-1 62-46855-661

EX-109

19 SEP 6 1968

MAILED 22
SEP 3 - 1968
COMM-FBI

5 SEP 12 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Nilson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/4/68
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 8/29/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Essence of Security: Reflections In Office" by Robert Strange McNamara.

X-114
REC-21 62-46855-612

SEP 3 1968

(2) Bureau (ENCLOSURE)
1- New York

Encl filed in Bureau Library, 9-5-68, Amb.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

MMM:lmb
(3)

54 SEP 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9-10-68

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Political Power in America" by Chuck Stone. Bobbs-Merrill Company, $8.50, scheduled for September, 1968, publication.

AMB:mkl
(10)

Rec'd 9-30-68 AMB.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:

Book, requested by Special Agent A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and for use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters, will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

EX 110
REC 54 62-[illegible]-613

19 SEP 11 1968

MAILED 27
SEP 10 1968
FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 18 1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION)

DATE: 9/10/68

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4196)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
"THE AMERICAN FAR RIGHT"
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Detroit dated 7/10/68, and Bureau Routing Slip to Detroit dated 8/22/68.

Enclosed for the attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is one copy of book entitled "The American Far Right", by JOHN H. REDEKOP, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, pursuant to leads in referenced communications.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Detroit
TLB/cfc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 9-12-68 AmB.

REC 49 62-46855-614

17 SEP 13 1968

Miss Bathe

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

56 SEP 19 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/26/68
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews

ReBulet, 9/10/68 and Bulet, 11/15/67.

Enclosed is one copy of "Black Political Power in America" by CHUCK STONE and one copy of "China, The Roots of Madness" by THEODORE H. WHITE.

1d

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EX-102

ENCLOSURE

Book #1 filed in Bureau Library after review.

Book #2, carded by B.L. + chgd permanently to "Chinese Library," U.S.
9-30-68
AmB.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(3)

REC 4 62-46855-615

RESEARCH SATELLITE

12 SEP 30 1968

1 OCT 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 9/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/19/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Biographical Dictionary of Republican China, Volume II: Dalai-Ma" edited by HOWARD L. BOORMAN.

REC 11 62-46855-616

11 OCT 2 1968

ENCLOSURE Encl carded by Bu. Library + charged permanently to "Classified Library," NIS. 10-1-68 AmB.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

61 OCT 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 9/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Dominican Revolution" by THEODORE DRAPER.

REC-60 62-46855-617

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bu. Library. 10-1-68 AmB

18 OCT 2 1968

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(3)

Miss Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

65

51 OCT-9 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 9/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 6/13/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "A Critique of the New Commonplaces" by JACQUES ELLUL.

62-468855-618

REC 54

EX 110

18 OCT 2 1968

1 Encl routed
filed in Bu Library.
10-1-68

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(3)

Miss Battle
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OCT 18 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 9/30/68

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/6/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Why Black Power?" by JOSEPH R. BARNDT.

no lec

EX 110

REC 54 62-46855-619

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. reviewed, filed in Bu. Library 10-1-68. Am B.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

18 OCT 2 1968

MMM:al
(3)

Miss Am B. Ator

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

134

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

SAC, Chicago

10/3/68

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A Long Journey" by George Blake Charney.
Quadrangle Books, Chicago, Fall, 1968, $7.50

AMB:cng
(10)

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:

Book requested by Special Agent R. C. Putnam, Internal Security Section, for use as reference in counter-intelligence program - Charney, who left the Communist Party, discusses people he knew in the Party, some reasons why these people had faith in the Party and why some lost faith in the Party. After perusal the book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC- 18 62-46855-620

20 OCT 3 1968

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 23
OCT 3 - 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston

10/3/68

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book as soon as possible and to forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Democracy and the Student Left" by George F. Kennan. Atlantic-Little, Brown, Boston, September, 1968, $5.75

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:cng
(10)

Book recd 10-17-68 AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section and by Special Agent C. W. Thompson, Internal Security Section. Book will be used as a reference - as background for research, lectures and speeches and information relating to the student activist Left. Book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-18 62-46855-621

20 OCT 3 1968

Tolson
DeLoach
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Bishop
Casper
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Conrad
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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MAILED 23
OCT 3 - 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 2, 1968

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate the Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics. Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control for books to be purchased, maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to each review. Records of book reviews maintained in main control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. During period 9-29-67 through 9-27-68, a total of 90 books was received at Seat of Government. Thirty-four books were reviewed, 45 were obtained for reference purposes, and 11 were received by the Director and W. C. Sullivan but were not reviewed. Of 24 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, seven were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None; for your information.

62-46855

EX 110

AMB:ted/cng
(6)

REC-19 62-46855-

25 OCT 3 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder

65

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/2/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/3/68.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Black Power Revolt" by FLOYD B. BARBOUR, which was discreetly obtained from the Porter Sargent Company, Boston, Mass. No hard cover editions were available.

Also enclosed are two booklets entitled, "American Opinion", Volumes 1 and 2, written by FRANCIS X. GANNON.

ENCLOSURE

3 Encls filed in Bureau Library. 10-4-68 AMB.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)(RM)
1 - Boston
(3)
RMK/ras

EX 110

REC 36 62-46855-623

12 OCT 7 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

59 OCT 14 1968

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/8/68

1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Beyond the Burning: Life and Death of the Ghetto" by Sterling Tucker. Association Press, New York, paper $2.50, published 9/6/68.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (Rm 6221 IB)

AMB:ra
(10)

Book rec'd 10-14-68 AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition is requested. After perusal, book will be filed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX 110 62-46855-624
REC-35

OCT 8 1968

MAILED 20
OCT 7 - 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 OCT 15 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 10/9/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/8/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one paperback copy of "Beyond the Burning: Life and Death of the Ghetto", by STERLING TUCKER.

Book attached & placed in Bureau Library, LLW, 10/14/68

REC 49 62-46855-625

EX-109

OCT 14 1968

2 - Bureau (Encls 1) (RM)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

MMM:al
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

248

OCT 1 8 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/15/68
(ATT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 5/9/68.

Submitted herewith is one copy of "Evil in Man: The Anatomy of Hate and Violence", by GUSTAV BYCHOWSKI.

Book attached & placed in Bureau Library
10/15/68 LLW

62-116855-626

EX-114

REC 54

25 OCT 18 1968

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York

WHB:amb
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

1 ENCLOSURE

156 OCT 24 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/10/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Reference: Bureau letter to Boston, dated 10/3/68.

Enclosed herewith, as requested in referenced letter, is the book entitled "Democracy and the Student Left", by GEORGE F. KENNAN.

63-81548-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-16-99 BY SP4 BJA/DFW
II 410933

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-114

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Boston
FDC/
(3)

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 10-17-68 AMB.

REC- 41

62-46855-627

Book charged permanently to "New Left" Unit, Internal Security, Domestic Intelligence Division - 2-6-69. AMB.

15 OCT 18 1968

RESEARCH SECTION

134

19 OCT 24 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/16/68
ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Chicago dated 10/3/68

In conformanty with Bureau authorization to purchase the book, "A Long Journey" by George Blake Charney, Quadrangle Books, Chicago, Fall, 1968, $7.50; an inquiry was made as a private citizen on 10/16/68 of the Worlds Largest Retail Book Store, Kroch and Brantano, Chicago, Illinois, for purchase of book.

On this occasion it was determined that the book would not be released for public sale until the first week of November, 1968.

When this book becomes available for public sale a copy will be obtained at Chicago and forwarded to the Bureau.

5 - R.S. (info)

62-46855-628

REC-41

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

GGP/sjf
(3)

17 OCT 22 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

174

61 OCT 28 1968

5010-108-02 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/14/68

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "WHY BLACK POWER?"
By Joseph R. Barndt

SYNOPSIS:

Author Joseph R. Barndt, according to Bureau files, participated in a protest march in 1966 over welfare administration. This book is an explanation and defense of black power by a white man. Barndt says, regarding riots, that he cannot approve them, but "I am still on the side of the people who are rioting; I firmly believe their cause is just..." There is no mention of the FBI in this book.

ACTION:

For information. The book is attached and should be retained in the Bureau Library.

Enclosure

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

TJD:bjb
(8)

DETAILS - OVER

EX 110

62-46855-629

OCT 22 1968

61 OCT 28 1968

Oct 15 12 13 PM '68
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

Oct 15 9 42 AM '68
REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

Oct 15 1 07 PM 68
F B I
REC-D BISHOP

Oct 16 5 17 PM '68
REC'D
COM INTELL DIV.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "WHY BLACK POWER?"

DETAILS:

AUTHOR:

Joseph R. Barndt is pastor of St. Philip's Lutheran Church, Oakland, California, according to the book jacket. Bureau files show only that he participated in a protest march 6/30/66 concerning the welfare management system.

BOOK:

It is the author's thesis that "black power" is politics and money, that the goal of black power is for black people to take control of their communities "politically, economically, and socially." The author says the ghetto exists and the present welfare system has completely failed to alleviate poverty.

Black power is needed to end poverty in the ghetto and the reason blacks do not have power to do this today is that "white power" has built U.S. society on a "racist foundation." "White power" has done this, first, for economic reasons, i.e. slave labor and later cheap labor. According to Barndt, the need for cheap labor is not so great today, with automation, but "white power" continues to hold blacks down because the white man is afraid of the black man "physically, emotionally, and sexually." The author claims that welfare programs and public housing are designed to literally keep Negroes "in their place" (out of the white suburbs) and all whites, even those active in the civil rights movement, are guilty of building "white power."

The author feels that the ghetto resident cannot be responsible until he is free; that no man can act responsibly until he has gained freedom. He says the ghetto resident will not be free, and thus responsible, until he "rebels against and defies all the political, cultural, social, and psychological forces that wrongly control him and determine his life." Thus, "rebellion against the unjust forces of control is an act of responsible freedom by which the power of self-determination is achieved."

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

This relates to civil disobedience, for the author says it is necessary to distinguish between a good law and a good law misused as an evil form of control in order to understand how civil disobedience can be the responsible action of a free man.

Barndt says the riots of past summers are the "nervous breakdowns of a community" as a result of built-up power in his view. He also notes that "police cannot stop a riot; their presence is the catalyst that ensures the intensity and continuation of violence." Barndt does not approve of riots, he says, but adds, "I am still on the side of the people who are rioting; I firmly believe that their cause is just, and that the responsibility for the riots is to be laid on White Power, not Black Power."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in this book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968"

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: October 16, 1968
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Publications Desk
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. J. C. Trainor

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book authored by Ben W. Gilbert, deputy managing director of "The Washington Post," Washington, D. C., reviewed. The book recounts much of the same information which appeared in the daily press during the riot period regarding the nature of the violence and the people involved; difficulties encountered by the police; and related aspects. Chapter X is devoted to an interview of three unidentified Negroes who claimed to be associated with a small group of black revolutionary activists who had worked to keep the riot going. The book points out these individuals made no claim that they or their group were responsible for starting the disorder and that to this extent their story parallels the FBI's assessment that there was no plot or conspiracy to touch off the riot. The Bureau has received no information to substantiate the story told by these faceless informants. Since their identities are not known to the news reporter who interviewed them, it is not felt anything would be gained by going to "The Washington Post" for information regarding them. The Washington Field Office, however, is checking out the reported claims of the three unidentified Negroes through other sources.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - XEROX
OCT 29 1968

5 - TRAINOR

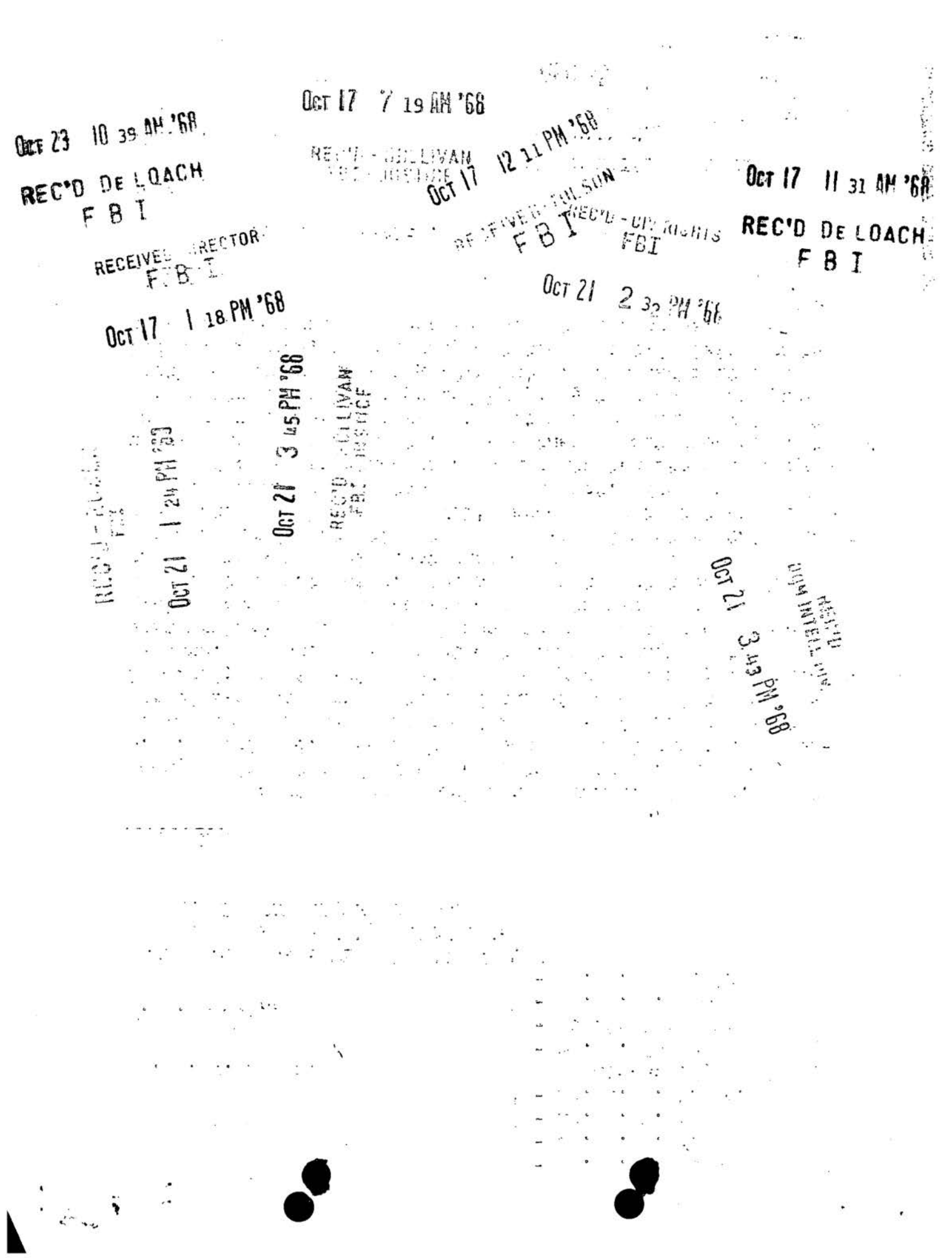
62-46855

JCT:dls
(9)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46855-630
REC-35
12 OCT 28 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN


Oct 23 10 39 AM '68
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Oct 17 7 19 AM '68
Oct 17 12 11 PM '68
FBI
Oct 17 11 31 AM '68
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F B I
Oct 17 1 18 PM '68
Oct 21 2 32 PM '68
Oct 21 1 24 PM '68
Oct 21 3 45 PM '68
Oct 21 3 43 PM '68

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968"
62-46855

DETAILS:

The book entitled "Ten Blocks From The White House; Anatomy Of The Washington Riots Of 1968," authored by Ben W. Gilbert, deputy managing editor of "The Washington Post," has been reviewed. The foreword states that the principal record the book uses is the extensive reporting and photography by the staff of "The Washington Post" during the riot period and the weeks following. It is stated the book endeavors to put together events, to seek patterns of action, and to reconstruct the background of the rioting to aid in an eventual assessment.

The book recounts information regarding the incidents of looting, arson, and other acts of violence during the rioting; the nature of the people involved; difficulties encountered by the police; conflicting views regarding restraint used by the police; delay in utilizing the military; and related aspects. Much of the same information appeared in the daily press during the riot period and immediately subsequent thereto.

Chapter X entitled "All You Need Is a Match, Man" relates the details of an interview of three unidentified Negroes by a Negro reporter of "The Washington Post" some months after the riot, August 8, 1968. According to the news reporter, these individuals, who were wearing hoods at the time of the interview, claimed to be associated with a small group of about 25 black revolutionary activists who had worked to keep the riot going. The three individuals told of specific acts of arson and other violence committed by them and their associates during the rioting and their particular selection of Jewish merchants as targets "because they're the biggest exploiters in the black community."

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968"
62-46855

The book points out that the three unidentified Negroes made no claim that they or their group were responsible for starting the disorder in Washington, D. C., and that to this extent their story parallels the FBI's assessment that there was no plot or conspiracy to touch off the riot. The Bureau has received no information to substantiate the story told by the news reporter's faceless informants. There are a number of black extremists active in the Washington, D. C., area who are prone to making exaggerated statements and threats, and it is typical of such individuals, when given the opportunity to "mouth off" to the press, to make statements they feel will enhance their self-importance. Since the identities of the three individuals are not known to "The Washington Post" reporter who interviewed them, it is not felt anything would be gained by going to "The Washington Post" for information regarding these individuals. However, the Washington Field Office has been instructed to immediately check out the reported claims of the three unidentified Negroes through other sources.

The only other reference made to the FBI in the book is the statement to the effect that Washington police regulations regarding the use of firearms parallels the recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a firearm, according to a basic rule in firearms training, is used only in self-defense or to protect the lives of others.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

October 31, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Forward book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The China Cloud" by William L. Ryan and Sam Summerlin. Little, Brown, Boston, Massachusetts, $7.95

1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st/gmt
(10)

Recd - 11-20-68 AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section. Book needed for research project on Chinese Scientists. Book is not available in Bureau Library; it will be charged permanently to the "Chinese Library," NIS.

REC-68

EX-114

REC 4 62-116855-631

EX-101

19 OCT 31 1968

MAILED 7
OCT 31 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 NOV 12 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, San Francisco

November 1, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855) - 632

EX 110 REC 36

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

In 1959, the foreign-language press in Peking published a pamphlet in Spanish captioned "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action" written by Mr. Li Wen Han. The cost of the publication is not known.

The Bureau desires to obtain an English-language edition of the above pamphlet, if available. If the English edition is not available you should attempt to obtain either the Spanish edition or the French translation. Pamphlet should be marked to attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Xeroxes of two articles giving background information on requested pamphlet are enclosed for possible assistance.

Legat, Hong Kong, was unable to locate any edition of pamphlet and suggested San Francisco might obtain through China Books and Periodicals bookstore.

Enclosures - 2

Rec 62-46855-640 Amb.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Pamphlet requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. After perusal, publication will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
COMM-FBI

67 NOV 12 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HON-3 (12-21-67)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/21/68

FROM : LEGAT, Hong Kong (64-9) ☐ Pending ☒ RUC

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK Reviews

Character: BOOK REVIEWS

Reference: Bulet 7/17/68

Enclosed herewith are:

☐ Copies of a memorandum from Special Branch, Hong Kong Police (SB)

☐ Copies of a memorandum from the Security Liaison Office (MI-5), Hong Kong

[ ] Referral/Consult

☐ Copies of an investigative report from the Research Subunit, Consular Section, American Consulate General, Hong Kong

☐ Copies of _____

_____

Remarks:

Suggest the San Francisco Division attempt to obtain pamphlet "The Catholic Church in Cuba" through "China Books and Periodicals" bookstore.

No Foreign Dissemination Should Be Made Without Consent Of Original Source

The following offices would be interested in receiving copies of the enclosures:

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1-Foreign Liaison)
1 - Hong Kong
DAG:enm
(4)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-63 2

EX 110 REC 36

NOV 1 1968

RESEARCH-SA

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-14-2012

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Daniel A. Grove
Legal Liaison Office

DATE: 14 Oct. 1968

FROM : Mr. James R. Lilley
China Mainland/Research

SUBJECT: Chinese Communist Publications

REF : Your memorandum of 9 August 1968 to Mr. Lilley

Since receiving your memorandum our office has tried through various assets to obtain the requested publication "The Catholic Church in Cuba: A Program for Action." However, we have been unable to obtain a copy of this publication in any language.

~~SECRET~~

62-46855-632

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10-15-68

Director, FBI [redacted]

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK [redacted]
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following for the use of the Bureau and to forward it marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Sleeping TRUTH [redacted]" by Ronald Seth. Hart Publications, $5.95, published October 10, 1968.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (Room 6221 IB)

LLW:cas cas
(11)

Recd. 1-3-69 Ann B.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, for review as it deals with the Alger Hiss case. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

REC 62-46855-633

99 NOV 14 [illegible]

MAILED 20
OCT 15 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan

1 XEROX
NOV 14 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8292-101

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/8/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235-1053)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/15/68.

Authorizing the NYO to purchase the book "This is Communist China."

Enclosed is the book you requested.

REC 17 62-46855-634

4 NOV 12 1968

2- Bureau (Enc. 1)
1- New York

FPC:lmb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. carded by Re. Library + Charged Permanently to "Chinese Library," NYSP. 11-12-68. Amb.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5 NOV 19 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES"
BY RICHARD D. KNUDTEN
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

SYNOPSIS:

In his introduction, the author states that American Criminal processes, for too long, have been dominated by an obsessive concern for the 5 to 15 percent of the population who are incorrigible criminals, and the system has ignored the greater needs of the majority. The author states that his book focuses on 12 issues of major concern to the public.

There are many references to the Director and to the FBI throughout the book. The author quotes Mr. Hoover and his views about the Communist conspiracy as related to current crime, rights of the individual, etc. Several references are made as to the authenticity and usefulness of the Uniform Crime Reports. There is a brief paragraph on the Director and Robert F. Kennedy and the wire-tapping disagreement of several years ago. The Director's speech, "The Faith of Free Men," is set forth between pages 6 and 12. The book also contains an article by former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. The author speaks well of the exemplary record of effective law enforcement by FBI Agents. An article by James V. Bennett beginning on page 13 indicates "The crime problem is overemphasized." It is his usual type of criticism. This article was reprinted from Harper's Magazine, April, 1964.

All references to the Director and the FBI have been set forth in the details very briefly and by page numbers so they can be located quickly.

Richard D. Knudten, in 4/67, was given permission to include Director's speech "The Faith of Free Men" in forthcoming book; he was told this did not mean endorsement of his book. Field check on Knudten at that time was favorable.

94-63102

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 NOV 12 1968

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
51 NOV 19 1968
BMS:jak/db (6)

DETAILS - PAGE 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DETAILS:

In his introduction, the author states that American Criminal processes, for too long, have been dominated by an obsessive concern for the 5 to 15 percent of the population who are incorrigible criminals, and the system has ignored the greater needs of the majority. The author states that his book focuses on 12 issues of major concern to the public, which are as follows: 1. The Extent of Crime; 2. Civil Disobedience and Crime; 3. The Law and Abortion; 4. Pornography and The Law; 5. The Police and The Public; 6. Techniques of Apprehension; 7. Pretrial and Trial Publicity; 8. The Right to Counsel; 9. The Jury System; 10. The Juvenile and The Juvenile Court; 11. The Criminal Victim and Social Responsibility; 12. Sex in a Prison Setting.

Page 3: The author quotes statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports.

Page 5: The author says, "In the continuing argument J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, affirms the scope of current crime and relates it to the Communist conspiracy in his address to the Masons in October 1965. However, James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, challenges Hoover's evaluation of the extent of crime and urges 'A Cool Look at 'The Crime Crisis.'"

Page 21: "Even the best index of criminal activity, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, can only report the crimes known to police. Even then, the Reports do not reveal the occupation, employment status, social class, and ecological characteristics of the criminal. Organized crime, most costly of all crime in America, with its illegal gambling, narcotics, prostitution, labor racketeering, and gang activity remains largely unmeasured."

Page 22-23: These pages are filled with the author's observations on the data contained in the Uniform Crime Reports and the usefulness of the data in these Reports.

Page 24: "Not only are the FBI Uniform Crime Reports generally biased in their conclusions, they are also statistically inaccurate in their categories. Although Thorsten Sellin criticized the FBI crime data before its revision in 1958, his criticism that the United States has the worst criminal statistics of any nation in the western world remains pertinent today."

Page 29: "...former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach suggests that the civil rights demonstrations are symptoms of greater social problems which must be recognized and treated."

CONTINUED - OVER

Page 33-34: "It also said that the 'demonstrations' there now had been infiltrated and were being led by 'eight to a dozen' ringleaders who are operating under 'pretty good cover'; that at least some of them are known members of the DuBois clubs of America, which Senator Dodd and J. Edgar Hoover have recently described as a 'new Communist-oriented youth organization dominated and controlled by the Communists.'"

"A very recent issue of 'U.S. News & World Report' (May 17, 1965) contains two pertinent articles. One saying that 'increased Communist penetration and influence inside some sections of the Negro movement in the United States is a subject of growing concern to the FBI and White House.' The other saying, 'J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, and President Johnson both are increasingly concerned by the growing activity of known Communists on the campuses of colleges around the country. They would like to alert the country to the situation, but are concerned about being considered 'Red-baiters' if they do.'"

"I, for one, would like to lend a voice of encouragement to them to forget those fears and to alert the country fully about the facts, for surely that is their duty and no odium can result from exposing those who are preaching and practicing defiances of our law and, hence, the destruction of our society."

Page 37: "Another of these articles quoted some comments of J. Edgar Hoover about the effects of spreading crime upon the peace and safety of our citizens. He said: 'There is too much concern in this country...for the 'rights' of an individual who commits a crime...'"

Page 39-50: Article by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach titled, "The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Respect for Law."

Page 42: Director is mentioned in Katzenbach's article as having "expressed the deepest concern over youth crime."

Page 43: In Katzenbach's article, it is stated: "The FBI has built a proud body of alumni of its National Academy in police departments all over the country. And our greatly accelerated crime effort has produced leads and information which we have shared, to mutual benefit, with state and local officials."

Page 122: "And J. Edgar Hoover has frequently noted that a police executive 'must have full responsibility for the performance, discipline, and control of his officers.'"

CONTINUED - OVER

Page 128: As a part of the chapter titled "Civilian Review Boards--Another View," by Aryeh Neier, it states that "curiously, the man who probably deserves credit for launching the drive for civilian review at that time (1953) was none other than J. Edgar Hoover." The author goes on to explain that in a civil rights case the FBI was not allowed to question New York Police. This incident was the subject of an article in a New York paper (the author states that Mr. Hoover was rumored to have given the story to the paper), and a House Committee investigation resulted. This in turn triggered proposals by the Civil Liberties Union for a civilian review board in New York City; this proposal was adopted by the New York Police Department.

Page 133: "It is frequently charged that civilian review will hamper police effectiveness. FBI officials have been among those making this charge. It is a charge, however, which flies in the face of the FBI's own crime statistics. Philadelphia has had civilian review for the last 8 years, longer than any other city. Of America's 10 largest cities, judging by the FBI statistics, Philadelphia has the highest proportion of arrests for major crimes, and the lowest crime rate of the 5 largest cities."

Page 159: "Even before the Supreme Court's more permissive attitude the United States Department of Justice served notice that it would tap. Originally, in the late 20's and 30's, United States Attorneys General, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and other federal officers stated they disapproved of wiretapping and did none. However, in 1941, under wartime pressure the Department of Justice declared that wiretapping itself was not illegal under Section 605 so long as there was no divulgence of the information so obtained."

Page 169: Continuing on the subject of wiretapping, the author discusses the FBI's authority to place wiretaps and the denial of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that he gave such authorization to FBI Director.

Page 196: Mention is made of former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1965, which indicated that FBI Agents, U.S. marshals, and federal officers were governed by a code of conduct formulated by the Justice Department.

Page 219: "Over the years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled an exemplary record of effective law enforcement while advising any suspect or arrested person, at the outset of an interview, that he is not required to make a statement, that any statement may be used against him in court, that the individual may obtain the services of an attorney of his own choice and, more recently, that he has a right to free counsel if he is unable to pay..."

Page 230-231: A discussion of the Escobedo v. Illinois, as well as the Miranda case, is set forth.

CONTINUED - OVER

Page 291: "In a letter to ' all enforcement officials' dated October 1, 1959, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover suggested that the spotlight of public opinion be turned on those judges who 'persist in endangering the public by unleashing young terrorists apprehended at great risk by law enforcement officers.'"

Page 377: Under Bibliography, a citation is given on the Director's article, "Who's to Blame for the Rising Wave of Crime?" and furnishes the name of the magazine as well as the issue and page numbers.

Page 379: Reference is made to the Director's article, "Combatting the Merchants of Filth."

RICHARD D. KNUDTEN:

In 4/67 Knudten requested permission to use "Faith of Free Men" in his book on Criminological Controversies to be published in 1968. Results of an Indianapolis Office discreet inquiry on him at that time indicated he enjoyed an excellent reputation and was well respected. Knudten was given permission to reprint speech and was later sent 1967 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin; he was advised that this was not to be construed as endorsement of his work.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/13/68
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

SUBJECT:
PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago 10/3/68 and mylet to Bureau dated 10/16/68.

Attached for the Bureau is a copy of the book "A Long Journey" by GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY. Purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago

GGP:meb
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 11-15-68 AMB

REC-3
62-46855-635

NOV 15 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

222

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 11-19-68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter 10-31-68.

Enclosed herewith, as requested in referenced letter, is the book entitled "The China Cloud" by WILLIAM L. RYAN and SAM SUMMERLIN.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Boston
JMC:jmp
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Encl. carded by Bureau Library; chgd permanently to "Chinese Library," NIS. 11-20-68 AmB.

62-46855-636

REC 17

NOV

ST-100

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

137

56 NOV 27 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

November 22, 1968

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Read. 12-17-68. AMB. "The Anatomy of a Riot" by Judge James H. Lincoln. McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, October, 1968, $5.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
elp(10)

NOTE:
Book requested as reference by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 19
NOV 21 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 82 62-46855-637
ST-123
19 NOV 21 1968

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NOV 27 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

November 22, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following books and pamphlet for the use of the Bureau. The items should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 4-3-69 Amb

1. **"Three-Fifths of A Man" by Floyd McKissick. Macmillan Company, New York, April, 1969, $4.95**

Recd. 12-17-68 Amb.

2. **"The Last Year of Malcolm X: The Evolution of A Revolutionary" by George Breitman. Shocken Books, New York, $1.95 (paper)**

Recd. 2-26-69 Amb.

3. **"Malcolm X, The Man and His Ideas" by George Breitman. Pamphlet, paper, 25¢, available through Merit Publishers, 873 Broadway, New York, New York**

1 - RIS (Route through for review) MC
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

62-46855-638

EX 110

AMB:st
(10)

REC-76

19 NOV 22 1968

NOTE:

Books and pamphlet requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for reference material in connection with assignments on racial matters. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. (Where applicable and in the interest of economy, paperback editions have been requested.)

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51 NOV 27 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 -- Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith (Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Schutz 12/4/68,
(Rm. 5716)

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" written by Mohammed T. Mehdi, subject of current Bureau case. This book is published by New World Press and will be released in Los Angeles sometime in December, 1968. It should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

NOTE:

We are conducting Registration Act investigation of Mehdi and the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, a pro-Arab group of which Mehdi is Secretary-General. Following the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy this group and its leader have demonstrated a great deal of interest in the suspect Sirhan and the Arab-Israeli conflict. This book requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter for review in connection with the investigation of subject. Thereafter it will be filed in the Bureau library.

1 - 105-131134 (Action Committee on American Arab Relations)

MEA:me a
(9)

MAILED 21
DEC 5 1968
COMM-FBI

REC-10 62-46855-639
EX-113

19 DEC 5 1968

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DEC 18 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/14/68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE MYTH AND THE MAN" BY VICTOR LASKY
BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book (issued 1968) highly critical of the late Robert Kennedy. Previously, Lasky published "J. F. K.: The Man and the Myth" which was critical of President Kennedy. Lasky friendly toward FBI.

Lasky describes Kennedy as "a tough no-holds-barred politician" seeking power and nothing mattered except victory. He paints Kennedy as earthy, colorful figure whom even politicians in his own party feared. "There was little warmth in his icy-blue eyes or his fingertip handshakes." He remained an outsider in the Senate and refused to do the hard work required there. Book highly readable and abounds with stories from all phases of Kennedy's career.

Mr. Hoover and FBI frequently mentioned. An entire chapter (#29) devoted to conflict between Mr. Hoover and Kennedy over wiretapping. Lasky emphasizes Kennedy badly defeated in this encounter. This conflict, according to author, lay in feud between the two men which started after President Kennedy's assassination. He details history of Fred Black and Bobby Baker cases and disclosure by Department of extensive "bugging" during Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General. Kennedy denied any knowledge of listening device in Black's hotel suite. Subsequently, Mr. Hoover "really blew the whistle on Bobby" and Lasky describes documents issued by Bureau to show that Kennedy did have knowledge of electronic devices. For Kennedy it was a losing battle. "Licking his wounds after this painful battle, Bobby was quoted as lamenting that quarreling with the bulldog-tough FBI chief was 'like having a fight with St. George.'" "It was a battle he knew he could not win." President Lyndon Johnson enjoyed Bobby's discomfort. "There were those who believed that Lyndon Johnson had given Bobby the most brutal beating of his young life." Lasky briefly mentions FBI in connection with Hoffa case and 1962 episode involving increase in steel prices.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 DEC 4 1968

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

25 DEC 2 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale

CRIME RESEARCH
DETAILS-OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-370032-54

61 DEC 12 1968

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "ROBERT F. KENNEDY: THE MYTH AND THE MAN" BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS:

"Robert F. Kennedy: The Myth and the Man" by Victor Lasky (published 1968 by Trident Press) is highly critical of the late Senator Robert Kennedy. Previously, Lasky had published "J. F. K.: The Man and the Myth" which was critical of the life and works of President Kennedy. Lasky has been friendly toward the Bureau and is currently on the Special Correspondents List. He is the co-author (along with Ralph De Toledano) of "Seeds of Treason."

OBSERVATIONS:

Captioned book is marked by extreme hostility to former Senator Robert Kennedy. In a foreword, Lasky says that tragic as was Kennedy's death, "the fact remains that Robert F. Kennedy was a tough no-holds-barred politician constantly engaged in combat; and it does the truth an enormous disservice when his aggrieved friends seek to canonize him as a young idealist seeking power only for the sake of effecting reforms and insuring peace in the world."

Lasky goes on to say that Kennedy was "a professional political gladiator schooled in the rough-and-tumble of electoral combat, taking on all opponents with little regard for the political niceties. Not yet forty-three years of age, Robert Kennedy was one of the most feared men in American politics." This book, the author claims, seeks to show Kennedy as he actually was--"an earthy, colorful figure to whom little mattered but victory."

In just about every role in Kennedy's career, Lasky is critical. For example, he says that Kennedy was "a humorless man. And he was aware of this deficiency. So he deliberately developed the type of self-deprecatory humor that Adlai Stevenson brought to contemporary politics. The only difference is that Stevenson usually made up his own jokes." "Bobby had little taste for the world of ideas. He was not interested in reading long and complex works of literature. But he was aware of the political necessity of developing the kind of intellectual image his late brother projected. Thus, he was often photographed boarding a plane carrying books. But few reporters traveling with him ever saw him crack one."

Other features of Lasky's portrait of Kennedy: "there was little warmth in his icy-blue eyes or his fingertip handshakes." "The truth is that Bobby was not overly endowed with articulateness."

 DETAILS - Continued Over

"In the Senate, Bobby remained an outsider... The hard work that is required to get things done in the Senate was not to his liking."

The book is highly readable and abounds with tales and stories from Kennedy's career. Actually, the book is chronological, tracing Kennedy from his birth step by step through his rise to national prominence. Invariably, Lasky is critical of Kennedy, pointing out that at heart Kennedy was "mad for power" and was willing to use any device, person or situation to achieve it. According to Lasky, even politicians in his own party hated and feared him. "But they were afraid of him. Having experienced the Kennedy drive for power through the years, they feared that sooner or later Bobby would occupy the White House. And that's where the power is, baby."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI and Mr. Hoover are mentioned frequently by Lasky. This mention occurs while Lasky is narrating the various episodes in the life of Kennedy.

The most prominent mention of the FBI in relation to Kennedy occurs in Chapter 29 entitled "Wiretapping." In this chapter, Lasky details the dispute between the late Senator and Mr. Hoover over the issue of wiretapping. Lasky emphasizes that Kennedy was badly defeated in this encounter.

"The origins of the Kennedy-Hoover dispute lay in a long-smoldering, little publicized feud dating back to the very first days of the New Frontier. Following President Kennedy's assassination, their relationship ended abruptly. Their only contacts were through formal correspondence and the orders each man issued through his intermediaries. When Bobby resigned as Attorney General in the summer of 1964, it seemed predestined that one day there would be a formal airing of their differences."

Lasky then details the history of the Fred B. Black and Bobby Baker cases. As a result, the Justice Department "had publicized in neon lights that extensive 'bugging' had taken place during Robert Kennedy's reign as Attorney General. Bobby was left with only one obvious out--that these illegal activities were unauthorized--and he rose to the bait." Subsequently, Kennedy denied that he had any knowledge of any installation of a listening device in Black's hotel suite.

"Thus, Bobby sought to put all responsibility for illegal eavesdropping on the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover was infuriated, but he was

DETAILS - Continued Over

not saying anything publicly--for the moment. What Bobby was also doing was taking advantage of a semantic opening. In their questions, the reporters had repeatedly used the terms 'wiretaps' and 'wiretapping.' They were clearly unaware of the distinct technical differences between wiretaps and microphone-type listening devices--such as the 'bugs' which the FBI installed in Black's hotel suite and in a number of offices and hotels in Las Vegas during the years of Bobby's 'war' against the underworld. Thus when Bobby was asked whether he had authorized any Las Vegas wiretap, he gave a technically correct answer when he said 'no.' It was a bug, a device which is neither designed nor intended to monitor telephone conversations."

Later, Mr. Hoover "really blew the whistle on Bobby. He charged that Robert F. Kennedy, as Attorney General, not only knew of FBI eavesdropping in criminal cases but had in fact stepped it up." Lasky then describes the various documents issued by the Director to refute Kennedy's false claims. Lasky comments: "Despite increasing evidence that his memory was failing him, Bobby Kennedy fought back." However, in Lasky's opinion, it was a losing fight. He adds: "Licking his wounds after this painful battle, Bobby was quoted as lamenting that quarreling with the bulldog-tough FBI chief was 'like having a fight with St. George.' Behind the scenes, however, he was making every effort to defuse his quarrel with Hoover. It was a battle he knew he could not win."

President Johnson's "public posture, meanwhile, was that he wanted no part of the feud...There were those who believed that Lyndon Johnson had given Bobby the most brutal beating of his young life. The question was even raised as to whether Hoover had obtained the President's approval before writing his letter to the Republican Congressman (Gross) from Iowa...But there could be no doubt that Lyndon Johnson was enjoying Bobby's discomfiture." The President in his State of the Union Message of January 10, 1967, left Bobby squirming when he denounced all wiretapping and bugging, public and private, except for national security. Kennedy didn't like these remarks and did not applaud them. Lasky quotes the Baltimore "Sun" as saying: "One thing about Bobby we never understood is, he's a skier, football player, mountain climber and all, but he claps like Casper Milquetoast."

Lasky also mentions Kennedy's investigation of James Hoffa of the Teamsters union, starting when Kennedy was chief counsel of the McClellan Committee. However, in this connection, Lasky quotes Newsman Clark Mollenhoff as saying that Kennedy "had shown signs of unsteadiness. He sometimes lost his temper, and occasionally a little-boy impetuousness marred his performance. Members of the press were

DETAILS - Continued Over

inclined to give a major part of the credit for thosesuccessful investigations to...more experienced members of the staff."

Mention is briefly made of the FBI during Kennedy's investigation of Hoffa. In one instance, mention is made that Mr. Hoover visited Kennedy's office and indicates that the FBI was involved in the investigation too. Lasky also mentions the incident involving the action of President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy (1962) relative to the increase in prices by the steel companies. Lasky is again critical. "However, Bobby's unorthodox behavior during the flap over steel prices in the spring of 1962, aroused considerable concern. FBI agents had been dispatched in the middle of the night to interview newspaper reporters on some aspects of the steel story. Columnist Max Lerner found the episode 'distasteful' and smacking of a 'police operation.' The Richmond 'Times-Dispatch' described it as an 'indefensible abuse of personal power by a hired public servant.' "

In other instances, Lasky mentions that Senator Kennedy was angry about Lasky's critical book, "JFK: The Man and the Myth," and had instituted an investigation. "At first, under prodding from then Senator Kenneth Keating of New York, Attorney General Kennedy flatly denied that he had ever authorized such an investigation. Later--after evidence was produced--Bobby finally conceded that an 'overzealous' official had launched the probe without his approval. It was also learned that the FBI had been asked to conduct the investigation but that J. Edgar Hoover had refused to involve the Bureau in what was strictly a 'political vendetta.' "

Lasky quotes the Director as being against any type of all-powerful Federal police agency.

The book of Lasky's is in the FBI library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 12/2/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24080) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/1/68.

Enclosed herewith is one xerox copy of the French translation of LI Wei-han's "La Iglesia Catolica Y Cuba, Programa De Accion", furnished on 11/27/68 [redacted] The original is maintained in the Far East Collection, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Source advised that he was unable to locate either an English translation or the original Spanish text.

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In connection with obtaining this pamphlet SA [redacted] on 11/25/68 contacted [redacted] of China Books and Periodicals, San Francisco, identifying himself as with the FBI. [redacted] was extremely cordial, but stated that he only carries current material from Peking and that very little of that is in Spanish. [redacted] suggested the libraries at either Columbia University or Harvard's Yenching Library as the best possible sources, pointing out that these libraries were collecting material from Peking before he entered the Chinese field in 1960.

If the enclosed French translation is not sufficient, the Bureau may wish to consider requesting New York or Boston to attempt to obtain the Spanish text at the appropriate library.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE EX-104

(Orig, 1 yellow, 1 white Eng trans encl. AmB.)

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco

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REC-19

NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 4 1968

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NT:dsb
12-5-68

1c trans to N.C. Sullivan 12-12-68 AmB.

SEVEN

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECEIVED
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DEC 9 6 12 PM 1968

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24080)

RE : PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ENCL. (1)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-640

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION

"LI WEI HAN" DOCUMENT

The Catholic Church and Cuba
(Program of Action)

Important documents become lost in the succession of daily events.

"DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION" makes these texts available, one document at a time, in booklet form.

Full translation of a document published in 1959 by the:

"Foreign Language Press of Peking, for the exclusive use of the Latin-American section of the Chinese Communist Party's Liaison Department."

This document describes, according to its own terms, the stages of the process of "dialectic struggle at the very heart of religion, in order to replace the religious element with the Marxist element,... and to lead Catholics to their own destruction and that of the holy images that they have created themselves."

(Facsimile of front page of original document)

LI WEI HAN
The Catholic Church and Cuba
Program of Action

Publications in Foreign Languages
Peking 1959

(Facsimile of back page of original document)

Published by the Foreign Language Press of Peking, for the Exclusive Use of the Latin-American Section of the Chinese Communist Party's Liaison Department.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

The Catholic Church and Cuba
(Program of Action)

The Catholic Church, whose headquarters is in Rome, is a reactionary organization that promotes anti-revolutionary activities in democratic countries. In order for democratic countries to continue their progress on the road toward socialism and communism, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the influence of this Catholic Church and its activities. The Catholic Church is not sterile or impotent; on the contrary, one must recognize its power and take measures to place obstacles on its path.

When the political struggle and the forces of production achieve a high level of production, then it can be destroyed. That is the goal for which we struggle. To attack it openly and jeer in its face, while we are badly equipped and while we have not been able to educate the masses conveniently, will have no other result but to give the church an even greater ascendancy over the masses, because the latter will then be on its side and will secretly approve of its anti-revolutionary activities. It is also necessary to avoid having the anti-revolutionary leaders of the church appear as martys. The line of action to be followed against the church consists of instructing, educating, persuading, convincing and, little by little, awakening and developing in full the political conscience of Catholics by obtaining their participation in study circles and political activities. We must undertake the dialectic struggle at the very heart of religion, through the "activists" (militant communists[1]). Eventually, we will replace the religious element with the Marxist element. Gradually, we will transform the false

(1) Translator's explanatory note.

conscience into a true conscience, so as to lead the Catholics to their own destruction and that of the holy images that they have created themselves. That is our line of action in our struggle for victory over the antirevolutionary Catholic church.

Later, we will present a program of tactics that were used successfully in the People's Republic of China in order to free the Chinese people from the influence of the imperialistic Roman Catholic Church.

It is necessary to lead the church and its faithful to take part in the people's regime so that the masses can exercise their influence upon them. The Church must not be allowed to maintain its supra-national character, which places it beyond the will of the masses. A bureau in charge of religious affairs and organizations should be created in the heart of the people's government. By imposing on the church the procedures of democratic centralization, one opens the way, through the masses, to patriotic measures that will weaken the Church and reverse its prestige. This bureau would organize the local, regional and national associations in order to bring Catholics into patriotic organizations. Each association would manifest its respect to the laws of the nation and its will to abide by them.

After these associations are created and have expressed their obedience to the laws of the nation, then the reactionaries and the anti-revolutionaries will appear. These anti-revolutionaries that arise from the midst of the Catholic Church are the first that should be firmly rooted out, but without using violence. In every instance, the measures that are taken should be in accordance with the law. By their own nature, anti-revolutionary aspirations lead to actions against the government. This principle indicates the kind of laws that must be applied against those that protest. They must be considered as antipatriotic criminals that follow the imperialistic instructions issued from Vatican City.

During this period, the masses will go through a psychological conflict; because, on the one hand, they will feel loyalty toward the church and the clergy and on the other, their patriotism will force them to support the people's government. This conflict should be tested and studied attentively. If one agitates without regard for this conflict, the party might be isolated from the masses. If the bonds between the masses and the Church are too strong, then one should follow the principle of taking two steps forward and one backward. To take this step backward, the people's government whould declare that it

defends religious freedom and that it was following the will of the masses when it established reform committees within the organizations so that the patriotic masses could express themselves more directly in the management of the affairs of the Church.

Let us be alert. The party militants should direct the work of the reform committees. These should weed out the reactionaries that are found within the masses. To do this, one must abide by the following guidelines: it is patriotic to support the government and obey the law; disobedience is unpatriotic; organizations must express their patriotism; unpatriotic individuals should be weeded out of the organizations and judged as criminals by the patriotic masses, because it is every citizen's duty to punish criminals. The militants should lead the masses against the criminals. As soon as the masses condemn the criminals and weed them out of the associations, they should be judged according to the dispositions of the laws of the people's government. At the same time, the associations should again profess their submission to the law and should make an effort to discover anti-revolutionary activities that are hidden within the associations themselves.

After the reactionaries have been exposed, the psychological conflict should continue among the masses. It is important to have the ecclesiastical authorities and the leaders of the Church assure the people that religion has been purified, now that it has been freed of criminal and antipatriotic individuals. It is the task of our militants belonging to those associations to get the church leaders to issue such statements. Our militants should also assure the masses that the government and the party abide by their will. Naturally, during this period, other disagreements will occur. If one acts arbitrarily, one will lose control of the movement of the masses. The government should encourage the discussion of all these disagreements. During these discussions, one should take care to discover the anti-revolutionaries that have passed undetected until then. During this period, as in the preceding one, the same guidelines are to be followed: it is patriotic to abide by the laws; disobedience is criminal and unpatriotic; etc. The masses should be informed of the results of the conversations between the State and the Church, as well as of the patriotic rebirth of the religious masses, in order to do away with decadent, imperialistic and unpatriotic feelings. With the exception of spiritual matters, every indication and every expression of alliance with

Vatican City should be spurned because they would be motivated by imperialistic interests and would be in support of anti-revolutionary activities. Due to the Catholic Church's world-wide expansion, these experiences constitute irrefutable proof of its conspiracy. It is to be expected that during this period Vatican City will issue statements of protest against our campaign. Such protests should be used as new proof of the conspiracy of the church, directed from Vatican City.

This leads to the next stage of our attack: its object is the liaison existing between the Church and Vatican City. Of course, the clergy will react violently to this attack because it will feel hit at its very foundation and source of power. The clergy must then be reminded that it is the object of such an attack because of its liaison with the Vatican and that its protests are unpatriotic and in opposition to the laws of the State. They must also be made to feel that what they represent is unpatriotic. Our militants' task is to convince the masses that the individual can have his religion without Vatican City, which directs the affairs of all the churches of the world. At the same time, our militants should explain the principle of coexistence of patriotism and religion. This way we can isolate from the masses those who follow the orders of the Vatican, and we can pave the way for the establishment of an independent Church.

We must launch a campaign of preparation before a Church can be proclaimed as independent. Those members of the clergy that have not been persuaded to submit to the will of the people's government will be denounced to the masses. We can profit from their protests by using them to destroy their influence over the masses. The best way to do this is through a simple and anonymous kind of work. Our militants should launch their accusations against these individuals. History furnishes proof of the possibility of legal action against those who oppose the separation of the Church and the Vatican. During this stage, we must assemble all the arguments necessary to convince the Catholic intellectuals of the fact that a break with the Vatican is a step forward and not a step backward. The legal dispositions that protect all religions and the history of the different Protestant movements will help convince the intellectuals. At the same time, our militants' task will be able to get all the Catholic organizations, as a group, to request from the government the authorization to establish an independent Church; thereby removing from the Catholic organizations any blame of lack

of patriotism caused by those elements still attached to the Vatican. The people's government will give the authorization, and the independent Church will be organized. One must bear in mind that the break between the Catholic Church and the Vatican has no importance to anyone but the theologians. In their religious practices, the masses are only remotely connected with the Vatican.

We have now reached the last stage. After the separation of the Church from the Vatican is an accomplished fact, we can have Church leaders consecrated that have been chosen by us. This will provoke a cry of protest from the Vatican and a major excommunication. We must make it understood that the struggle takes place far removed from the faithful and not in their midst. Catholic organizations will continue to function and the masses will be encouraged to practice their religion at the new Church. If we act with tact and sagacity, the liturgy will not be destroyed and the masses will only see very little differences in the new Church. The protests of the Vatican concerning the episcopal consecrations will only be regarded by the higher ranks of the Church and the people's government will be in charge of suppressing the Vatican's complaints. Thus, little by little, the "old guard" of the Vatican will be isolated. Once isolated, the action against it will become more and more legal, because it (the old guard) will have a violent need of protest and of playing a martyr role. As a result of this, it will only commit itself to unpatriotic actions.

In order for our struggle against the Catholic Church to be victorious, we must employ persuasion in dealing with the clergy rear guard. Upon seeing such a moderate attitude, the masses will understand that the people's government is truly being careful in securing religious freedom for everybody. And, at the same time, the protesters will be placed among those who oppose the wishes of the people and of the government.

Once the time has come when the pillars of ecclesiastical responsibility are in our hands and submitted to the government of the people, then we can proceed toward the progressive elimination of those elements of the liturgy that are incompatible with the people's government. The first changes will affect the sacraments and the prayers. Later, we will protect the masses from coercion or pressure to go to church, practice their religion or organize groups representing religious sects.* As

* Translator's Note: In the French translation, there is a footnote at this point, quoting the sentence in the original Spanish.

everyone well knows, from the moment that the practice of religion becomes an individual responsibility, it is slowly forgotten. New generations will replace the old, and religion will only be an episode of the past, worthy of mention in the history of the world communist movement.

* * *

D. I. D.

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TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION

"LI WEI HAN" DOCUMENT

The Catholic Church and Cuba
(Program of Action)

Important documents become lost in the succession of daily events.

"DIFFUSION - DOCUMENTAL INFORMATION" makes these texts available, one document at a time, in booklet form.

Full translation of a document published in 1959 by the:

"Foreign Language Press of Peking, for the exclusive use of the Latin-American section of the Chinese Communist Party's Liaison Department."

This document describes, according to its own terms, the stages of the process of "dialectic struggle at the very heart of religion, in order to replace the religious element with the Marxist element,... and to lead Catholics to their own destruction and that of the holy images that they have created themselves."

(Facsimile of front page of original document)

LI WEI HAN
The Catholic Church and Cuba
Program of Action

Publications in Foreign Languages
Peking 1959

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted]

b6
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December 10, 1968

Li, Wei-Han

11

DIFFUSION - INFORMATION DOCUMENTAIRE

DOCUMENT "LI WEI HAN"

L'ÉGLISE CATHOLIQUE ET CUBA

(PROGRAMME D'ACTION)

Des documents importants se perdent dans la succession des événements quotidiens.
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Traduction intégrale d'un document édité en 1959 par les :

« Presses de langues étrangères de Pékin à l'usage de la section latino-américaine du Département de Liaison du Parti communiste chinois ».

Ce document définit, selon ses propres termes, les étapes du processus de la *« lutte dialectique au sein de la religion, afin d'y remplacer progressivement l'élément religieux par l'élément marxiste, ...et d'amener les catholiques à détruire d'eux-mêmes et pour leur propre compte les images divines qu'eux-mêmes avaient créées ».*

(*Fac-similé de la couverture du document original*).

LI WEI HAN

LA IGLESIA CATOLICA Y CUBA
PROGRAMA DE ACCION

EDICIONES EN LENGUAS EXTRANJERAS
PEKIN 1959

(Fac-Similé de la page de garde du document original.)

Editado por la Prensa de Idiomas
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L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE ET CUBA

(Programme d'action)

L'Eglise catholique, dont le siège est à Rome, est une organisation réactionnaire qui suscite des activités contre-révolutionnaires au sein des démocraties populaires. Pour que les démocraties populaires puissent continuer à progresser par le chemin du socialisme et du communisme, il est nécessaire tout d'abord d'en finir avec l'influence de cette église catholique et avec les activités qu'elle déploie. L'Eglise catholique n'est ni stérile, ni impuissante; au contraire, il faut reconnaître son pouvoir et prendre toute une série de mesures pour y faire obstacle.

Quand la lutte politique et les forces de production auront atteint un haut niveau de production, on pourra alors la détruire. Tel est l'objectif à atteindre et pour lequel nous luttons. Donner un assaut de front et frapper en face, tant que nous serons mal équipés et tant que nous n'aurons pas éduqué convenablement les masses, n'aurait d'autre résultat que de donner à l'Eglise un empire encore plus grand sur les masses, car celles-ci alors se sentiraient de son côté et appuieraient clandestinement ses activités contre-révolutionnaires. Il faut éviter également que les leaders contre-révolutionnaires de l'Eglise apparaissent comme des martyrs. La ligne d'action à suivre contre l'Eglise consiste à instruire, à éduquer, à persuader, à convaincre et peu à peu à éveiller et à développer complètement la conscience politique des catholiques en obtenant leur participation à des cercles d'études et à des activités politiques. Nous devons entreprendre la lutte dialectique dans le sein de la religion au moyen

« d'activistes » (militants communistes [1]). Progressivement nous remplacerons l'élément religieux par l'élément marxiste, graduellement nous transformerons la conscience fausse en une conscience vraie, de sorte que les catholiques en viennent éventuellement à détruire de leur propre mouvement, et pour leur propre compte les images divines qu'eux-mêmes avaient créées. Telle est notre ligne d'action dans la lutte pour la victoire contre l'Eglise catholique contre-révolutionnaire.

Plus loin, nous présenterons un programme de tactiques employé avec succès dans la République Populaire Chinoise, pour libérer le peuple chinois de l'influence de l'Eglise catholique, impérialiste, de Rome.

Il faut amener l'Eglise et ses fidèles à prendre part au régime populaire afin que les masses puissent exercer leur influence sur eux. On ne peut pas permettre que l'Eglise conserve son caractère supra-national qui la place au-dessus de la volonté des masses. Il faut créer au sein du gouvernement populaire un bureau chargé des affaires et des organisations religieuses. En imposant à l'Eglise les processus du centralisme démocratique, on ouvre la voie, au moyen des masses, à des mesures patriotiques qui affaibliront l'Eglise et renverseront son prestige. Ce bureau organisera des associations nationales, régionales et locales qui grouperont les catholiques en organismes patriotiques. Chaque association rendra manifeste sa soumission à l'égard des lois de la nation et sa volonté de les observer.

Quand ces associations auront été créées et qu'elles auront professé leur soumission aux lois de la nation, c'est alors que surgiront les réactionnaires et les contre-révolutionnaires. Ces contre-révolutionnaires surgis du milieu de l'Eglise catholique sont les premiers qu'il faut extirper avec fermeté, sans cependant faire usage de la violence. Dans tous les cas, les mesures prises doivent l'être en accord avec la loi. Par leur nature, les aspirations contre-révolutionnaires conduisent à des actions contre le gouvernement. Ce principe nous indique quelles sortes de lois il faut appliquer contre ceux qui protestent. Il faut les considérer comme des criminels antipatriotes qui suivent les instructions de caractère impérialiste émanées du siège de l'Eglise catholique, de la Cité du Vatican.

(1) Note explicative du traducteur.

Pendant cette période, les masses expérimenteront un conflit psychologique car, d'un côté, elles sentiront de la loyauté à l'égard de l'Eglise et du clergé et, de l'autre côté, leur patriotisme les poussera à appuyer le gouvernement populaire. Il convient de sonder ce conflit et de l'étudier avec attention. Si on agit précipitamment, sans tenir compte de l'acuité de ce conflit psychologique, on risque d'isoler le parti de ces masses. Si les liens entre les masses et l'Eglise sont très étroits, il faut suivre le principe des deux pas en avant et un pas en arrière. En faisant le pas en arrière, le gouvernement populaire doit affirmer qu'il défend la liberté religieuse et que c'est par la volonté des masses qu'il établit des comités de réforme dans les associations pour que les masses patriotiques puissent s'exprimer plus directement dans la direction des affaires de l'Eglise.

Soyons vigilants. Les militants du parti doivent diriger le travail des comités de réforme. Ceux-ci doivent écarter les réactionnaires que l'on rencontrera parmi les masses. Pour ce travail, il faut suivre ces consignes : il est patriotique d'adhérer au gouvernement et d'observer les lois; la désobéissance est antipatriotique; les associations doivent professer leur patriotisme; les éléments antipatriotiques doivent être écartés des associations et jugés comme criminels par les masses patriotiques, car c'est le devoir de tout citoyen de châtier les criminels. Les militants doivent diriger les masses contre les éléments criminels. Dès que les masses auront condamné les criminels et les auront écartés des associations, ceux-ci devront être jugés conformément aux dispositions des lois du gouvernement populaire. En même temps, les associations devront de nouveau professer leur soumission aux lois et s'efforcer de découvrir dans leur sein les activités contre-révolutionnaires cachées.

Bien que les réactionnaires aient été découverts, le conflit psychologique doit continuer parmi les masses. Il est important que les autorités ecclésiastiques et les chefs de l'Eglise assurent à celles-ci que la religion est devenue plus pure, maintenant qu'elle a été libérée des éléments criminels et antipatriotiques. Nos militants qui font partie de ces associations ont l'importante tâche d'amener les chefs de l'Eglise à faire ces déclarations. Nos militants doivent également assurer aux masses que le gouvernement et le parti observent leur volonté. Bien entendu, pendant cette période, d'autres désaccords surgiront. Si on agit arbitrairement, on perdra le contrôle du mouvement des masses. Le gouvernement populaire doit faire pousser à fond la discussion de tous les désaccords. Pendant ces discussions,

on doit prendre soin de découvrir les contre-révolutionnaires qui, avant, étaient passés inaperçus. Pendant cette période, comme pendant la précédente, les mêmes consignes s'imposent : il est patriotique d'observer les lois; la désobéissance est antipatriotique et criminelle. On doit également informer les masses des résultats des conversations entre l'Etat et l'Eglise, ainsi que de la renaissance patriotique des masses religieuses, en voie de se substituer aux sentiments décadents, impérialistes et antipatriotiques. A l'exception des affaires spirituelles, tout indice ou toute expression de liaison avec la Cité du Vatican devra être honni, car motivé par des intérêts impérialistes et appuyant des activités contre-révolutionnaires. L'expérience des pays frères prouve que l'Eglise catholique a toujours soutenu les activités contre-révolutionnaires. Etant donné l'extension mondiale de l'Eglise catholique, ces expériences constituent des preuves irréfragables de sa conspiration. Pendant cette période, on peut s'attendre à ce que la Cité du Vatican émette des protestations contre notre campagne. Ces protestations doivent être utilisées comme de nouvelles preuves de la conspiration de l'Eglise que dirige la Cité du Vatican.

Ceci nous amène à la phase suivante de notre attaque; son objet est la liaison existant entre l'Eglise et la Cité du Vatican. Il faut prévoir que, pendant cette attaque, le clergé va réagir avec violence parce qu'il se sent touché dans son point d'appui et à la source même de son pouvoir. On doit lui rappeler que ses protestations contre les attaques dont il est l'objet à cause de son attachement au Vatican sont antipatriotiques et en opposition avec les lois et avec l'Etat. Egalement, on doit lui faire sentir que ce qu'il incarne est antipatriotique. Nos militants ont pour tâche de convaincre les masses que l'individu peut avoir sa religion sans que la Cité du Vatican dirige les affaires de toutes les Eglises du monde. Egalement, nos militants doivent expliquer le principe de la coexistence du patriotisme et de la religion. Ainsi, on écarte des masses ceux qui suivent les ordres du Vatican, et l'on ouvre le chemin à l'établissement d'une Eglise indépendante.

On devra faire une campagne de préparation avant qu'une Eglise ne puisse être proclamée indépendante. Les personnalités cléricales qui n'auront pu être persuadées de se soumettre aux volontés du gouvernement populaire seront dénoncées devant les masses. On profitera de leurs protestations pour détruire leur influence sur les masses. La meilleure tactique pour cela consistera à faire un travail

simple et anonyme. Nos militants doivent lancer les dénonciations contre ces personnalités. L'histoire fourmille de preuves sur la possibilité d'une action légale contre ceux qui s'opposent à la séparation de l'Eglise et du Vatican. Au cours de cette phase, on doit rassembler tous les arguments nécessaires pour convaincre les intellectuels catholiques que la rupture avec le Vatican est un pas en avant et non pas en arrière. Les dispositions légales qui protègent toutes les religions et l'histoire des différents mouvements protestants aideront à convaincre ces intellectuels. En même temps, nos militants auront pour tâche d'amener les associations catholiques, en un mouvement d'ensemble, à demander au gouvernement populaire l'autorisation d'établir une Eglise indépendante afin de laver les associations catholiques de toute tache antipatriotique causée par quelques éléments encore attachés au Vatican. Le gouvernement populaire donnera l'autorisation et on organisera l'Eglise indépendante. On doit avoir présent à l'esprit que la rupture entre l'Eglise catholique et le Vatican n'a d'importance que pour les théologiens. Les masses, dans leurs pratiques religieuses, ne sont que faiblement reliées au Vatican.

Nous voilà arrivés à la dernière étape. La séparation de l'Eglise et du Vatican étant consommée, nous pouvons faire sacrer les chefs de l'Eglise choisis par nous. Ceci provoquera la plus vive protestation du Vatican et une excommunication majeure. Il faut faire comprendre que la lutte a lieu loin des fidèles et non point dans leur sein. Les associations catholiques continueront à fonctionner et les masses seront encouragées à pratiquer leur religion dans le sein de l'Eglise nouvelle. Si l'on agit avec tact et sagacité, on ne détruira pas la liturgie et les masses n'apercevront que peu de différences dans l'Eglise nouvelle; les protestations du Vatican contre les consécrations épiscopales n'atteindront que la hiérarchie de l'Eglise et le gouvernement du peuple se chargera de repousser les plaintes du Vatican. Peu à peu, on isolera ainsi la « vieille garde » du Vatican. Ainsi isolée, l'action contre elle deviendra de plus en plus légale, car elle éprouvera un violent besoin de protestation et de jouer aux martyrs. En conséquence de cette attitude, elle ne pourra que se compromettre dans des actions antipatriotiques.

Bien que notre lutte contre l'Eglise catholique soit déjà victorieuse, il nous faut employer la persuasion à l'égard de l'arrière-garde du clergé. Par cette attitude modérée, les masses comprendront que le gouvernement populaire a véritablement le souci d'assurer la

liberté de religion à tout le monde. Et, en même temps, on place les protestataires parmi ceux qui s'opposent au sentiment du peuple et du gouvernement.

Une fois venu le moment où les postes de responsabilité ecclésiastique seront entre nos mains et soumis au gouvernement populaire, on procédera à l'élimination progressive des éléments de la liturgie incompatibles avec le gouvernement populaire. Les premiers changements affecteront les sacrements et les prières. Ensuite, on protégera les masses contre toute pression et toute obligation de faire acte de présence à l'église, de pratiquer la religion, ou d'organiser des sociétés dépendant de quelque groupe religieux (1). Lorsque la pratique de la religion ne devient plus qu'une responsabilité individuelle, celle-ci, on le sait bien, s'oublie lentement. Les nouvelles générations succèderont aux anciennes et la religion ne sera plus qu'un épisode du passé, digne d'être traité dans les histoires sur le mouvement communiste mondial.

(1) « Luego se protegerá a las masas contra coacción y presión a asistir a la iglesia, a practicar la religión ó a organizar grupos colectivos representando cualquiera secta religiosa. »

b7E

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Description:

Book -

Kennedy And Sirhan Why?

Title ; Table of Contents

SIRHAN'S MOTIVE?

RFK Killing Laid to Israel Issue

A book purportedly explaining why Sirhan Bishara Sirhan allegedly assassinated U.S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was released Thursday on the six-month anniversary of the slaying.

Dr. M. T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, presented the book at a news conference, less than an hour after Sirhan won a month's continuance for his trial.

The trial of the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant was slated to begin Monday, but Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker postponed it until Jan. 7.

The new book, titled "Kennedy and Sirhan, Why?" contains 100 pages and was begun June 6, the day Kennedy died.

Kennedy was gunned down at the Ambassador Hotel the day before, minutes after he claimed victory in California's Democratic presidential primary.

The book, completed in early September, Mehdi said, deals with the "psycho-social-political forces which shaped Sirhan's mind and led him to commit the alleged act.

"Sirhan, being a sensitive man, was incensed by the pro-Israel remarks of Robert Kennedy," Mehdi said.

"The real target of Sirhan's bullet — if he indeed committed the act — was (President) Lyndon Baines Johnson, because Johnson sealed the fate of the nation of Palestine," Mehdi claimed.

It was Johnson, Mehdi asserted, who helped "bring about the total destruction of Sirhan's people."

Sirhan, Mehdi continued, "has to be understood as the survivor of an act of genocide committed against his people by Zionist Jews, who themselves are survivors of an act of genocide committed by the Nazis."

Sirhan, in Mehdi's opinion, acted alone, "there was no conspiracy."

Nor, to Mehdi's knowledge, did Sirhan belong to any pro-Arab organization.

Mehdi said he sent the first copy of his book to Sirhan inscribed:

"May God forgive us all as individuals and societies for it was our failure which led you to your desperate decision of June, 1968."

The second copy, Mehdi said, was sent to the only surviving Kennedy brother, U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, inscribed:

"May God give you the instrument to take the initiative against Zionism so that your brother's death shall not have been a wasted tragedy."

Medhi, who lives in New York, said he had never communicated orally or in writing with Sirhan, who is locked in a tight security cell on the 13th floor of the Hall of Justice.

The writer said he had met with Sirhan's family and had discussed the defendant with "his friends and associates."

He described the family as quiet and pretty much "self-contained."

The proceeds from the sale of the volume, Mehdi said, would be used to help finance a drive to stop the United States from selling 50 Phantom jets to Israel.

If the sale is not stopped, the arms race in the Middle East will continue and may soon lead to another Vietnam, Mehdi declared.

62-46855-660

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

December 10, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reid 12-17-68 AMB

1. "Black Rage" by William H. Grier, M.D., and Price M. Cobbs, M. D. New York, Basic Books Inc., paper 95¢

Reid 12-2-69 AMB

2. "Tear Down the Walls" by Dorothy Sterling. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, $4.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for reference purposes in connection with assignments relating to Black Nationalist and racial matters. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. Paper edition requested on #1 in interest of economy.

62-46855-641

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Memoranaum

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ReBulets, dated 5/10/68, and 11/22/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 1 copy each of "The Anatomy of a Riot" by Judge JAMES H. LINCOLN. "Rebellion or Revolution" by HAROLD CRUSE and Black Fire: an Anthology of Afro-American Writing" by LEROI JONES and LARRY NEAL."

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Memorandum

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SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, dated 12/10/68 and 12/16/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Rage" by WILLIAM H. GRIER, M.D. and "The Last Year of MALCOLM X: The Evolution of A Revolutionary" by GEORGE BREITMAN.

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RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JAN 6 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Los Angeles

December 20, 1968

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"To Kill A Black Man" by Louis E. Lomax. Holloway House Publishing Company, Los Angeles, 1968, 95¢

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

NOTE:

The book, a biography of the late Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr., is requested by SA A. F. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference in connection with assignments regarding Black Nationalists and racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-52 62-46855-644

19 DEC 23 1968

MAILED 24
DEC 20 1968
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3 TEK/dfh

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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
12/26/68
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

"Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism" edited by William J. Pomeroy. International Publishers, New York, October, 1968, $6.95

1 - Int. Sec. (Route through for review)
1 - NIS (Route through for review)
1 - L-AS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. R. Row (Rm. 6221 IB)

AMB:ra
(12)

Received 2-28-69 AMB.

NOTE:

Book is an anthology covering over a century of Marxist writings on revolutionary armed struggle -- from Marx, Engels and Lenin to Mao, Giap and Guevara -- presenting the central themes and the current controversies. Book requested for reference purposes by SA R. C. Putnam, Internal Security, SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence, and SA J. E. Gauzens, Jr., Latin-American Section. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

REC-76 62-46855-645

19 DEC 26 1968

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DEC 27 1968
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/24/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 12/20/68.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, enclosed herewith is one copy of the book, "To Kill a Black Man" by LOUIS E. LOMAX.

U.S.

REC-114

62-46855-646

NOT RECORDED

1 DEC 27 1968

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library.
12-26-68
Am B.

ces/mlh
(3)

Research - Satellite
By Author

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-10-79 BY SP-3TEK | dfh.

57 JAN 8 1969

File 62-46855

Received in
Research - Satellite
12-26-68
Ann B.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN.: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 1/2/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/15/68, and Bureau R/S, 12/31/68.

Enclosed is one copy of the book, "The Sleeping Truth", by RONALD SETH, as requested by the Bureau.

REC-9

62-46855647

25 JAN 3 1969

1 Encl. (book) filed in Bureau Library 1-3-69

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

FPC:enc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FORM NO. 10
62 EDITION
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/31/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 12/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Tear Down The Walls" by DOROTHY STERLING.

NO. COC.

REC 102 62-46855-648

16 JAN 3 1969

2d

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 1-2-69 AMB

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(4)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

JAN 10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-6-69

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Forward books to Bureau marked to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Revolution for the Hell of It" by Abbie Hoffman (alias Free). The Dial Press, New York, November, 1968, paper, $1.95

Rec'd 1-29-69 AMB

2. "A Christian-Communist Dialogue" by Roger Garaudy & Quentin Lauer, S. J. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, $4.95

Rec'd 4-2-69 AMB

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221, IB)

AMB:lis:sc
(11)

REC-24 62-46855-649

19 JAN 6 1969

EX-115

NOTE:

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, requested SA R. L. Shackelford, Internal Security Section, obtain a copy of book #1 for review; book #2 requested for reference purposes by AD W.C. Sullivan, DID. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available. Paper edition of #1 requested in the interest of economy.

100-449923

MAILED 4
JAN 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

JAN 9 1969
XEROX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/27/82 BY SP5RGJ/KZA
Comp #91,458

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1/7/69

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK RAGE"
BY WILLIAM H. GRIER AND
PRICE M. COBBS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Basic Books, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Authors William H. Grier and Price M. Cobbs are Assistant Professors of Psychiatry at the University of California in San Francisco and, in addition, have private practices. [redacted] "Black Rage" attempts to describe the present role of Negroes in America by showing, partly through case histories of Negro psychiatric patients, the impact of various historical, sociological, and governmental factors on them.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-50 62-46855-650
NOT RECORDED
47 JAN 13 1969

1 - [redacted]
1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. H. E. Morris

DETAILS - PAGE TWO

HEM:jms
(9)

100-358140-10

b6
b7C

Memorandum to [redacted]. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW "BLACK RAGE"
BY WILLIAM H. GRIER AND
PRICE M. COBBS

Although many of the views presented may be accurate, the book is not objective. It is dedicated to "our intrepid black brothers" and exhorts them to "keep on keeping on." While illustrating the black man is far from perfect, and supporting this with case after case, the Negro's plight is shown as caused by being denied the ability to determine his destiny by factors existing in this country which make the white man dominant.

On page 65, for example, it is pointed out that one of the constant themes in black folklore is the "bad nigger," feared as much by blacks as by whites. The authors contend the bad nigger is bad because he has been required to renounce his manhood to save his life.

Later, it is pointed out that the racist tradition is pervasive and envelopes every American. One psychiatric patient purportedly stated that the black man in this country fights the main event in Madison Square Garden every day. Again, it is the black man struggling for survival in a white society that smothers him.

The crumbling of the family structure is described as responsible for a great many of the problems of black people in America. The Negro family is in deep trouble. It is coming apart, if it ever existed, and is failing to provide the foundation that black children need. The authors contend the Negro family is weak and relatively ineffective because the United States sets its hand against black people. By its wealth, size, and overwhelming number of white citizens, this country prevents black families from protecting their members.

The caption of the last chapter is the same as the title of the book, and here the authors come out swinging, as though it is the ninth inning of a baseball game or the last round of a heavyweight title bout. Here, too, the lack of objectivity becomes all the more apparent. Black extremist Malcolm X is described as the man in this fateful century who history may show as most magnificently illustrating the breadth or grand potential of the human race. Malcolm is said to be an "authentic hero" and the black people's black shining prince.

The book concludes with what could be a threat, a warning, or a promise: "If existing oppressions and humiliating disenfranchisements are to be lifted, they will have to be lifted most speedily, or catastrophe will follow."

This book undoubtedly illustrates the thinking of a large segment of the Negroes in America. It, therefore,

could be of value in the Bureau's work by helping Agents conducting interviews of black extremists, and other Negroes, to better understand the people with whom they are dealing.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in this book.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan January 7, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"The Last Year of Malcolm X,
The Evolution of a Revolutionary"
By George Breitman

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by Merit Publishers, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author, a Socialist Workers Party national committeeman, traces the last year of Malcolm X's life from his split with the Black Muslims in March, 1964. He shows how Malcolm changed from the black separatist of the Muslims to the revolutionary who was finally assassinated by those who could not answer, frighten, buy or corrupt him. The author attempted to show through Malcolm's speeches and interviews the gradual changes of his ideology until he was fast becoming the revolutionary leader of the black movement within the United States.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 100-182800 (George Breitman)
1 - 62-46855 (Book review file)

GTT:cng
(9)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 13 1969

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

DETAILS - Page 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-342734

65
56 JAN 22 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Last Year of Malcolm X,
The Evolution of a Revolutionary"
By George Breitman

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

The author is a national committeeman of the Socialist Workers Party and a former editor of "The Militant," a publication of that organization. He is the subject of a Bureau investigation and his name is included on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

The author outlines the change in Malcolm's philosophy from his split with the Black Muslims in March, 1964, until his assassination in February, 1965. Malcolm split with Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam (NOI) when he made his now famous (Chickens Come Home to Roost) speech in December, 1963, nine days after the assassination of President Kennedy, attributing Kennedy's death to the climate of hate and violence that white people had created or tolerated. For this speech Malcolm was suspended from the NOI and he officially broke with them in March, 1964, and organized his own group known as Muslim Mosque, Incorporated. Prior to leaving the NOI Malcolm was a believer in black separatism who rejected American society, whereas after the split he began to move toward how to change the society.

The author divides Malcolm's last year into two periods: A transition period and a final period. In the former, Malcolm adopted positions which he reversed in the final period. His attitude toward white supporters of the freedom struggle changed from one of refusing to acknowledge their existence to one of praising their efforts. He first declared intermarriage of races was harmful but later changed his position to regard intermarriage as a personal matter between two human beings.

The author describes Malcolm as a radical both before and after leaving the Black Muslims. After the split he was a revolutionary becoming increasingly anti-capitalist and pro-socialist as well as anti-imperialist. Malcolm was an ardent reader of "The Militant" and after the split became increasingly friendly with American revolutionary socialists. He was a pro-socialist but not a Marxist. He was rapidly becoming the revolutionary leader of the black movement within the United States. He was assassinated by those who could not

BOOK REVIEW CONTINUED:

answer, frighten, buy or corrupt him and whose power and privileges were seriously threatened by this new movement.

After Malcolm's travel to the Middle East and Africa in 1964, his speeches indicated he was greatly influenced by the new African countries and their revolutionary leaders. He came to believe that Afro-Americans must depend upon international allies. He changed from a belief in black separatism to black nationalism and began to work for black unity prior to complete integration of the races.

No mention is made of the FBI in the book.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1-7-69

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

Mr. G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW "READY TO RIOT"
BY NATHAN WRIGHT, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968, by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The book is a study of the socio-economic causes of the racial disturbances which erupted in Newark, New Jersey, in July, 1967. It presents a detailed study of the population shifts within the main areas of Newark following the conclusion of World War II to 1967, and the resultant drain on the city's financial capabilities as a result thereof. It decries the fact that both white and Negro middle and upper class citizens deserted the inner city for refuge in the suburbs thus leaving those least capable of coping with their problems in the city to fend for themselves. The book makes the point that black people of Newark, and similar cities throughout the country, are not in need of poverty programs, urban renewal, job training, integration or public welfare, but require status and the ability to achieve equitable power relationships with those who have been controlling them. In short, the author favors the black power movement which, to him, means nonviolent economic and political power exercised by and on behalf of the Negroes. He stresses the need of bringing status to the Negroes as the result of coordinated relationships by white and black leadership personnel, as well as through Federally financed programs in order to prevent future riots.

The author is Executive Director of the Department of Urban Work of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, New Jersey. An ordained minister, he served as leader of the Third National Black Power Conference held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1968, and as Chairman of the National Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey, in 1967. He has also served in an official capacity with the Congress of Racial Equality, a militant civil rights organization. His book does not mention the FBI.

62-46855

ACTION: For information.

NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 13 1969

PEN:tch (8) 1-7-69
1 - 56 JAN 22 1969 (Nathan Wright, Jr.)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-41127

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-23-69
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book "Sammy Younge, Jr." by James Foreman (Grove Press, New York, $5.95) and to forward it to Bureau marked to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jmw (10)

NOTE: Book requested by SA A.B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review as relates to racial matters. The book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

Received
2-26-69
A.M.B.

REC-39 62-46855 65

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57 JAN 31 1969
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Mr. W. C. Sullivan January 22, 1969

C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION IS MY PROFESSION"
BY ED BUTLER (EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER)
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Butler, avowed anti-Communist, is Executive Vice President of Information Council of the Americas (INCA), a New Orleans based organization formed in 1961 to distribute anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. Main theme of book is that government should not fight Communism alone, nor even carry main burden, but private professionals, whom he calls "Conflict Managers," should extend work where it is improper for government to go. As a Conflict Manager ("professional revolutionary anti-tyrannist") himself, Butler offers curative for "psychological warfare" which has erupted in America today consisting of following formula for destroying Communist organizations: 1) ISOLATE Party from manpower, money, and materiel, requiring work by Conflict Managers outside Party, to be accomplished by relentless exposure and discrediting of Communist operations; 2) PENETRATE Party, requiring work by Conflict Managers within Party; 3) DEMORALIZE Party, requiring combination of two above tactics, coordinated by one or more Conflict Managers. Butler believes Communists using hippie and New Left element to subtract productive citizens from "Establishment" with no place for them in proposed "Soviet America" and that one task of Conflict Management is to convince New Left of this and channel their revolutionary know-how toward freedom from this tyranny. Butler envisions day when Conflict Managers will be trained like doctors and lawyers in colleges of Conflict Management. They in turn will educate public in this field. Book contains two matter-of-fact, non-derogatory references to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

LM/lm
(8)

DETAILS - Page Two

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION IS MY PROFESSION"
BY ED BUTLER (EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER)

DETAILS:

The Author

Butler, in his 30's, is Executive Vice President of Information Council of the Americas (INCA), a New Orleans based organization formed in April, 1961, to distribute anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. He attended Loyola University for two years and the U. S. Army Management School, as a member of the staff, for two years; served in the U. S. Army, from which he was separated in 1959; worked for an advertising agency as an artist and Account Executive for approximately nine months; and prior to the formation of INCA was Executive Director of Free Voice of Latin America, an organization headquartered in New Orleans which broadcast and otherwise disseminated information to Mexico, South and Central America in an effort to insulate the mass opinion of those countries against communism.

Butler confronted Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy, in a panel debate on radio station WDSU, New Orleans, August 21, 1963, just a few weeks prior to the President's murder. The third participant in the debate was Cuban exile leader Carlos Bringuier. From this contact, Butler formed the opinion that Oswald was a rational and wholly indoctrinated procommunist individual who exhibited no outward manifestation of any kind of psychotic activity. Butler expressed the belief that the motivating cause behind Oswald's actions was the tremendous amount of communist indoctrination he had received, while residing in Russia and through his extensive reading of communist propaganda. An article in "The Times Picayune," New Orleans, 1/22/63, quotes Butler as stating that "Jim Garrison's probe of an alleged New Orleans plot to kill President John F. Kennedy must be 'relentlessly pursued'."

Butler has from time to time furnished information concerning INCA to this Bureau for its information.

FBI Mentioned

There are two matter-of-fact references to the FBI in captioned book, neither of which is derogatory.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in the Fall of 1968, sets out the foundation for the new profession of what Butler calls "Conflict Management." He states that as a "Conflict Manager" ("professional

revolutionary anti-tyrannist") he works ceaselessly to create revolutions leading to liberty in oppressed nations. An avowed anti-Communist, Butler strives to prove that revolution is the only way to liberate one billion people who live under political tyranny, without global war. He states that Conflict Managers are supported by private citizen patrons, through organizations called "Conflict Corporations" and through specified links with conventional institutions. When working to create a revolution leading to liberty in an enslaved country, Butler calls the Conflict Manager a "Liberator;" when working to eliminate conflict leading to tyranny in a free nation, he calls him a "Monitor." Thus, Liberation + Monitorship=Conflict Management: the profession of Free Revolutions.

Butler theorizes that the Communists are using the hippie and New Left elements to subtract productive citizens from the "Establishment," thereby weakening its structure. He believes the Communists have no place for this element in their proposed "Soviet America" but have merely harnessed their minds and bodies to seize power and that one of the tasks of Conflict Management is to convince the New Left, particularly the students, of this fact and channel their revolutionary know-how toward freedom from this tyranny. He states that if the United States succeeds in getting through the Summer of 1969 without a Communist take-over, a neo-Nazi revival, or racial massacre, the odds will begin to change, and the way to buy that time is to alert enough Americans to the immediate danger and give them the leadership needed to "navigate the perplexing path of revolt."

Butler vehemently exhorts that the entire global mechanism of Marxism-Leninism must be smashed and that the battle must be waged by the people, not governments. He stated the United States today, in its quest for peace, has only the options of diplomatic negotiations (which may degenerate into piecemeal surrender) or military adventures (which may escalate into thermonuclear war). According to Butler, the United States finds itself in deep trouble today because two branches of its Government--the Executive and the Judiciary--have gradually drifted in the direction of dictatorship, at the expense of the Legislative Branch; repeatedly, since the end of World War II, the Judiciary has decreed law, and the Executive has waged war, without really consulting the people or the Congress; as a result, psychological warfare erupted in America itself. As a curative, Butler presents the Conflict Management

plan with the following formula for destroying Communist organizations:

1) ISOLATE the Party from manpower, money and materiel, requiring work by Conflict Managers outside the Party. Isolation is to be accomplished by relentless exposure and discrediting of Communist operations.

2) PENETRATE the Party, requiring work by Conflict Managers within the Party. A suggested plan of procedure is to attend a Communist front meeting, express sympathy for the cause, and wait for a letter or phone call. Then gather intelligence; create splits within the Party; recruit other penetrators; promote failures of Communist operations; and depart dramatically--when it is time to go, do it in a public, proud way, thereby taking as many people as possible with you.

3) DEMORALIZE the Party, requiring a combination of two tactics above, coordinated by one or more Conflict Managers.

Butler's main theme is that government should not fight Communism alone, nor even carry the main burden, but that private professionals (Conflict Managers) should extend the work where it is improper for government to go. He envisions the day when Conflict Managers will be trained like doctors and lawyers in colleges of Conflict Management. They in turn will educate the public in this field.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan January 16, 1969

C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT"
BY ABBIE HOFFMAN (ALIAS "FREE")
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

MJ This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hoffman, head of Youth International Party (YIP) and self-admitted anarchist and revolutionary artist, is on Security Index of New York Office. Captioned book, a great portion of which was written while author under influence of LSD, is filled with extreme obscenities and referred to by Hoffman as "a book of garbage," an excellent appraisal. His account of March on Pentagon, October, 1967, is merely obscene descriptions of actions of demonstrators and conflict between them and authorities. He calls Chicago demonstrations at Democratic National Convention (DNC) in August, 1968, "the Perfect Mess," adding "We had won the Battle of Chicago. I knew we had smashed the Democrats' chances and destroyed the two-party system in this country and perhaps with it electoral politics." Hoffman obsessed with idea of developing "a free America," to be brought about by destroying property and abolishing work and is fervent admirer of Castro; he feels since Castro has made such gigantic strides in creating "a free society" in 11 years, it is possible for revolutionaries in America to do likewise. Numerous uncomplimentary references to FBI in book, such as Hoffman's comment on DNC demonstrations: "In a Perfect Mess everyone gets what he wants. In a Perfect Mess only the System suffers. The road into Chicago begins and ends in your own head. Daley and the FBI will enter by finding a conspiracy." He then sets forth other well known names and his opinion of how they will relate to the "Perfect Mess."

ACTION: None. For information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 31 1969

100-449923

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Ramey
1 - Miss Muir
1 - 62-46855 (Book (Review File)

LM/lm (9) 56 FEB 7 1969

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449923

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT"
BY ABBIE HOFFMAN (ALIAS "FREE")
100-449923

DETAILS:

The Author

Free, in reality Abbie Hoffman, is the 32-year-old co-founder of the Youth International Party (YIP), a New York based group which was formed in early 1968 for the purpose of conducting a "Festival of Life" during the Democratic Convention in August, 1968, in Chicago. Hoffman is on the Security Index of the New York Office.

Hoffman has been arrested on numerous occasions during demonstrations against U. S. policy at home and abroad, including the demonstration in Washington, D. C., October 21-23, 1967, protesting the war in Vietnam. He participated in the Columbia University uprisings in New York, and during an interview regarding these activities in May, 1968, on the Chicago CBS television program "At Random" stated he was in favor of the overthrow of the United States Government by any means possible. He was one of the leaders of Democratic Convention protestors in August, 1968, and is presently free on bond on charges of resisting arrest and disorderly conduct resulting from his appearing in public at that time with an obscene word printed on his forehead. In November, 1968, he was convicted on a charge of mutilating an American flag as a result of his reporting to hearings of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in October, 1968, wearing a star spangled red, white, and blue shirt. He was sentenced to pay $100 or spend 30 days in jail. The sentence has been delayed pending appeal.

On September 18, 1968, during a press conference in Chicago, Hoffman stated he does not need money, does not work, and does not ever plan to work because he is a passive revolutionary artist. He observed everything is free, "Who needs money?" He reported he is in the process of completely redeveloping New York City and has things well under way. From 14th Avenue on he said things are well organized, "free sex, free narcotics, the world is a ball."

FBI Mentioned

There are numerous references to the FBI in captioned book, some of which are set forth below:

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT"
BY ABBIE HOFFMAN (ALIAS "FREE")
100-449923

Page 9: "Paul Krassner, who was watching television, shouted that Stokely had just returned and had been grabbed by the FBI." This sentence was thrown into the middle of Hoffman's description of an LSD party.

Page 122: Hoffman's comment on the Chicago demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968: "Chicago was, as I have stated before, a Perfect Mess. In a Perfect Mess everyone gets what he wants. In a Perfect Mess only the System suffers. The road into Chicago begins and ends in your own head. Daley and the FBI will enter by finding a conspiracy." He then sets forth other well known names and his opinion of how they will relate to the "Perfect Mess."

Page 206: Captioned book contains two pages of acknowledgements to "friends." Many of the names listed are in argot or appear to be take-offs on names of well known persons. Included is "J. Edgar Freako."

Page 209: Referring to his arrest by police on September 17, 1968, as he stepped from an airplane in Chicago: "When bail was produced on this charge, I was then arrested by the FBI and charged with 'crimes aboard an aircraft'. The FBI is the only agency in the country that arrests you and makes it seem like they are doing you a favor." There then follows his version of the interview with FBI Agents, which contains nothing derogatory concerning this Bureau.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in November, 1968, is written in the first person, is filled with extreme obscenity, and covers Hoffman's impressions of the March on the Pentagon in October, 1967, and the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968.

In the first paragraph of the book, Hoffman states: "The other day I took some LSD somewhere in the Florida Keys, where I've come to try to write a book." He later refers to the book as "a book of garbage," with which statement it would be difficilt to disagree, but it is not difficult to believe that a great portion of it was written while Hoffman was under the influence of LSD. He makes constant reference to being "stoned," "smashed," and "going on LSD trips."

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT"
BY ABBIE HOFFMAN (ALIAS "FREE")
100-449923

Speaking of the Youth International Party (YIP) philosophy, Hoffman says: "Clarity is not one of our goals. Confusion is mightier than the sword! . . . We have totally destroyed words and replaced them with 'doing'--action becomes the only reality . . . If the straight world understood all this (obscene), it would render us impotent, because understanding is the first step to control and control is the secret to our extinction."

Hoffman is obsessed with the idea of developing what he calls "a free America," which he says will be brought about by destroying property and abolishing work; yet one of his favorite mottoes is "Make Love, Not War." He claims he is not interested in whether someone is for or against the Yippie movement so long as each person "does his thing"--the thing he wants most in life to do, be it "punching a marshal, jumping a wall, doing a dance, singing a song, painting or blowing up a building."

Insisting that the Yippies are not part of the New Left, Hoffman makes derogatory remarks about the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the National Mobilization Committee (NMC). He claims to have outgrown the New Left in that disciples of that movement are for sacrifice, dedication, and responsibility and are filled with anger, frustration, and guilt, whereas he and his followers believe in having fun and doing only what they want to do.

Hoffman's description of the March on the Pentagon was told through the haze of an LSD trip and consists of nothing but obscene descriptions of the actions of the demonstrators and the conflict between them and the authorities.

About the Chicago demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968, which Hoffman calls "The Perfect Mess," he says: I can only relate to Chicago as a personal anarchist, a revolutionary artist." He offered the opinion that had the demonstrations lasted another week "We would have gotten the cops to assassinate Humphrey. We had won the Battle of Chicago. I knew we had smashed the Democrats' chances and destroyed the two-party system in this country and perhaps with it electoral politics."

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"MIAMI AND THE SIEGE OF CHICAGO"
BY NORMAN MAILER
100-370923

Page 130: In an interview with Senator McCarthy, Mailer told the Senator that he would have made "a perfect chief for the F.B.I.," to which McCarthy allegedly replied: "Of course, you're absolutely right."

Page 146: Mailer stated he had gone to Humphrey's private headquarters one night very late during the Democratic Convention where there was nobody to receive him "but six or eight young Secret Servicemen or F. B. I. with bullet-faces, crew-cuts, and an absurd tension at the recognition of his name."

Page 158: Mailer predicted that years of sabotage are ahead and said they would be giving engineering students tests in loyalty before they were done and that the F.B.I. would come to question whoever took a mail order course in radio.

Page 214: With reference to the "establishment," Mailer classified its members as "all the bad cops, U. S. marshals, generals, corporation executives, high government bureaucrats, rednecks, insane Black militants, half crazy provocateurs, Right-wing faggots, Right-wing high-strung geniuses, J. Edgar Hoover, and the worst of the rich surrounding every seat of Establishment in America."

Book Review

Captioned book, published in October, 1968, is called by the author, who was present at both conventions, "an informal history of the Republican and Democratic Conventions of 1968," but is actually more of a study of Mailer's innermost reactions to the two conventions, the individual candidates, and their supporters, in relation to his own philosophy. It is written in his usual obscene and bitter style.

The first section of the book is devoted to the Republican Convention and is entitled "Nixon in Miami." Mailer states he has disliked Nixon intimately ever since his Checkers speech in 1952 and has never written anything nice about him, but listening to Nixon's speeches during the Republican Convention he finds himself believing that Nixon has changed from the "Tricky Dick" of old. Mailer decides he must have become a "closet Republican" because of his sympathy with the Republican

Party when Nixon emphasized the need to return to individual human effort; however, this section of the book ends with Mailer being indecisive about Nixon, not knowing whether he was ready to like the candidate or detested him for his "resolutely non-poetic binary system, his computer's brain, did not know if the candidate were real as a man, or whole as a machine, lonely in his sad eminence or megalomaniacal, humble enough to feel the real wounds of the country or sufficiently narcissistic to dream the tyrant's dream."

Because the reporters were kept waiting at a press conference with Ralph D. Abernathy during the Republican Convention, Mailer decided he was getting tired of Negroes and their rights and was weary to the bone of listening to Black cries of Black superiority, which definitely was not in line with his previous concepts and writings; however, he emerges at the end of the book calling all left-wing "blacks" his "polemical associates" and asserting his determination to vote for no one, unless for Eldridge Cleaver.

The second section of the book is entitled "The Siege of Chicago." Mailer expresses his belief that President Johnson, using Mayor Daly as his instrument, deliberately plotted to crack his Party in two because that Party had been willing to let him go. He claimed that President Johnson completely controlled the Democratic Convention, although he never appeared there in person to speak, and intimated that the police brutality exhibited during the demonstrations was at the President's express command.

Mailer chastises himself throughout the second section of the book for not joining the demonstrators during the first days of the convention. Although he knows he belongs with them, he rationalizes that he cannot afford to be injured or jailed because he has a book to write and must cover the Convention; however, he is haunted by the fact that the real reason may be that he is afraid. When he finally spoke at a meeting of the demonstrators on August 28, 1968, after fortifying himself with several drinks, he was so pleased with himself that he felt there was no rank in any Army suitable for him below the level of General. He stated, "It was something to discover the secret source of the river of one's own good guts or lack of them. And booze was no bad canoe."

Before allying himself with the demonstrators, Mailer was watching the conflict between the police and the demonstrators from the 19th floor window of his hotel. He stated he could then understand how Mussolini's son-in-law had been able to find the bombs he dropped from his airplane beautiful as they burst because as he watched the clubbing, gassing, and chaos below him he felt a sense of calm and beauty. He stated it was as if the war had finally begun, and this, therefore, was a great and solemn moment.

Mailer vacillates greatly in his thinking, making this book difficult to read and impossible at times to comprehend. While he calls himself a revolutionary and states he belongs in England, where one's radicalism might never be tested, he loathes the thought of living anywhere but in America where he has been allowed to write and earn a good income. At the same time, he calls the Yippies and like groups his "troops" and his "children."

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 9, 1969

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. E. M. Johnson

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEWS
"REBELLION OR REVOLUTION"
BY HAROLD WRIGHT CRUSE
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Harold Wright Cruse, born March 8, 1916, at Petersburg, Virginia, is a Negro writer and critic. He is a former member of the Communist Party which he left in 1952. His book "Rebellion or Revolution" centers on the attainment of cultural equality for the Negro and examines the impact various leaders, writers, thinkers, performers, and organizations have had on the Negro movement. No mention is made in this book of the Director or the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 100-370842 (Harold Wright Cruse)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
JAN 23 1969

EMJ:bkb
(9)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-370842

61 FEB 4 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELLION OR REVOLUTION"
BY HAROLD WRIGHT CRUSE

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Harold Wright Cruse is a Negro, born March 8, 1916, at Petersburg, Virginia. He served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1945 receiving an honorable discharge. He has been a writer and critic since World War II and a member of the Communist Party from 1947 to 1952. He was employed by the Daily Worker for which paper he wrote reviews from 1949 to 1951. He was removed from the Security Index in 1955 and has been interviewed several times by the FBI but furnished only limited information concerning his Communist Party activities. This is the second book by Cruse, the first being the "Crisis of the Negro Intellectual" which was reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division on May 1, 1968.

BOOK REVIEW

The central theme of this book is that the Negro movement in this country before it can become a revolutionary movement must first attain cultural equality in the fields of art, film, theater, radio, television, and music.

Throughout the book Cruse is critical of the Communist Party for its grave mishandling of the Negro question and its lack of understanding of the Negro movement which he also offers as his reasons for leaving the Party.

The book traces the history of the Negro movement examining and endeavoring to explain the impact that the various leaders, writers, thinkers, performers, and organizations have had on the movement. In this regard, the book contains material of reference value concerning the history of the Negro movement in America.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI are mentioned in this book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/21/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 7/12/68, and San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 7/22/68.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 1/9/69 that the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965" has not been published to date and it is impossible to tell at this time when it will be published. He stated that it definitely will not be out for the next three months.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

REC- 89

62-46855-652

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
WHK/sea
(3)

54 FEB 5 - 1969

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

SAC, Newark

1-23-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to ~~obtain~~ discreetly, when available, one copy of the book "Black Americans" by Alphonse Pinkney (Prentice-Hall, Inc., paper edition $2.95, scheduled for publication 2-10-69). Book should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sc
(10)

Received 2-14-69 AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for use in connection with black nationalist and racial matters in general. After review, the book will be filed in the Bureau library where a copy is not now available. Paper edition requested in interest of economy.

62-46855-653

REC 5

EX-113

19 JAN

MAILED 21
JAN 23 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 43

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/23/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714) RUC)

ATTN: Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

44-29764
9-48878

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 12/4/68, regarding purchasing a copy of the book "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" written by MOHAMMED T. MEHDI and published by the New World Press.

A copy of referenced letter is enclosed to New York for information.

On 12/28/68, SA LESLIE F. WARREN observed that MEHDI appeared as a guest on the Joe Pyne Show aired on KTTV, Channel 11, Los Angeles, 10:30 P.M. to midnight. MEHDI had presented a copy of his book "Kennedy and Sirhan ...Why?", a paperback, to PYNE, who reviewed it and questioned its contents. In substance, MEHDI alleged that SIRHAN SIRHAN, who is charged with the murder of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, was a victim of the ill-treatment of the Arabian countries by the United States and other countries in establishing the state of Israel from Arabian territory. Further, that the subsequent support of Israel by the United States and particularly President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, at the expense of Arabian countries, was largely responsible for SIRHAN's actions.

JOE PYNE challenged MEHDI on his allegations which resulted in some explosive comments on the part of both. MEHDI brought out that the book was in the process of being published and was expected to be released in the immediate future.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-131134

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - MOHAMMED T. MEHDI)
3 - New York (62-) Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - MOHAMMED T. MEHDI)
2 - Los Angeles
[redacted] (Info)

REC 43

62-46855-1654

4 JAN 28 1969

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(9)

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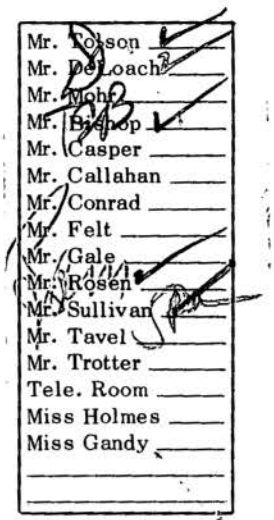

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FBI DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAN 28 '69
4 DIRECTOR

SA WARREN on 1/3/69, ascertained by unidentified telephone calls to Pickwick Books, 6743 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone 469-8191, and World Book and News Company, 1652 North Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone 465-4352, that the book "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" was not on the market. Further, that the book was known to both firms, who had received calls on it as a result of its review on the Joe Pyne Show on television. A recontact by unidentified telephone call to the Pickwick Books on 1/16/69, disclosed that the book was not in distribution yet and it was not known when it would be. On 1/16/69, a personal pretext inquiry with a man managing World Book and News Company disclosed that although this company eventually expected to handle the book in question, they had not received any copies and had no knowledge when they would receive copies for sale.

Both of the above book stores are two of the principal distributors of books, particularly paperback novels, in the Los Angeles area. On 1/16/69, an unidentified telephone call to California Magazines, Incorporated, 2219 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone 747-9563, one of the major distributors of paperback books in the Los Angeles area, resulted in the stated fact that this firm had not been aware of the book written by MEHDI.

On 1/3/69, an unidentified telephone call to a female secretary in the office of the Joe Pyne Show, KTTV, 5746 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, failed to reveal when the book "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" would be released. This girl said that Mr. MEHDI had told JOE PYNE that it would be released in the immediate future. She examined the copy which had been given to JOE PYNE and said its cover listed the publisher as the New World Press, 135 East 44th Street, New York, New York, 10017. It was a paperback and had the price thereon as $1.95. She did not know the whereabouts of Mr. MEHDI, whether he was in Los Angeles, New York or where.

In view of the above, New York is being requested to attempt to obtain a copy.

Los Angeles indices contained no references identifiable with the New World Press. Several references identified MEHDI. The "Los Angeles Times," page G-4, 6/9/68, in an article regarding the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, referred to Dr. MOHAMMED T. MEHDI as Secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations in New York, who made comments on the background of SIRHAN. Other sources listed the address of the above committee as 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, New York.

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Will, through the New World Press, 135 East 44th Street, New York, New York, or other sources, discreetly obtain a copy of the book "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" and forward to Bureau per instructions in enclosed Bureau letter dated 12/4/68.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 1/28/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Revolution for the Hell of it" by ABBIE HOFFMAN.

1 Encl (book) filed in Bu. Library. 1-29-69 AMB.

REC 49 62-46855-655

ENCLOSURE

25 JAN 29 1969

2d

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - Research-Satellite Section-
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:al
(4) 54 FEB 7 - 1969 174

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/30/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTN: Nationalities
Intelligence Section,
Domestic Intelligence
Division

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 1/23/69.

RE: PURCHASE OF COPY OF THE BOOK, "KENNEDY AND SIRHAN... WHY?" WRITTEN BY MOHAMMED T. MEHDI AND PUBLISHED BY THE "NEW WORLD PRESS."

The Omaha Office recently obtained two copies of the book, "Kennedy and Sirhan...Why?" from the printer, Wagener Printers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. One copy of the book was personally delivered to Division Six of the Bureau on 1/14/69, by Supervisor WILLIAM J. NOLAN of the Los Angeles Office during his attendance at a conference at the Bureau on [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Nationalities Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division utilize the book furnished to Division Six.

Further, that New York disregard the lead in referenced letter to attempt to secure a copy of the book from the publishers "The New World Press," UACB.

(4) Bureau (RM)
(1 - MOHAMMED T. MEHDI)
3 - New York (62-)(RM)
(1 - MOHAMMED T. MEHDI)
2 - Los Angeles
[redacted]

LFW/pjc
(9)

REC-47 62-46855-656

16 FEB 3 1969

NAT. SEC.

61 FEB 1 1969

F10

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
2-4-69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 3-25-69 AMB

1. "Crime and Its Treatment in Canada" edited by W. P. McGrath. St. Martin's Press, Inc., New York, 1965, $7.50.

Received 2-26-69 AMB.

2. "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History" by William Loren Katz. Pitman Publishing Corp., 20 E. 46 Street, New York, $9.75.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bad
(9)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; book #2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for use in assignments relating to racial matters. The books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC-106 62-46855-657

19 FEB 4 1969

MAILED 24
FEB 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

EX-104

Tolson
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

134
54FEB 11 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner 2/11/69

1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Civil Rights and the American Negro: A Documentary History" edited by Albert P. Blaustein and Robert L. Zangrando. Washington Square Press, Inc., New York, New York, paperback, $1.45.

U.S.A.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jms
(10)

Received 2-26-69 Am B.

NOTE:

Book, which concerns racial difficulties in the United States over more than three hundred years, requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. In the interest of economy, paperback edition requested.

REC-110 62-46855-658

19 FEB 11 1969

MAILED 7
FEB 11 1969
COMM-FBI

54 FEB 20 1969

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JUN 3 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENREC COPY FILED IN 100-237897

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, Boston

2/11/69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"White Power/Black Freedom" by Arnold Schuchter. Beacon Press, Boston, 10/4/68, $11.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jms
(10)

Received
3-4-69
A.M.B.

NOTE:

Book, concerning race relations, requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS, for review and reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-21 62-46855-659

18 FEB 11 1969

MAILED 7
FEB 11 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/30/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235) ATTN: Nationalisties Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Los Angeles, 12/4/68 and LAlet to Bureau, 1/23/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "KENNEDY and SIRHAN Why?" along with a photostat copy of an article referring to the book which appeared in the 12/6/68 edition of Hollywood Citizen-News.

REC 109

62-46855-660

cc 105-131134

10 FEB 12 1969

ENCLOSURE
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

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NAT. INT. SEC.

57 FEB 20 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-131134

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (2)

Bufile 62-46855

NYfile 100-87235

ENCLOSURE 62-46855-1165

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

2/14/69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Armies of the Night" by Norman Mailer. New American Library, New York, New York, Signet paperback, $1.25

2. "Martin Luther King, Jr.: His Life, Martyrdom, and Meaning for the World" by William Robert Miller. Weybright and Talley, 3 East 54 Street, New York, New York 10022 (distributed by E. P. Dutton and Company), $7.95

Received 2-26-69 #1 + #2 AMB

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 I.B.)

MB:rel
(6)

E:

Book #1 requested for perusal by Assistant Director C. Sullivan; book #2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial telligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for iew. In interest of economy, paperback edition #1 ested. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where now available.

62-46855-661

REC 49

FEB 14 1969

MAILED 4
FEB 14 1969
COMM-FBI

ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK POWER REVOLT"
BY FLOYD B. BARBOUR
RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: 2/10/69
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. E. R. Stark

Tolson
DeLoach ✓
Mohr
Bishop ✓
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Porter Sargent, Boston, Massachusetts, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

This book consists primarily of reprinted selections of numerous individuals many of whom are well-known black extremists. It traces the history of the Black Power revolt and shows that Black Power is not a new phenomenon but rather a revival of prior struggles.

ACTION

For information.

5 - STARK
A.B. FULTON

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

1 - 62-46855 (Book review file)

ERS:lkk
(8)

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FBI JUSTICE

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REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

b6
b7C

Floyd B. Barbour, the author, [redacted] currently resides in Boston, Massachusetts. Bureau files reveal that he probably attended the National Conference on Black Power in Newark, New Jersey, during July, 1967.

BOOK REVIEW

This book consists of a collection of articles, manuscripts, letters, essays and documents that trace the Black Power revolt from its early embryonic stage to its present full-grown adult life. Among its numerous contributors, are well-known black extremists Stokely Carmichael, Leroi Jones, Ron Karenga, Malcolm X, Nathan Hare, Elijah Muhammad, Robert F. Williams, Floyd McKissick and Julius Hobson. Typical of the statements made by the individual contributors are the following:

"Black Power cannot be established within the white power structure...black and white can never come to exist as equals within the same space" (Leroi Jones);

"Integration is a subterfuge for the maintenance of white supremacy...racism is exploitation maintained either actively or through silence by the society as a whole" (Stokely Carmichael);

"The struggle for world freedom must move to the left toward socialism...The economic system must be based upon the socialist economics of Karl Marx" (Julius Hobson).

The book, in addition to containing the various ideas of the individual contributors shows that Black Power is nothing new but merely a revival.

CONTINUED PAGE THREE

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on Page 150 in an item extracted from Robert F. Williams book entitled "From Negroes With Guns." He merely made reference to the FBI "manhunt" and of his "exile" status.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/13/69
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3371)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 1/23/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book "Black Americans" by ALPHONSO PINKNEY (Prentice-Hall, Inc.) which was requested in referenced letter.

REC-20 62-46855-163

17 FEB 14 1969

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 2-17-69 ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Newark
MLC:aas
(3)

327
FEB 24 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-37235) 2/14/69
Attention: Liaison Section

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Trip to Hanoi" by Susan Sontag. Noonday Press (branch of Farrar, Straus, Giroux), 19 Union Square W., New York, New York 10003, paperback, $1.45

2. "No More Vietnams: The War and the Future of American Foreign Policy" edited by Richard M. Pfeffer. Harper and Row, New York, New York 10016, $5.95

1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 I.B.)

AMB:rel
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. In the interest of economy, the paperback edition of #1 is requested.

REC-114 62-46855-664

19 FEB 18 1969

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COMM-FBI

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/25/69
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulets, dated 11/22/68, 1/23/69, 2/4/69, 2/11/69, 2/14/69 and 2/14/69.

Enclosed are the eight books requested in relets.

1. "Sammy Younge, Jr." by JAMES FORMAN
2. "Martin Luther King" - WILLIAM R. MILLER
3. "The Armies of the Night" - NORMAN MAILER
4. "No More Vietnams?" - RICHARD M. PFEFFER
5. "Civil Rights and the American Negro" edited by ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN and ROBERT ZANGANDO
6. "Trip to Hanoi" - SUSAN SANTOG
7. "Malcolm X- The Man and his Ideas"- GEORGE BREITMAN
8. "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History" - WILLIAM LOREN KATZ

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 8)
1 - New York (100-87235)

JJC:mjh
(3)

8 Encls. filed in Bureau Library. 2-26-69. AMB

62-46855-665

REC 14

FEB 26 1969

EXP. PROC.

33 FEB 20 1969

RESEARCH

6 MAR 4 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

Legat, London (105-3604) 2/26/69

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (105-187509)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Your FD-4, 2/4/69.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book "The New Revolutionaries" edited by Tariq Ali Khan (price 38s.). Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Nationalities Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Rowe (6221 IB)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

Recd 2-19-69 from B.

AMB:fsh
(12)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. H. Mossburg, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Twelve revolutionaries, ranging from Cuba's Fidel Castro to European students, have contributed to the book which contains a diagram with a simple, concise method of making a "Molotov cocktail." The price of the book is approximately $4.60. Book will be routed to other interested Sections then filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. Ali Khan, 24-year-old Pakistani revolutionary, is presently residing in London where he is actively associated with new left and radical student movements.

62-46855-

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
167 MAR 3 1969

56 MAR 6 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan February 25, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by the Holloway House Publishing Co., which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author of this book is a well-known writer, reporter and TV host-commentator. He previously conducted a controversial television program. Bureau files reflect that Lomax is an unscrupulous charlatan who has been extremely critical of the FBI and the Director. This book is a biography and comparison of the lives of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X. He traces the careers and philosophies of these two prominent Negro extremists, discusses their accomplishments and shortcomings and how they were assassinated. Lomax states that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was involved in Malcolm X's death. This book contains a few references to the FBI, none of which are pertinent.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 62-102926 (Louis E. Lomax)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. W. D. Neumann
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46855
RECORDED
MAR 6 1969

54 MAR 13 1969

62-102926-13

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"TO KILL A BLACK MAN"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Louis Emanuel Lomax, a Negro who was born in Georgia, August, 1922, is a free lance writer and reporter who as of May 2, 1968, was writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a television (TV) program which originated in Los Angeles, California.

An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. Lomax has repeatedly proven his antagonism toward the FBI. On one of his TV programs he was very critical of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and stated there would be no solution to the civil rights problem as long as Mr. J. Edgar Hoover remains as the head of the FBI.

Lomax was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from February 19, 1950, until May 9, 1956. He has been arrested on charges of passing bad checks, larceny and involvement in a confidence game.

Book Review:

"To Kill a Black Man" is about Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, both of whom Lomax claimed he knew personally during their lives. The book is primarily a biography of each of these black extremists (King and Malcolm X) in which the author compares their philosophies and beliefs. Although the book treats both subjects favorably, the author does point out some shortcomings of each of them, particularly Malcolm X. Lomax traces King's rise as a civil rights leader during the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955-56 up to his death by assassination in April, 1968. He portrays King as a Christian

CONTINUED - OVER

clergyman who advocated nonviolence as a means of obtaining the Negro's rightful place in society. In contrast he describes Malcolm X as a product of the ghetto who rose to a position of leadership in the civil rights field through the preaching of violence and the principals of the Nation of Islam (NOI). Lomax indicates that Malcolm X, after breaking with the NOI, lived in fear of his life because of reprisals from the NOI. Lomax claims that Malcolm X was assassinated by hired killers who were affiliated with Elijah Muhammad, NOI chieftain, and that the American Government, particularly the CIA, was deeply involved in Malcolm X's death. He claims King was assassinated by an individual who carried out the will of an extremely well financed and rigidly organized group of Southern white businessmen.

Despite their earlier differences and divergent philosophies, Lomax claims both men developed and changed during their lives until they were very close to complete agreement on civil rights issues near the ends of their lives.

Mention of the FBI:

On page 198 of this book, Chapter 16, Lomax states that he accused one John Ali, an NOI member who was an enemy of Malcolm X, as being an FBI Agent in Lomax's book entitled "When the Word is Given." In the same chapter on page 199 Lomax states that his allegation that John Ali was affiliated with the FBI was based on reports and information and was not meticulously researched.

The above are the only references to the FBI in Lomax's book.

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-5-69

Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE VOYEUR" BY HENRY SUTTON
(PEN NAME OF DAVID SLAVITT)

Book Reviews

As you will recall, the New York Office last October obtained, on a confidential basis, the uncorrected galley proofs of captioned novel. This material was reviewed by my memorandum to you of 10-8-68, (a copy of which is attached) and the novel was found to be salacious and to contain what amounted to a vicious attack against the Director and the integrity of the FBI.

Our New York Office recently obtained attached copy of this novel, published by Bernard Geis Associates, New York City, which reportedly has a publication date of 2-10-69. A review of the published work disclosed it to be substantially the same as set forth in the uncorrected galley proofs which we previously reviewed. While there are a very few minor revisions, none relevant to the portrayal of the Director or FBI could be detected. As indicated in our previous review, Slavitt's depiction of the Director of the FBI--called "M. R. Tyler"--is largely contained in Chapter 5, pp. 128-146; 167-171. In Chapter 7, pp. 232-235, Director "Tyler" agrees to aid the Attorney General in a vengeful quest to jail the publisher of a girlie-type magazine. Later in the Chapter, the FBI is shown involved in the electronic surveillance of the publisher's residence. In Chapter 8, pp. 280-289, Bureau Agents "arrest" one of the publisher's employees on a narcotics charge and take him to a meeting with the Attorney General where the subject is coerced into agreeing to testify against the publisher.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this book be referred to the Legal Research Unit for review and determination as to whether it constitutes a basis for any legal action.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Miss Gandy

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 26 1969

17 FEB 26 1969

59 MAR 6 - 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111222 37-9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 14, 1969

J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: THE "VOYEUR," BY HENRY SUTTON
(PEN NAME OF DAVID SLAVITT)

Book Reviews

Attached memorandum of 2/5/69, Mr. Jones to Mr. Bishop, requested the Legal Research Unit to review certain specified references to the Director and the Bureau as they appear in this book, and to determine whether they provide a basis for legal action.

Our conclusion generally is that nothing said in the book is actionable by the Director or anyone else in this Bureau.

The logical action would be one for libel. The obstacles to successful action are several. There are many different versions of libel law, one for each state. Assuming that a copy of the book is sold in each state, the tactic of shopping around might yield a state whose law on libel has been violated. In general, however, the book has been written - or edited - to fit just inside the outer limits of what is permissible. For example, it calls the Director vile names (page 142, line 1; page 171, lines 6, 7) but the general rule of libel is that names alone, such as "bitch," "sonofabitch," "bastard," "rat," "crook" and "liar" are not actionable. 15 ALR2d 108. The book contains snide, petty, latrine-gossip remarks and innuendo about the Director's executive methods but these are not actionable. Since New York Times v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 274 (1964), it has been a matter of constitutional law that a public official cannot maintain an action for libel unless (1) the charge made against him was defamatory (not merely critical), (2) it was false, and (3) it was published with actual malice - which is either the knowledge that it was false or a reckless disregard of whether it was true or false. Where actual malice cannot be proven, the critic has a qualified privilege for honest misstatements of fact.

The suggestion made in a place or two (pages 232-235, 280-289) is that the investigative and arrest power of the FBI is used for personal purposes, such as scaring criminal subjects into cooperating with the Attorney General in a personal vendetta against someone else. But the author carefully hedges by having the Agents enter with a search warrant and then make a lawful search and arrest.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
FEB 26 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
DJD:Kat
(4)

59 MAR 6 - 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112237-8

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: The "Voyeur," by Henry Sutton
(Pen Name of David Slavitt)

In conclusion, we believe the book was carefully edited by expert libel lawyers and that they have kept the language within the outer range of what is generally permissible. Moreover, we would not recommend an attempt to make a case in some favorable jurisdiction if one can be found. We do not believe this book will influence the nation. It systematically demeans every person and institution brought into its plot, except those who represent a projection of the author's own personality. However well or poorly this rot sells, its sales would be greatly enhanced were some national figure to dignify it with a public protest. The sick and the gullible who read this sort of thing would take that protest as proof the author had touched a sensitive spot, race out to buy the book, and give it a success that it does not deserve and may not otherwise get.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Sutler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, San Francisco

2-24-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917-1930" by Antony C. Sutton. Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 $10.00.

Rec'd 4-17-69 Am-B

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:bkb
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, to be used as reference -- background material for research projects, lectures, and speeches. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.

~~REC-14~~

666

REC-9 19 FEB 24 1969

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MAILED 7
FEB 24 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - [illegible] N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
2/25/69

1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Conflict of Generations" by Lewis ~~S.~~ Feuer. Basic Books, New York, February 21, 1969, $12.50.

2. "Eldridge ~~Cleaver~~" edited by Robert Scheer. Random House, New York, February 27, 1969, $5.95

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:fsh
(10)

NOTE:

Book # 1 requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, for use as reference material relating to the New Left and for background for research, speeches, and lectures. Book # 2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence, for reference and review. Both books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC 44 62-46855-667

19 FEB 25 1969

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MAILED 21
FEB 25 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN February 19, 1969

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA"
BY CHUCK STONE
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author of this book is well-known in newspaper and political circles and he has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence. His book examines the history of the Negro in American politics from the Civil War to the present time. He analyzes how other minority groups gained political power through ethnic bloc voting and described how blacks can exert the same force. He traces the careers and philosophies of Negroes prominent in politics, discusses how and where Negroes are currently making political progress, and outlines the potential for the future.

ACTION:

For information.

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ABF:ckw (8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. Deegan
1 - Mr. Fulton

REC-23 - 668

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 28 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA"

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

Chuck Stone, the author, has worked for several influential Negro newspapers and also served as the executive assistant to the House Committee of Education and Labor at the time Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat-New York) was its chairman. During 1968 he served as the Vice Chairman of the Third National Conference on Black Power held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was attended by both moderates and extremists, and he has also been active in the Black United Front, a group of moderate and extremist individuals and organizations in Washington, D. C. In 1963 he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation requested by the United States Information Agency. He has been described as a militant civil rights advocate who is against violence and he was introduced to the Director in 1963.

Book Review

This book reviews the history of the political development of the Negro from the period of the Civil War including his entry on the political scene during the Reconstruction period, his subsequent decline, and then his re-entry in the 1960s with the black power movement.

Stone points out that from 1870-1901, 20 Negroes served in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate, all from the South. By 1901 the Negro became the forgotten man of politics and had no representative in Congress until 1929. From 1929-1943 two Negroes were in Congress, both from Illinois. From 1943 to 1966 six more Negroes were elected to Congress. Stone reviewed the careers and

DETAILS CONTINUED PAGE THREE

philosophies of the Negroes who had gained political prominence.

Stone describes how minority groups such as the Irish, Italian, Jew, and Pole gained political power by ethnic bloc voting. He differentiates between these minorities and the Negro in that the former were seeking respectability while the latter is seeking equality. Stone's premise is that other minority groups were discriminated against because they were a Jew, an Italian, etc., while racial prejudice against the Negro built up in the United States because the Negro wanted to be something other than a Negro. According to Stone, the Negro was fine and acceptable in his place.

Stone defends black power and supports black bloc voting. He claims that the black power movement is resented not only because of its terrifying overtones of violence, but because black power has broken the unwritten law of American democratic ethics. It has not disguised its ends in polite political rhetoric. Other minority groups built, almost surreptitiously, an ethnic power base in politics and business without creating the impression of a power grab. The black power advocates have spoiled this myth and are consequently condemned by the whites and not welcomed by the "Uncle Toms."

Stone points out that black people are currently making political progress in the cities and to some extent on the national level, but they are still extremely weak on the state level. Black political power is just now coming of age and its prospects for maturing into the perogative of power possessed by other minority groups will depend on the extent to which bitterness or sympathic understanding predominates the black-white relationship. According to Stone, the future of American democracy depends on how this Nation solves the problem.

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 27, 1969

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. A. Bermingham

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "TEAR DOWN THE WALLS!"
A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS
MOVEMENT BY DOROTHY STERLING
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1968 by Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

This book is a chronological history of the militant civil rights movement in the United States and stresses "non-violent" protest demonstrations which started with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. It credits nonviolent militant Negro civil rights organizations with pioneering this movement. Little attention is given to the Black Muslims, the Black Panthers, or other groups which espouse violence, hatred, and separatism. However, such tactics are neither praised nor condemned. Although mention is made of white contributions to the civil rights struggle, such contributions are not highlighted. The author concludes the solution to the present racial crisis involves improvements in the fields of education, housing, and employment.

A review of Bureau indices reflects that Dorothy Sterling was a member of the Communist Party in New York City in 1936 and that she and her husband were members of the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1944. The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

62-46155-669

ACTION:

For information.

RAB:dls
(7)

5 MAR 1 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 2/27/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

The enclosed books were purchased by the NYO per your request in Bulets, 12/26/68 and 2/25/69.

Enclosed are:

1. Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism - WILLIAM J. POMEROY
2. The Conflict of Generations - LEWIS S. FEUER
3. Eldridge Cleaver - ROBERT SCHEER

2d

REC-16 62-46855-670

12 MAR 4 1969

ENCLOSURE Encls. filed in Bureau Library. 2-28-69 AHB

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
(1 - Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

JJC:al
(4)

61 MAR 10 1969

RESEARCH-SURVEILLANCE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: February 28, 1969
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, Boston (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter, February 11, 1969.

Enclosed is book entitled:

"WHITE POWER/BLACK FREEDOM"
by ARNOLD SCHUCHTER.

USA

4

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
FDC:CAK
(3)

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 3-4-69 Am B.

REC. 11

62-46855 671

3 MAR 5 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE

54 MAR 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 27, 1969

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1967 by Harper and Row which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book is a study, through a poll, of Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in 1964 and a study completed in the Fall of 1966. The study was sponsored by B'nai B'rith. It showed less anti-Semitism among Negroes than generally felt throughout the country; more militancy among Negroes who are educated and privileged than among the deprived; and the sanctioning of violence and separatism only by a very small minority of Negroes.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855(Book Review File)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

CEG:mms
(8)

REC 17 62-46855-672

3 MAR 5 1969

56 MAR 6 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Bureau files contain no derogatory information identifiable with Marx, the author of this book. Bureau files show that he has been Associate Professor of Social Relations at Harvard University since July 1, 1967. In September, 1967, the White House requested a name check concerning Marx, reason unknown.

Book Review:

Captioned book is the third in a series of studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith concerning anti-Semitism. Originally there was no plan for a separate study of Negro attitudes. However, the riots of 1964, with their anti-Semitic overtones, were responsible for this additional and separate study being undertaken. The study which this book presents utilizes samplings of opinion taken in 1964 by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago and purports to be a documented report on Negro attitudes. Interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Birmingham and selected metropolitan areas in the North. The book presents the privileged, more educated Negro rather than the deprived Negro as the more militant. As a person who has experienced the "sweeter life" and one who is freer to challenge the old prejudice, the privileged Negro is pictured as one who experiences frustration rather than fulfillment. The deprived Negro is pictured as one who has neither the incentive nor energy to challenge conditions. The book depicts religion as a suppressant of militancy and, Christianity, in particular, is accused of lulling many colored people into a sense of resigned insecurity. The Black Power separatist is presented as a frustrated nonviolent integrationist who

CONTINUED - OVER

finally said, "Okay, if you don't want me, I don't want you either." The study also concluded that there is less anti-Semitism in the Negro community than in the country as a whole; only a small minority of Negroes sanctions violence; and even fewer favor separation of races.

The study set forth in this book was made in 1964. The evaluation was completed in the Fall of 1966. Therefore, the validity of the study is a matter of conjecture now, not only because of the events which occurred between the interviews in 1964 and the evaluation in 1966, but also because of certain polarizations of opinion in regard to racial matters which have occurred since 1966.

Mention of FBI:

No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan February 27, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1967 by Harper and Row which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

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ACTION:

For information.

~~62-46855(Book Review File)~~

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

CEG:mms
(8)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"PROTEST AND PREJUDICE"
BY GARY T. MARX

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

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CONTINUED - OVER

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Mention of FBI:

No mention of the Bureau was made in this book.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
2/25/69
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. Faulkner (Rm 1517)
1 - Mr. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. M. Horner

436

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"ELDRIDGE CLEAVER"
BY ROBERT SCHEER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book which is scheduled for public release on 2/27/69 by Random House. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

Eldridge Cleaver is Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He became a Bureau fugitive after his failure to report to California authorities following revocation of his parole. He had been employed by "Ramparts" magazine as Senior Editor. The book is a compilation of writings and speeches by the subject, most of which have appeared in "Ramparts" magazine. Robert Scheer has been Editor In Chief of "Ramparts" magazine and is listed in the Security Index. According to Scheer, the book was put together since Cleaver became a fugitive and Cleaver did not make the selections which appeared in the book. The selections include articles showing why the subject joined the BPP, give the subject's explanation of his troubles with the California parole authorities and the reasons he did not intend to return to prison. It covers a variety of other subjects such as why the Nation of Islam influence declined in prisons, an explanation of the colonialism concept of black nationalists and verbal attacks on California Governor Ronald Reagan. There is nothing new in the book and it appears to have been put together hastily, probably in order to cash in on the popularity of Cleaver's best selling book, "Soul on Ice."

ACTION

For information.

NOT RECORDED
SEE DETAILED PAGE TWO
MAR 7 1969

100-447251-C
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 105-106720 (Robert Scheer)
RMH:lkk (10)

1 MAR 17 1969

5 MAR 14 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
100-44725

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Robert Scheer is the subject of a Security Matter investigation by the San Francisco Office and is listed as a Key Activist. His name is included in the Security Index on the basis of his close connections with the Communist Party. He wrote a 33-page introduction to the book the principal point of which is an attempt to establish that Cleaver is a fugitive because of his ideas rather than because of his criminal acts.

BOOK REVIEW

The book includes articles which give Cleaver's explanation as to how and why he joined the BPP and how his involvement in political activities led to the revocation of his parole. Much of three chapters is devoted to attacks on California Governor Ronald Reagan and the last chapter entitled "Farewell Address" consists of a speech he gave in San Francisco 11/2/68 during which he cited the reasons he did not intend to go back to jail on 11/27/68 when his appeal expired. The revolutionary objectives of the black extremists is explained in a chapter entitled "Black Bible." This reviews the ideas of Frantz Fanon who was involved in the Algerian revolution and who formulated the idea that black people are part of the "Third World" made up of all nonwhite people who have been colonized by white imperialists.

The author notes that the chapter entitled "The Death of Martin Luther King: Requiem For Nonviolence" was in the process of being dictated by the subject on 4/6/68 when he was interrupted by a telephone call after which he went immediately to Oakland, California and became involved in a shootout with police. This resulted in his wounding and return to jail. The point of the chapter is that nonviolence is dead; that 1968 would mean "the coming of the gun"; and that "action is all that counts now."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
100-44725

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 71, mention is made of Robert Williams, the fugitive from North Carolina, who took refuge in Cuba and then in Red China. Cleaver compares Williams and Malcolm X and states that "...in the cloak and dagger world of the CIA and the FBI, Williams has made just as much impact as Malcolm X..."

On page 131, Cleaver discusses laws, such as the gun laws, which have actually been passed for the purpose of reducing the threat from militant blacks although public figures have always given some other reason for such legislation. In this connection he states, "Gestapo Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, states it is the SDS and the Panthers."

On page 146 Cleaver complains of having to pay taxes and states that he will not do so but will instead give the money to the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund. Newton is Minister of Defense for the BPP. Cleaver states "I'm going to write that check, I'm going to sign it myself, and later for J. Edgar Hoover, and later for his mammy..." This is an expression Cleaver regularly uses to indicate that he will resolve some problem with the authorities at a later date.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. M. Gray

[illegible], New York ([illegible])
Attention: Liaison Section

March 17, 1969

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Bulter

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Beyond Racism" by Whitney M. Young, Jr. 62 112176
McGraw-Hill, New York, $4.95, 3-24-69,
publication date

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

[illegible]:ser
(10)

Rec'd 6-9-69 Am B.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, RIS -- for review in connection with general racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 20 1969

MAILED 6
MAR 17 1969
COMM-FBI

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59 MAR 25 1969
ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112176-4

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/20/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC-INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 2/4/69.

Enclosed is one copy of "Crime and its Treatment in Canada" by W.T. MC GRATH.

REC 17 62-46855-673

EX-110

17 MAR 21 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York

1 Encl Carded by & filed in Bureau Library. 3-21-69 Amb.

MMM:lh
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 APR 1 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/25/69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the use of the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division;

Rec'd 6-9-69 pers.

1. "Die Nigger Die: A Political Autobiography" by H. Rap Brown. Dial Press, New York, $3.95, to be published May, 1969.

Rec'd 9-18-69 Amb.

2. "My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr." by Coretta Scott King. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York, $6.95, to be published June, 1969.

Rec'd 6-9-69 Amb.

3. "The Agony of the American Left" by Christopher Lasch. Knopf, New York, $4.95, to be published May, 1969.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:cas
(11)

NOTE:

Books #1 and #2 requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial matters; Book #3 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

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MAILED 19
MAR 25 1969
COMM-FBI

REC-12

62-41855-674

19 MAR 26 1969

APR 4-1

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/28/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to NY, 4/10/68 and 1/6/69.

Enclosed here are two books purchased 3/28/69.

1. A Christian Communist Dialogue
2. A Critique of Pure Tolerance

REC 44 62-46855-675

10 APR 3 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 ENCLOSURE 2 Encls filed in Bureau Library. 4-3-69 Ann B.

(3) - Bureau
(1-Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

JJC/lhr
(4)

56 APR 11 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. [redacted] P. Callahan
1 - Mr. [redacted] M. Suttler
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, San Diego

3-31-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Intelligent Student's Guide to Survival" by Phillip Abbott Luce and Douglas Hyde. Viewpoint Books, P. O. Box 9622, San Diego, California 92109, $1.00

100-434042

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:bkb
(11)

Received 4-25-69 AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. P. Druken, Internal Security, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review -- subject relates to communism and the New Left. Book will be placed in Bureau library where not now available.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 3 1969

100-434042-72

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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MAILED 22
APR 1 - 1969
COMM-FBI

55 APR 11 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 APR 2 1969

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 4/2/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 11/22/68.

Enclosed one (1) book purchased by NY for Bureau.

3/5 of A Man - FLOYD MC KISSICK

③ - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
203 APR 7 [illegible]9

JJC/lh
(4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446386

APR 10 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/2/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

S. A. [illegible] (info)

ReBulets 3/25/69 and 3/17/69.

This is to advise that the following books will not be published until date listed:

1. "Beyond Racism" by WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR. Mc Graw Hill, NY, released date May 30, 1969

2. "Die Nigger Die-A Political Autobiograph" by H. RAP BROWN Dial Press, NY, May 1, 1969

3. "My Life with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR" by CORETTA SCOTT KING Holt, Rinehart and Winston, NY, September, 1969.

REC-87 62-46855-676

APR 3 1969

③ - Bureau (RM) / Retained R-55 (to be destroyed)
(1-Research Satellite Section)
1 - New York

JJC:lh
(4)

Lee Ford

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

APR 15 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[illegible]

4/8/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. A. [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Miss [illegible]

[illegible] OF BOOK
[illegible] REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"An Essay on Liberation" by Herbert Marcuse.
Beacon Press, Boston, $5.95

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. [illegible] F. Row (6221 IB)

Rec'd. 4/30/69.
Acu B.

Book requested by Number One Man C. W. Thompson, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review as material relates to "New Left." After review book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-445771-40

MAILED 24
APR 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
140 APR 10 1969

19 APR 8 1969

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66 APR 15 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. W. D. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. H. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235) 4/8/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. E. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Assassination of Malcolm X" by Herman Porter and George Breitman. Merit Publishers, New York, paperback, 50¢

Rec'd. 6-9-69. Amjo.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. W. F. Row (6221 ID)

MB:lic
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

MAILED 9
APR 7 1969
COMM-FBI

REC-64

62-46855-672

19 APR 8 1969

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

70 APR 16 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Baltimore

4/8/69

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of a 16-page annotated reading list of books by and about the black American entitled "The Blacklist." This reading list has been published recently and it may be obtained for 15 cents prepaid from the Publications Assistant, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. This publication should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd. 5/7/69 AMB.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:fsh
(10)

NOTE:

List requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. List will be retained in RIS, for ready reference purposes relating to racial matters.

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MAILED 5
APR 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 26

62-46855-678

19 APR 9 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4/1/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN;" A CIVICS CASEBOOK BY CHARLES N. QUIGLEY

Captioned book was recently brought to our attention by a former neighbor of a Washington Field Office Agent. This individual, the father of a fifth grade student, claims the book is approved for use in the Fairfax County, Virginia, School System and that it is slanted against law enforcement.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with captioned book, the Civic Education Committee, University of California, Los Angeles, which is listed as the book's sponsor, or its author Charles N. Quigley.

A review of the book (a copy of which has been borrowed from the Library of Congress), indicates that it is designed to stimulate student thought on Constitutional rights of the individual. It attempts to do this by dramatizing Constitutional issues with selections drawn from literature, history, and court records. These selections, according to the author, "are simplified versions of real situations that have been significant in the development of our present Constitutional Rights."

Only two of the selections in this 129 page book refer to the FBI and these are attached. They, like most all the material in this book, have been distorted in a manner leaving little question that the author is heavily biased against law enforcement. In the thrust of his selections, as well as the leading questions he poses, the author strongly conveys this prejudice to students.

Author Quigley prepares his own "built-in" defense of the text when in the preface he openly admits changing or deleting facts from case examples in order to simplify and clarify their understanding to young readers. In view of this and since the book was published some two years ago, it is believed that any protest we might lodge would be futile and quite possibly be exploited by the author and his supporters for their own personal gain.

62-116395-679

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-125

15 APR 10 1969

APR 22 1969

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop

JHC:paa (5)

CRIME RESEARCH

PART II

Should the police be given the power to arrest you without having any evidence against you?

Palmer Raids (1920)

On the evening of January 2, 1920, the F.B.I., under the direction of a man named Palmer, conducted a raid. At that time there was a law that any Communist living in the United States who was not a citizen could be forced to go back to his own country. The F.B.I. was looking for such people. At a special hour, almost 500 F.B.I. agents and police in 20 New England towns raided people's homes, public meeting halls, and offices. They arrested between 800 and 1,200 people. Many of these people were citizens of the United States. In one town in Massachusetts 39 people were holding a meeting to talk about forming a co-operative bakery. About half of these people were citizens. The police arrested all of them and kept them in the police station overnight. The next morning 38 of them were set free.

Men and women were arrested without warrants. Women were separated from their children. Houses, desks, and files were searched from top to bottom without search warrants, and the books and letters found were kept by the police.

Most of the people arrested were quiet working people. They were handcuffed in pairs, chained together, and marched to railroad stations, being photographed along the way. About 400 of these people were taken and held in jail for several days. During this time they were not allowed to contact any friends or relatives.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

1. *Should the police have the power to arrest large groups of people without any evidence against them in order to find out if some of them have broken a law? Why?*
2. *Should the police have the right to hold you in jail without allowing you to see or talk with any friends or relatives? Why?*
3. *Is this case anything like the Ku Klux Klan case on page 59? How? How is it different?*

62-66855-679
ENCLOSURE

■ United States v. Pearce (1960)

An F.B.I. agent asked for and received a warrant of arrest from a judge. The agent told the judge that he had good reason to ask for the warrant, because he had secret information from someone who had always been reliable in the past. Investigation showed that the person he had received the information from was his boss in the F.B.I. His boss had received the information from another agent in the F.B.I. The other agent received the information from an informer whom no one knew.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should the police have to tell the judge who gave them the information they are using to justify their request for a warrant to arrest you? Why?

62-116395-679
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/11/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted] O Book Reviews

MISC-INFO

Captioned individual is a former neighbor of SA JAMES W. GARTEN of WFO. He advised that recently he learned from questions that his son asked of him, that his son's class is presently reading a book entitled "Your Rights and Responsibilities as an American Citizen", by CHARLES QUIGLEY, printed by Civic Education Committee UCLA, California.

He stated that from the question asked by his son, he felt that the book was Anti-Law Enforcement and he had his son bring the book home. He stated that he read the book and he feels that the book is definitely slanted and Anti-Law Enforcement and not a proper book for ten year old fifth grade students to read.

b6
b7C

He stated that he contacted Mr. KELLY, the principal of Marshall Road School in Vienna, Virginia which is part of the Fairfax County School System and was told that the book is approved for use by the Fairfax County School Board. He stated that he is contacting this board to point out his objection to the book.

[redacted] who lives at [redacted] Virginia, telephone [redacted] was not offered any advice or instructions as to how to handle this matter, nor was it indicated to him that the FBI had any interest in this matter.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for info only and copies to RH in the event that Bureau may wish to obtain a copy of the book for review.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Richmond
1 - WFO

JWG:ckh
(5)

REC-125 62-46455-680

15 APR 10 1969

APR 18 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

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5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. [illegible]oach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 10, 1969

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Lynd and Hayden are active in New Left. Hayden was an original organizer of SDS and principal author of "Port Huron Statement," which formed ideological structure of SDS. Lynd, Associate Professor of History at Columbia College in Chicago, is self-described as "a pacifist and a Marxist." Book deals with trip by Lynd, Hayden, and Herbert Aptheker, leading theoretician of Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and member of its National Committee, to North Vietnam via Prague, Moscow, and Peking, avowed purpose of which was to talk with leaders of "the other side" and determine conditions under which peace might be negotiated. These three talked with officials in countries visited and ordinary people in Vietnam and came to unqualified conclusion that it is opinion Americans are interfering in internal affairs of Vietnamese and that complete withdrawal of American troops necessary before peace in Vietnam can be realized. Authors state Sino-Soviet split most evident in China. Chinese believe Soviet Union has defined its interests to be more in harmony with those of U. S. than those of revolutionary movement of world. Authors conclude "One of the options we have not yet tried in South Vietnam is to let those who live there decide their future for themselves." They objected to withdrawal of their passports upon return to U.S., maintaining that right to free contact between peoples--even of countries which do not have diplomatic relations--is important symbol of kind of world they hope to create. State their highest loyalty is not to America but to mankind and that President of U.S. should not have power to decree deaths of millions of others. They maintain deliberate law breaking through nonviolent civil disorders is a valid, and should become a routine, form of democratic dialogue. FBI not mentioned in book.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
87 APR 15 1969

1 - 100-438281 (Hayden)

53 APR 22 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-37[illegible]-159

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
100-396916; 100-438281

DETAILS:

The Authors

Hayden, 29 years of age, was an original organizer of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1962 and one of its first National Presidents. He was the principal author of the "Port Huron Statement," which formed the ideological structure of the organization. Prior to this time he was active in the civil rights movement in Georgia and Mississippi. He has traveled extensively in connection with his rebellion against U. S. policy at home and abroad. In addition to the travels set forth in captioned book, he was one of 41 Americans who took part in a week-long conference in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, with North Vietam and Viet Cong representatives. He was one of 7 Americans who visited North Vietnam in the Fall of 1967 and returned with 3 American soldiers who had been prisoners of the North Vietnamese. He was in Cuba for the Cultural Congress of Havana in January, 1968, at which the U. S. was condemned for its "role of worldwide imperialist aggressor" and support was pledged to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U. S. In July, 1968, he was in France, where he conferred with North Vietnam leaders. He was arrested during the Columbia University riots in May, 1968, and in connection with disruptions of the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in Chicago in August, 1968. He is presently under indictment for his DNC activities and is free on bond. In early January, 1969, he began a series of lectures at the University of California at Berkeley on "The New American Revolution," prior to which he had been Associate Editor of "Liberation" magazine in New York City. He has spent his entire adult life vehemently denouncing the "sinking and decaying" structure of American society.

Lynd, who is Associate Professor of History at Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois, is 39 years of age and self-described as "a pacifist and a Marxist." He was a member of the American Youth for Democracy, a front of the CPUSA, from 1946 to 1949 and was briefly a member of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party in 1949. In 1966, he became a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) to show his strong opposition to the Attorney General's petition to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which ordered the registration of the DCA.

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
100-396916; 100-438281

Lynd's appeal among the New Left is enormous, and his views and attitudes can be taken as indicative of the New Left. He insists that representative democracy is outmoded and that "participatory democracy" must be substituted for it. Lynd contends that the uprisings in the cities have been "rebellions" and not riots. He cites the American Revolution and similar activity to justify the actions of such individuals as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown and their call for revolution. In numerous speeches and articles Lynd has been extremely critical of U. S. policy at home and abroad and has encouraged students to become conscientious objectors. In 1965 in a speech at the University of Toronto in Canada he confessed "shame at being an American" and said that U. S. action in Vietnam "borders on that which justifies revolution." In London, England, in 1966, Lynd spoke at a peace rally and accused the British Labor Government of "betraying its soul" by supporting U. S. policies in Vietnam. Lynd was arrested during a demonstration in Washington, D. C. in 1965 and in Chicago in 1968 during the DNC disruptions.

FBI Not Mentioned

The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in 1966, relates the experiences, and conclusions drawn therefrom, of Hayden, Lynd, and Herbert Aptheker, leading theoretician of the CPUSA and a member of its National Committee. Aptheker had been invited by the North Vietnamese Peace Committee to come to North Vietnam and bring with him two non-Communist Americans; and thus, in December, 1965, these three, defying a State Department ban on travel to North Vietnam, flew to that country by way of Prague, Moscow, and Peking. Their avowed purpose was to talk with leaders of "the other side" and determine conditions under which peace might be negotiated. In Prague, they met with Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, then the Prague representative of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and North Vietnam Ambassador Phan Van Su; in Moscow with NLF leader Dang Quang Minh, the North Vietnam ambassador, and the members of the Soviet Peace Committee; in Peking with representatives of the Chinese Peace Committee; and in Hanoi with Do Xuan Oanh, permanent secretary of the North Vietnam Peace Committee, and other Peace Committee members and leaders of youth groups, women's groups, [illegible]

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW
"THE OTHER SIDE"
BY STAUGHTON LYND AND THOMAS HAYDEN
100-396916; 100-438281

The authors and Aptheker toured the countryside of North Vietnam, talked with the common people, and came to the unqualified conclusion that from Prague to Hanoi it is the opinion that the Americans are interfering in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese and that complete withdrawal of American troops is necessary before peace in Vietnam can be realized. Minh of the NLF in Moscow was quoted as stating, "The strategy of the U. S. is to occupy South Vietnam and turn it into a new kind of colony. The struggle is, according to the NLF, not to let the U. S. turn South Vietnam into its military base, its new kind of colony." The authors stated that China's future as an effective and growing country is dependent, in the Chinese view, on ridding the world of imperial aggression and profit taking on the part of the western powers, and in particular the United States; therefore, the Chinese reason, they must throw their weight behind any struggle being waged, from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, against the might of the U. S. On the other hand, the authors expressed the certainty that the Vietnamese deeply desire to be independent of China.

Commenting on the possible relationship between Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi, the authors stated it was their strong impression that the Vietnamese experience of revolution is much closer to the Chinese than the Russian, i. e. when the Russians think of war they think of 1941-1945, when 20 million Soviet citizens were killed, and they want it never to happen again; in contrast, for both the Chinese and Vietnamese everything they have achieved has come through international war, which set the capitalist powers at odds and gave Asian revolutionaries their chance, and through civil war. In the opinion of the authors, the Sino-Soviet split is most evident in China, where each airport visited displayed a literature rack with booklets, in many languages, analyzing the dispute and attacking the Soviet Union. They set forth as the Chinese thesis the belief that the Soviet Union has defined its interests to be more in harmony with those of the United States than with those of the revolutionary movement of the world. Tong Ming Chao, a member of the Chinese Peace Committee, was quoted as stating, "We have warm feelings for the Soviet Union, and we are afraid they are going to be hurt, since it is unrealistic to expect that the United States wants to share its domination of the world." The authors expressed the belief that the Chinese view of Soviet behavior toward Vietnam is exaggerated in that Soviet complicity in the maintenance of American power developed pragmatically, not consciously and deliberately, and

that it very well may not continue if American policy moves in the direction of more Vietnams. A further opinion expressed by the authors is that Chinese Communism may depart from the "laws of development" suggested by the Russian model, since the Chinese people wish to prevent in their own society the tendency toward bureaucracy, parochial nationalism and corruption which they see in their Russian neighbor.

In summation, the authors conclude, "One of the options we have not yet tried in South Vietnam is to let those who live there decide their future for themselves."

With regard to the response of the U. S. Government to this trip, the authors objected to the withdrawal of their passports on the grounds that the U. S. Government was not punishing them for the trip to Hanoi but was practicing "prior restraint upon future activities." They maintain that the right to free contact between peoples--even of countries which do not have diplomatic relations--is an important symbol of the kind of world they hope to create. They state their highest loyalty is not to America but to mankind and that there are certain things, "such as burning little children to death with napalm, or sentencing to hard labor writers who speak out against Government policies, which must not be tolerated in any society under any circumstances." They stand vehemently opposed to "any human being having the power to decree the deaths of millions of others," stating that "If the rising moon or a wayward flight of geese is interpreted on the radar screen of the early warning network as ICBM's, the President has the apparent power to incinerate us all." They hold as a creed that deliberate law breaking through nonviolent civil disobedience is a valid, and should become a routine, form of democratic dialogue.



ENCLOSURE 62-46955-

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ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE

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booklet

THREE NEW LETTERS on SCIENCE AND RACE

by

CARLETON PUTNAM

Printed and Distributed as a Public Service
by the
NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE

The following three letters written by Carleton Putnam within recent months are largely self-explanatory.

The first replies to an attack in the Summer issue of the magazine *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* published by the University of Chicago Press which contained comments by Wilder Penfield, Theodore Rasmussen and Ward C. Halstead disavowing support of Putnam's position on racial differences. This letter is reprinted from the Autumn issue of the same magazine.

The second letter challenges a statement by Margaret Mead, adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University, which appeared in the November 18 issue of *U. S. News and World Report.* It contains a concise summary of the actual evidence on racial differences.

The third is a more personal message to a college classmate who was Special Counsel to Dwight D. Eisenhower when Eisenhower was President. It presents several specific cases of persecution of scientists and suppression of material in the racial area.

NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017

Washington, D.C.
September 10, 1963

Dr. Dwight J. Ingle, Editor
Perspectives in Biology and Medicine
951 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Sir:

In response to your invitation to reply to the letters of Penfield, Rasmussen, Halstead and yourself in your Summer, 1963, issue [Perspect. Biol. Med., 6:539, 1963], I want first to correct certain errors of fact.

You say that my objective is to force racial segregation and to deny civil rights to Negroes. You do this in the face of my repeated statements that I favor segregation only in social—not in non-social—situations, and that I have often pointed out that there is no civil right to school integration save such as derives from the Supreme Court's decision in the *Brown* case. This decision has now been shown to have been based on a misrepresentation of the scientific evidence by the chief witness. [See the Opinion and Judgment of the federal judge in *Stell* vs. *Savannah Board of Education*, 220 F. Supp. 667. (S.D. Ga. 1963.)] I will also venture the assertion that in the *Brown* case ninety-five percent of the available scientific evidence was never presented to the court at all. Wherever a Negro has an established civil right, I favor it be granted. My position is that the so-called civil right of the Negro to school integration has not been established.

Here I would like to raise a crucial question. All of the scientific arguments mentioned in your letters and the materials on which they are based were extant at the time of the *Stell* trial in May. Why were none of them offered to the court? The answer, of course, is that the authors and

sponsors of this material prefer not to be subject to cross-examination. They prefer to try their case in the mass media, by articles in journals and by pamphlets, where evasions can be practiced far from the discipline of the courtroom and the remorseless logic of opposing counsel. Counsel for the White children were willing to meet the courtroom test. The NAACP was not.

In this connection the last paragraph in Dr. Rasmussen's letter is worth quoting. He says: "I would certainly agree with the importance of securing accurate scientific and controlled data on possible genetic differences in brain structure and function, particularly with the availability of modern neurophysiological and neurochemical tools. I am not aware, however, of any properly controlled study along these lines to date." If the matter is so important, and if Dr. Rasmussen discounts the findings of Bean, Connolly and Vint, does he have any idea why other studies have not been attempted? I believe I can tell him. They have not been attempted because those who wish, for political reasons, to disprove Bean, Connolly and Vint know the results will support these men. *They fear the courts on the existing evidence, and they fear any new evidence which further research may develop.*

I come now to another phase of the matter. You do me an injustice when you state that I cited Halstead and Penfield in a context which "implies" that they share my view on racial differences. I cited Bean, Connolly and Vint (and others) on the racial differences. I then immediately cited Halstead and Penfield on the importance of these differences, the differences themselves having been proved by the prior citations. This is clear enough from the context. Halstead and Penfield have not to my knowledge made any studies of racial differences and seem to know little if anything of the studies of those who have. It is manifestly absurd to write, as Penfield does, that "there is no evidence of differences in the

brains of white man [and] black man. . . ." For reasons which he does not give, Penfield may not like the evidence of Bean, Connolly and Vint, but it is evidence nonetheless.

Next let me remark that while you are correct in saying I am a "nonscientist" in the sense that I am not a professional scientist, I do have a science degree and I also have a law degree. I know something about weighing conflicting claims and I have weighed the conflicting claims of scientists on the issue before us. I have talked to Dr. George and others about the objections set out in the third paragraph of your letter and I can assure you that such deficiencies in controls as you mention do not, in the light of all the other circumstances which I have examined elsewhere,[1] affect the end result, namely, the overwhelming balance of probability that racial differences exist in the morphology of the human brain which in turn account for differences in the capacity to adapt to Western civilization. As Dr. George has succinctly put it, *because the evidence is not perfect is no reason for basing a social revolution on the assumption that the opposite of the evidence is true.* When the balance of probability here is added to all the evidence from other sciences, the total brings us as close to certainty as any reasonable man can ask. It is, in fact, to use a legal expression, "beyond reasonable doubt."

Finally, I have a word to say to Dr. Halstead as to his use of the word "racist" in regard to Dr. George and myself. How, one may ask, is "free inquiry" (which Halstead pretends to champion) to be achieved when any scientist who offers evidence tending to show racial differences is dubbed a racist? The persecution of Carleton Coon for his *Origin of Races,* a badgering by mail and telephone which almost led him to leave the country, ought to be warning enough to men like

[1] I examine several of them in an article entitled "A Reply to Dwight Ingle" in *The Mankind Quarterly,* IV, 1, July-September, 1963.

Halstead as to what dogma needs to be laid to rest before free inquiry can be had.

I shall not express my personal opinion of scientists who, while drifting with the popular leftist tide of the day, will bully and slander an elderly man like George or a devoted scholar like Coon because these men have the courage to speak the truth. But I shall continue to do my best to inform the American public of the source of the false doctrines which have inflamed racial tension throughout the world and which have set the Negro wrongfully against the White man with consequences which grow more serious hourly.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

Washington, D.C.
December 3, 1963

Dr. Margaret Mead
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Mead:

In the November 18 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* you are quoted as follows: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement which is found [comparatively between races] is the result of faulty education and social deprivation—not of race."

Since in the case of the Negro the truth is precisely the opposite, since all the evidence we have suggests that any defective achievement is due primarily to race and not to faulty education or social deprivation, I am constrained to call this fact not only to your attention but, through a copy of this letter, to the attention of others who are concerned with the racial issue.

Let me as briefly as possible review the available data:

1. In 1950 Dr. C. J. Connolly, Professor of Physical Anthropology at Catholic University, published certain findings in a book which Dr. James Papez of Cornell called "a reliable study of considerable scope the like of which has not appeared in recent times." The book was entitled *The External Morphology of the Primate Brain* and in part involved the study of 60 brains of Whites and Negroes. The nature of Dr. Connolly's findings may be summarized in his own words, "It can be said that the pattern of the frontal lobes in the white brains of our series is more regular, more uniform than in the Negro brain. . . . The white series is perhaps slightly more fissurated and there is more anastomosing of the sulci. . . . It is a matter of frequencies."

There has been no evidence brought forward by anyone to contradict these findings, although some effort has been made to evade their implications. Some people have suggested that we do not know enough about the function of the frontal lobes to evaluate the significance of the differences. However, the functional aspect of these lobes has been considered by Dr. Ward C. Halstead, biopsychologist and Professor of Experimental Psychology, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, who writes: "The frontal lobes are the portion of the brain most essential to biological intelligence. They are the organs of civilization—the basis of man's hope for the future." Dr. Wilder Penfield, brain specialist and Professor of Neurology and Neuro-surgery at McGill University, confirms Dr. Halstead's position in these words: "The whole anterior frontal area, on one or both sides, may be removed without loss of consciousness. During the amputation the individual may continue to talk, unaware of the fact that he is being deprived of that area which most distinguishes his brain from that of the chimpanzee. After its removal, there will be a defect, but he may well not appreciate it himself. The defect will be in his ability to plan and take initiative . . . , although he may still be able to answer the questions of others as accurately as ever." [Neither Dr. Halstead nor Dr. Penfield has made any studies of the relative characteristics of White and Negro brains and they are quoted solely on the significance of the frontal lobes regardless of race. I do not think it likely that they will conduct racial studies as I believe them to be integrationists.]

There is no need to remind you of the fact that the degree of sulcification of the frontal lobes is in general a measure of evolutionary development. The frontal lobes of the rabbit are smooth. Nor need I point out that those who criticize Connolly on the ground of inadequate sampling have shown a surprising lack of eagerness to provide a better one.

2. In 1934 Dr. F. W. Vint of the Medical Research Laboratory, Kenya, Africa, published the results of a comparative study of Negro and European brains in which he found that the supragranular layer of the Negro was more than 14% thinner than the White's. On the significance of this finding I will quote Dr. W. C. George, formerly head of the Department of Anatomy, University of North Carolina Medical School: "Since structure is a guide to general function in all those activities that have been adequately analyzed, it would seem rash to disregard structure in any consideration of the higher mental functions. In this connection it seems very significant to me that the cells of the infragranular layer have extensive primary connections with the lower brain centers while the connections of the cells of the supragranular layer are largely intracortical. This is powerful evidence of their primary participation in the special functions of the cortex—the organ of civilization."

The thickness of the supragranular layer of the cortex, which is found to increase as we move up the scale from animals to man, may thus be said to be another measure of evolutionary development.

To my knowledge, the only attempt yet made to discredit Vint's findings has consisted in the suggestion that differences in health or preservative techniques may have caused differences in shrinkage which would invalidate his measurements. Dr. George, however, has pointed out that there is no reason to assume that shrinkage would have affected the Negro's supragranular layer without at the same time affecting his lamina zonalis which in every case proved thicker in the Negro than in the White.

Here again any new studies by those who might wish to contradict Vint (and they have available ample resources to conduct further research) have been notable by their absence.

3. There is, I suppose, no dispute about the fact that, *other things being equal* (such as sex, body size, proportion of parts and sulcification) the weight of the brain correlates with intelligence. This again has been found to be true throughout the series of vertebrate animals.

Various studies have been made of the comparative average weights of White and Negro brains with results that all fall within the range of about an 8-12% lower weight for the Negro brain. Such studies have been published by Bean, Pearl, Vint, Tilney, Gordon, Todd and others. I have never seen any findings which contradicted these, although efforts have been made to confuse the issue by injecting sex, body size and similar variables which are eliminated in the initial hypothesis. The evidence is simply that, as a racial average, the Negro brain is lighter than the White and that this, in turn, indicates a lower average level of intelligence. In the words of Dr. Carleton Coon, immediate past president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, "among living populations, absolute brain size is generally, although not necessarily individually, related to achievement." While I dare say there may be exceptions proving this rule, competent physical anthropologists tell me that neither the Eskimo nor Neanderthal man is among them.

4. We are very recently indebted to Dr. Coon for the book, *The Origin of Races.* By the evidence of fossil remains in Europe and Africa this book exhaustively documents the hypothesis that the White race crossed the evolutionary threshold from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens some 200,000 years ahead of the Negro. In this book Dr. Coon refers to the "great variability of twentieth-century human beings in *evolutionary grades* [emphasis mine] as well as in racial lines."

No serious attempt has been made to refute the basic hypothesis of *The Origin of Races.* The usual smoke-screens of undocumented general denials and prolix evasions of the fundamental issue have appeared in the journals. Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky, a specialist in fruit flies, has challenged the likelihood of parallel evolution, only to be met in Dr. Coon's rebuttal by specific examples of such evolution and by the probability of peripheral gene flow. On October 25, the Literary Supplement of the London *Times* in a special number devoted to the leading scientific books of 1963 referred to *The Origin of Races* as "a landmark in the development of the science [of physical anthropology]".

5. You are undoubtedly aware that methods have been worked out for measuring the speed of kinesthetic learning from birth to the first years of life—learning, that is, which involves the transition from uterine to infant patterns of muscular reflex and control. This speed seems to be inversely correlated with the ultimate complexity to be attained by the mind and, in particular, by the cerebral cortex. (In all mammalian life full mental stature develops early in direct relation to cerebral simplicity.) Thus, neonatal kinesthetic development is more rapid among gorillas than among chimpanzees, and many times faster among chimpanzees than among human infants.

It is consequently logical to assume that gross differences in the rate of kinesthetic maturation between human races would have a bearing upon the complexity or evolutionary status of the structure of their brains. In 1956 Dr. Marcelle Geber made studies of normal infants in Kampala, Uganda, for the World Health Organization. She discovered that developmental milestones were reached several times more rapidly by Negro than by White infants. To my knowledge no attempt has been made to disprove her findings.

6. From the sciences of genetics and blood-group studies I quote the words of Dr. Garrett Hardin, Professor of Biology at the University of

California: "As a result of recent findings in the fields of physiological genetics, and population genetics, particularly as concerns blood groups, the applicability of both the inequality axiom and the exclusion principle is rapidly becoming accepted." I also quote Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, who shortly before his death in 1959 turned from the equalitarianism of his youth and wrote "On the premise that specific capacities are influenced by the properties of each gene pool, it seems very likely indeed that populations differ quantitatively in their potentialities for particular kinds of achievement."

7. When we come to the area of psychological testing we are, of course, dealing with secondary evidence. These tests do not give *direct* proof of the genetic nature of racial limitations in intelligence such as is contained in the anatomy of the brain. Moreover it will never be possible completely to equate White and Negro "environment" without making the Negro into a White man. However, in the *American Psychologist* for May 1962, Dr. Henry E. Garrett, for fifteen years head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia, discusses six cases in which every effort was made to equalize environmental factors between the two groups tested. Dr. Garrett reports the results as follows: "Negro overlap of white norms when groups are matched for various educational and socio-economic factors does not increase markedly as compared with overlap in random samples. This is true for elementary, high school, and college groups. Instead of the evidence for diminished differences between Negroes and whites of comparable status being 'overwhelming' it is, in fact, non-existent."

As environment is improved the Negro does better, but so does the White. The gap remains virtually the same. The tests corrobrate the direct evidence from other sciences, namely, that the

Negro's limitations are chiefly innate. Garrett's estimate, confirmed by Sir Cyril Burt and based upon the Newman Holzinger Study of identical twins and the geneticists's Concordance Index, is that environment contributes about 25%, inheritance 75%, to human capacity, the ratio varying somewhat with different characteristics. Obviously a man's or a race's genetic limitations eventually influence their environment so that the one compounds the other.

It is necessary also to note here Sir Julian Huxley's recent finding that a difference of one and one-half percent in average I.Q. makes a difference of fifty percent in the number of those having an I.Q. of 160 or higher. Since the Negro I.Q. ranges from fifteen to twenty percent below that of the White it is easy to understand the relative dearth of Negro intellects throughout human history. And since a civilization is totally dependent for leadership upon a thin top layer of its population, it is equaly obvious that any amalgamation of the races would be disastrous for our culture.

Such, then, is the cumulative and converging testimony from anatomy, histology, physical anthropology, genetics and psychology. While no single item may constitute *proof,* each item constitutes *evidence,* and I believe I am justified in saying that the total of the evidence must amount to proof to any unbiased mind. When the sum is added to the testimony from history, the result is beyond reasonable doubt. Nothing in the self-conflicting and undocumented edicts of UNESCO, an organization with a notorious leftist bias, nor in the statements of various scientific cliques and organizations offers anything factual in contradiction.

This is not, however, the immediate question. Your statement in *U.S. News and World Report* reads: "All the evidence we have at present suggests that any widespread defective achievement

which is found is the result of faulty education and social deprivation—not of race." In other words, you not only deny the overwhelming nature of the evidence against your point of view, you categorically assert that it does not exist. It seems to me that this can only be due to ignorance or oversight on your part.

I therefore invite you publicly to retract your statement. The American people have been misled long enough by visionary equalitarian propaganda claiming its ultimate support in scientific circles. It is time all of us realized that the constant parroting of denials of the existence of well-established evidence does not constitute its refutation, that undocumented resolutions couched in equivocal language by scientific societies have no probative value, and that the perversion of truth in the interest of left-wing politics must be stopped. We are getting entirely too familiar with the Communist technique of the big and constantly repeated lie; I am sure you would want to be the last to be associated with it.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

Washington, D. C.
December 9, 1963

David W. Kendall, Esq.
179 Earl Court
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan 36

Dear Dave:

I have been long in answering your letter of October 17 but let me assure you that we are indeed still both members of the Class of '24. Right now I intend to presume on that fact to say a few things I might not say otherwise.

In your letter you write: "I just could not disagree with you more about the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court." As is customary with those who take this attitude, you offer no grounds for it, nor will I waste time examining all the shop-worn probabilities. I am going to review a minimum of fundamentals and draw some conclusions.

On December 6 I mailed you a copy of a letter dated December 3 which I had written to Margaret Mead, the popular cultural anthropologist. In it I summarized the scientific evidence against the environmentalist view of the Negro problem. This evidence is extensive. Taken together with the material presented to the Court in *Stell* v. *Savannah Board of Education,* a copy of which I sent you earlier, it contradicts to the last item the testimony on which the Supreme Court based its decision in *Brown* v. *The Board of Education of Topeka.*

But regardless of the evidence, I do not believe I overstate the matter when I say that it should have been obvious from the beginning, and continuously thereafter, that there was something wrong with the *Brown* decision. Riots, bayonets and murder do not indicate public enthusiasm over a cataclysmic change in government policy engineered by nine men on a court. At least they raise some doubts. There has been much talk

since Kennedy's assassination about an atmosphere of hatred and anger in the United States and many leftists have tried to lay this at the door of conservatives. But if we searched the history of the country since the Civil War for the single item which has done most to create such an atmosphere, we would be obliged to name the decision in *Brown*.

When, in addition, the attention of two Presidents is called, not only to the scientific fallacies involved but to the misrepresentations and deceptions practiced (Clark and Kelly) as well as to the socialist and communist flavor of the testimony offered (the racial position of the witnesses and scientific citations in *Brown* is the straight Communist line) I would think an alert and responsible Chief Executive would feel that the time had come to look into the matter for himself.

As to Eisenhower, I am advised by an authority I believe to be reliable that had it not been for the influence exercised upon the Court by Brownell and Rankin, representing the Executive Branch, the 1954 decision would never have been handed down. At least it seems clear that if the influence had been in the opposite direction this tragic event would not have occurred. This places an initial responsibility upon Eisenhower. I am not suggesting that he should have followed Andrew Jackson's example and said to the Court, "You've made the decision, now you enforce it." I am suggesting that had he studied the situation and discovered the truth he could have openly announced himself in disagreement with *Brown* and, through the unrivalled pulpit of the Presidency, have brought public opinion to demand its reversal. One does not have to go far back in history to find a President who openly disagreed with the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, with a Court so closely divided as this one privately was, a nod from Eisenhower in the early stages could have changed the whole course of events.

Similarly as to Kennedy, when I heard him say on TV ("Conversation with JFK"—NBC) in answer to a question about Oxford, Mississippi, "What else could we do? We had a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court with three Southern judges—we had to enforce it," I wondered if it had ever occurred to him that throughout his administration he had been blindly embracing that decision and encouraging the public to embrace it without making any effort whatever to examine the underlying issues. There is plenty a President can do in such a situation, plenty Eisenhower and Kennedy could have done and that Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon could still do, given the desire.

The responsibility grows greater when we stop to remember the suppression of research and the persecution of scientists prevalent today and unequalled since the time of Galileo.[1] I will cite you six examples of this situation from my personal knowledge, having in some cases changed the name of the sciences and the location of the universities for the protection of the individuals involved:

1. A professor of psychology at a Northern university published a statistical study of the comparative mental-test scores of Negroes and Whites of similar socio-economic status. Since his findings were that the Negro averages are consistently and significantly lower, even under conditions of equalized environment, delegations from two racial pressure organizations—one Negro and one Jewish—requested his university to fire him; the doors of other universities were closed in his face, and a professional society in his field of specialization refused to admit him to membership on the grounds that his opinions might be offensive to its Negro members.

---

[1] In the case of Galileo the persecution was not used as a tool of social revolution and genocide, and was therefore infinitely less dangerous.

2. A professor of sociology at a Southern university testified before a certain investigating committee in a sense adverse to the equalitarian dogma. When he returned to his campus he was told: "We won't fire you—that would be too obvious. But as long as you stay here, you will never get a promotion and you will never get a raise in pay."

3. I have a letter from an official of a certain scientific society concerning a young member who voted in favor of an equalitarian resolution at a meeting of that society. I quote in part: "As for X——, he said nothing at all at the meeting but just sat there like many others; he apologized to me in advance for not voting on the [non-equalitarian] side on the grounds that should he do so his job would be in danger. He was probably right. I don't see what else he could have done under the circumstances."

4. I quote from a letter from a professor of anthropology at a large Western university: "It is with regret that I must decline this opportunity to express again publicly my belief in this matter [genetic racial inequality]. Letters, telephone calls, and threats after my statement in ———— were not favorable nor encouraging. Further exposure in the press could destroy any value that might come from my research now in progress and that which is planned for the immediate future."

5. A retired professor of psychology whose text book has been an authority in the field for many years and has sold over fifty thousand copies told me on the telephone last night that his publishers had advised him they were going to discontinue further publication because his recent stand against the equalitarian view, though unconnected with his book, had antagonized certain school administrations.

6. I quote from a letter received last month from a professor of biology at an Eastern university who had prepared voluminous material on genetic racial differences: "Within the next few days [after my decision to publish had been reached] the president [of the university], X——, summoned me to his office, and in the presence of the Dean of the Faculty, Y——, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Z——, formally forbade me to publish any of this material. This was a formal and official prohibition, with some mumbling about academic freedom. I could only submit. There have been other pressures, most of which have been subtle. There is no point in recounting them. For example, my retirement will occur next————, and from a more than adequate income, my monthly total will be less than————. I will squeak through somehow, but I call attention to two Federal and one state job which have died on the vine, and a hint from a competent source that I had better be quiet if I expect to get a book published [on another subject]."

I will not take your time with more examples although I can provide as many as you want, beginning with the harassment of Carleton Coon. I have been dwelling for years on the suppression of evidence and the persecution of scientists. Some of the above cases I have already cited publicly and brought them to the attention of government officials, including those mentioned in this letter. Taken together with all the other factors, they were more than enough to alert our political leaders to a need for investigation. They easily explained the all-to-nothing votes (typical of ballots under authoritarian regimes) given to the press by scientific associations under the control of leaders of the radical left with the apparent intent of further forcing upon the public mind the socialist racial concept. Brain washing and intimidation are not reassuring research techniques.

So now I come to the crucial question: How much of an effort did Eisenhower, or Kennedy after him, make to inform himself on the facts behind the *Brown* decision? Here was a case of transcendent importance to our domestic and foreign policy with sirens blowing and red lights flashing all over it. Here was an issue bitterly dividing our people. Did either man once talk to—or study the opinions of—any scientist other than those parroting the socialist, Boas line? Did either man ask to see Garrett or George or Gates or Coon? Did Nixon do so as a candidate? And if not, why not?

Certainly there would have been no impropriety in inviting these distinguished men to the White House. Garrett had been head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia for 15 years, George had been head of the Department of Anatomy at the North Carolina Medical School for 10 years, Gates was probably the world's leading geneticist, and Coon was a Viking Medal winner in physical anthropology as well as president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. I am curious to know whether any of our national leaders had the intellectual curiosity to talk to a single one of them.

It seems to me the least they ought to have done after a meeting with them and after comparing their views with the empty verbiage on the other side (an emptiness which any intelligent person can soon discover for himself) was to have established a public Panel made up of scientists on both sides for the purpose of conducting tests against which no charge of bias or inadequacy could be levelled in all the relevant sciences and in all areas of race differences. All the scientists I have named would have welcomed such tests. They would today be only too happy if the facts were the opposite of what they know them to be, and so would I.

The racial issue is fundamental to the future of Western civilization. Back of it lies the even

more fundamental question of the biological equality of man, and this in turn is basic to any approach to the Communist ideology and the whole world structure. To shrug off this question, or avoid it because of the Negro vote, would be one of the most disastrous exhibitions of opportunism on record. It would not even be shrewdly selfish, because the nation at this very hour is inflamed North and South by half-formed realizations, as well as bewilderment, and is waiting for enlightened leadership. Any President who gave the public well-documented facts on the race issue, who pointed out the ignorance and fraud on which the integration movement has battened, who called for the reversal of *Brown* and in its place instituted a campaign to desegregate the Negro in all non-social situations while maintaining inviolate the principle of social segregation, would gather round him such a tide of popular support that the Negro vote would be lost in the torrent.

Yet what are we to conclude from the current posture of Eisenhower, Nixon and Johnson? My guess is that they know nothing about the basic issues and have not even had the initiative to inquire. All they need do today is to pick up Nathaniel Weyl's latest book, *The Geography of Intellect,* and read one short section on pages 259-263, "The Treason of the Scholars", to be alerted to what is going on. Yet they will not do so. They will be too busy appeasing minority groups to undertake educating and leading the majority.

Such is my reaction to your comment about "the President's position with regard to the Supreme Court". I am sickened by the futility of the whole pattern. From it only frustration and deterioration can result for all segments of our society. Race tension is increased in the United States, White man is set against White man, family against family, section against section, and the jungle begins to creep back over Africa.

Next to moral integrity, nothing is so important in public life as intellectual integrity. One can build neither a healthy nation nor a healthy world on the evasion or corruption of truth. David Lawrence recently wrote an editorial in *U.S. News and World Report* on the importance of Love. I would agree with him. I would put only one thing ahead of it. I would put Truth ahead even of Love, for the burden Love must carry when Truth is betrayed is insupportable.

Sincerely,

CARLETON PUTNAM

cc: Lyndon B. Johnson
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Richard M. Nixon

P.S. Allow me a quotation from page 261 of Weyl: "The power-seeking [and popularity- and promotion-seeking—C. P.] intellectual in the non-Soviet world becomes a self-appointed champion of the rights of the proletariat or 'the common people.' This enables him to disguise his ambition in the garments of specious altruism and humanity. Often he begins by deceiving himself and only later deludes others. The historic record is filled with instances in which the idealistic intellectual, having gained power, does not hesitate to commit any and all crimes in the name of the proletariat or the people, or even against them, as a means of consolidating and aggrandizing that power.

"In America, the intellectual is not dazzled by Marxism, but by the aura of Marxist concepts, filtered through the fuzzy and untrained minds of non-Communist interpreters. What results is an inchoate congeries of socialistic doctrines, which are neither coordinated and systematized, nor even called by their right name. The socialism of the mentally unkempt in the United States is generally known as 'liberalism' or 'progressivism'."

Copies of this pamphlet
"Three New Letters
on Science and Race"
or
Copies of the address
"The Road to Reversal"
or of another address
"These Are the Guilty"
may be obtained at the following prices:
1 to 2 copies - free
3 to 99 copies - 18¢ each
100 or more copies - 15¢ each

Copies of "Opinion and Judgment by
Judge Frank M. Scarlett in Stell v.
Savannah Board of Education"
may be obtained at the following prices:
1 to 9 copies - 30¢ each
10 to 99 copies - 25¢ each
100 or more copies - 20¢ each

Copies of Dr. W. C. George's
"The Biology Of The Race Problem"
are available as follows:
1 to 9 copies - 50¢ each
10 to 99 copies - 40¢ each
100 or more copies - 35¢ each

NATIONAL PUTNAM LETTERS COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 3518, Grand Central Station

New York, New York 10017

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/14/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24080)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK,
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet dated 2/24/69.

The book, which you requested, was purchased discreetly and is being forwarded under separate cover to Research - Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Invoice No. H 43118, which is a record of the purchase made by SA [redacted] b6 b7C

37 Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - Package)
1 - San Francisco
JMW/cmp
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Encl. (book) filed in Bureau Library. 4-17-69 AMB.

62-46655

NOT RECORDED
1 APR 21 1969

51 APR 23 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN : RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1953) (C)

DATE: 4/23/69

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to San Diego dated 3/31/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "The Intelligent Student's Guide to Survival" by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE and DOUGLAS HYDE, Viewpoint Books, San Diego, California, which was obtained per instructions set forth in relet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego

RAB:mel
(3)

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 4-25-69, Amtd.

REC-49 62-46855-681

APR 28 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

MAY 2 - 1969

62-46855-681

UNRECD COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235) 4/24/69
Attention: Liaison Section

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Black Pride" by Julius Hobson and Janet Harris. McGraw-Hill, New York. Paperback, if available. Price not known.

2. "Anatomy of Anti-Communism." A Report Prepared for the Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee by Hill & Wang, New York, paper, $1.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mjb
(11)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review in connection with racial matters general; book #2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for reference purposes and for possible review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. Paperbacks requested in interest of economy.

REC-104 62-46855-682

XEROX
APR 30 1969

APR 28 1969

MAILED 6
APR 24 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-4-82 BY SP5 RSC/bab

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100-11393-
157-3767-1

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 25, 1969

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Grey
1 - Mr. C. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. Parkis

BOOK REVIEW
"MALCOLM X, THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS"
BY GEORGE BREITMAN
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1965 by Merit Publishers which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

George Breitman, a Socialist Workers Party national committeeman, traces the life of Malcolm X from childhood to his violent death in 1965. The author shows how Malcolm X was introduced to the Nation of Islam headed by Elijah Muhammad while in prison and how, after released from prison, he devoted his time to speaking in favor of the Nation of Islam and helped transform the Black Muslims to a well-known organization. In 1964, he split with Muhammad's organization because of the growth of militancy and mass action in the Negro community and formed his own organization known as Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

ACTION:

For information.

100-399321

1 - 100-182800 (George Breitman)
1 - 62-46355 (Book Review File)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46355-

NOT RECORDED
120 MAY 2 1969

CAP:bjr
(9)

66MAY 6 - 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"MALCOLM X, THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS"
BY GEORGE BREITMAN
100-399321

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author is a national committeeman of the Socialist Workers Party and former editor of "The Militant," a publication of that organization. He is a subject of a Bureau investigation and his name is included on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW

The author describes the life of Malcolm X from his childhood to his assassination in February of 1965. After the death of his parents, he lived at state institutions and boarding homes until the age of 15 when he went to live with his sister in Boston, Massachusetts, and drifted into a life of crime including gambling, drugs, hustling, and burglary. In 1946 at the age of 20, he was convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years in prison.

During his incarceration which continued for six years, he was introduced to the Nation of Islam headed by Elijah Muhammad. During this period he educated himself and learned to speak and debate. The author described him as the most respected debater in the country. After parole, he traveled to Chicago, Illinois; met Elijah Muhammad; was accepted into the Nation of Islam; and in a few short years his work, through his plain direct speaking style, helped transform the Black Muslims from a virtually unnoticed to a well-known organization.

While in the Black Muslims, Malcolm X traveled throughout the country as Muhammad's troubleshooter and came to know the ghetto areas nationally. According to the author, Malcolm X

CONTINUED - OVER

became attuned to the needs and wants of a growing multitude of black people looking for a new road. In 1964 he decided his place was with the Negro masses rather than with Muhammad's organization.

He split with Muhammad's organization and undertook the difficult task of building a new movement based on the black unity of all Negroes regardless of their religion and philosophies as long as they were ready to fight for freedom. His new organization was known as Muslim Mosque, Incorporated. He traveled to Africa and the Middle East to mobilize African support behind a project to put the United States Government on trial in the United Nations for continued oppression of the American Negroes. He favored Negroes organizing politically, electing their own candidates, and driving "black stooges" from office in the major political parties. Malcolm X was revolutionary and became increasingly more anticapitalist and prosocialist. He read the Socialist Workers Party publication, "The Militant," and urged other Negroes to do likewise.

No mention is made of the FBI in the book.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 4/28/69
(Attn: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)
SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Boston, 4/8/69.

Enclosed is book entitled: "An Essay on Liberation" by HERBERT MARCUSE.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
FDC:lc
(3)

62-47855
NOT RECORDED
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MAY 6 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan April 29, 1969

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK FIRE"
AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING
EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by William Morrow and Company, Inc., which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book presents the militant black man's view of the world and of himself in an anthology of essays, poems, short stories and plays, many of which are replete with filth, vulgarity and obscenity. It obviously was written for the benefit of and was directed to the black man and was not written for the minds of white critics. The editors, Jones and Neal, are contemporary black nationalist spokesmen. Jones is included on both the Security Index and the Agitator Index while Neal is included on the Security Index.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. V. Walsh

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

1 - 100-425307 (LeRoi Jones)
1 - 100-443802 (Larry Neal)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JVW:mms

NOT RECORDED
MAY 7 1969

66 MAY 03 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK FIRE"
AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING
EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Everett Leroy Jones, also known as LeRoi Jones (Bufile 100-425307), was born [redacted] He is a black nationalist spokesman and is a self-employed author and actor-playwright from his residence, [redacted] Newark, New Jersey. He is pro-Cuban and is in Priority I of the Security Index and is also included in the Agitator Index.

b6
b7C

Lawrence Paul Neal, also known as Larry Neal (Bufile 100-443802), was born [redacted] He is a black nationalist who is included in Priority III of the Security Index. He is self-employed as a writer from his residence (as of October 8, 1968), [redacted] New York, New York.

BOOK REVIEW

This book presents the militant black man's view of the world and of himself. In essays, poems, short stories and plays over 70 black writers show their anger is intense, as is their hatred toward the white man, as their flaming indictment of American prejudice rolls out. They tell their story with ample servings of filth, vulgarity and obscenity.

The method of presentation is "far out." Most of the writers are under the age of 35 years and are members of the black power generation. In addition to hatred of the white man, they speak of love of all things black--black people, black traditions, black voices, black art and black futures. This book is directed to and written for the benefit of the black man. It was not written for the minds of white critics.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK FIRE"
AN ANTHOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN WRITING
EDITED BY LEROI JONES AND LARRY NEAL

A typical example is the poem "Prayer to the White Man's God" (page 191):

"I've been prayin' for centuries
To some God up in the sky.
Lord, what's the delay?
Help me live today.
God said, Go 'way, boy
I don't want to hear you cry,
But I know Jesus heard me
Cause he spit right in my eye."

One of the writers states that too often Negro art has merely provided "exotic entertainment for white America"; now it must address the needs of black people. "We must make literature move people to a deeper understanding of what this thing is all about, be a kind of priest, a black magician, working juju with the word on the world."

A few of the assembled works tend to have an energy that succeeds in impressing one with the violence and passion of the author's emotions but the expression never achieves the precision and control which are the hallmarks of successful art.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI (page 103) and J. Edgar Hoover (page 294) are both mentioned in a passing nonderogatory manner. The FBI is mentioned in an essay and J. Edgar Hoover is mentioned in a poem.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4-29-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 1-24-69 AMB

1. "The West on Trial: My Flight for Guyana's Freedom" by Cheddi Jagan. International Publishers, New York, New York; price not known, paper if available

Rec'd 12/17/68 AMB

2. "Revolution in the Revolution? Armed Struggle and Political Struggle in Latin America" by Regis Debray. Translated from the French and Spanish by Bobbye Ortiz. Monthly Review Press, New York, New York, paper, $1.50

Rec'd 8-13-69 AMB

3. "Challenge of the Congo" by Kwame Nkrumah. International Publishers, New York, New York, 1967, $7.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

683

AMB:klw
(10)

REC-121

APR 29 1969

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial and Black Nationalist matters. After review, books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, paperbacks are requested where available.

Tolson
DeLoach
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COMM-FBI

51 MAY 8 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/2/69
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (62-)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore, 4/8/69.

Attached is one copy of "The Black List" obtained from Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Md

E

1 Encl "The Black List"
Carded by Bu Library
& chgd. permanently
to Racial Intell., Div VI.
5-8-69. Ann B.

EX-104

ENCLOSURE

REC 54

62-46855-684

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
JJG:jtk
(3)

1c let destroyed
Ann B.

10 MAY 6 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

56 MAY 9 1969

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. D. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
5-2-69

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the use of the Bureau one paperback copy of each of the following two books written by LeRoi Jones and published by Bobbs-Merrill Company. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 1-23-70 Am B. "Black Magic Poetry, 1961-1967" (Sabotage, Target Study, Black Art), $3.95

Rec'd 1-23-70 Am B. "Four Black Revolutionary Plays" (Experimental Death Unit #1, A Black Mass, Great Goodness of Heart, Madheart), $2.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

PEM:hls
(10) hls

NOTE:

Books requested by Special Agent T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters; will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

MAILED 23
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COMM-FBI

REC-49
62-46855-685

MAY 5 1969

51 MAY 8 1969

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, Chicago

5/2/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Urban Guerilla" by Martin Oppenheimer. NO LOC, Quadrangle Books, Chicago, $5.50.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

PEM:rel
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by Special Agent T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalist and racial matters and will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

REC-2 62-46855-686
NOT RECORDED
18 MAY 5 1969

MAILED 23
MAY 2 1969
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MAY 2 0 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(62-46855) DATE: 5/13/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO(100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, 7/12/68, and San Francisco letters to Bureau dated 7/22/68,and 1/21/69.

ALAN H. BELMONT, Executive Assistant and Research Associate, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, advised on 5/13/69, that the author of the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," Dr. WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI, advised him on that date that he does not anticipate that the book will be published before the end of 1969. SWORAKOWSKI commented that he is having difficulties and delays in getting articles from some of the authors in other countries and this has caused dalay in the publication of the book.

San Francisco has set up an administrative tickler to follow this matter.

(2)Bureau(RM) 1@ retained in R-SS.
1-San Francisco 5-23-69 Auth.
WHK:st
(3)

EX-113 REC-31 62-46855-687

4 MAY 16 1969

RESEARCH - SATELLITE

FBI

5 MAY 26 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 6, 1969
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. A. Bermingham

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW:
"EYEWITNESS: THE NEGRO
IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY WILLIAM LOREN KATZ
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by Pitman Publishing Corporation, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a documented history of the black man in America, covering the period from 1492 to March 15, 1965. It highlights the conditions of slavery and progress made by the black race since emancipation. It describes contributions by black persons to the development of the United States and singles out black heroes who were active in various fields, including the civil rights movement. Captioned book has value as a textbook and could also be used as a source of reference material.

ACTION:

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

For information.

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

RAB:dls
(8)

REC- 62-46855-688

NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 17 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 27 1969

55 MAY 22 1969

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"EYEWITNESS: THE NEGRO
IN AMERICAN HISTORY"
BY WILLIAM LOREN KATZ

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author.

BOOK REVIEW

Captioned book is a well-documented account of the history of the black man in America, commencing with the start of the slave trade in 1492 and ending with President Johnson's address to a joint session of Congress on March 15, 1965. It contains extensive reprints of testimony of witnesses to pertinent events and of contemporary writings during the periods involved. Photographs and sketches are also liberally utilized to depict black heroes and black contributions to the development of the United States. The author does very little editorializing and does not predict future developments. He allows the facts as expressed by the above-mentioned selection of documents to speak for themselves. The selection of the material utilized depicts the efforts of black Americans as a heroic and just struggle to obtain equal status as is legally theirs. The principal value of this book would be as a textbook. It also could be used as a source of reference material in view of the many reprints and lengthy indices contained therein.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Page 506 contains a reprint of a Ku Klux Klan publication in which the Klan asserts that the FBI investigation of the three civil rights workers missing in Mississippi in 1964 (later found to be murdered) was blatant and outlandish and resulted from political motives of President Johnson who it describes as a communist sympathizer.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/21/69
NW/WFC Attn: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/2/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Urban Guerilla" by MARTIN OPPENHEIMER, Quadrangle Books, price $5.50, which was not released for public distribution until May 23, 1969. The purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in relet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago

GGP:meb
(3)

-689

ST. 115

(Encl. carded by Bureau Library, & filed in Bureau Library. 5-23-69, AMB.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

JUN 5 - 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/15/69

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS OF "BLACK SKIN WHITE MASKS" THE EXPERIENCES OF A BLACK MAN IN A WHITE WORLD (BY FRANTZ FANON)
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, originally published in Paris, France, as Peou Noire, Masques Blancs in 1952 by Editions de Seuil, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The late Doctor Fanon, a Negro psychiatrist and author of "Wretched of the Earth," in captioned book analyzes the Negro neurosis and states that he hopes by analysing it to destroy it. In the book there is set forth the psychological pressures of the Negro in the white society. Some of the highlights in the book show that at the time of the writing of the book the white man considered himself superior to the black man and that the black man wants to prove to the white man at all costs that they are of equal intellects.

Fanon goes on to show in some detail the problems of the Negro women in connection with the white man as well as the problems of the Negro man with the white woman; the so-called dependency of the colonized people (Negro). Fanon points out that the Negro has a psychological block but that once he realizes this block through self-analysis he will be able to overcome it.

Fanon does state that he (speaking for the Negro) has neither the right nor the duty to claim reparation for the domestication of his ancestors. This is contrary to the propaganda being taught by the Negro extremist in this country today. He further states that both the Negro and the whites must turn their back on the inhuman voices (conditions of the mind which lead to prejudice) in order that authentic communication between the races can be brought about.

REC 27 62-4[illegible]855-690

Bureau files contain no information concerning captioned book and there is no mention of the FBI in the book.

ACTION: For your information.

JGD:mm (7)

56 JUN 3 1969

MAY 23 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-16-69

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF PRIVACY"
By Jerry M. Rosenberg

BACKGROUND:

Captioned book was sent the Director, with compliments of the author, from Random House, Inc.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

According to the book jacket, Rosenberg was formerly a Columbia and Cornell University assistant professor and is presently President of J. M. Rosenberg Associates, New York. He has authored several books, as well as many articles for scholarly and popular journals. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Rosenberg.

SUMMARY OF BOOK:

The book in essence is a study of how the Government and private industry collects data relative to citizens. The author describes, for example, how personal information is collected, stored, and cross-filed in computers. He points out that the citizen does not know how this information is used, whether facts are taken out of context, used indiscreetly, etc. Rosenberg describes the proposed Federal data bank, a nationwide computer system which will pool information from 20 Federal departments. He points out that this pooled information poses a grave threat to our privacy, and sets forth specific rules for handling this data in order to protect the individual. (Book being placed in Bureau Library.)

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned several times. While there is nothing specifically derogatory, Rosenberg emphasizes that the FBI's collected information could be used to invade the privacy of the individual. For example, he mentions the National Crime Information Center: "Although the NCI Center is presently narrow in scope, future plans call for expanding it to collect much more intelligence data. What safeguards will control the FBI operation is a question still to be asked."

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of receipt of book.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 22 1969

94-1-32161-
5 MAY 20 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

MAP:clw
(6)

59 JUN 3 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-32161-68

16/3/69 AmB

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
5-23-69

SAC, New York (100-87235)

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau, when available. Mark these books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd #1 + #2 7-10-69 AmB

1. "The Black Messiah" by Reverend Albert Cleage. Sheed and Ward, $6.50.

2. "The Black Panthers" by Gene Marine. Signet Original, New American Library, $.95 (6-17-69).

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (0221 ID)

AMB:bad:klw
(9)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. The books will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC 109 62-46855-691

19 MAY 26 1969

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MAY 26 1969
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54 MAY 29 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. T. Quinn
May 19, 1960

BOOK REVIEWS

DANIEL AARON

1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith
1 - Mr. S. S. Czarnecki

Daniel Aaron has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau. Our files contain the following information concerning him:

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," January 14, 1955, contained an article stating that the Fund for the Republic had announced that it had allocated $250,000 for "a factual study of the influence of communism, past and present, on all aspects of American life." Clinton Rossiter, Professor of Government, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, was announced as head of a group of scholars who would make the study. The study was to cover communist influence in such fields as government, education, religion, the arts, literature, sciences and the history of the Communist Party.

According to the article Rossiter's associates in this study would include Daniel Aaron, Professor of English, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

In 1938 one Daniel Aaron, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a Harvard teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member.

100-436810
(1) - 62-46855

SSC:mjb/crk
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

5 4 JUN 4 - 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Daniel Aaron

A book, "Writers on the Left," subtitled "Episodes in American Literary Communism," was written by Daniel Aaron and published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City. This book was the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter mentioned above.

According to this book, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, Illinois, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English language and literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature. The January 8, 1962, issue of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which ceased publication in July, 1968, contained an article in which Mike Gold, a communist writer who had just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, described "Writers on the Left" as follows:

> "It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."
>
> (100-391697-65, 62-46855-163, 100-453147-1)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/17/69, captioned "Council for a Livable World," prepared by FBG:mjb.

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, Kansas City

5/23/69
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for the Bureau, one copy of the book "Bayonets in the Streets: The Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances," edited by Robin Higham. The book is scheduled for publication August 8, 1969, by The University of Kansas Press, 114 Flint Hall, Lawrence, Kansas, 66045 and will sell at $6.95. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

Rec'd. 10-22-69. Am B.

AMB:scr/crk
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-117 62-46855-692

5 MAY 23 1969

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56 JUN 2 1969

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner

5-23-69

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 9-10-69 Amb Book

1. "Revolutionary Notes" by Julius Lester. Richard W. Baron, 243a East 49th Street, New York, New York, 10017, $5.95, publication date 6-16-69.

Rec'd 3-23-70 Amb Book

2. "Black Reflections on White Power" by Sterling Tucker. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, $3.95, publication date June, 1969.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bad
(9)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in the Bureau Library.

REC-33 62-116555-693

5 MAY 26 1969

MAY 27 1969

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JUN 5 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - [redacted] E. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. B. S. Conner
5-23-69

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Racial Violence in the United States" edited by Allen D. Grimshaw (Aldine Publishing Company, 320 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, $12.75, scheduled publication date 8-31-69) for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book rec'd 12-23-69 Amb.

1 - RIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bad:klw (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 27 1969

NOT RECORDED

19 MAY 26 1969

MAILED 23
MAY 23 1969
COMM-FBI

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59 JUN 12 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-413838-4

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-26-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: CARLETON PUTNAM, AUTHOR OF "RACE AND REASON" AND "RACE AND REALITY"

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that copies of the above books received from the National Putnam Letters Committee (NPLC) with compliments of Carleton Putnam and a communication from Putnam not be acknowledged. The book, "Race and Reason," was sent to the Director by Senator Harry Flood Byrd who was thanked by letter of 4-28-61. At that time, the book was reviewed by the Bureau. Putnam is opposed to integration and states that the races are biologically not equal. NPLC was formed to publicize this book. On 5-22 the Director received a communication from Putnam which is a copy of a letter he addressed to Dr. Arthur R. Jensen of the University of California. Mr. Putnam adds a note to the Director "If you could possibly get this reprint into the hands of the President and make him read it, he might start working on the root of our trouble." Putnam enclosed a booklet written by Dr. Jensen entitled "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?"

"Race and Reality" contains several references to the FBI. On page 46 statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1963 are allegedly quoted. The author states that "the American Negroes... produced per capita... seven times as many rapes and ten times as many murders as the White man." On page 118 he states the Negroes "relative crime and illegitmacy rates are increasing. The FBI will confirm this to you." On page 161 the author mentions the FBI arrested a Harvard anthropologist by the name of Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. This information is also contained in the book "Race and Reason." (Bufile 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4-18-58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11-20-58. On 11-10-59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial. Zborowski was again convicted of perjury on 11-29-62 and sentenced to 3 years and 11 months. His sentence was reduced in 1963 to 2 years and 5 months and he was released from prison 10-9-64.)

RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 117 62-46855-694

In view of the extreme racial overtones of these books, it is suggested that no acknowledgment be sent from the Bureau for either the books or letter.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
AWT:dla (4)

56 JUN 17 1969

JUN 5 1969

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
May 26, 1969
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. A. Marion

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO"
A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY BY
ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN AND
ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO

Captioned book, printed in 1968 by the Washington Square Press of New York, is an attempt by the editors to compress 400 years of the "Negroes struggle for freedom and equality" into one volume.

This documentary is divided into eight parts which begins with the arrival of the first Negro in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, and ends with a reprint of the U.S. Riot Commission report in 1968. It contains very few statements by the editors and approximately 98% of its content is comprised of reprints of Federal and local statutes as well as statements by many well-known political and historical figures. In addition, there are approximately 15 complete histories of pertinent Supreme Court decisions concerning civil rights. Such cases as Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People versus Button, South Carolina versus Katzenbach and the United States versus Price are set out in full.

The editors of this documentary have obviously attempted to remain unbiased and as a result, it is surprisingly free of leftist thinking and unbridled accusations. It represents an excellent synopsis of the "Negro problem" on a chronological basis. Captioned book does not mention the FBI.

A review of Bufiles failed to disclose any derogatory information concerning Albert P. Blaustein, co-editor and Professor of Law at Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey. Bufiles disclose that in 1965 Dr. Robert Zangrando was listed as being a member of the Philadelphia Committee for the march on Washington, which march was sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

54 JUN 6 - 1969

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 29 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1 - 62-46855

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

Legat, London

6-6-69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following booklets for the use of the Bureau. Mark these items to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

All 3 books received by R/S from London 7-28-69. Amb.

1. "Vietnam: Why It Matters" by Ken MacKenzie, Brief 1, priced at 2/6 (30¢)

2. "Black In A White World" by Elizabeth Burney, Brief 5, priced at 2/6 (30¢)

3. "China: Mao's Last Leap" by Emily MacFarquhar, Brief 6, priced at 2/6 (30¢)

A Xerox of an advertisement from the 5-3-69 issue of "The Economist" concerning the above booklets is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:lmg
(10)

NOTE:

Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, feels the three booklets will be helpful to personnel on substantive desks and useful as reference material.

MAILED 9
JUN 9 1969
COMM-FBI

62-[illegible]-695

REC-85

19 JUN 9 1969

Tolson
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Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

248
54 JUN 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Legat, London

6/6/69

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

REC 62-46855-696

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book "Information Moscow" written by Mrs. V. E. Louis for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

For your information, an LHM containing available information regarding the book is enclosed.

Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)
1 - 105-0 ("Information Moscow")

Received 9-24-69 Am 13-

AMB:laa
(12)

NOTE:

Book obtained at request of SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material. Book will be charged permanently to Soviet Section, where it will be available as a ready reference.

MAILED 9
JUN 9 1969
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JUN 13 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 5/16/69

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-0)

SUBJECT: "INFORMATION MOSCOW"
MISCELLANEOUS-INFO
CONCERNING

Book Reviews

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Source mentioned in attached is [redacted]

PSI advised that he [redacted] purchase a copy of "Information Moscow".

The enclosed is submitted for information.

b6
b7C
b7D

2 Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Newark
[redacted]
WK:ss
(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 Cenel (LHM) to Legat London, 6-6-69, as encl. Amb.

62-46855-696

REC 54

8 MAY 21 1969

SOVIET SECTION
Research & Satellite

5/28/69 1-cc LHM sent State R/S (By Liaison)
6-6-69

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

May 16, 1969

" INFORMATION MOSCOW "

A source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had recently purchased a book entitled "Information Moscow", written by Mrs. V. E. Louis [redacted] This book is printed by Love and Malcolmson Ltd., Redbill, Surrey, England, and was dated January, 1969.

This lists the names of all personnel at the various foreign Embassies in Moscow including their home addresses and telephone numbers. License numbers are prefixed by designated numbers for all Embassies, such as the designated prefixed number 04, which is for all vehicles driven by United States personnel. b6 b7C b7D

Source related this is the first of this type of book he has ever seen published in the USSR. He indicated [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-1*- 62-46855-696

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 4, 1969

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: THE GRIM REAPERS
BY ED REID
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS: Book Review

At the Director's request, captioned book was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division. Written by Ed Reid, a former newspaperman, The Grim Reapers is based primarily on the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's studies of organized crime since 1967, and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Mafia, the Director noted that "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. There are also numerous references to the Director and the FBI, including at least three passages indicating that the Bureau had been held back in its fight against organized crime by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have exposed "other Bobby Bakers." Several pages are also devoted to Albert Parvin ("the mystery man of Las Vegas"), the Parvin Foundation, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' involvement with that Foundation. Three other pages are taken up with a highly sensationalistic, but false, account of an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

62-46855

As regards the activities of local police in the fight against organized crime, Reid is most critical of Chief Thomas Cahill of San Francisco and most laudatory of the late Chief William Parker of Los Angeles.

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 12 1969
25 JUN 10 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Staffeld
1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:rdr

RECOMMENDATION CONTINUED OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-4-3727-24

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: The Grim Reapers
By Ed Reid
Information Concerning

DETAILS:

The Grim Reapers, written by former newspaperman Ed Reid, was published by the Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, and retails for $6.95 a copy. It was obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, at the request of the Director, following a lengthy review which ran in a recent issue of "The Sunday Star."

Bureau files reveal that Reid, who has written two other studies of organized crime, has been working on his present project since at least 1967. In 1953, a year after the publication of Reid's first book, Mafia, and immediately following a radio appearance wherein Reid was critical of the Bureau's handling of rackets investigations, the Director stated that, "if not a psychopathic liar, he is a vicious and malicious one and should be treated accordingly."

Inasmuch as the vast bulk of The Grim Reapers is taken from the McClellan Committee hearings of 1963-1964, Life magazine's continuing series of studies on organized crime (which also started in 1967), and background material uncovered by Reid during his years as a reporter in New York City and Las Vegas--including wholesale passages quoted almost verbatim from his earlier books--there is little new or of value to be gained by reading his current offering.

Mistakes Abound

As might be expected in an analysis of La Cosa Nostra written by a nonmember, there are numerous errors of both fact and conclusion. The following are some typical examples:

(1) Reid says there were "50-some" attendees at the Apalachin meeting of 1957. (In actuality, more than 100 hoodlum figures participated in this gathering, with the New York State Police detaining and interrogating 60.)

(2) Reid claims that New York City mobster Anthony (Tony Bender) Strollo was killed in 1962 for aiding the Gallo faction in its revolt against the leaders of the Profaci "family" and that his death brought about the end of the notorious Gallo-Profaci war. (According to a number of reliable sources, Strollo's disappearance and presumed murder stemmed from his disobedience of instructions from his "family" head, Vito Genovese, with respect to the handling of narcotics while Genovese was in prison. As regards the Gallo-Profaci war, it did not reach its climax until the following year and was not finally adjudicated until the Spring of 1964.)

(3) Reid indicates that the bickering within the former Profaci "family" is still simmering and that Joe Colombo "is looking to the top position." (As has been well established by numerous sources, Colombo was appointed head of the "family" more than five years ago and he is not currently "looking" anywhere.)

(4) Reid asserts that the 60-odd underworld murders in the Boston area during the past five years mark "the greatest destruction of hoodlums over so short a period of time in gangland history." (If Reid had checked Chicago's figures, he would have found 318 mob slayings during the period 1925-1929, building up to a grand total of 504 for the span 1923-1931, one of the bloodiest periods in criminal history.)

(5) Reid says that Peter Licavoli "has generally been considered to be the Detroit don (or leader) for many years." (This mistake probably resulted from the testimony of the Detroit Police Commissioner before the McClellan Committee; Joseph Zerilli is the head of La Cosa Nostra operations in the Detroit area and has been since at least the 1930s.)

(6) Reid makes the common blunder of outsiders studying the west coast mob structure by identifying the late La Cosa Nostra "boss" Jack Dragna as Jewish mobster "Bugsy" Siegel's "chief lieutenant."

In addition to the above, numerous other errors with respect to names and dates were also noted, such as those relating to the deaths of La Cosa Nostra "bosses" Salvatore Maranzano (in 1931) and Frank Desimone (in 1967).

References to Director and FBI

Although there are naturally many references to the Director and to the FBI in a book of this sort, few could be construed as being of a derogatory nature. The quotes pertaining to the Director are primarily flippant in nature, such as the joke some people allegedly play by paging Mr. Hoover in the Las Vegas casinos to watch the reactions of the hoodlums present. In another passage, Reid describes a racketeer as having "more aliases than J. Edgar Hoover has enemies." And, in a third place, he refers to comedian "Swifty" Morgan as the man who "once tried to sell a stolen watch to J. Edgar Hoover."

As regards the Bureau, Reid's failure to mention the FBI is often more telling than his citations. For instance, he details the Federal prosecutive action taken against hoodlums Stefano Magaddino, Raymond Patriarca, John Roselli, Vincent Rao, James Fratianno, and Antonio Corallo without giving the FBI any credit for its investigations leading up to these prosecutions. He does, however, indicate on three separate occasions that the Bureau might have accomplished more in the organized crime field if it had not been held back by the Administration, possibly because of President Johnson's fears that extensive microphone coverage might have exposed "other Bobby Bakers."

In this respect, it is interesting to note that, more than two years ago, the Bureau received information indicating that Reid was including a sensationalistic passage in his book about an alleged 1962 meeting at which New Orleans "family" head Carlos Marcello is said to have plotted the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Even more pertinent from our standpoint, Reid charged that the FBI had subsequently been furnished firsthand information regarding the meeting by one of the actual participants. When Reid was advised of the falsity of his information by Agents assigned to our Los Angeles office, he agreed to delete all references to the FBI but otherwise refused to change his story. A review of The Grim Reapers reveals that all mention of the Bureau was removed from the incident but that it appeared otherwise unchanged on pages 157-159.

Parvin and Douglas

Possibly the most current information in Reid's book, especially in view of recent disclosures about outside sources of income accruing to Supreme Court justices, was the section of the Nevada chapter dealing with Albert Parvin, whom Reid refers to as "the mystery man of Las Vegas." Unaware that Parvin would be such front-page news by the time The Grim Reapers went on sale, Reid describes the financial maneuverings engaged in by the Parvin-Dohrmann Company of Los Angeles before it was able to acquire ownership of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas. Reid also quotes from a 1966 newspaper clipping reporting that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas had received $12,000 a year since 1962 from the tax-exempt Albert Parvin Foundation which, in turn, gets its proceeds largely from a share in the mortgage on the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas.

Local Police

Although Reid's personal expertise in the organized crime field is confined primarily to the New York and Nevada territories, he has apparently formed strong convictions about the effectiveness of the various police departments on the west coast. He says, for example, that he has "no wish to question the quality ascribed to California's law-enforcement agencies--particularly in Los Angeles, where the late Police Chief William Parker built up a superb department. . ." With respect to San Francisco,

on the other hand, he is somewhat less profuse. In fact, he all but accuses the present Chief of Police Thomas Cahill and former Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of deliberately abandoning investigation of the Nick DeJohn murder under suspicious circumstances and later refusing to discuss the case with a representative of the press.

General Observations

All in all, Reid's book contains little of new or of pressing interest to anyone familiar with the McClellan Committee hearings and the Life magazine articles. It does have synopses of the police records of 50 major hoodlums, membership charts of the leading La Cosa Nostra families, stockholder lists for the various Las Vegas casinos, and a section of photographs, including one of the "gangland cemetery" uncovered by our Agents at Jackson Township, New Jersey, and one of hoodlum Carlos Marcello trying to attack an FBI Agent in New Orleans (for which Marcello was convicted of assaulting a Federal officer). All of this is public source material, however, and readily available to the interested reader in a number of other publications.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/6/69
(ATTN: Research Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulets to NY 3/25/69, 4/24/69 and 4/29/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 1 copy of the following:

1. "The Agony of the American Left" by CHRISTOPHER LASCH.

2. H. RAP BROWN, Die Nigger Die.

3. "Revolution in the Revolution" by REGIS DEBRAY.

4. "The Assassination of MALCOLM X" by GEORGE BREITMAN and HERMAN PORTER.

5. Anatomy of Anti-Communism

6. "Beyond Racism" by WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr.

7. Stereo Record entitled "MALCOLM X Talks to Young People".

#7 Retained in Racial Intelligence. Dir. F. Am. B.

Encls #1 thru #6 filed Bureau Library. Am. B.

REC-100 62-[illegible]-697

ENCLOSURE

2 JUN 12 1969

(3)- Bureau (Encls. 7)
(Attn: Research Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

64

5 JUN 18 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~62-46855~~)
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/16/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (66-6727)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to Chicago dated 5/23/69.

Referenced letter instructed Chicago to obtain a copy of the book, "Racial Violence in the United States", edited by ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company revealed that this book, a collection of articles concerning racial violence, is only now in the galley proof stage.

The printed book will not be available until August, 1969.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JPM:pas
(3)

62-46855-
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U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 10, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, ONE ASSASSIN, THREE SHOTS, THREE HITS, NO MISSES.
AUTHOR, COLONEL WILLIAM H. HANSON, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED;
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been reviewed, and the author, based on his findings, concluded that President Kennedy was fired upon three times and all three shots struck the President. This theory opposes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission which was one shot probably missed the President's limousine and its occupants and two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

The author has not made any derogatory or uncomplimentary remarks concerning the FBI. He did refer to findings of the FBI in only a few instances and these were direct quotes and were accurate. The book was well written and is restricted only to the number of shots fired, testimony of the persons who were riding in the President's limousine, supported by the Zapruder movie film which revealed the assassination scene. The author claimed that the Warren Commission failed to properly support its findings and conclusions pertaining to the shooting episode and defined the commission as a group of evaluators rather than investigators.

The author's solution is: The first shot was fired at President Kennedy at a range of 58 yards and the bullet struck the President a glancing blow on the right side of the top of his head, and with only slightly diminishing velocity and nominal deflection, ricochetted off over the head of Governor Connally and Secret Service Agent Kellerman in the direction of the Triple Underpass. The impact of the glancing bullet knocked the President forward and slightly to the left and generated a visible lace wound of his scalp. The President remained conscious and uttered "God I'm hit!" or sounds to that effect. Approximately 1.6 seconds after the first shot the President was struck by the second bullet at a range of approximately 68 yards. This second bullet passed through the President continued on its downward course striking Governor Connally in the back, right wrist, and left thigh.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

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The author said that approximately 4.2 seconds after the second shot and at a range of about 90 yards, the President was fired upon a third time by the same rifleman. This third bullet struck the President in the back of the head and, in combination with the wounding effect of the first bullet, generated a "blowout" type exit wound of massive proportions at the site of the first wound, which obliterated all evidence of the first wound. The impact of this bullet caused the President's head to move forward and instantly thereafter the reactionary propulsive effect of the "blowout" type exit caused the President's head to move backward and to the left. It was interesting to note the author substantiated his findings with the use of the Zapruder film, testimony of Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John J. Connally. It is noted that Governor Connally has never changed his story as to when the original shots were fired and in this respect and according to the conclusions reached by the author, he supports Governor Connally's testimony.

The author said that the primary objective of his book was to defend, in fact to substantiate, the principal conclusion set forth by the President's Commission that one assassin, acting alone, fired three bullets at the President, thereby killing him. As a result of his findings, the author believes that the President's Commission would be vindicated (somewhat); the eyewitness accounts rendered by Governor and Mrs. John B. Connally would be shown to have been true and correct in major detail; the eyewitnesses accounts rendered by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman would be shown to have provided the final vital clues that solved the mystery of the bullets and the witch hunt for other assassins would be brought to a halt.

The author explained why various witnesses heard what they believed to be fire cracker reports at the time of the shooting. He contended these reports were the sounds generated by the passing of bullets in the vicinity prior to the time that the actual sound of the cartridge explosion was heard. He also pointed out that certain witnesses who said that shots emanated from other than the School Book Depository Building would eventually come to realize that they were nearly hit by ricochetting bullets. This theory indicates the author has expended a considerable amount of time and research of evidence obtained by the commission to arrive at his conclusions.

ACTION:

That the book be refered to the Laboratory Division for information. Thereafter it should be refered to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

The author sent this book to the Bureau on 5/31/69 and a letter was sent to the author dated 6/9/69 in acknowledgement. Bureau files and San Antonio files contain no information concerning the author.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
7/3/69

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to forward them marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 11-7-69 Amb.

1. "Trespass" by Fletcher Knebel. New York, Doubleday, 10/69, $5.95

2. "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by Benjamin Goodman. New York, Pantheon Books, 10/69, Vintage paperback $1.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lis
(10)

NOTE: Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters, filed in Bureau Library, where not now available. Paperback ordered in interest of economy.

REC 4 62-46855-698

19 JUL 3 1969

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MAILED 9
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COMM-FBI

55 JUL 15 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - M[redacted] N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago

7-3-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should obtain discreetly for the Bureau one hard-cover copy of the book "The Loyal and the Disloyal" by Morton Grodzin, printed by the University of Chicago at $4. Forward the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:bjp
(10)

Book rec'd 9-22-69 AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book, not available in Bureau Library, will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library where it will be available as a ready reference primarily for the use of the Soviet Section in connection with conferences concerning espionage, sabotage, and related subjects.

REC 37 62-46855-699

10 JUL 3 1969

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51 JUL 10 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

7/3/69
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the Bureau and to mark them to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 2-27-70 AMB.

1. "Picking Up the Gun: The Story of the Black Panthers" by Earl Anthony. Dial Press, New York, 10/69, $4.95

Rec'd 11-7-69 AMB.

2. "Search for a New Land: History as Subjective Experience" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, New York, 10/69, $3.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:ckl
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and as reference material relating to black nationalism and racial matters; filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

EX-102

REC 13 62-46855-700

19 JUL 7 1969

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COMM-FBI

59 JUL 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

July 3, 1969

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-40955)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain directly for the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark these books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" with contributions by Julius Lester, James Baldwin, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, and others. Richard W. Baron Publishing Company, New York, October, 1969, $5.95

2. "America the Violent" by Ovid Demaris. Cowles Book Company, New York, October, 1969, $4.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:ckl
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalism and racial matters; will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

62-46955

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201 JUL 8 1969

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19 JUL 3 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-174

55 JUL 18 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, San Francisco

7/9/69

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, a copy of book "Black Power and Student Rebellion: Conflict on the American Campus" by James McEvoy & Abraham Miller (Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California, 94002; $3.95, July, 1969) and to forward it to Bureau marked to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:mef/rel
(10)

Received 8-27-69 Amb.

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters, will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX-102

REC-23 62-46855-701

19 JUL 9 1969

MAILED 23
JUL 9 1969
COMM-FBI

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59 JUL 18 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/7/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Moore
Rm. 814 9+D

157-3707-
100-443166-
100-448517-
100-97[illegible]

UNREC COPY FILED IN

ReBulets to NY dated 4/24/69 and 5/23/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

1. "Black Pride" by JULIUS HOBSON.
2. "Revolutionary Notes" by JULIUS LESTER.
3. "The Black Messiah" by Rev. ALBERT CLEAGE.
4. "The Black Panthers" by GENE MARINE.

NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/19/80 BY SP-1 GSK/CLM
C # 86,779

4 MR XEROX
JUL 14 1969

ST-100

REC-122 62-46855-702

4 Encls filed in Bureau Library AMB

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 8 1969

RESEARCH SATELLITE

ALTABATTLE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

374

7 JUL 24 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Mr. [redacted]Loach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
July 10, 1969
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. T.J. Deakin

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
'THE SPOOK WHO SAT BY THE DOOR'
BY SAM GREENLEE
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in England in 1969 by Allison and Busby Limited. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Sam Greenlee came to our attention [redacted] advised Greenlee arrived in England in March, 1969, for the publication of captioned book. Reportedly, his book was turned down by American publishers as "too hot to handle." The book jacket notes that Greenlee is a Negro, born July 13, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois. Allegedly, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army prior to present employment with a civil rights organization. b7D

Book Review

Captioned book is a novel about a Negro Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Agent who resigns to organize a group of black revolutionaries from the members of a Negro youth gang. The former CIA Agent is successful, in the story, to the extent that at the book's conclusion, urban guerrilla warfare is widespread in the United States.

This book is not a blueprint for revolution, but does contain some information on how to organize a guerrilla group.

Mention of the FBI

The only mention of the FBI or the Director is a comment in passing that the FBI investigates thefts of government property.

ACTION:

None. For information.

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 15 1969

100-453435
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
TJD:bjp/crk (7)

JUL 18 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Rule V 7-29-69 Amb

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

7/14/69

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. It should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Revolt of the Black Athlete" by Harry Edwards, Macmillan Company, New York, $5.95, scheduled for publication 9/8/69.

Rec'd 11-7-69 Amb

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lis
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and for reference purposes relating to black nationalism and racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 37 62-46855-703

EX-103

19 JUL 14 1969

MAILED 20
JUL 14 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 25 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

7/7/69

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. D. R. Norris
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW
"DIE NIGGER DIE!"
BY H. RAP BROWN
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Dial Press, Incorporated, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. He is under indictment and awaiting trial for violation of the assaulting of a Federal officer and obstruction of Justice statutes. Throughout the book, the author refers on numerous occasions to the Director and Special Agents of the FBI. As might be expected, he is highly critical and in a manner typical of his nature, he generally prefaces his references with obscene adjectives. His observations are of a general nature and it would serve no purpose to even dignify his expressions with any form of protest.

The author throughout the book shows his hate for America. He believes white America is out to destroy the Negro and in strong language argues that this country is waging genocide on its largest minority group and also sees America as the oppressor of black people around the world.

ACTION:

For information

DETAILS PAGE TWO

b6
b7C

1 - [redacted]
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

DRH:dls/klc
(9)

NOT RECORDED
29 JUL 16 1969

51 JUL 28 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"DIE NIGGER DIE!"
BY H. RAP BROWN

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author is former Chairman of the black extremist organization, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). His name is included on the Agitator Index and the Security Index. He was indicted on March 5, 1968, by a Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans, Louisiana, for violation of the assaulting a Federal officer and obstruction of justice statutes; however, the trial date has not as yet been set.

BOOK REVIEW

For the author, this country is divided into three categories--"white America," "Negro America," and "black America." He points out the difference between Negro America and black American is that if you're black, you do everything you can to fight the whites and if you are Negro America, you do anything you can to appease them. The threat to white America comes from black America and, therefore, black America will be the vanguard of the inevitable revolution. He sees violence as a necessary part of any revolutionary struggle and considers himself not so much violent as willing to react to violence. He states that when a race of people within a system is oppressed within a system that fosters the idea of competitive individualism, the political polarization around individual interests prevents group interests.

He points out he joined SNCC in 1963 and ever since that time he has always carried a gun and would never hesitate to use it. While he was Chairman of SNCC, he did

CONTINUED - OVER

not consider himself a leader of black people but because of his position of Chairman, he had a platform and what he said was heard by many people. Since joining SNCC, he has traveled throughout the country making speeches and alleging that the Government is attempting to destroy the Negroes.

MENTION OF FBI

Throughout the book, the author refers on numerous occasions to the Director and Special Agents of the FBI. As might be expected, he is highly critical and in a manner typical of his nature, he generally prefaces his references with obscene adjectives. His observations are of a general nature and it would serve no purpose to even dignify his expressions with any form of protest.

File 8/22/69 Amfb.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
7/16/69
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"SAMMY YOUNGE, JR., THE FIRST BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT TO DIE IN THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT"
BY JAMES FORMAN

This is to review captioned book, published in 1968 by Grove Press, Inc., New York, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

The author is the subject of Bureau file 100-443566. He is Director of International Affairs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and an advocate of racial violence. He is currently active with the National Black Economic Development Conference (NBEDC) which is demanding three billion dollars as reparations to blacks from white churches and synagogues.

This book is the story of the life and violent death by shooting of a 21-year-old Negro born and raised under black middle-class circumstances in Tuskegee, Alabama. This community and its educational institutions were thought to be models for tranquil race relations, however, Younge's death in January, 1966, at the hands of a white man who was acquitted of the murder charge, is seen by Forman as the end of the nonviolent aspects of the civil rights movement and the advent of Negroes' realization that other roads i.e., confrontation and counterviolence must be undertaken.

Younge's story and his activities in the South on behalf of SNCC commencing in March, 1965, are told through the personalities of those who knew and worked with him. He is depicted as a diligent worker for Negro rights and as a martyr for their cause. However, he comes off as a somewhat confused, often rebellious and frequently troublesome personality to himself and those around him. His death, although tragic and racially inspired, was not the result of the black student movement as indicated by the book's title but was in fact the result of a personal altercation.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 128, 186, 208 and 224 in routine regard to its investigative responsibilities. There are no adverse references or comments directed at the Bureau or its personnel.

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 30 1969

- 100-443566
62-46855
97 AUG 7 1969
PEN:ckl (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SAMMY YOUNGE, JR., THE FIRST
BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT TO DIE IN
THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT"
BY JAMES FORMAN

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/17/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated 7/3/69.

Attempts at Chicago to discreetly obtain book requested in referenced letter, "The Loyal and the Disloyal," by MORTON GRODZIN, printed by the University of Chicago, have been unsuccessful to date.

It has been determined that the book has been published in a hardback cover at $7.50 per copy (rather than the $4.00 price indicated in referenced letter) and in a paperback cover at $2.25 per copy. A paperback copy of the book has been ordered through a discreet procedure, but will not be available for delivery for five or six weeks.

If a hardback cover of this book is desired rather than the paperback issue, the Bureau is requested to immediately advise so that the order may be appropriately changed.

When the book is made available, it will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Book rec'd. 9-22-69. AMB.

5-1 to Chicago, 7-28-69 advising "paperback copy of book will be fine." AMB.

1c. retained 7-4-D R-85 7-28-69, AMB

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

EA-101

REC 37

GGP/vel
(3)

704

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/23/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

62-46855

ReBulet dated 4/29/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The West on Trial: My Fight For Guyana's Freedom" by Cheddi Jagan.

Book

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357682-

/ Encl. carded & filed in Bureau Library. 7-24-69 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SATELLITE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

REC 12 62-46855-705

NOT RECORDED
JUL 25 1969

X - MY

55 AUG 5 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

7-30-69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. H. E. Morris

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Author Whitney M. Young, Jr., has been Executive Director of the National Urban League since 1961. He was born in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, on July 31, 1921, and now resides in New York State. He received a BS degree from Kentucky State College in 1941 and later attended various other institutions of higher learning. Young has been a foremost civil rights leader. In 1956 and 1964-65, applicant-type investigations were conducted on him. His name was on a "contact list" of American Youth for Democracy in 1946 and investigation revealed an associate had communist related affiliations. The Director has described Young as one stripe above Martin Luther King. Young has shown a cooperative attitude toward the Bureau. In "Beyond Racism," Young endeavors to set out the racial ills of this country today, their causes, and his remedies for these ills. The author uses numerous interesting statistics in making his point, not all substantiated by documentation. There is little new in the author's remedies for improved racial relations and the betterment of the Negro in American society. One suggestion he makes is the reallocation of unequal resources. Other suggestions include better communications between the races, study of black contributions to culture, special aid for blacks in getting jobs, boycott, and the economic pressure point "buy black." This book is not a reference work or textbook but would be useful for studying the current racial situation in this country.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
165 AUG 13 1969

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 161-3190 (Whitney Moore Young, Jr.)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

HEM:lmi (9)

55 AUG 25 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

DETAILS:

AUTHOR:

Whitney M. Young, Jr., has been Executive Director of the National Urban League since 1961. He was born on July 31, 1921 in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, and now resides in New Rochelle, New York. Young entered Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, in September, 1937, and received a BS degree in June, 1941. As a member of the Army Specialized Training Program, he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from October 1943, through December, 1943. Later, he attended the University of Rhode Island, the University of Minnesota and Harvard University. Young has been a leader in the civil rights movement and has been described as one who is confident that the Negro's problems can be solved within the framework of the democratic processes of the United States.

Applicant-type investigations were conducted on Young in 1956 and in 1964-65. His name was on a "contact list" of the American Youth for Democracy. in 1946 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, andinvestigation revealed an associate of Young's had communist related affiliations.

In October 1967, the Director described Young as being one stripe above Martin Luther King, but a very expedient person. Bureau files indicate Mr. Young has had a cooperative attitude toward the Bureau. By letter dated August 6, 1964, the Director expressed appreciation to Mr. Young for his laudatory remarks about the Bureau in connection with the investigation of the deaths of three civil rights workers slain near Philadelphia, Mississippi.

BOOK:

From his vantage point in the forefront of the civil rights movement, the author endeavors to set out in this book what is wrong with this country from a racial standpoint, the causes of the current situation, and what he feels should and can be done to change racial ills.

Young begins by saying that America is on the brink of disaster, that the sickness of racism is about to destroy the very essence of all we hold dear. He is speaking of white racism. He dismisses black racism apparently as being of little or no consequence for his purposes in this book. He employs the often used phrase that "America has relentlessly persecuted black people for three hundred fifty years" to help make his point.

DETAILS - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

An interesting facet of this book is the author's use of numerous statistics which do stimulate thought and which are not always documented to show where he gets his figures. The statistics are nonetheless thought-provoking. Some of the statistics he uses are as follows:

Every day twenty-five million blacks are reminded in dozens of ways that they constitute an inferior caste within the Nation.

Massive migrations from the South continue at the rate of eighty thousand persons a year.

Between 1940 and 1960 the black population of metropolitan areas more than doubled. If the current trend continues, the black metropolitan population will double again by 1985.

Between 1959 and 1965 New York City lost 1,500,000 white people, mostly to the suburbs.

Fifteen years ago black income was 57 percent that of whites; in 1967, it had crept up only 2 percent to 59 percent.

Discrimination keeps black families segregated in overcrowded ghettos although there are housing vacancies elsewhere.

There are more rats than people in Black America.

Urban renewal has built 100,000 housing units but has destroyed 400,000 housing units.

Although a considerable portion of "Beyond Racism" deals with the author's ideas on what type society we should have, there is very little new in the way of fresh thinking. He favors the building of "open society;" one that is not necessarily totally integrated but one that allows freedom and creativity. The importance of the family is emphasized and the author points out that while Europeans coming to this country found strength in close family ties, Negro slaves for hundreds of years had no close-knit family units for the most part and are only now beginning to build such units.

DETAILS - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

Changes recommended by Young include the reallocation of unequal resources to enable all Americans to compete on an equal basis (communism?), cooperation between blacks and "concerned" whites, community control and decentralization, and a replacement of the present welfare system. He points out that money and managerial skills are two important resources that must be put to better social use.

Young suggests the following things can be done by readers of his book to combat racism:

Communicate with black people; truly listen to what they have to say.

Learn about contributions of black people to society.

Help black people get jobs.

Boycott.

Buy Black.

Volunteer to fight racism.

Invest in integrated institutions.

Educate other white people.

Bring open housing to your neighborhood.

Desegrate your job, school, club, and professional organization.

Use your power.

Despite the fact that this book may be lacking somewhat in objectivity, it is timely and worthwhile reading to those who are studying the current racial upheaval. The book should be useful to Special Agents working in racial matters particularly those in the field who are conducting interviews and who need background information. On the other hand, thereis not enough detail to qualify it as a reference work or textbook, even considering the use of numerous statistics as cited above.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND RACISM"
BY WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

MENTION OF FBI

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned in this book.

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

6-17, 1969

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review [redacted]
- [x] Attention
- [x] Return to [redacted] 802 D.
  Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [x] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Ex. Dir. Natl. Urban League

Subject Whitney M. Young Jr.
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# Date 6-17 Searcher Initials aj

Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
T.	62-112176	
T.	138-3506	
T.	161-3190	
T.	161-3190-68	(Sumn 4-22-65)
T.	-73	(Sumn 12-28-67)
T.	-91	(Sumn 5-23-69)
T.	62-5-29539	(Sumn 11-2-67)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/12/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 4/29/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Challenge of The Congo" by KWAME NKRUMAH.

REC- 106 62-46855-706

AUG 14 1969

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 8-13-69 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

153

AUG 20 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/12/69
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

MFR/Ben

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 11-7-69 from SAC, DE. AmB.

1) "Uncertain Resurrection" by Charles Fager. William B. Eerdmans, paperback, $2.45.

Rec'd 9-11-69 AmB.

2) "Secret File" by Hank Messick. G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.95, scheduled for October, 1969 publication.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB.

EX-102

AMB:jls
(11)

REC 67 62-46855-707

10 AUG 15 1969

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review--in-depth, eye-witness report which proposes their reasons for and understanding why for the dismal failure of the "Poor People's Washington Campaign." Book #2 requested by Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, DID, for perusal by R-SS, DID. Book concerns confidential files of Internal Revenue Service's Intelligence Division--the undercover agency that succeeded "where the FBI failed" in putting behind bars notorious underworld figures such as Al Capone, Waxey Gorden, et cetera. Books will be filed in Bureau library where not now available.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
AUG 12 1969
COMM-FBI

56 AUG 22 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

G.L.M.
AmB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/18/69
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8726) -P-

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City, 5/23/69.

It is noted referenced Bureau letter authorized the Kansas City Office to obtain discreetly, for the Bureau, one copy of the book, "Bayonets In The Streets: The Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances", edited by ROBIN HIGHAM, scheduled for publication August 8, 1969, by The University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas.

On August 8, 1969, [redacted] University of Kansas [redacted] Lawrence, Kansas, an established reliable source, discreetly ascertained the following information and furnished same to SA BERTIE L. SAPP.

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b7C
b7D

The above-mentioned book is being printed by The University of Kansas Press with material for the book being furnished by several individuals. The main contributor and main person editing the book is ROBIN HIGHAM, Professor of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. The book is not yet complete and will not be out until sometime in September, 1969, at which time it will be on sale in the Kansas Union Book Store, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Kansas City Office will follow this matter and upon publication of the book, one copy will be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

62-46855-708

ST-105 REC 67

2 - Bureau (RM) 1C retained in R-SS (714-D). 8-19-69, AMB.
2 - Kansas City
BLS:lw
(4)

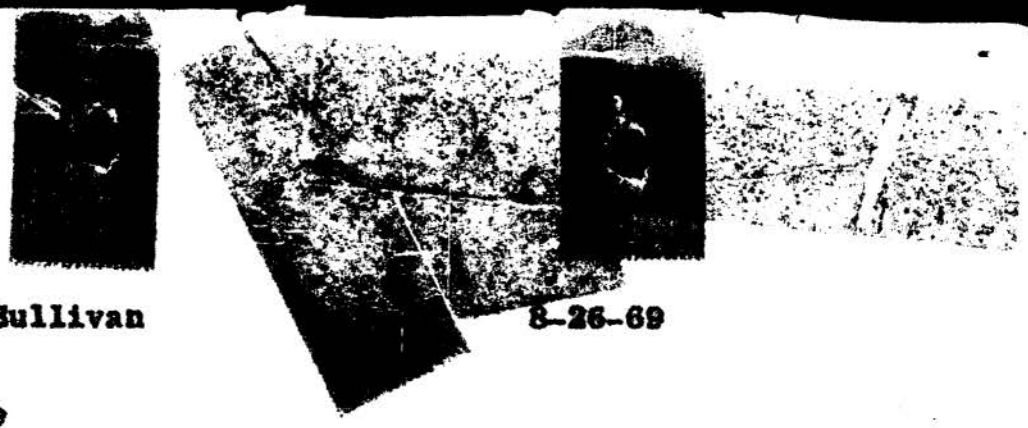
5 AUG 20 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

35 AUG 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01



Mr. W. C. Sullivan 8-26-69

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is a clergyman of the United Church of Christ and the pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee. "The Black Messiah," through a series of Cleage's sermons, gives the theology of the Black Power Movement. Reverend Cleage contends that God is black and He is the founder of the Black Nation. During a sermon when audience makes threatening remark, Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
87 APR 9 1970

1 - 100-448517 (Albert Cleage, Jr.)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

GTT:lmb
(9)

DETAILS - 2

APR 10 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DETAILS:

The author is a clergyman in the United Church of Christ and pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He has held black extremist meetings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm X Society which founded the violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization, the Republic of New Africa in March, 1968. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee and has made numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black community to arm itself against the genocide which he claims the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on both the Security and Agitator Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

The author in a series of sermons points out that for nearly 500 years the illusion that Jesus was white dominated the world because white Europeans dominated the world. Now with the emergence of the nationalist movements of the world's colored majority the truth is beginning to emerge, that Jesus was the non-white leader of a non-white people struggling for national liberation against the white Romans. The author claims that Negroes in the U.S. finally realize they have become a Black Nation. America is set on a disaster course of conflict and violence and that the white man refuses to make the changes necessary for the black man to live in America with dignity and justice. The author believes that the white man is set upon a way of genocide of the Negro just as Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in Germany.

Cleage claims that religion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. White man gave the slave Christian religion as a means of escape from reality while they were forced to live in slavery. He points out that Jesus, the Black Messiah, came to a Black Nation of people who were divided and confused and was leading them to salvation when the white man eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution even at the cost of individual sacrifice for the Nation.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Cleage suggests that an Independent Congregational Church ordain workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, black extremist group, to protect them against Selective Service. He draws from both the Old and New Testaments a theology incorporating the great themes of Christian belief and sets it forth as the theological basis for the Black Power Movement.

On page 103 during one of Cleage's sermons when he is telling the audience to trust other black people until "they mess up," the audience shouts "mess them up," Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
8/25/69
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

CIRCULATION OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Super Spies" by Andrew Tully.
William Morrow & Co., New York,
$5.95, scheduled for 9/29/69,
publication.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested for review by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains material on "Stokely Carmichael's Travels"; it also reportedly describes the FBI. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

62-41[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
172 AUG 27 1969

62-41[illegible]

19 AUG 25 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-51742-[illegible]

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MAILED 11
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FBI

50 SEP 3 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/3/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReCGlet to Bureau dated June 16, 1969.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, revealed that "Racial Violence in the United States" was still not available as of this date.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the book when it becomes available.

2-Bureau (RM) 1 retained
1-Chicago R-SS. 9-5-69 Am B.

JPM: MDW
(3)

REC- 79

709

5 SEP 8 1969

54 SEP 2 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Attn. Miss Alta Butler)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

8/28/69

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. W. D. Neumann

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES"
BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in New York City, New York, in 1969 by Richard W. Baron. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Julius Bernard Lester [redacted] is included on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. He is a columnist with the "Guardian" newspaper, 20 East 39th Street, New York, New York. He has participated in communist front groups in the past and has traveled to both Cuba and North Vietnam during 1967, in violation of a United States State Department prohibition. Lester advocates revolution in the United States to obtain full rights for Negroes.

Book Review

b6
b7C

Captioned book is a series of articles written by him which were previously published in the "Guardian." He advocates revolution as the only means available to secure a "Black America." He considers such men as Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver and the late Che Guevara as the leaders and heroes of this revolution. He endorses such black extremist groups as the Black Panther Party and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The series of articles in this book concerns the reasons why there should be a black revolution but does not suggest ways of implementing the revolution.

710

WDN:rmm (9)

REC-15

NOT RECORDED
202 SEP 9 1969

1 - [redacted]
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

EX-104

CONTINUED - OVER

5 SEP 10 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES"
BY JULIUS LESTER

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on pages 99 and 110 of this book. Lester groups the FBI with the military service and the Central Intelligence Agency as being part of the establishment. On page 110 Lester cites an alleged case of an "FBI infiltrator" of the Communist Party who accused another member of being a Government agent. He cites this as an example of how the FBI spreads rumors to hurt the revolution.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-5-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN THE KENNEDY ERA BY ARNOLD EDWARD ALLEES INFORMATION CONCERNING

BOOK

OK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Allees. Captioned book is primarily a critique of Kennedy family during 1960's. Kennedys depicted as opportunists, self-serving and successful through wealth. Author claims John F. Kennedy made serious mistakes in Bay of Pigs invasion, escalation of fighting in Vietnam and creating youth-centered society. Robert F. Kennedy portrayed as critical of elder statesmen, being outspoken on numerous topics, interfering with international policy, and appealing to youths and minority groups solely for self-serving political reasons. Edward M. Kennedy allegedly elected through Kennedy name, wealth, and power. FBI and Director briefly mentioned, nothing critical.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC- 94 62-46855-711

ST 114

4 SEP 11 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M. A. Jones

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

REW:dmc (6)

54 SEP 18 1969

book detached

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: TULIPS, TEARS, TRAUMAS AND TURMOIL IN
THE KENNEDY ERA

DETAILS

BACKGROUND CONCERNING AUTHOR:

The book jacket discloses no information concerning the background of the author. Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with Allees.

SUMMARY OF BOOK:

Captioned book was published in 1969 by Theo. Gaus' Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. The purpose of this book, according to its author, is to present a true critical review of the times characterizing the Kennedy era in the 1960's, as distinguished from reports by Kennedy idolizers and propagandists. The historical occurrences during this period are set out; however, the book primarily deals with a critique of the Kennedys whom the author depicts as opportunists, self-serving, politically successful through wealth rather than by ability. Mr. Allees records the actions of certain members of the Kennedy family as follows:

1) John F. Kennedy - His election to the Presidency was secured by a Madison Avenue-type public relations, pouring millions of dollars into his campaign and appealing to minority groups. He received most of the Catholic and Negro vote. He appealed to the Negroes by advertising in their newspapers, being critical of racism and poverty, and using underhanded methods such as interceding in the closing days of his campaign for Reverend Martin Luther King who had been jailed for violation of probation and telephoning Mrs. King to express his sympathy.

President Kennedy's father, Joseph Kennedy, ably assisted his son through the means of the Kennedy wealth and power. He is quoted as advising his son, "I will work out the plans to elect you President. It will not be any more difficult for you to be elected President than it will be to win the Lodge fight. (apparently applies to Kennedy's election over Henry Cabot Lodge in 1952.) While it will require a tremendous amount of work on your part, you will still need to get about twenty key men in the country to get the nomination. For it is these men who will control the Democratic Convention."

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

John F. Kennedy was also critized for not following the original plan of the Bay of Pigs invasion and due to last minute changes the invasion was a fiasco. After the failure of this invasion, President Kennedy made the statement that Robert F. Kennedy should really be in charge of the CIA. President Kennedy was responsible for the escalation of the fighting in Vietnam which proved to be fruitless. In regard to Vietnam, it appears that his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy, were unaware that their brother created this situation when they, Robert and Edward, were critical of the fighting there.

Kennedy also created a youth-centered society by appealing to the youth of the country, and by having a youthful appearance and demeanor. President Kennedy was not a young man, but desired to create an opposite impression. By President Kennedy's failure in the Bay of Pigs invasion, his escalation of the war, his alleged support of the Negro movement and his accent on youth, he created catastrophes such as the influx of a large number of Cubans to the United States, the increase of Castro's prestige, criticism of the fighting in Vietnam, racial tension, and student unrest.

2) Robert F. Kennedy - He is described as an opportunist, self-serving and politically successful through wealth rather than ability. Through his press agents, he was able to become a Senator from New York. He was critical of elder statesmen, outspoken on numerous topics, interfered with international policy and appealed to youths and minority groups solely for political reasons. He constantly tried to upstage President Johnson by making a speech shortly before President Johnson was to make a speech on the same subject. He also endeavored to be more liberal than President Johnson.

He toured Latin America and Europe making speeches concerning peace and poverty not for the purposes of peace and poverty, but rather for furtherance of his own political ambitions. His purpose in visiting Africa was merely to obtain the Negro vote in the United States. One newspaper referred to Robert Kennedy's jaunt to Latin America and Europe by stating simply, "Foreign expert Bobby Kennedy got back from abroad after peddling anti-American policy chatter."

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

The author also criticized Robert Kennedy for fostering a youth-oriented society. He attempted to portray himself as a young man by publicizing his athletic accomplishments such as skiing and hiking and wearing long hair. Many of the hippies in the United States modeled themselves after Robert Kennedy and he became involved in hairline disputes in some schools when some youngsters excused their appearance by citing the forelocks of Robert Kennedy.

3) Edward M. Kennedy - He allegedly was elected only through the Kennedy name, wealth and power. He became Senator from Massachusetts based on his claim that he could do more for Massachusetts; and soon after his election, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency announced it would construct a $50 million Electronics Center in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. Shortly after Edward M. Kennedy obtained the Senate seat, he nominated Francis X. Morrissey, a family "crony," for a Federal judgeship, although Morrissey had no qualifications for this position. Edward Kennedy withdrew the nomination when he became aware that it would be denied.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

There is no criticism in this book of the Director or the FBI, however, the following references were made:

"In it he (Robert Kennedy) had urged a pact to curb nuclear spread, which was then in progress anyway. He did the speech in time to make a planned jaunt. Later he was to get into a controversy with J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Director over the eavesdropping activities when he was Attorney General, saying that he was not aware of them. Commented James Reston (Dec. 14, 1966) 'this is inconceivable.' " (p. 100)

"Bobby is carrying polls around in his pocket again, as a result of the adverse publicity over the Manchester book scandal; and from Bobby's row with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover over responsibility in the wiretapping controversy." (p. 136)

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation received a deserving accolade for its long search and final capture of the alleged slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King on the same day of the funeral for Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Director J. Edgar Hoover's agents were on a nine week man-hunt for a James Earl Ray. . ." (p. 189)

The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/25/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
(BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION)
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/9/69 authorizing San Francisco to purchase a copy of the book "Black Power and Student Rebellion: Conflict on the American Campus" by JAMES MC EVOY and ABRAHAM MILLER (Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California), price $3.95.

A copy of this book is enclosed.

Book retained 806 ENCLOSURE

REC- 96 62-46855-712

Encl. to be filed in Bureau Library.

10 SEP 15 1969

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
APC:rvn
(4)

CRIME RESEARCH

54 SEP 24 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: September 2, 1969

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "THE SUPER SPIES" BY ANDREW TULLY
BOOK REVIEWS

For information, Tully's book, to be published 9/29/69, is generally critical of U. S. intelligence agencies, and Tully calls for a major Congressional examination of the intelligence community (1) to reorganize its structure, and (2) to realign its operations. He mentions the FBI only incidentally; most of the book deals with the National Security Agency (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) of the State Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and intelligence-gathering branches of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. References to the FBI and the Director are generally inaccurate and not flattering.

REC-53 62-46555-

Although most of the book is devoted to those agencies which gather positive intelligence, Tully emphasizes the work of NSA, devoting several chapters almost entirely to that Agency. He stresses poor and conflicting intelligence estimates produced by the several intelligence agencies and uses the illustrating instances he has selected as evidence of the need for a Congressional examination.

NOT RECORDED
SEP 11 1969

His references to the FBI are generally inaccurate. For example, he writes that the FBI stations Agents "in most of the world's capitals and many other foreign cities," a grossly exaggerated statement, as Tully should know. In the same place, he writes of the story told by CIA and DIA officials of a "DIA operative" surveilling a subject for eleven days only to find the man was an FBI Agent. This is a complete fabrication since our Agents in liaison posts are openly known as Legal Attaches and also since DIA does not direct "operatives " abroad.

Although he describes the Director as a man of "tremendous efficiency" and as "one of the dominant figures in American intelligence," he also, in almost the same breath, criticizes him as "temperamental."

ACTION: For information. Since the book will undoubtedly be discussed in the intelligence community, it should be brought to the attention of all Special Agents assigned to maintain liaison with other intelligence agencies of our Government. BOOK IS ATTACHED.

51 SEP 18 1969

Enclosure

TNG:mkl (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

September 5, 1969

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW
"MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
BY WILLIAM ROBERT MILLER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published 1968 by Weybright and Talley, New York, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

William Robert Miller, the author of this book, was associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). Our files show that a man by the same name, also associated with FOR, stated in 1956 in a letter to "The Daily Worker," communist newspaper, that he was a former adherent of the Communist Party. The writer of the letter has not been positively identified with the author of captioned book by investigation or interview. Captioned book is a resume of King's life, the major part of it describing his activities from the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The FBI is mentioned on six different occasions, only one of which in a derogatory sense. The author attacked the Director for terming King a notorious liar.

ACTION:

For information.

100-106670

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 16 1969

CEG:ekw (8)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. Glass

51 SEP 29 1969

DETAILS - PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
100-106670

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

William Robert Miller was Managing Editor of "Fellowship," the publication of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). In 1956 "Fellowship" published King's first article. The FOR is an interracial pacifist-type organization allegedly dominated by religious rather than political members. It has denounced communism although some of its ideals parallel those of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). On 10/31/56, William Robert Miller of the FOR (not otherwise identified), wrote to "The Daily Worker," the East Coast communist newspaper, and described himself as an individual committed to and vitally concerned with the pacifist and radical movements. In his letter he referred to himself as a former adherent of the Communist Party. This information has not been definitely identified with the author of captioned books by either investigation or interview.

Also in October, 1956, Miller's name appeared on a petition to the President for amnesty for the communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. In February, 1962, William Robert Miller of Nyack, New York, Managing Editor of "Fellowship" appeared on a petition to the President to grant clemency to Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson (former Communist Party members) convicted of contempt of Congress.

Book Review

This book is a resume of King's life, the major part of it describes his activities from the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to his death in 1968. The two times he leaped from a second story window as a child because of guilt feelings, are mentioned, as is his "curiousity" about communism which caused him to become a student of Karl Marx during his

second year at Crozer Theological Seminary in 1948. However, he is pictured in the book as anticommunist.

This book contains a number of quotes from King's writings and sermons as it traces chronologically the activities of his life. It is a history of his activities, all of which are well-known with little insight into his personality and personal feelings.

Mentions of FBI

The author mentions the FBI on pages 103, 124, 137, 200, 220, and 279. All of these references except that on page 200, are not derogatory, describing the FBI's arrests of nine white men after an attack on Freedom Riders in Anniston, Alabama; a phone call to Mrs. King by President Kennedy telling her the FBI had been to see King in Birmingham in April, 1963, and telling her he was all right; the quick FBI apprehension of four Klansmen after the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo; and the FBI's action in searching for James Earl Ray after King's murder. The only derogatory mention of the Bureau is on page 200 which deals with the Director calling King "the most notorious liar in the country," because King had been telling civil rights workers in Albany, Georgia, not to report racial incidents to the FBI because they were Southerners and would take no action. The author termed this "patently absurd," and he said the Director had never been a champion of civil rights or liberties.

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

9/9/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Received 9-18-69. Forwarded to Legat J. T. Minnich, London. AMB.

1. "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 3/10/69, $6.95.

2. "Theft of the Nation: The Structures and Procedures of Organized Crime in America" by Donald R. Cressey. Harper & Row, New York, 2/26/69, $6.95.

3. "The Grim Reapers" by Ed Reid. Regnery/ Reilly & Lee, Chicago, 4/69, $6.95.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:jls
(8)

NOTE:

Books are being obtained at request of Legat J. T. Minnich, London, for reference purposes relating to organized crime -- specifically La Cosa Nostra. Upon receipt of books by Bureau, they will be forwarded to Mr. Minnich.

91-4437-85

MAILED 24
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COMM-FBI

62-46855-

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201 SEP 11 1969

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Gandy

141
58 SEP 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
9/12/69
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Algiers Motel Incident" by John Hershey. Bantam Books, New York, 1968, paperback $1.25

2. "Between the Bullet and the Lie: American Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War" by Cecil Eby. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, July, 1969, $6.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section, (Route through for review)
1 - Internal Security (Information)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - 100-7060 (Abraham Lincoln Brigade)

AMB:jls
(11)

REC 51 62-46855-713

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book #2 brought to attention of Director Hoover by letter 8/27/69, from the Honorable Edward A. Tamm. Crime Records Division acknowledged letter 9/3/69, and recommended book be purchased and reviewed for any information of interest to Bureau. Book concerns recruitment and activities of the "Abraham Lincoln Brigade (or Battalion)" - organization designated as "communist" by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Bureau has continuing interest in pending case on Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Books will be placed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

SEP 15 1969

MAILED 8
SEP 12 1969
COMM-FBI

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297
SEP 22 1969
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

9/11/69

1 - Mr. A. Gray (Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"LOOKOUT WHITEY! BLACK POWER'S GON' GET YOUR MAMA"
BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by the Dial Press, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Julius Lester, is a Negro who is included in the Security Index and Agitator Index. In addition to self-employment as a photographer and writer, Lester is employed as a part-time columnist by the radical newspaper "The Guardian."

The book traces Black Power back to 1547 and deals with civil rights activities in southern states, particularly, the work of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which is now called the Student National Coordinating Committee. Lester states that many of the civil rights workers in the South became disillusioned with the nonviolent approach to the Negro problems. As a result, Black Power has evolved into what Lester calls the "ideology for the confrontation." In discussing this confrontation, the author says that White Power will not allow Black Power to evolve without first trying to subvert it. The author states that this attempt will fail and that White Power will have no choice but to attempt to physically crush Black Power. As to the present status of Black Power, Lester states that "Black Power has become the microscope and telescope through which black people look at themselves in the world. It has enabled them to focus their energies on something while they prepare for the day of reckoning." As regards a solution to the present race problems in America, the author states that it is clear that America as it now exists must be destroyed.

100-443166

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 17 1969

1 - 62-46855

JJD:fb
(8)

59 SEP 25 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"LOOKOUT WHITEY! BLACK POWER'S GON' GET YOUR MAMA"
BY JULIUS LESTER
100-443166

Lester mentions the FBI in several places in his book. On page three, Lester mentions that James Meredith, during his march through Mississippi in 1966, was surrounded by state troopers and FBI men on the day he was shot. On page eleven, in discussing segregation and the approach of white people to the problem, Lester states that Negroes "were in the pepsi generation," believing that the FBI was God's personal emissary to uphold good and punish evil. On page eleven, in referring to civil rights demonstrations in the South, Lester noted that the FBI took notes standing next to "cracker cops while they wiped nigger blood off their billy clubs."

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

September 11, 1969

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Marcuse, a professor in the Philosophy Department of the University of California at San Diego, has been described as the philosopher of the New Left. Captioned book reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United States. Recognizing that the workers in America have done so well under the free enterprise system that they want no part of any Marxian revolution, Marcuse turns to active minorities, "mainly among the young, middle-class intelligentsia and the ghetto population," to carry the revolution, guided, of course, by the intellectuals. The goal of Marcuse's revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful become forms of existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of economic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a weakening of the moral fiber and undermining faith in accepted values. Marcuse is a powerful force in the New Left movement today. It is doubtful that the majority of the young radicals really understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, simply "doing their thing," they remain oblivious to the fact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship. The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION: None. For information.

REC-20

NOT RECORDED
47 SEP 17 1969

LM/lm
(8)
100-445771
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

SEP 30 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"AN ESSAY ON LIBERATION"
BY HERBERT MARCUSE
100-445771

DETAILS:

The Author

Herbert Marcuse (pronounced Markooza) has been described as the foremost literary symbol and philosopher of the New Left, as well as "the idol of the student rebels." He was born in 1898 in Berlin, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1934, and was naturalized in 1940. He was in the State Department from 1945 to 1950. Subsequently, he was affiliated with Harvard and Columbia Universities, and served as Professor of Politics and Philosophy at Brandeis University from 1954 to 1965. He is presently a professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of California at San Diego. Marcuse has been influenced by the writings of philosopher George Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. He admits he is a Marxist but feels Marxism must be updated.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, dedicated by Marcuse to "young militants," was published in 1969 and reiterates Marcuse's oft repeated advocacy of the need for a revolution in the United States.

Marcuse expresses a hatred of all liberal democracies and their economic systems based on free enterprise, which, by their success in improving the standard of living of the masses, have made one of Marcuse's heroes, Karl Marx, appear ridiculous. Marx predicted that the capitalist system would produce increasing misery for the workers and that this would eventually cause its collapse. Marcuse finds himself in the position of being forced to reject Marx's cherished working class as the instrument of revolutionary change because he recognizes that the workers have done so well under the free enterprise system that they want no part of any Marxian revolution. He says this would be "against

 CONTINUED - OVER

the will and against the interest of the majority of people."

Who, then, will be the carriers of the revolution? It can be done, according to Marcuse, only by "a new type of man ....a type of man with a different sensitivity as well as consciousness; men who would speak a different language, have different gestures, follow different impulses; men who have developed an instinctual barrier against cruelty, brutality, and ugliness." Marcuse finds his last hope for a truly free society in active minorities, "mainly among the young, middle-class intelligentsia and the ghetto population." These minorities will be guided by the intellectuals, who, Marcuse is convinced, know what is best for mankind. It is difficult to fit the young militants of the New Left into the roles of supermen envisioned by Marcuse, although when he says they must be a group of people who will reject conventional morality, who will "break with the familiar, the routine ways of seeing, hearing, feeling, understanding things," it is clear he looks hopefully toward the young dissidents who have demonstrated their break with conventional values by experimenting with drugs, sex, and riots.

The goal of Marcuse's planned revolution is the creation of a "society in which the abolition of poverty and toil terminates in a universe where the sensuous, the playful, the calm and the beautiful become forms of existence." He advocates eliminating poverty and work but offers no formula for achieving this goal except to say this will involve the elimination of private property and the institution of economic central planning. He states that a precondition of his revolution is a weakening of the moral fiber and undermining faith in accepted values.

Marcuse, who has been publicly described as the "godfather of the student revolt" and the "idol of the student rebels," is a powerful force in the New Left movement today. It is doubtful that the majority of the young radicals really understand his philosophy, but so long as he advocates overthrow of the present system by, in their terminology, simply "doing their thing," they remain oblivious to the fact that he is using them as tools in an attempt to gain an intellectual dictatorship.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-10-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME" BY LIN CRAWFORD, BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

This book, sent in by Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, was acknowledged by an in-absence letter from Miss Gandy on 8-29-69. A detailed review is attached. Author gives biographical data on Lake Rood, his boyhood, his golfing success and his "fight against the conspiracy to debauch an entire generation of American youth." Numerous references to Director and FBI reflect deep respect Lake Rood has for Director and FBI. Nothing derogatory. Rood disappeared into juvenile underworld for a few years to get first-hand data on juvenile criminals, their homelife, environment, reform schools and brutal treatment they received. Rood feels government is withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime, pg. 86. "Organized Crime" is discussed in some detail. Author states uncounted billions of dollars worth of property owned in New York, California and elsewhere purchased by revenue from narcotics, hijacking, pornography, etc. FBI report of $27 billion crime bill per year is far below actual figures, pg. 108. FBI under J. Edgar Hoover pressure made headway in counteracting communist spying until execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which unleashed storm of protest from Moscow. Administration stepped in and planted spies in FBI and a long campaign to "downgrade Hoover personally," pg. 122. Kremlin set 1973 as deadline for accomplishing domination of U. S. Mileposts so far have been reached on time with deadly accuracy, pg. 124. Author cites Document 67564 Government Printing Office as Director Hoover's report on Communist designs to have youth participate in Communist objectives--toward conquest of world, pg. 125. Author relates on pg. 126 how CIA funds turned Sixth Youth Festival into a fiasco in Vienna. Lake Rood was badly beaten up by group of Negroes in a meeting in Chicago, pg. 153. On pg. 192 Walter Winchell is reported as quoting a citizen's letter comparing youthful attitudes of today. On pg. 215 author says FBI has evidence that Communist China has put a million dollars in Philadelphia alone for use by RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement).

REC-73 62-468 55-715

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-117

11 SEP 19 1969

For information.

(DETAILS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy

59 SEP 26 1969

BMS:scl (8)

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "OUT OF THE CRADLE INTO CRIME"

DETAILS:

"Lake" Rood

On 8-29-69 an in-absence letter for Miss Gandy's signature was sent to Mr. Floyd S. Rood, [redacted] thanking him for the book entitled "Out of the Cradle Into Crime" by Lin Crawford. The book is a story of the life of Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, his early life as a caddy, then as a golf pro, and, after his success in professional golf, the author records his efforts to rehabilitate or assist youthful delinquents in various ways.

b6
b7C

There are numerous references to Mr. Hoover and to the FBI throughout the book. Nothing derogatory. These references, as well as other items of possible interest to the Director, are as follows:

First page after the Table of Contents contains John F. Kennedy; U. S. Supreme Court; Floyd S. "Lake" Rood, and the Director. The author's quote at this point on the Director says: "The Communist target in America is its youth--J. Edgar Hoover.

Pg. 36: "It is not the purpose of this document to glorify Lake Rood's professional career, but rather to show the road he traveled and what he learned along the way about young people in trouble, which was to become his life's work."

Pg. 39: In speaking of Lake Rood the author states "A feeling of great urgency overwhelmed him when President Eisenhower and J. Edgar Hoover declared that the youth of the country was being twisted and debauched by Communism and organized crime and that the country must take action now or everything we stood for would go down the drain in the next generation."

Pg. 49: In a new chapter titled "LET'S VISIT A REFORM SCHOOL" the author states: "Let's see with our own eyes what senators, congressmen and others in high places have refused to look at: the real life, the real conditions, in a reform school. Why do they refuse? Answer: There's no money in it, no political gain, no compensation for the distasteful sight of young kids being put to death.

(DETAILS CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

But let the President put on a show of generosity, give them a few million dollars, put each on the payroll at one hundred dollars a day or more (some names on request) and these same political leeches will condescend to be entertained with cocktails in the superintendent's office, interview the psychiatrist and hire a sociologist to write up a report of their 'findings!' This has happened a hundred times and can be easily verified.

Pg. 50: "Idleness, lack of proper supervision and boredom all lead to the juvenile crimes that send most boys to reform school in the first place."

"What about the Green Room? Thousands of youngsters will carry Green Room scars on their bodies the rest of their lives, to say nothing of mental scars. For this is the dreaded place of physical punishment--beatings and whippings. There are sadistic and barbaric tortures going on in the Green Room every day. You would have to see the torture tools to get an idea--the hypodermic needles that are pushed under the fingernails, the old telephone switch that, when cranked, generates electricity through to a boy's body by attachment of one wire to a foot and another to his groin, the paddles with rivets sticking out all over the business end, leather straps four feet long, four inches wide and a quarter inch thick."

Pg. 52: "We are rushing faster and faster toward self-destruction. If we don't change our ways soon, we are going to lose our country and our entire civilization. J. Edgar Hoover says so; Barry Goldwater says so; John A. McCone and a host of other American patriots all say the same thing in those same words."

Pg. 53: "Superintendents of reform schools are political appointees, beholden to higher-up elected officials, to their demands and will. Seldom do they have any qualifications for dealing with the problems of misguided youngsters and their rehabilitation, nor do they care enough to learn..."
"To them, a boy is there to pay for his crimes, to be punished. Most of them soon regard human feelings as a weakness..."
"The instructors at a reform school are hired for as little money as possible--former janitors, sharecroppers, day laborers, dishwashers, garbage collectors. Seldom does anyone come from a vocation that qualifies him as an 'instructor' at a reform school. Many cannot read or write."

(DETAILS CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Pg. 86: In a chapter titled "IN THE JUVENILE JUNGLE" the author quotes Lake as stating that; "In twenty years of search, study and work I have never learned one useful fact about the causes and abatement of juvenile delinquency that didn't come from the mouths of the children themselves!" The author stated "This was reason number one why Lake Rood chose to disappear into the juvenile underworld for a few years--the conviction that youngsters held the key to a solution. Reason number two was the intent of adult authorities toward youth in general." Then he asked the question: "Why is the government withholding, suppressing and distorting the facts about juvenile crime? Why is it altering or erasing crime statistics reported by police departments, minimizing the size and intensity of crime in the face of a growth that is six times as fast as our expanding population?" There is no further reference made by the author or Rood on the crime statistics subject.

Pg. 87: The author takes off on Dr. Shane McCarthy on this page when he states that the report and plan which had been submitted to the Council on Youth Fitness by Lake Rood was not even considered by the chairman, Dr. Shane McCarthy, who stated he did not believe that conditions were so bad in the nation's reform schools, and refused to see for himself. "Instead, he rode up and down cities' streets on a bicycle, followed by TV cameras and reporters, to show young people what they should be doing to keep themselves fit."

Pg. 88: "Juveniles between the ages of ten and seventeen commit 60 per cent of the total crime reported to the FBI by the police..." "California has been the most successful in concealing the facts about its crime. The FBI and the National Crime Commission state that over two-thirds of the crimes committed never reach police blotters and hence are unreported." Lake wanted to know why.

Pg. 108: "Organized Crime owns large stock-brokerage businesses, discount houses and banks in Wall Street. It owns most of Miami Beach, forty-five hotels, twenty-five cocktail- or night-club showplaces and uncounted billions of dollars' worth of properties from New York to California...It derives enormous revenues from the multibillion-dollar business in narcotics, loan sharking, vice, fencing, labor racketeering, stolen cars, hijacking and pornography...The known take, as

(DETAILS CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

reported by the FBI, from crime alone is admittedly far below the actual figures. It likely is several times the $27 billion a year cited in FBI reports. Revenues from legalized gambling run $6 to $8 billion a year, aside from the skims off the top."

Pg. 114: "Many publishers and peddlers have been identified by the FBI as Communists, with Organized Crime connections, and many have sons who go to college equipped with material to print underground magazines devoted to eroticism and narcotics propaganda. These sons have been seen in closest association with the sons and daughters of knownCommunists who go to college, nor for the prime purpose of getting an education but to cause trouble."

Pg. 122: In his chapter titled "THE UNITED STATES--'COMMUNIST BY 1973,' " the author states on pg. 122: "In the United States the FBI, under the pressure of J. Edgar Hoover, was making considerable headway in counteracting Communist spying and subversion until the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This unleashed such a storm of criticism and such threats of political reprisal, fueled and fired by Moscow, that the administration stepped in and planted spies in the FBI, and a long campaign to downgrade Hoover personally and the work of the FBI ensued. Hoover's report on the infiltration of Communists and the doubtful loyalty of 833 employees of the State Department alone was suppressed."

Pg. 124: "In 1946 the Kremlin set the year 1973 as the deadline for accomplishing domination of the United States. Mileposts in the plan for conquest so far have been reached on time and with deadly accuracy...In 1957, Dr. F. C. Schwarz interpreted the mind of informed observers when he said: "Communist victory in the United States is inevitable because we are the product of our own environment which has made us so intellectually dishonest, so unwilling to face the evidence, so selfish, so greedy, and so intoxicated with entertainment, that we will never have the honesty, the intelligence, the courage, or the dedication necessary to do what must be done if we are to survive."

Pg. 125: The author states that "The Communist objective was to promise the intellectual student that by associating with Communism, he could participate in conquest of the world, then, after conquest, he could participate in a program to change

(DETAILS CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

human nature..." He quoted Douglas Wachter and Betty Aptheker as having told their classmates at the University of California--"We will do this with science." The author goes on to relate other goals set by the Communists and stated: "Details of J. Edgar Hoover's report on the above, together with a description of the Communist mechanics of riot and disorder, will be found in Document 67564, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Also on pages 125 and 126 the author states that the Soviet Union apparently was confident that the U. S. State Department would not provide financial backing or sponsorship of the National Students Association, whose "disruptive influence" was not wanted at the Sixth Youth Festival, which was to be held at Vienna. The first five festivals would be used as sounding boards for Communist propaganda, but a few loyal Americans found a way to finance delegations to this festival through funds from the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vienna Festival proved disastrous to the Communists, thanks to the American NSA (National Students Association).

Pg. 126: "Smarting under the Vienna fiasco, Moscow immediately issued the order to attack and expose the CIA as a trainer of youthful spies, and to discredit loyal Americans involved, in a campaign similar to that used against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The American government obliged, the communications media obliged, and all proceeded to tear the CIA apart, destroy its subsidies to combat Communism, and shame and degrade it in the eyes of the public."

Pg. 135: "The report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, has very little to say about gangs of any kind, juvenile or adult, and what it does say is mysteriously in defense of the gangs....No wonder such writer-editors as David Lawrence, James J. Kilpatrick and Joseph Alsop assailed the report as a pitiful, inadequate effort and a waste of money!"

Pg. 153: The reference to the FBI on this page is "Are you FBI?" This was a reference to a meeting where Lake Rood was more or less on trial by a group of Negroes because of remarks he had made in a speech the previous night. When one of the Negroes cursed him, Lake hit the Negro, then a group of Negroes jumped on Lake Rood, after which he was taken to the hospital.

(DETAILS CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE)

Pg. 189: Creeping paralysis. "In 1965 the McCone Commission warned that the country would 'fall' if the present trend continued and social conditions continued to be aggravated and uncorrected. J. Edgar Hoover said the same thing in terms of the spread of crime. These reports were highly criticized by official Washington; and the rebuke was issued, 'As your President, I will take whatever steps are necessary.' "

Pg. 192: "My God, how can it be?" Walter Winchell reported a letter from Joseph R. Holmes of San Gabriel, California, that echoed the moans of millions of American citizens. The letter allegedly contained, among other paragraphs, this particular one: "My God, how can it be! That one boy lies rotting from torture and malnutrition in a jungle prison camp in North Vietnam--and another boy spits and tramples on the Flag of our country on the steps of a university of learning..."My God, how can it be that one boy lies sightless in a U. S. Naval Hospital from Communist-inflicted wounds--and another boy uses a Communist flag to drape himself in defiance of this country!" There are several other similar paragraphs of the letter reported by Winchell on page 193.

Pg. 194: "The most evil and insidious propaganda ever perpetrated upon the American people is aimed at convincing them that sentiment and concern are hopeless, old-fashioned, expensive and unsophisticated. Furthermore, this is continuously fed by subsidized sociologists who merely rehash the statistics compiled by expensive government researchers and from the files of the Children's Bureau and the FBI.

Pg. 215: Now that our leaders have permitted the Organized Crime-Communism alliance to perfect its leverage of "ethnic-coalition" power, whipping up the Negores into a white-hot killing hate, in steps China to show how to kill off their "white oppressors!" ..."The FBI has 'solid evidence' that Communist China has put a million dollars into Philadelphia alone for use by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and is studying evidence tending to show that a like amount has been made available to the CCAC of Detroit..." "

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
9/22/69
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Awakening in Capitalist America"
by Robert L. Allen. Doubleday,
New York, $5.95, scheduled for publication
November 14, 1969

Recd. 2-27-70
AMB

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not now available.

62-4855-716

REC-96

SEP 22 1969

EX-104

MAILED 11
SEP 22 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 SEP 29 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/18/69
ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45866)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/3/69, and mylet 7/17/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Loyal and the Disloyal" by MORTON GRODZINS, paperback edition $2.25. The purchase was made pursuant to Bureau instructions in reBulet.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
GGP:mob
(3)

62-46855-717

REC-62

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES [illegible]MENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/19/69

Attention Research-Satellite Section

FROM : Legat, London (62-506) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/6/69.

Enclosed is the July, 1969, edition of Information Moscow, as requested by the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encls.1)
1 - Liaison
1 - London
ACM:cm
(5)

Encl. carded by Bureau Library, charged permanently to Secret Section, Domestic Intell. Div. 9-24-69 AMB.

62-46855-718

AMB

AMB

EP 30 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

9/15/69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. E. Sherwood

BOOK REVIEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENHEIMER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969, by Quadrangle Books Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

The author is on the Security Index. He described himself as a "revolutionary socialist." In earlier years he was affiliated with the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and the Young Socialist League (YSL) from 1950-1958 when these groups disbanded. The ISL was previously cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450.

"The Urban Guerrilla" was conceived several days after the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The "establishment," in handling future racial questions, can employ a police state, continue present stagnant policies or support a black colony within white society. The author suggests that none of these actions will be successful. He then offers the alternative, "revolutions-violent, non-violent, or both-involving a radical movement of both black and white. ..." The book evolves as a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. The FBI is mentioned only one time in the book in passing and not in a derogatory manner.

ACTION:

For information.

[redacted]

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

GES:scf/fch
(8)

58 SEP 30 1969

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 22 1969

b6
b7C

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358992-1

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE URBAN GUERRILLA"
BY MARTIN OPPENHEIMER

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

b6
b7C

The author [redacted] In 1968 he was a professor of sociology at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania. He previously admitted membership in the Students for Wallace Socialist Club and Libertarian Socialist League organizations and described himself as a "revolutionary socialist." He was affiliated with the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and the Young Socialist League (YSL), Philadelphia branches, from 1950 to 1958 when these organizations disbanded. The ISL was formerly designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He is currently carried on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW

This book, according to the author, was conceived several days after the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in April, 1968. It begins with the premise that race relations in the United States are at crossroads with three avenues of the "establishment strategies" available for the future. One is the road of repression (a police state); the second is integr tionist reform (a continuation of present policies); and the third is establishment recognition and support for "black power" (black colony within white society). The author suggests that repression will lead to race wars, integr tionist reform will lead to stagnation, and black power support by the establishment will not lead to a solution of the race question.

The author offers as a possible alternative to acceptance of the status quo, "revolutions-violent, non-violent, or both-involving a radical movement of both black and white fundamentally to reconstruct society." He believes the potential for a "revolutionary situation" currently exists in the United States and attempts to assess the possibilities of its actualization and the forms it may take. In an effort to factualize this premise he relies heavily on other authors and established revolutionary concepts. He also utilizes poetic license in the respect that he hypothesizes the takeover of various cities in the United States by extremist groups at some future date. On the one hand he seems

CONTINUED - OVER

to say that a continuation of the current policies of this country could make his hypothesis come true and then he contradicts himself by acknowledging that " . . . it is doubtful whether, even with the added impact of violent or non-violent dislocation, sufficient cultural strains can develop to neutralize or disaffect enough of the population so as to prevent society from functioning." In essence, he says the "establishment" refuses to provide revolutionary conditions and he feels that "nowhere has significant revolutionary warfare begun except where the regime has already refused . . . to make reforms." The reader gains the impression that the author is disappointed because the "establishment" has been uncooperative in this regard.

"The Urban Guerrilla" appears to be a clinical study of revolution rather than a manual of insurrection. It is also an indictment of the establishment for being oriented towards external defense and law enforcement instead of attempting to alleviate the conditions of the poor and the underprivileged. The author calls for planned solutions of existing problems rather than the "muddling-through . . . with crisis after crisis."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 126 in a paragraph which seems to summarize the author's philosophy as expressed in the novel: "The ultimate answer to urban insurrection, or to the potential for it which lies in gradual subversion beginning with terror, is not the House Committee or the FBI or the 'Civil Disobedience' Squad. It is not Mace, foam barbed wire, electronic eavesdropping, helicopters or informers. It is solving problems."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/69

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"3/5 OF A MAN"
BY FLOYD MC KISSICK
RACIAL MATTERS

BOOK REVIEWS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the MacMillan Company, which is being placed in the Bureau Library. The author, Floyd McKissick, is a Negro who is included in the Agitator Index. McKissick is the former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights group.

The title of the book "3/5 of a Man" (the word "man" referring to Negroes) pertains to Article I, Section 2 of the original Constitution of the United States, which determined the representation and means of taxation for the states. For purposes of this computation, the above Section of the Constitution made mention of "three-fifths of all other persons." This three-fifths rule was eliminated by amendments to the Constitution.

The book deals with racial problems existing in the United States, and the author states that the survival of white America and the liberation of black America are linked together. He said that if massive, violent, destructive black-white confrontations are still to be avoided, the double document of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence must be used to help blacks with not only civil rights and civil liberties but also human rights and human liberties. In this connection, the author outlines sections of civil rights cases in Supreme Court history and proposes further ways in which the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence may be used to help blacks.

McKissick attacks the judicial system noting that most judges and lawyers are products of white middle-class and upper-class America. He calls for more black men to be involved in the administration of justice in order for black people to gain respect for the American judiciary. The author calls for measures whereby the black community will

ORIGINAL FILED IN 446386-37

XEROX SEP 19 1969

100-446386
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 19 1969

5 SEP 17 1969

59 SEP 25 1969

JJD:dlm (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

be allowed to solve its own problems and provided with resources to do so. He repeats the call of many present day militants and extremists for black ownership and control of land, businesses and Government facilities in ghetto areas.

Thirty-eight pages of the book are utilized to set forth the contents of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G[illegible]MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 9/18/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/12/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

1. Theft of a Nation
2. The Grim Reapers
3. My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr.
4. Between the Bullet and the Lie.
5. The Godfather.

#1, 2, 5 To Legat, London, 9-24-69. Amb.
#3, 4 filed in Bureau Library.
9-19-69 Amb.

EX-106
REC- 94 62-46[illegible]-719

17 SEP 24 1969

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(3)

1 - WITH PACKAGE

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

5 SEP 29 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1417683-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 52 ~ b6; b7C;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, Detroit

9/25/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly and as soon as possible one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Student Protest and the Law" published by The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. Published September 15, 1969, at $12.50 a copy.

A Xerox of a brochure describing the book is enclosed for your information.

DE advised by let 12/18/69 that first printing sold out. Second printing expected soon. Copies will be fwd to Bu when available. AMB

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(9)

4 copies rec'd (See serial 744 also.) 1-27-70
2 placed in Bufile.
1 Retained 809, C-PO, Div II
Retained Research Sec, DIO AMB

NOTE:

Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, requests book be obtained for perusal by Mr. Sullivan and Agent Supervisors in Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available. "Student Protest and the Law" is an edited transcript of the national spring conference of The Institute of Continuing Legal Education. This volume has been designed to give educators, administrators, and their legal counsel a ready, practical source book for handling student protest on their campuses now.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: LIAISON SECTION)

DATE: 9/25/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-2350) (C)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulet to NYO, dated 8/12/69.

The NYO under separate cover has obtained and furnished to the Bureau the book "Secret File" by HANK MESSICK.

Efforts to obtain the book "Uncertain Resurrection" by CHARLES FAGER, publisher WILLIAM B. EERDMANS, have been negative to date.

This publisher is located at 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502.

The Bureau may desire to have the Detroit Division obtain this book.

EX-101

REC- 51

3 - Bureau
(ATT: LIAISON SECTION)
1 - New York

TJH:lh
(4)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, Detroit

10/1/69

REC- 51

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

EX-102

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Uncertain Resurrection: The Poor People's Washington Campaign" by Charles E. Fager. William B. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1969, paperback, $2.45.

New York should discontinue efforts to locate book.

1 - New York (94-2350)
Attention: Liaison Section

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

Recd. 11-7-69
AMB

AMB:jls
(11)

NOTE:

MAILED 24
OCT 1 1969
COMM-FBI

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. It is an in-depth, eye-witness report which proposes reasons for and understanding of the dismal failure of the "Poor People's Washington Campaign." Efforts of New York Office to obtain book negative. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available.

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OCT 1969

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : **Mr. W. C. Sullivan**

DATE: **9/30/69**

FROM : **A. W. Gray**

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION**

Purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics. Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as central control for books to be purchased, maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books is brought to attention of Administrative Division. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk. During period of 9/27/68 through 9/29/69, a total of 105 books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-nine books were reviewed, 53 were obtained for reference purposes, and three were received by the Director but were not reviewed. Of 38 book reviews completed by Domestic Intelligence Division, two were done by Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

REC-24 62-46855-722

None; for your information.

EX-111

8 OCT 2 1969

62-46855

AMB:jls
(6)

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

10/3/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, one copy of the following book for the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Malcolm X: The Man and His Time"
edited by John Henrik Clarke, The Macmillan Company, $7.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

MC:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to black nationalism and racial matters general. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

MAILED 10
OCT 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

62-4[illegible]-723

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5-78 (R[illegible]-1-69)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

_____, 1969

___Mr. DeLoach	___Mrs. Liskey
___Mr. Donahoe	___Mrs. Schwab
___Mr. W.C. Sullivan	___Miss Trotter
___Mr. Sizoo	___Miss Britt
___Mr. Moore	___Mrs. Cuozzo
___	___Reading Room
___Mr. Branigan	___Mail Room
___Mr. C.D. Brennan	___Foreign Liaison Unit
___Mr. D.J. Brennan	
___Mr. R.D. Cotter	
___Mr. Gray	
___Mr. G.C. Moore, 814 9&D	Alice Butler
___Mr. Wannall	
___	Room 914 D

___Mr. Atkinson	___Miss Tweedon, 814 9&D
___Mr. Brockman	___Mrs. C. Stone, 916 9&D
___Mr. Deakin	___
___Mr. Deegan	
___Mr. Dunn	___Please Call Me
___Mr. Ferguson	___Please See Me
___Mr. Fulton	___For Information
___Mr. Glass	___Note & Return
___Mr. Marion	___Note & Forward
___Mr. Michela	___Per Call
___Mr. Morrissey	___Correct
___Mr. Neumann	___Status
___Mr. Norie	___RECORDS BRANCH
___Mr. Nugent	___Place on Record and Return
___Mr. Patterson	___Consolidation
___Mr. Rushing, 814 9&D	___Post in File and Destroy
___Mr. Sherwood	___0-1 or FD-205
___Mr. W.L. Smith	___Initial for file
___Mr. Stark	
___Mr. Trainor	
___Mr. G.T. Tunstall	
___Mr. J.V. Walsh	
___Mr. Watt	

Deakin requested Purchase of book

Check with Bufile whether Book was Mailed as ordered. 10/2/69

Is this on order?

Malcolm X: The Man and His Time

ed. by John Henrik Clarke, The

Macmillan Company.

reviewed in The New York Times,

9/28/69, p. 50

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

72-[illegible]

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, Washington Field

10/9/69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Book review

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-20-69 AM 10

1. "In Black America - 1968: The Year of Awakening" edited by Patricia Romero. United Publishing Corporation, 1413 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005; illustrated paperback $3.95

Book

Rec'd 10-20-69 AM 10

2. "Swahili-English Dictionary" published by the Catholic University of America Press, 620 Michigan Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C. 20017 at $18 a copy

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore and SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Book #1 contains 20 studies of every phase of black life in the U.S. today. Book #2 requested in view of constant use of Swahili words by black extremists -- the use of a Swahili dictionary as a ready reference will be most valuable. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, Book #1 will be filed in Bureau Library and Book #2 will be charged permanently to the RIS.

62-46855-724

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COMM-FBI

REC-19

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OCT 15 1969

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2012

FORM NO. 10 5010-106
EDITION
REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/6/69

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
SECURITY MATTERS - COMMUNIST

CLASS'D & EXT. BY SP4 SEM/BCC
REASON FCIM, II, 1-2 & 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-6-89 60TC

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-11-90 67A6EC/LR
Declassified August 12, 1966 NLJ/60

This is a review of the book, "My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr." by Coretta Scott King, published in 1969 by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. The book is being placed in the Bureau library. Excerpts from this book were published in Life magazine on 9/12/69 and 9/19/69 under the title "He Had A Dream."

SYNOPSIS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

We have never investigated Mrs. King but there are numerous references in our files to her activities in connection with her husband's activities and about her pacifist activities. She acknowledges the assistance of Stanley Levison (a former communist) in writing this book. Levison boasted that he was able to get things he wanted into the book. The book, being a widow's epitaph, depicts a saintly couple, with saintly children surrounded by saintly associates. [redacted] The portrayal of a number of incidents in the book is far from accurate. References to the Bureau are not derogatory.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassified DATE 8-24-92

2-23-89 Classified by: OTHER : Withheld under court order
Declassify on: OADR
82-1966 Barrow/King

ACTION:

For information.

100-106670
1 - 62-108052 (Coretta King)

CEG:bjp (9)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

NOT RECORDED
170 OCT 10 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

59 OCT 22 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

DETAILS:

~~SECRET~~

Review of Bureau Files

We have never investigated Mrs. King. Our files contain numerous references to her in connection with her husband's activities and her own activities in pacifist organizations such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Book Review

In her acknowledgment at the front of the book Mrs. King stated that Stanley Levison had read the entire manuscript and had offered many useful suggestions. She also acknowledged the valuable legal and personal assistance she got from Harry Wachtel. Later in the book she said Levison and Wachtel were two of King's dear friends and that King sought their advice and used them as sounding boards for his ideas. She said Levison always worked in the background and his contribution was indispensable. She added that Levison and Wachtel were two of the most important supporters of her husband's work and that they continued to assist her in many valuable ways to this day.

Levison, a white attorney, is identified as a secret member of the Communist Party (CP) as late as 1963. He did not think the CP's program on civil rights was sufficiently militant and his break with the CP was tactical rather than ideological. (U) Wachtel, also white, has been active in the National Lawyers Guild, a communist front. Wachtel's wife was a CP club chairman in 1944 and Wachtel's name was also contained in CP records although his relationship with the CP is not known. (U)

In April, 1969, one of our sources reported that Levison said he was busy working with Mrs. King on her book. He said that because it was completed just before the deadline he was able to get some things into it that the publisher wanted to keep out. He said two of the things he got into the book were

~~SECRET~~

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an attack on the Vietnam war and the fact that King did not have a "one-dimensional, negative attitude" toward black militants and black nationalists but that there was mutual respect with these people.

Mrs. King's treatment of the incidents contained in the book must be read as that of a wife writing about her dead husband and about her impressions concerning his activities--a widow's epitaph. A lack of objectivity and a biased report overemphasizing the importance of these activities are to be expected in such a book and are present in this book. Mrs. King's book depicts, page after page, a saintly couple, with saintly children, surrounded by saintly associates. She compares King with Christ on a number of occasions. Also on one occasion she makes the statement that "taking the world as a whole, his (Martin Luther King, Jr.) influence may even be greater than that of the Pope." Knowing that Mrs. King was aware of the moral degeneracy of her husband, many of her statements about him strike a blasphemous note.

Their lives are pictured as lives of selfless devotion and dedication, unmarred by human failings of any sort. However, Mrs. King's pride and conceit (which will be discussed later) does show itself on a number of occasions. For instance, when she tells about making her decision to give up her musical career to marry King she leaves the impression that this was a great loss in the cultural life of the country. Also she tells about the hurt when she could not attend a White House conference with King following the 1963 March on Washington. She was also hurt that day when she was not allowed to march with King at the front of the March; and when King told her to go to Los Angeles to speak to a smaller group while he led a march in New York of about 250,000 people. Although she does not say so in line with the saintly picture she paints, her love of the limelight and adoration from her husband's followers is ill-concealed. Our files indicate that this facet of her personality was not overlooked by her husband's associates who on occasion referred to him as "the Master" and to her as "Mrs. Master."

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

~~SECRET~~

Concerning Mrs. King's pride, conceit and materialistic outlook one of our sources in June, 1968, reported that Stanley Levison commented that Mrs. King was resentful of the money the Southern Christain Leadership Conference (SCLC) was currently receiving from donations following King's death and appeared to feel the civil rights movement owed her a living.

Our sources also reported that, according to Levison, Mrs. King wanted top leadership after King's death. Levison told her she did not have the capacity to solve problems and that she underestimated the gravity of the problems and overestimated herself. Levison expressed the opinion in June, 1968, that Mrs. King's conceit was such that she could not be afraid of writing the book.

Although her book depicts the children as very well adjusted children who loved their father, another of our sources in January, 1965, reported that Mrs. King stated their children were very unstable about their father. They could not understand why their father was not home when he was in Atlanta, Georgia. The children felt they would have been better off without a father because he never came home much. When he did promise the children he would be home they became upset when he did not show up. She said this was a big problem but King became upset when she questioned him about it and showed a form of guilt. She said she did not know how long she could go on physically or mentally with all the family responsibility. She said if all the hours King was home during a month were added up she doubted that it would total more than ten hours a month.

Our sources also furnished information that during this time [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] OTHER : Withheld under court order

The book is full of incidents, described in mythlike goodness and light, which in reality were far, far from it. As one of King's associates once said, King's public image was very different from his private image.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

~~SECRET~~

One such incident was the description by Mrs. King of the actions of King's entourage in a hotel in Oslo, Norway, prior to his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in December, 1964. They arrived in Oslo on 12/8/64 and King was awarded the prize on 12/10/64 and left for Stockholm, Sweden on 12/11/64. The evening in the Oslo Hotel was described by Mrs. King as one of hymn singing and a gathering together in simple fellowship and the warmth of oneness.

OTHER : Withheld under court order

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OTHER : Withheld under court order

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[redacted]

In the epilogue to her book Mrs. King thanked the people who sent checks to continue her husband's work and those who sent checks specifically to the children and herself. She said she had used these gifts to assist her in setting up and maintaining a staff and an office to handle the large volume of mail and "the myriad requests made of me."

This selfless, magnanimous, decorous attitude is belied by Mrs. King's actual shrewd, calculating, businesslike activities. In August, 1968, following King's death in April, 1968, Levison and Harry Belafonte, the Negro entertainer, conferred on Belafonte's concern over a request by Mrs. King for fifty percent of an SCLC fund. Levison said her request, which amounted to about $200,000 was for fifty percent of the Martin Luther King Fund which was established with the understanding that it would be shared with her. A confrontation between Mrs. King and the SCLC leadership was imminent over this matter and many other things. Levison, Mrs. King's devoted friend and protector, told Belafonte that only about half the money that had been collected for the Martin Luther King Fund had been put into that fund. Therefore, if Mrs. King's request was granted, she would still only receive about twenty percent of the fund.

On page 245, in writing about the death of President Kennedy Mrs. King mentioned the courage of Mrs. Kennedy and added that for all their philosophical explanations and their deep faith in God, she and King were still personally in a dark abyss of sorrow for "this gallant, compassionate and wise man." She indicated that in a way President Kennedy was King's best friend.

COPY

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

~~SECRET~~

This is a variance with the appraisal of Stanley Levison who in 1962 passed the word to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, that "King is a wholehearted Marxist who has studied it (Marxism), believes in it and agrees with it, but because of his being a minister of religion, does not dare to espouse it publicly." (U)

References to the FBI

On page 227 she mentioned that when King was in jail in Birmingham, Alabama, in April, 1963, she feared he was being held incommunicado. After trying to reach President Kennedy, he called her back and told her "We sent the FBI into Birmingham last night. We checked on your husband and he is alright." At the request of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall the Bureau did interview the chief of police in Birmingham on 4/14/63 who said King was in good health and was not being held incommunicado. In fact he had conferred with four attorneys on 4/13/69.

On page 247 she mentioned that the FBI had found the bodies of the three civil workers slain in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

On page 265 she tells about the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in March, 1965. During this march there was a rumor that King was to be assassinated by a man disguised as a minister. She then said "while we maintained unarmed guard, we understand the FBI was on hand guarding Martin all the time." This statement, while reported only as an understanding on her part, is a complete falsehood; we never guarded King.

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

10/13/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler
1 -

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Manifesto: Religion, Racism and Reparations" edited by Robert S. Lecky and H. Elliott Wright. Sheed and Ward, New York, publication date 10/22/69, $5

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Mow, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

Reid
1-23-70
A.M.B.

NOTE:

SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested book for reference purposes -- it relates to racial matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

REC-41 62-46855-725

19 OCT 13 1969

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MAILED 23
OCT 13 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 OCT 20 1969

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
10/10/69

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

R

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book, "China Yearbook, 1968-69," for use of Bureau. Book is available through Chinese Information Service, 100 West 32nd Street, New York, New York 10001, at $7 per copy. Mark book to attention of Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

A Xerox of an order blank, with information relating to the book, is enclosed for your assistance.

Enclosure

Book rec'd 12-12-69 AMB.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R.L. Pence, NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for inclusion in the Chinese Library as a reference. Book will be carded by Bureau Library where not now available.

EX-116

REC-41 62-46855-726

11 OCT 13 1969

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1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

SAC, Washington Field

10/10/69

1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly three copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Campus Disruptions, 1968-69" by Astin. American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. (available at Publications Office), $3

2. "Faculty Row, Campus Unrest" by Astin. American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. (available at Publications Office), $3

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Planning & Research Unit, Training Division (Attn: W.M. Mooney) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(11)

REC 85

NOTE:

Books being obtained at request of Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division (DID). One copy of books will be retained by Mr. W.M. Mooney, Training Division, for reference purposes. One copy of books will be charged permanently to the Internal Security Section, DID, for reference purposes. After perusal, one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library, where neither book is now available.

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57 OCT 21 1969

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
1 - Mr. R.S. Garner
10/10/69
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Countdown to Chaos" by Jeffrey St. John. Nash Publishing Corporation, 9255 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90069, August, 1969, $6.95

Received 11-12-69
Charged Permanently to Int. Sec. - Sec, Div 5.
AMB.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jls
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged to the Communist Infiltrated & New Left Groups Unit.

REC 17

100-[illegible]-728

MAILED 11
OCT 10 1969
COMM-FBI

EX OCT 13 19[illegible]

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/13/69
ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated 9/3/69.

Contact with Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, revealed that "Racial Violence in the United States" is still not available as of this date. The book may be available about November 24, 1969.

The above is for information.

S. T. J. Davis (806 g.i.D) (info)

2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JPM: pas
(3)

ST-140
REC-23

-729

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

70 OCT 22 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/20/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-10036) (RUC)

ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bureau letter dated 10/9/69.

Enclosed per Bureau instructions is one copy each of the following listed books:

1) "In Black America - 1968; The Year of Awakening;" Edited by PATRICIA ROMERO

2) "Swahili-English Dictionary;" Published by Catholic University of America Press

REC-69 62-46855-730

Encl. #1 Filed in Bu Library;
Encl. #2 Carded by Bu Library & chgd permanently to Racial Intelligence Section, Div. V. 10-20-69 A.M.B.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 1)
1- WFO

JWG:bfm
(4)

OCT 24 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Memphis 10-21-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Bureau desires a copy of an article by Harold C. Relyea entitled "The Theology of Black Power." This article by Mr. Relyea (teaching assistant and lecturer in the School of Government and Public Administration, The American University, Washington, D. C.) has been published in the Autumn Issue of "Religion In Life." "Religion In Life" is published quarterly by the Abingdon Press, 201 8th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203; single copy around $1.25.

You should obtain discreetly one copy of the Autumn Issue of "Religion In Life" containing referenced article and mark the magazine to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

Received 10-27-69
Orig Filed in Pubs. Files, IB
AMB

AMB:sjr
(8)

NOTE:

Request made by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal as subject relates to racial matters general.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 7
OCT 20 1969
COMM-FBI

REC 27 62-46855-731

19 OCT 21 1969

70 OCT 28 1969

MAIL ROOM

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. [redacted] Suttler
1 - Mr. A. [redacted] Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 10-21-69
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for Bureau and to mark it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Wild Tongues: A Handbook of Social Pathology" by Franklin H. Littell. Macmillan, New York, October, 1969, paperback, $1.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

Rec'd. 2-4-70
AMB

AMB:plm
(9)

NOTE:

Book requested for perusal by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book concerns those extremists of both left and right who are continually sounding off; but, since author feels the greatest danger to the democratic process is from the fascist-minded right, John Birchers and their fellow travelers are his special targets. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. Paperback edition requested in the interest of economy.

MAILED 7
OCT 20 1969
COMM-FBI

REC 8

132

19 OCT 21 1969

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 15, 1969

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. O. Watt
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION, CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"
BY JAMES MC EVOY AND ABRAHAM MILLER
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the Wadsworth Publishing Company, Incorporated, Belmont, California. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

There are no references identifiable with the editors in Bureau files.

This book edited by James McEvoy and Abraham Miller, with contributing articles by such well-known individuals as Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, traces the origin and scope of the present problems on American college campuses. A series of position papers by authors diametrically opposed in ideology and philosophy discusses numerous probable causes for the current student unrest. The volume is divided into three major sections: the scene, the spokesman, and the sources. The book examines school policies which lead to protest and the development of the coalition between black and white student militants. It is pointed out that the dissenters represent a very small minority of America's six million college students. The FBI is only mentioned one time in the book and not in a derogatory manner.

REC-93
EX-106

733

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
GOW:dls (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

51 OCT 31 1969

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION,
CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

There are no references identifiable with the editors in Bureau files.

BOOK REVIEW

The book edited by McEvoy and Miller, with contributing articles by such well-known individuals as Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a well-known leader in civil rights activities, and Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, traces the origin, causes, scope, and present problems on American college campuses. As the result of the beliefs and actions of black and white student dissidents, interpretative judgments and opinions of campus disorders based on the aims of black and white student militants and resulting reactions from school administrators are presented. The editors do not attempt to resolve the innumerable contradictions between the various contributing authors. Analytical case studies of recent student rebellions and protests at campuses across the Nation are presented. A series of position papers by authors diametrically opposed in ideology and philosophy discusses numerous probable reasons for the current student unrest.

The volume is divided into three major sections: the scene, the spokesman, and the sources. The book also examines the participants, the policies of universities which lead to protests, and the reasons for the development of the coalition between black and white student dissidents.

The book points out that until recently student concern with social ills was directed against institutions outside of the university. In the early 1960's, students

invested their energies in civil rights organizations. When student demonstrations initially occurred at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964, the alleged issues were the freedoms inherent in the conception of academic institutions. The basic structure or function of the university was not then challenged. It is pointed out that following this activity in Berkeley in 1964 upon the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the dissident students began to resist both the draft and the universities' complicity with both the Selective Service System and the Defense Department.

These new conflicts opened up a new channel for the expression of the Messianic fervor of student militants. The student dissidents claimed that a sick society had produced a sick university and the university, because of its relationship to the rest of society, could be used as a vehicle for moral change. They saw the university as the procurer and molder of material for "the system" and for the degenerate industrial war machine. Instead of molding youths to their places in American business, the student militants realized that the university, if changed to their militant ideas, could direct and mold youth to lead minority communities and to mount radical social reforms.

It is pointed out, however, that even at colleges that gather together the greatest number of dissidents, the vast majority of students--generally well over 95 per cent--remain interested onlookers or opponents rather than active dissenters. Thus, student dissenters actually represent a very small minority of America's six million college students and at most colleges, dissent is not visible at all.

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK POWER AND STUDENT REBELLION
CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN CAMPUS"

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 326 in a paragraph which discusses factors that militated against student activism in the 1950's. The paragraph follows:

"During the 1950's, one much-discussed factor that may have militated against student activism was the conviction that the consequences of protest (blacklisting, F.B.I. investigations, problems in obtaining security clearance, difficulties in getting jobs) were both harmful to the individual and yet extremely likely."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/16/69
Attn: Research Sattelite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 7/12/68 and San Francisco letters to Bureau, dated 7/22/68, 1/21/69 and 5/13/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book entitled "Yearbook On International Communist Affairs - 1968". (INVOICE FOR THIS SENT TO M.F.Row 10/22/69 OC)

It is to be noted that the Hoover Institution on War Research and Peace, Stanford, California, advised that this years "Yearbook On International Communist Affairs" is dated 1968, while last years yearbook was dated 1966. The institution indicated that this does not mean that a book was published in 1967, because the edition for 1968 covers the events of 1967. The institution added that next years yearbook will be dated 1969 and will concern the events of 1968.

After review of this book, the Bureau is requested to advise San Francisco whether or not it is desired that efforts be continued to obtain a copy of the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," edited by WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI and KAROL MAICHEL.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
AGH/rlg
(4)

1 C let retained in R-SS, 10-20-69 AmB.
Encl. carded by Bureau Library & charged permanently to R.S.S. 10-20-69 AmB.

ST 109
REC 46

734

RESEARCH SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 10-22-69

Director, FBI (62-46855) -934

ST 109 REC 46

1-Mr N. P Callahan
1-Mr A W. Gray
1-Mr. R. S. Garner
1-Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet to San Francisco, 7-12-68, and urlet 10-16-69.

Bureau desires that you continue your efforts to obtain a copy of the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," edited by Witold S. Sworakowski and Karol Maichel.

1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:djw
(8)

NOTE:

Book still desired by Agent personnel Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM 969

FBI

Date: 10/21/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8726) (C)

RE: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City, dated 5/23/69 and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 8/18/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book, "Bayonets In The Streets", edited by ROBIN HIGHAM.

It is noted previous attempts to obtain this book at the Kansas Union Book Store, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, have been negative in view of the fact the book store has not as yet placed these books on the book shelves.

The book was obtained discreetly on 10/16/69, through [redacted] University of Kansas [redacted] Lawrence, Kansas, an established reliable source at the University of Kansas [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Kansas City
BLS:bjc
(4)

REC-93

62-46855-735

35

59 OCT 29 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 10/16/69
Attn: Research Sattelite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 7/12/68 and San Francisco letters to Bureau, dated 7/22/68, 1/21/69 and 5/13/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book entitled "Yearbook On International Communism Affairs - 1968".

It is to be noted that the Hoover Institution on War Research and Peace, Stanford, California, advised that this years "Yearbook On International Communist Affairs" is dated 1968, while last years yearbook was dated 1966. The institution indicated that this does not mean that a book was published in 1967, because the edition for 1968 covers the events of 1967. The institution added that next years yearbook will be dated 1969 and will concern the events of 1968.

After review of this book, the Bureau is requested to advise San Francisco whether or not it is desired that efforts be continued to obtain a copy of the book "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," edited by WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI and KAROL MAICHEL.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
AGH/rlg
(4)

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/27/69

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard" edited by Archie Epps. William Morrow & Co., Inc., New York, paperback, $1.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mef
(10)

Rec'd 1-23-70
Ans'd

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not now available. Paperback requested in the interest of economy.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 24
OCT 27 1969
COMM-FBI

REC- 81

T36

OCT 27 1969

20 NOV 4 - 1969
MAIL ROOM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/24/69

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS (62-1651)(RUC)

ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Memphis 10/21/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "Religion in Life" Autumn, 1969.

Memphis Division is furnish enclosed book pursuant to instructions in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM) / Encl. filed in Publications File, IB 10-27-69. AmB. (Magazine.)
1 - Memphis

LJO/acp
(3)

REC- 66

739

14 OCT 28 1969

EX-117

RESEARCH

6 NOV 3 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Mr. E. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 11/4/69
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" (revised edition with 27-page "Postscript") by Dr. Gary T. Marx, Harper Torchbooks. (According to 10/26/69 issue of "The New York Times," book is being published soon; price not given.)

Rec'd 3.23.70 AMB

2. "If Not Now, When?" by Dora Pantell and Edwin Greenidge. Dell Laurel Leaf Original, $.60, 11/18/69.

Rec'd 3.20.70 AMB

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:bjp (10)

NOTE:

Books requested for review and reference purposes by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in assignments relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library where they are not now available.

REC-23 62-4[illegible] 738

MAILED 10
NOV - 4 1969
COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5 NOV 10 1969
MAIL ROOM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/30/69

ATTN: Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-46855) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/10/69.

Enclosed are three copies each of the following publications:

1. "Campus Disruptions During 1968-69" by ALAN E. BAYER and ALEXANDER W. ASTIN.

2. "The Faculty Role in Campus Unrest" by ROBERT F. BORUCH.

The above publications were obtained from the Publications Division, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

1 C #1 + #2 charged permanently To Planning & Research Unit, Training Division;
1 C #1 + #2 charged permanently To Internal Security, DID;
1 C #1 + #2 filed in Bureau Library 11/3/69, [illegible]

62-46855-739

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENC. REC-93
1 - WFO

EAB:ss
(3)

RESEARCH

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

57 NOV 10 1969

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
11-4-69

SAC, Philadelphia

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Open Conspiracy — What America's Angry Generation Is Saying" by Ethel Grodzins Romm. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 11-28-69, $6.95

1 - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit (Route through for Review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jan
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, CI & NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI & NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

REC-77

740

EX 104

19 NOV 5 1969

Tolson
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 21
NOV 4 - 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. [illegible] P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 -Miss A. M. Butler
11-4-69

SAC, Indianapolis

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The New Left: A Documentary History" edited by Massimo Teodori. Bobbs-Merrill, paper, $5.95, publishing date 1-3-70

1 - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:jan (10)

Rec'd. 3-6-70. AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, CI & NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI & NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

REC-63

741

19 NOV [illegible] 1969

Tolson
DeLoach
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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MAILED 21
NOV 4 1969
COMM-FBI

59 NOV 14 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. E. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. D. E. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. E. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
11-5-69

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Student Revolution: A Global Confrontation" by Joseph A. Califano, Jr. Norton, $3.95, 11-24-69

1 - Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

Rec'd 3-6-70
AMB

AMB:jan
(10)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, CI & NLGU, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the CI & NLGU, Internal Security, DID.

REC-6 62-46855-742
ST-103

MAILED 5
NOV 4 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Casper
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - [redacted] B. M. Suttler
1 - [redacted] W. Gray
1 - [redacted] R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 11/6/69
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by Robert Conquest. The Macmillan Company, New York, October, 1968, $9.95

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

Ref. 3.23-70
AMB.

AMB:rad
(10)

NOTE:

Book is being requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. After carding by the Bureau Library, where not now available, book will be charged permanently to the Research-Satellite Section Library for quick availability to personnel of Soviet Section and R-SS.

REC 44 [illegible] 743

19 NOV [illegible]

Tolson
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Walters
Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 11
NOV 6 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑

SAC, Detroit REC-77

October 28, 1969

Director, FBI

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly three copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Planning and Research Unit, Training Division.

"Student Protest and the Law," by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan, Copyright 1969. (Available at Book Department, 428 Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.)

DE advised by let 12/18/69, that first printing sold out; second printing expected soon. Copies will be fwd to Bu when available. A.M.B.

Rec'd 1-27-70 A.M.B.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, Room 6221 IB
1 - Mrs. Mary Larson, Room 809 OPO
WMM:vas
(9)

NOTE: Books being obtained at request of Planning and Research Unit, Training Division, One copy will be forwarded to Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes at request of Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. One copy will be filed in the Bureau Library and the third copy retained in Planning and Research Unit. Book contains information of value to both Domestic Intelligence and Training Divisions.

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
OCT 28 1969
COMM-FBI

51 NOV 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/21/69

ATT: PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY

SUBJECT: ~~STUDENT PROTEST AND THE LAW~~
BOOK PUBLISHED BY "THE INSTITUTE
OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION"
RESEARCH MATTER

Enclosed for review by the Bureau is a brochure on captioned book, copyright 1969. Brochure sets out in considerable detail the Table of Contents of the book and it is apparent from this that the book would be of interest to the Bureau in the preparation of monographs and training documents and also in its planning relating to campus disorders and riots.

Although the book has not been obtained or reviewed by personnel of the Salt Lake City Division, it would appear that much of the material in this book would be alien to the thinking of law enforcement authorities and from this standpoint it might also be of interest to the Crime Records Division in connection with the Director's monthly message in the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

It is suggested the Bureau give consideration to obtaining this book for review and appropriate action.

(2) - Bureau - Enc. 1
3 - Salt Lake City
RPC:MEN
(5)

REC- 77

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SALT LAKE CITY

RE: STUDENT PROTEST AND THE LAW

ENCLOSURE: BROCHURE entitled as above published by "THE INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION"

100-744

STUDENT PROTEST AND THE LAW — $12.50

1969 360 pp. 6x9" Hardbound

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

AFFILIATION _____

☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please bill me.

Mail to:
Book Department
Institute of Continuing Legal Education
428 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

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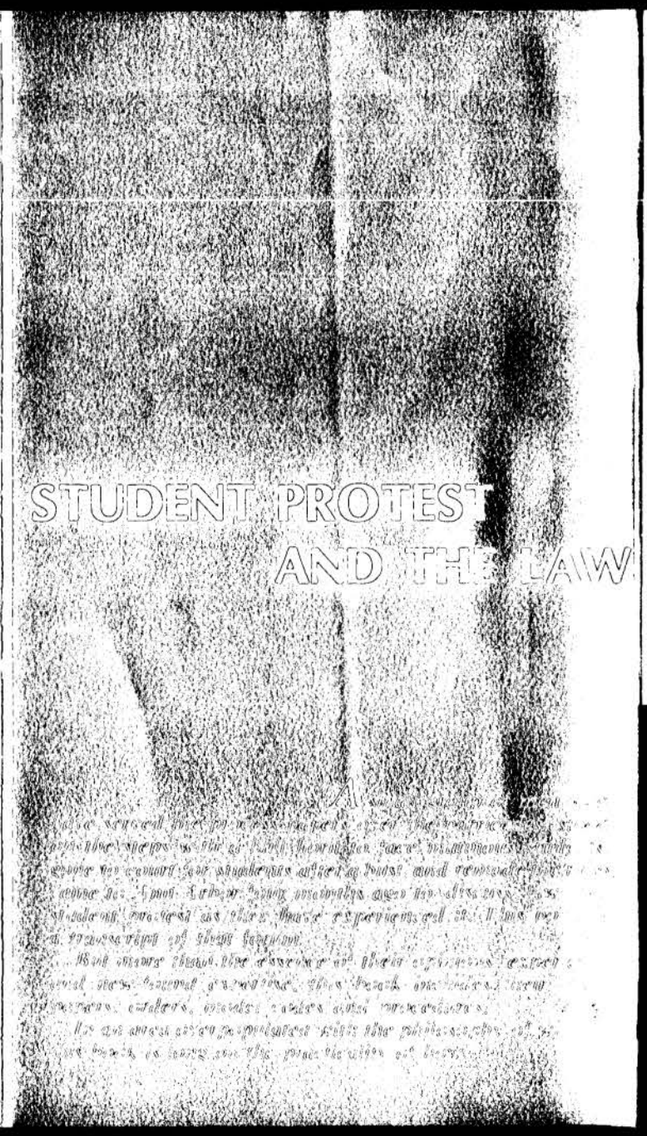

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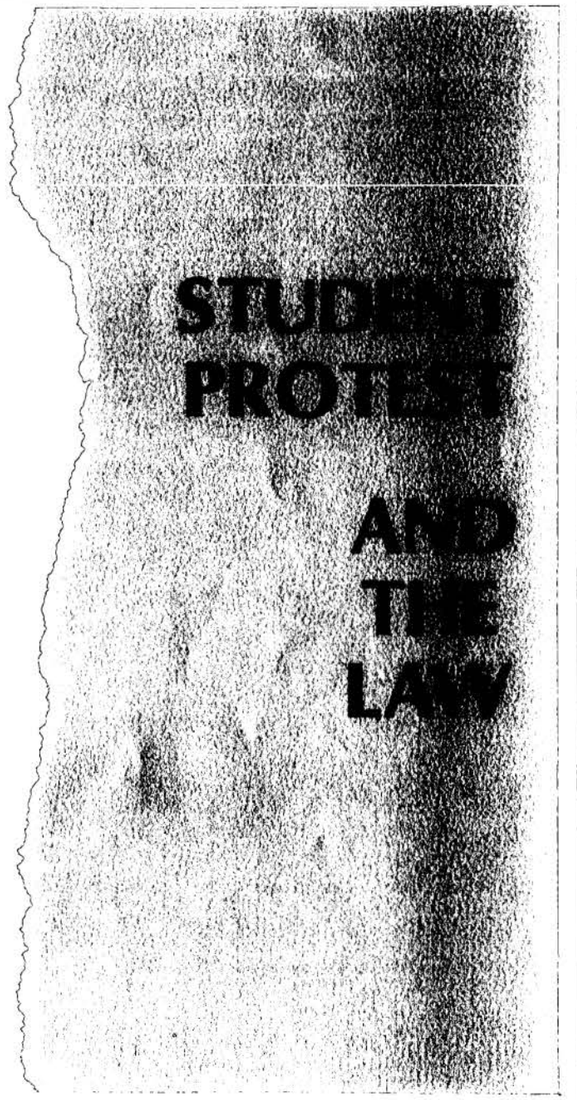
STUDENT PROTEST AND THE LAW

published by
The Institute of Continuing
Legal Education



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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/7/69
ATTENTION: RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/10/69.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau letter, there is enclosed one copy of "Countdown to Chaos" by JEFFREY ST. JOHN.

ST 102

REC-41

3 - Bureau (Encl 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Los Angeles

JOS/mlh
(4)

1 C destroyed. Amb
1 Encl. carded by Bu Library & charged permanently to Internal Security, D. 11-12-69 Amb

62-46855-745

4 NOV 12 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOV 18 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/6/69
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 7/14/69, 8/25/69 and 9/12/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following books:

1. "The Super Spies"
2. "Trespass"
3. "The Revolt of the Black Athlete"
4. "Search for the New Land"
5. "Malcolm X The Man and His Times"
6. "The Algiers Motel Incident"
7. "Uncertain Resurrection"

Books

7 Encls. carded by and filed in Bureau Library. 11-7-69 Am B.

ST-110 REC- 29 62-46855 746

NOV 12 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

MMM:lh
(3)

62-46855

53 NOV 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/7/69
Attention: Research-Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, Detroit (62-4298)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Detroit, dated 10/1/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "Uncertain Resurrection; The Poor People's Washington Campaign" by CHARLES E. FAGER; WILLIAM B. EERDMAN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1969, paperback, $2.45, as requested in referenced Bureau letter.

ENCLOSURE

2 = Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Detroit
TLB/cc
(3)

1 Encl. Carded + filed in Bureau Library. 11-10-69 AMB

REC-1 62-46855-747

ST-109

18 NOV 13 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

NOV 19 1969

5010-108-01

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: Book Review
"White Power, Black Freedom"
by Arnold Schuchter
Racial Matters

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: 11-7-69

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. C. Michela

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Walters
Mohr ✓
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Beacon Press, Boston. Copy of the book is being placed in the Bureau Library. There is no mention of the FBI in the book and Bureau files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the author.

The author, white, describes himself as a city planner who has been deeply involved in both urban renewal and the War on Poverty in the Roxbury ghetto of Boston as well as nationally. The book appears to be an honest attempt to analyze the racial problem in the United States. While the book is lengthy (592 pages) its message is simple. To avoid racial catastrophe ghettos must be eradicated and Negroes must be completely integrated into the economic and cultural fabric of the nation. The author claims the problem has not been solved yet because of a lack of genuine political commitment stating that our national leadership has done little to educate the public about the startling unevenness between whites and blacks. The alternative is continued and increasing racial strife.

REC-69 62-46855-748

He notes that massive infusion of government funds, tax credits and the establishment of industry in the ghetto areas are not sufficient. There must be stimulated genuine black leadership and participation by blacks in organized political, economic, social and cultural resources and institutions. Without this, there can be no eradication of the ghetto. He sets forth extensive statistics and facts to show that Negroes have not yet been integrated into the economic and cultural fabric of the nation. He proposes no specific method to solve the problem but notes that many working together, and headed by the President, can solve it.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
JCM:bad (8)

10 NOV 17 1969

51 NOV 24 1969

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11-18-69

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"King: A Critical Biography" by David Lewis. Praeger, New York, January 15, 1970, $7.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
AMB:ser
(10)

Rec'd. 3-13-70 Am.B.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM

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NOV 18 1969
COMM-FBI

ST-111

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4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

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Records Branch

[redacted] 28, 1969

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- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
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- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject WHITE POWER, BLACK FREEDOM
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: Crime Records

DATE: 11/10/69

FROM : SAC, New York (80-0)

SUBJECT: "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS,"
by JEFFREY ST. JOHN

There is forwarded herewith a copy of the new book by JEFFREY ST. JOHN, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS," together with a letter from Mr. ST. JOHN to SAC JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN dated October 24, 1969. The letter from Mr. ST. JOHN was received on November 6, 1969, and has been acknowledged; this letter is enclosed.

Mr. ST. JOHN was introduced to the staff of the New York Office through ALICE WIDENER, columnist and magazine publisher who has been friendly with the FBI over the years. ST. JOHN has on a number of occasions volunteered to assist the FBI in any manner that he may possibly do in connection with his work. He has been particularly active in challenging the ideology of the New Left.

3 - Bureau (Enc.)
(1 with book)
1 - New York

JAS:RAA
(4)

REC- 62

EXP. PROC.
30 NOV 12 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

CINCOM, INC

October 24, 1969

Mr. Joseph Sullivan
Agent in Charge
Internal Security Branch
New York Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

I am enclosing two copies, as promised, of my book, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS." One is an inscribed copy for you and the other inscribed for Mr. Hoover. I hope that both of you, despite your busy day, will have a chance to read it. It is not only about Chicago 1968, but what were the philosophical, intellectual, and political forces that brought us to this "turning point in American politics" and what theyportend for the future.

Since I have never numbered modesty among my virtues, I believe that if agents of the bureau and law enforcement heads could find time to read this it would give them at least a rough "overview" explaining how and why we got to the anarchy of our times and what they must cope with in a climate of hate.

You might be pleased to know that WTTG-TV in Washington, D.C., has booked me for a debate on November 12 on the Panorama Show (1:00-2:00 p.m.) with one of the officials of the November 14-15 Washington moratorium. I am also certain that Metromedia is going to take up my suggestion for a TV special, which will offer some intelligent opposition to the moratorium people. If it comes off it will be seen probably Saturday, November 15, in Washington, New York, and Los Angeles, and they will no doubt try and syndicate it to other markets. I am also trying to line up some opposition with "Today," "Tonight," and other shows. Will let you know if we can pierce the liberal paper curtain during the week of November 14-15.

I am off to Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco to promote "Countdown," but will be back on Monday, November 3, the night my taped debate with author Gore Vidal airs in New York. It's the David Frost Show, shown between 8:30-10:00 p.m. on WNEW-TV.

I hope that my suggestion about Mr. Hoover doing something on the "Movement" will materialize. Is there any outside chance that he would consider doing a forward to my larger work, "The Anarchy of Young America," if he cannot find the time to do something on his own? I haven't, as yet, set a publishing date for this extensive study of the New Left and the revolution, which I date beginning with the U.S. civil rights movement.

ENCLOSURE 62-[illegible] - 720

890 WEST END AVENUE / NEW YORK, 10025 / MO 3-3060

In any event, I trust that you will find the book provocative -- although I doubt that the first half will tell you anything you already don't know.

Sometime, soon, let's have lunch.

Cordially,

Jeffrey St. John KB

Jeffrey St. John
President

JStJ:kb
enc.

SUNDAY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER
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The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

THE NEW LEFT'S GOAL: SLAVERY

We've just been reading a remarkable new book: "Countdown to Chaos," by Jeffrey St. John; Nash Publishing Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; 202 pages, $6.95.



Jeffrey St. John

Mr. St. John is a prominent member of the Conservative Party, which has been making such strides of late in New York City and State.

He devotes the first half of his book to a detailed analysis of the New Left groups that tried to make a shambles of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in August, 1968.

Eight members of this bunch are scheduled to go on trial in Chicago next Wednesday, Sept. 24, on charges of conspiring to riot at that convention. And the New Left plans to keep Chicago in riotous ferment for the duration of the trial.

That makes the St. John book exceedingly timely—and if you are familiar with it, you will understand the political and economic background of this trial, as well as the sinister intentions of the entire New Left movement.

As St. John explains in thoroughly documented detail, the New Left claims to want to free Americans from alleged "slavery" to Capitalism, but in reality wants to trick them into the actual slavery that afflicts people in all Communist-ruled countries.

The second half of "Countdown to Chaos" is given over to numerous suggestions as to how alert and patriotic Americans can work to defeat the New Left.

We recommend the book to all who are concerned about the Yippies, Students for a Democratic Society, and their innumerable sister groups.

750

ENCLOSURE

NEW YORK POST, THUR[illegible]Y, OCTOBER 9, 1969

SDS, Chicago Police Clash

CHICAGO (CS-T)—Some 300 radical demonstrators fought pitched battles with police throughout the Near North Side last night.

Dozens of persons were injured, including 10 policemen. Two persons were shot. Several dozen windows in homes and parked cars were broken.

Sixty-five persons were arrested.

The gunshot victims were identified as Marshall Berzon, 22, of Connecticut, and Elizabeth Gardner, 26, of Seattle. Both were listed in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

On one street, police caught the tail end of a crowd and clubbed at least a dozen persons to the pavement, according to a Washington Post report. One girl's mouth was bleeding profusely. Police threw her comrades into a paddy wagon.

Police used tear gas to break [illegible] one crowd where

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1969

Guard Called in Chicago As S.D.S. Roams Streets

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The National Guard was called out as demonstrations by small bands of radical youths continued in the center of the city today after a wild night of window breaking and fighting with the police by the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. Three young persons were hospitalized with gunshot wounds—one listed in serious condition—during last night's street battles.

Last night's hour-long rampage through the plush Near North Side and gaudy Old Town district saw 60 arrests, more than a dozen policemen and demonstrators injured and hundreds of windows smashed in stores, apartment buildings and automobiles.

2,500 Activated

Gov. Richard B. Ogil[illegible] [illegible]d more than 2,5[illegible] [illegible]dsmen t[illegible]

[illegible]EST

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

spokesman said that three other demonstrators were shot last night but they were not being treated at hospitals. He declined to divulge their names.

Both the dominant weathman faction of S.D.S. and its rival, the Revolutionary Youth Movement-II, have called demonstrations here running to Saturday to coincide with the conspiracy trial of eight radicals charged with formenting disorders during the Democratic Convention.

The Weathermen, who gain[illegible] control of the organization[illegible] national office last sprin[illegible] advocate street fighting as [illegible] means of inspiring revolution[illegible]ary activity among high schoo[illegible] age youth. The Revolutionary Youth adherents have broken with them, contending such "adventuristic" tactics are self-defeating because they will alienate potential support and increase Government action against the radicals.

Today's action began shortly before 10 A.M. as a band of about [illegible] [illegible]bers of th[illegible] Weat[illegible] litia[illegible]

62-46855-750

ugust 26, 1969,
ress statement
ade in Chicago.

STATEMENT BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN, AUTHOR, "COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 7, 1969

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most provocative analysis of the New Left movement and its implication is contained in a new volume on the bookstands called "Countdown to Chaos" by Jeffrey St. John. I commend this incisive look at one of our greatest problems today to the attention of my colleagues. I include the following remarks in the RECORD:

COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS

(By Jeffrey St. John)

"The Great Political Riot" in this city a year ago this week represented a new phase of a domestic revolutionary movement's attempt to polarize and paralyze with violence America's educational, social, political, and economic institutions.

Next month the legal system of America will come into the revolutionary gunsights of some of the same New Left radicals who helped disrupt last year's convention. For next month the major radical leaders involved in last year's disorders will stand trial: an event the New Left will use as a pretext for initiating fresh violence and disruption. It will be their intent to try to cast the legal system in the same light as the 1968 Democratic Convention corrupt repressive, and in need of revolutionary overthrow.

As an example of what we can expect at next month's trials, we should consult the New Left protests over the trial of Black Panther leader Huey Newton in Oakland, California. The "Free Huey" campaign became a nationwide rallying point for New Left radicals and revolutionaries. Without question the threats of violence and incessant protests played a powerful role in the decision of the Oakland jury and judge—for they were intimidated to modify Newton's sentence.

New Left efforts did not "Free Huey" but the precedent was set for a minority to use threats of violence and disorder in order to force legal decisions in their favor. Last year at the convention a radical minority sought to use violence and disorders to make political decisions.

Not far from the Oakland courtroom where Newton was convicted, just five years ago this September, the so-called "student rebellion" at the University of California at Berkeley had burst into headlines. Berkeley set the precedent of using violent confrontations to bring about changes in the university—a technique that soon spread to other educational institutions across the country.

In the five years since Berkeley we have seen the emergence of a pattern out of the revolutionary past. Student protests began in the university and then fired violent protests in other areas of the society: be it in ghetto "Uprisings" at the Pentagon in October 1967, or Columbia University in the spring of 1968. The latter two events are described in my book, "Countdown to Chaos," as preludes to the disorders at the Democratic Convention.

"The Great Political Riot" of last year, in turn, proved to be the prelude to violent events at San Francisco State, Cornell, and Harvard, and other areas of the country in late 1968 and most of this year. It was the fulfillment of Rennie Davis's promise shortly after the '68 convention disorders that "we expect a lot of action at the universities, there will be Columbias all over the country."

Thus, in less than five years, we have seen how violence employed by a minority has disrupted our educational, municipal, and political system. And in the wake of the Chicago 1968 disorders, student-adult radicals injected themselves into labor disputes from coast to coast: for example, the grape boycotts and welfare protests, and many other areas of our social and economic life.

We have, therefore, seen violence move from our educational system to governmental, social, political, and economic institutions—all within a short five years. This pattern, as I said a moment ago, is much like earlier revolutionary movements in Europe in the late 19th and 20th centuries—revolution was preceded by an "uprising of the young." It began in the university and spread to the society as a whole. Currently, as in the past, the success of student-adult revolutionaries is due to official mistakes, incompetence, and cowardice.

Chicago 1968, like the violence of the entire 1960's was only possible because of the default of the established order. In "Countdown to Chaos" no one comes off as a hero; the howling success of the radicals who came to disrupt the convention succeeded beyond their wildest dreams because of the failure of Mayor Daley, the police, Senator Eugene McCarthy, certain members of the mass media, attorney Daniel Walker and others. Each contributed to the convention disorders or to the later misunderstandings because they lacked the deeper insight to understand that what we are faced with is *not* dissent, but the *calculated use of violence to ultimately bring down the social, political, and economic order*. That certain innocents were involved in the Democratic Convention disorders only demonstrated that, like past revolutionary movements, the idealistic and morally concerned are often used as a revolutionary battering ram.

The violent events of last year here in Chicago and those of the entire "sick Sixties" make it mandatory that President Nixon act. He should ask for the establishment of a special Senate-House Committee to investigate the entire disruptive and violent decade of the 1960's. In the past, most governmental investigations have concentrated on only a particular aspect of this disruptive decade But what is needed is an investigation that takes an "overview" took to determine whether the nation is beset by a revolutionary movement intent on destroying the social political, and economic institutions as we know them today.

Chicago 1968 was but an important milestone in this attempt at the Second American Revolution. To ignore this fact further is to invite more Chicago and further peril to the liberties made possible by the only true revolution of the last 200 years: the American Revolution of 1776.

"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS: CHICAGO 1968, A Turning Point in American Politics"

Nash Publishing, 9255 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90069 ($6.95)

REC-62

SAC, New York

November 18, 1969

Director, FBI 62-116855-75P

"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN

St
CR

Reurlet of 11-10-69 captioned as above.

You are instructed to have SAC Joseph Sullivan orally advise Mr. St. John that I deeply appreciate his thoughtfulness in autographing a copy of his book to me. He should also be told that the pressure of my official duties precludes me from preparing a foreword for his forthcoming book.

MAILED 7
NOV 18 1969
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)
1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)
1 - M. A. Jones (detached)

NOTE: See Jones to Bishop memo dated 11-17-69, captioned "Countdown to Chaos."

FCS:mjl
(9)

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 14, 1969

FROM : R. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Besley

SUBJECT: RICHARD DUGAN PEARSON
AND OTHERS;
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY (ITSP)

In October, 1964, the American Museum of Natural History in New York City was burglarized of the world famous "Star of India Sapphire" and other priceless gems, including the DeLong Star Ruby. Jack "Murph the Surf" Murphy and others were arrested by Bureau Agents in Miami, Florida and subsequently pled guilty to the local offenses in New York City. The Star of India and other priceless gems were recovered by local authorities but the DeLong Ruby was not among them. Intensive investigation by our Miami Division resulted in the recovery of the DeLong Ruby and the conviction in Federal Court of Pearson for ITSP. He was sentenced to 10 years in the Federal Penitentiary, which he is currently serving, and fined $10,000.

Francis P. Antel, the principal Government witness at Pearson's trial wrote a book entitled "Ransom and Gems" describing the role he played in the recovery of the DeLong Ruby. An autographed copy of this book was sent to the Director [redacted] No assistance had been given to Antel in the preparation of his book, however, it is noted that he was familiar with the details of the case since he testified as a key Government witness at the trial of Pearson.

b7D

It was recommended and approved that we not acknowledge Antel's communication in view of his unsavory background, his lengthy criminal record and the fact that he was a close associate of hoodlums.

NOT RECORDED
26 NOV 24 1969

The book writen by Antel has been reviewed and does not contain any material which would appear to be objectionable with respect to the Bureau or its operations. To the contrary the author is most praiseworthy of the Bureau and its personnel. Several insignificant inaccuracies were noted which had no connection or bearing with the FBI.

ACTION: For information.

NOV 20 1969

RKB:pdh
(5)

NOV 20 1969

Book being placed in Bureau library

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: November 18, 1969

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. Deakin

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"TRESPASS"
BY FLETCHER KNEBEL
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Doubleday and Company. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

"Trespass" is a novel of a group of black extremists who hold six prominent American families hostage in their homes to blackmail the U.S. Government into establishing a black nation in several Southern states. The group is called "The Blacks of February 21," the date, in 1965, when black extremist Malcolm X was murdered in New York City.

Although the fictional revolutionaries do not succeed in their plot, this book could be an organizational blueprint for revolution by black extremists. The plot is uncovered by a Negro FBI Agent and a large part of the book concerns the FBI investigation of this group.

The FBI is prominently mentioned, of course, but in the book, which is set in the indeterminate future, the Director of the FBI is a Jesse Pedersen. The only mention of the Director is at page 123 where Pedersen is described as a man "who lived forever with the knowledge that he was no J. Edgar Hoover." The author comments that Pedersen "liked to think that the caprices of the martinet were gone" and that the Bureau has "shed the halo of righteous omniscience that shimmered over the director's office during Hoover's long tenancy."

Author Knebel has written several novels, specializing in books about politics and government, set at indeterminate times in the future. The Director has noted that "Knebel is far from friendly."

ACTION:

None. For information.

REC-57 62-46855-751

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

TJD:ekw
(7)

62-46855-751

[redacted]

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

[redacted]

Mr. N. P. Callahan
Mr. B. M. Suttler
Mr. A. W. Gray
Mr. R. S. Garner
11/28/69

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy of the book "Anatomy of History" by Henry Brandon. Book was published October 2, 1969, by Gambit, Inc., 52 Deacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02106, and is priced at $4.50 a copy. Mark the book to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:sef
(9)

Read 1-20-70 "Error" "Anatomy of Title" correct

NOTE:

Book is requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and reference purposes. Henry Brandon, Washington correspondent for the London "Sunday Times," details the events in Washington which led to our participation in the Vietnamese War. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

EX-117 REC-3 62-46855-752

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COMM-FBI

19 NOV 28 1969

5 DEC 8 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 11-18-69

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK AMERICANS"
BY ALPHONSO PINKNEY
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Prentice-Hall, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS

Pinkney holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University, and while there he wrote two articles praising the Castro Government. The book consists of the results of the author's research of Negro history in the United States and his main theme is the sociological viewpoint. The book makes use of insignificant happenings to the Negroes throughout the years in order to show "white supremacy", and the subordinate position of the Negro. He indicates that militants will likely increase in number among the poor Negroes. The FBI "Uniform Crime Report - 1965" is used in discussing crimes committed by Negroes, which the author attributes to economic and social factors. FBI also mentioned as charging 21 persons with murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi during June, 1964.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 105-154498 (Pinkney)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. C. A. Ferguson

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
170 NOV 26 1969

CAF:bjp:kaf
(9)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

2

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK AMERICANS"
BY ALPHONSO PINKNEY

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Alphonso Pinkney, the author, was born in Palatka, Florida. Bureau files reveal that he holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University. He was listed as an assistant professor of sociology at Hunter College in New York in 1966. While at Cornell University in 1961 he was reported as affiliated with the Student Council of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The "Cornell Daily Sun," a student newspaper, on 1/10/69 and 1/11/69 carried two articles written by him concerning a trip to Cuba. The articles praised the Castro Government and at the same time were critical of the United States. In 1966 a Cuban visa was requested by him as he was interested in the progress of racial democracy in Cuba.

BOOK REVIEW

This book consists of the results of the author's research of Negro history in the United States. Its main theme is the sociological viewpoint of Negro history in the United States --from the Negroes first arrival on the shores of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619 to the present day black militancy. The author uses charts and examples to emphasize his points of view as to the forces which have been responsible for creating and maintaining the subordinate position of the Negro people in the United States. The book makes use of insignificant happenings to the Negroes throughout the years in order to show "white supremacy" and the subordinate position of the Negro. The author attempts to overcome the syllogistic proposition that because Slavery and Negroes are synonymous; and further, that Slaves are inferior: therefore, resulting that all Negroes are inferior. The book contends that contrary to popular belief, Negroes are representative of a variety of highly advanced civilizations, and that part of this heritage has survived the brutality of white supremacy in America.

One example of the author's biased opinion is shown in his observation that although the black birth rate has been higher than the white, and the black death rate is higher; therefore, this indicates another manifestation of the racist nature of American society.

CONTINUED PAGE THREE

Memorandum to [redacted] C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK AMERICANS"
BY ALPHONSO PINKNEY

The author comments that a small part of the growing number of black people are now questioning the desirability of total integration. He indicates that it seems likely that the militants will increase in number and influence among the poor Negroes whose problems continue to intensify. He concludes that the demands of black Americans for equality can no longer be ignored.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on pages 122-126. The author states that the American Crime Statistics Report of the FBI is the most comprehensive index of arrests available. In discussing crimes committed by Negroes, he utilizes the "Uniform Crime Reports - 1965" (pages 117-118). The author in his book is reluctant to admit to the fact that black people commit a large proportion of crimes. He indicates that data on crime and other statistics, and in some cases, are inadequate and sometimes contradictory. He states that "It is possible that black people commit proportionately more conventional crimes than white Americans, but economic and social factors are responsible."

On page 178, the author mentions that "In Neshoba County, Mississippi, the county sheriff, his deputy and a policeman were among the 21 persons charged by the FBI with the murder of three civil rights workers in June, 1964.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson 12/30/69 Ann B.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION)

DATE: 12/9/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/10/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "China Yearbook, 1968-1969".

EX-114

REC-28 62-[illegible]-253

5 DEC 12 1969

Encl. carded by Bu Library & charged permanently to Chinese Unit, NIS Div. I. 12-12-69, Ann B.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl 1) 2C destroyed
(1-Research Satellite Section,
Domestic Intelligence Section)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

56 DEC 17 1969

Buller RESEARCH-SATELLITE Ann B.

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/16/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, dated 7/12/68 and 10/22/69.

WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI, Hoover Institution, advised on 12/11/69, that the book, "World Communism: A Handbook, 1918-1965," is still in the manuscript stage and probably will not be published and available until the end of 1970.

REC-35

62-[illegible]-754

2 Bureau (RM) 1c retained in R-SS. AMB. 12/19/69
1 - San Francisco
WHK/cab
(3) #11

DEC 18 1969

Butler

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 12/22/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/69.

MEADE D. DETWEILER, III, President, The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., advised that publication of "The Open Conspiracy — What America's Angry Generation is Saying" has been delayed. The book should be available in the latter part of January, 1970.

Philadelphia Office will obtain copy when available and send to Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) 1 cert RSS
2 - Philadelphia (62-5016)
WSM:tg
(4)

REC 45 62-46855-755

12 DEC 23 1969

5010-106-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12/18/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "FINGERPRINTING" BY EUGENE B. BLOCK

Captioned book (Reviews) was recently sent to the Director by the author, who is on the Special Correspondents List. The book is autographed "To Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, with all good wishes & deep appreciation of his great help in making this book possible. Signed Eugene B. Block, December 4, 1969." We furnished considerable material to Mr. Block for use in this book.

The Director is listed as the first person in the acknowledgments. This book reviews the early history of fingerprinting and sets out individual cases which were early precedents for the use of fingerprints as evidence in court trials. The author credits the determination of the Director in the formation of the national fingerprint files in the Identification Division of the FBI. The book reviews many cases in which fingerprints played a major part. There are a number of references to the Director and the FBI, all of which are in a complimentary vein. Some of the cases discussed are: The Urschel Kidnaping, Barker-Karpis Gang, Dillinger, Roscoe Pitts, and Will West.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. Block.

Enclosure

DEC 24 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. Walters - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.
1 - Miss Holmes - Enc.
1 - Mr. Suttler - Enc.
1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.

LSL:mcb (11)

CRIME RESEARCH

62-465555-
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 29 1969

59 JAN 5 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-465555-91

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 12/18/69

Mr. G. C. Moore

RA

BOOK REVIEW
"THE ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT"
BY JOHN HERSEY
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

John Hersey, a noted author who wrote a Pulitzer Prize winner "A Bell for Adano" in 1945, was born in Tientsin, China, in 1914 of missionary parents, attended Yale and Cambridge and is now Master of Pierson College at Yale. Hersey was alleged by Jay Whittaker Chambers, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent to have been member of communist cell at "Time" magazine in 1939. Hersey has been member of and/or contributed to organizations designated as communist by Attorney General. "The Algiers Motel Incident" describes the killing of three Negroes at the Algiers Motel in Detroit, Michigan, on July 25, 1967, during the 1967 Detroit riots. The author presents both sides but discards the police testimony as false while accepting the testimony of Negro witnesses, white prostitutes and the families of the deceased as the true facts. The FBI is mentioned on several occasions as having interviewed various witnesses to the event.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46855-

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)
1 - 100-369815 (John Hersey)

NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 24 1969

58 JAN 2 1970

GTT:jlm
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-369815-16

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT"
BY JOHN HERSEY

DETAILS: REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

The author is a noted writer who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1945 for "A Bell for Adano." He has written mainly fiction including "The Wall," "A Single Pebble," "The War Lover," "White Lotus," "Too Far to Walk" and an account of the first atomic bombing entitled "Hiroshima." Hersey was born in Tientsin, China, in 1914 of missionary parents, attended Yale and Cambridge, was a war correspondent for "Time" and "Life" magazines and is now Master of Pierson College at Yale. Jay Whittaker Chambers, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent and former Senior Editor of "Time" magazine, alleged Hersey as Chief of Moscow Bureau of "Time" supplied information openly favorable to Soviet Russia to that magazine. Chambers further alleged that in 1939 Hersey was a member of communist cell at "Time" magazine. In addition, Hersey has been a member of and/or contributed to organizations cited by Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BOOK REVIEW:

On the night of July 25, 1967, while the Detroit, Michigan, riots continued three Negroes were shot and killed at the Algiers Motel, an establishment in a Negro area catering to prostitution and other criminal activity. According to the police testimony a report was received that sniping was occurring in the vicinity of the motel and police and National Guardsmen responded. Police testimony indicates that they were fired upon while entering the motel and the three deaths occurred while the police and National Guardsmen secured the premises. Police found numerous Negroesmales at the motel in the company of two half-naked white prostitutes and each of these individuals claimed to have been beaten by the police.

Much of the testimony at the hearing was confusing due to the nature of the activity and the author attempts to discredit any snipers being present by showing that some of the Negroes involved had been playing with a starter's pistol thereby accounting for gunshots heard in the area.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT"
BY JOHN HERSEY

The author examines the testimony of all witnesses and some nonwitnesses, includes information as to the background of the deceased and their families and friends and then concludes that law enforcement members murdered the three Negroes whose greatest crime was "shacking up with white girls." As a result of the incident three policemen were suspended for their actions and two were subjects of a preliminary examination in which one was set free and the other, Ronald August, was held for murder. The author discusses the action of black militants in Detroit following the above incident. Reverend Albert Cleage of the Shrine of the Black Madonna who was head of an organization called "City-Wide Citizens Action Committee" allowed a "People's Tribunal" to hold a mock trial in his church which convicted police officers, a National Guardsman and a private guard of the murder of three Negroes. The author contends that the Algiers Motel incident polarized the racial situation in Detroit to such an extent that serious racial conflict will ensue.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 246 one of the witnesses was mentioned as having talked to an FBI man downtown. On page 252 another reference is made to the FBI where a National Guardsman is testifying and states he had given statements to the FBI concerning activity on the night of the incident.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. DeLoach
December 16, 1969

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND THE BURNING"
BY STERLING TUCKER
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in New York City in 1968 by the Association Press. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

AUTHOR

Sterling Tucker was born [redacted]
He is an officer of the National Urban League, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., and, as such, is considered to be well known in the area. He has engaged in some civil rights-type rallies and demonstrations. [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

BOOK REVIEW

The book allegedly was written to show "how to achieve true black and white equality in America." However, the writer used numerous quotations from prior publications in an effort to show that all the ills, problems, and troubles of the Negro in America were caused by the white racist establishment. The habits and customs that were established during the early days of slavery have been perpetuated and the Negro has never gained full status as an individual America. In essence, Tucker claims that the only solution to the problem is to eliminate the ghetto and to place the Negro in full charge of all property, businesses, and activities within the areas that are now considered ghettos. If this is not done, he sees no alernative for the Negro but to destroy the present ghetto areas.

The author is critical of various Government agencies; however, no reference is made to the FBI. The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 were described as acts which, if enforced, could have made a difference, but were "sabotaged by spineless, scared administrators whose ears were tuned to Capitol Hill."

51 JAN 2 [illegible] (Book Review File)

62-4[illegible]20
NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 24 1969

WLS:dls (8)

ACTION PAGE TWO

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BEYOND THE BURNING"
BY STERLING TUCKER

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/22/69

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6727)

ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Chicago dated 5/23/69; Chicago letter to the Bureau, 10/13/69.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the book, "Racial Violence in the United States," edited by ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW.

-116

1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bureau Library 12-24-69. AMB

REC- 66 6 - 46 756

DEC 23 2 70 ENCLOSURE

18 DEC 29 1969

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JPM/kmb
(3)

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1970

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: December 22, 1969

Tolson
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1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Attention Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. C. Trainor

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"SEARCH FOR THE NEW LAND,"
BY JULIUS LESTER
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in New York City in 1969 by the Dial Press. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

AUTHOR

b6
b7C

He is included on the Security Index and the Agitator Index. He was a columnist with the "Guardian," a radical newspaper, 20 East 39th Street, New York, New York, on a part-time basis. He has participated in communist front groups in the past and traveled to both Cuba and North Vietnam during 1967 in violation of a United States State Department prohibition against such travel. Lester advocates revolution in the United States to obtain full rights for Negroes and in the book refers to himself as a revolutionary.

BOOK REVIEW

Captioned book purports to be written about that portion of the youth of the 1960's including the "beat generation" who are resisting the old order and the values set by their parents. It is a condemnation of American democracy and the white race. The author constantly expresses his hatred of the white man and states "White people deserve to be hated." In condemning America he praises life as it exists under the communist governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and he speaks highly of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, the Cuban revolutionaries. Lester speaks of the black search for a new land and advocates revolution in this endeavor.

JCT:ljz
(7)

62-46855-

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 30 1969

DEC 29 1969

58 JAN 7 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "SEARCH FOR THE NEW LAND," BY JULIUS LESTER

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only mention of the FBI appears on page 20 of the book, an excerpt from Time Magazine, July 31, 1950, which makes reference to the arrest by the FBI of Julius and Ethel Rosenburg as spies. Lester refers to the Rosenburgs as "scapegoats."

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/18/69

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets to Detroit, 9/25 and 10/28/69.

Referenced Bureau letters request the purchase of a book "Student Protest and the Law", published by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the Planning and Research Unit, Training Division, and for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Detroit has determined that this publication is out of print, with the original printing having been immediately disposed of. It was determined that as of 12/5/69, a second printing of this book was expected in the immediate future, at which time the books desired by the Bureau will be furnished to Detroit.

These books will be promptly furnished the Bureau when available.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Detroit
JRC:LMO
(3)

EX-105

REC-47 15 DEC 31 1969

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Att: Research-Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 12/29/69

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Ref: Bulet 11/28/69.

Referenced letter authorized Boston to discreetly obtain a copy of "Anatomy of History" by Henry Brandon. Contacts with various bookstores in Boston, in an effort to obtain this book, have been unproductive. A book by this title was not known to the stores contacted.

A discreet contact with Gambit, Inc., 53 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, disclosed this company published "Anatomy of Error" by Henry Brandon. This book is sub-titled: "The Inside Story of the Asian War on the Potomac 1954 - 1969".

Please advise if this is the book requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau 1 c retained R-SS.
1 - Boston SmB.
FDD/
(3)

5-1 to Boston
1-5-70 reg. book
"Anatomy of Error"
be obtained.
SmB.

REC 8 62-46855-758

EX-111

RESEARCH-SAT SmB

F23
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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 19, 1969

1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. J.P. Lee

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW
"ODYSSEY OF A FRIEND"

This is a review of the above-captioned book.

This book is a series of letters written by Whittaker Chambers, main Government witness in the Alger Hiss case, to William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the National Review. The book has a 31-page foreword written by Ralph De Toledano in which he outlines the general story of the Hiss investigation. The letters are responses by Chambers to Buckley's letters. They deal with Buckley's attempts to get Chambers to work for him at the National Review, Chambers' expressed disapproval of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy's actions (page 176), comments on current affairs, and his reactions to attempts to exonerate Hiss.

THE PUBLISHER

This book was privately printed in the Fall of 1969 by the National Review and will be published by G.P. Putnam's Sons on January 27, 1970. Bufiles show that we have enjoyed cordial relations with this publishing firm.

MENTION OF THE DIRECTOR

In the foreword on page 13 De Toledano mentions that the involvement of Hiss in the communist espionage conspiracy was no secret in official Washington and that Isaac Don Levine had labored in agonizing frustration to interest Federal officials in the Chambers story. He continues "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had tried to budge the stubbornly antagonistic President Truman in 1945 and 1946."

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 30 1969

MENTION OF THE FBI

There are several references to the FBI. The only questionable references are on page 130 and 131. In a letter dated September 24, 1956, Chambers comments to Buckley that it seems beyond question that his telephone is "bugged" and he thought he knew who was doing it. On page 131 he states "incidentally, it is not, I think, the Bureau's tap. That was true in 1948. But it proved a bore to them, too—those long chats with the veterinary about ketosis and bumblefoot."

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

101-2668
JPL:ted (8)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum ~~to~~ Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"ODYSSEY OF A FRIEND"
101-2668

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be detached and placed in the Bureau Library.

1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Philadelphia

1/9/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK;
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"This Damned Campus," by Robert N. Taylor, Jr., Pilgrim Press (United Church Press), 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102; paperback edition $2.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

Reid
2-5-70
AMB

AMB:bjp
(7)

NOTE:

Book, requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal, will be filed in the Bureau Library where not now available.

MAILED 4
JAN 8 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-3 759

19 JAN 9 1970

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149
JAN 16 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 31, 1969
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW REVOLUTIONARIES"
(A Handbook of the International
Radical Left edited by Tariq Ali)
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, a copy of which is being retained in the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Referral/Consult

SYNOPSIS:

Twenty-six year old Pakistan-born Tariq Ali is a prominent leftist student leader in England [redacted] Captioned book consists of 20 essays written by theoreticians, propagandists, radical activists, active revolutionaries, students and teachers, prison inmates and political exiles from all over the world, including Eldridge Cleaver, Stokely Carmichael, Fidel Castro, Regis Debray, and Tariq Ali, himself. Ali states the purpose of this book is to present "a Marxian alternative to Stalinism," an alternative something "to the left of the traditional communist parties." The theme throughout the essays is that through student revolt the workers of the world will be united, forming, with the radical youth of all countries, a force that will insure the success of a worldwide revolution. The one reference to the FBI in captioned book concerns President Eisenhower's farewell address to the American people. Ali stated that President Eisenhower "expressed some curious views (no doubt the appropriate speech-writer was duly reprimanded by the FBI)." He then quoted the portion of the President's address referring to the enormous amount spent on military security in the U.S., the creation of a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions, and his admonition that the American people must never let the weight of this combination endanger the liberties of democratic processes of the U. S.

ACTION: None. For information.

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 13 1970

LM/lm
(9)
105-187599
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

51 JAN 13 1970

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW REVOLUTIONARIES"
(A Handbook of the International
Radical Left. Edited by Tariq Ali.)
105-187599

DETAILS:

The Editor

Twenty-six year old Pakistan-born Tariq Ali Kahn, more commonly known as Tariq Ali, is a prominent leftist student leader in England. He is editor of the revolutionary publication, "Black Dwarf," and was one of the chief organizers of the anti-Vietnam demonstration against the U. S. Embassy in London in October, 1968. He has cooperated with anarchist, communist and communist front groups in the past. He attended a student conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in November, 1968, and while in the United States established contact with the Socialist Workers Party in Minneapolis and New York City.

[redacted]

FBI Mentioned

Referral/Consult

There is only one reference to the FBI in captioned book. This is in the last article in the book, written by Tariq Ali, and makes reference to President Eisenhower's farewell address to the American people. Ali stated that President Eisenhower "expressed some curious views (no doubt the appropriate speech-writer was duly reprimanded by the FBI)." He then quoted the portion of President Eisenhower's address referring to the enormous amount spent on military security in the United States, the creation of a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions, and his admonition that the American people must never let the weight of this combination endanger the liberties of democratic processes of the United States.

Book Review

Captioned book, the frontispiece of which is a drawing of a Molotov cocktail with instructions for concocting same, consists of twenty essays written by theoreticians, propagandists, radical activists, active revolutionaries, students and teachers,

CONTINUED - OVER

prison inmates and political exiles from all over the world, including Eldridge Cleaver, Stokely Carmichael, Fidel Castro, Regis Debray, and Tariq Ali, himself. Ali states that the purpose of this book is to present "a Marxian alternative to Stalinism," an alternative something "to the left of the traditional communist parties."

All of the essays stress the fact that a proletarian socialist revolution is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system throughout the "imperialist world." Belgian Marxist economist Ernest Mandel states: "The 'revolutionary' concept, in the proletarian Marxist sense of the term, has always implied another idea: 'internationalism.' This internationalism was demonstrated during the period when Che Guevara, an Argentinian, fought for the victory of the Cuban Revolution, then went on to die for the Bolivian Revolution."

An essay by two Polish students, both reportedly in jail for their opposition to the Gomulka regime, sets forth their certainty that the revolution will come and that it will envelop all of eastern Europe, including the U.S.S.R. They anticipate replacement of the present totalitarian regimes by true "workers' democracies" with a multiparty system, complete political freedom, no secret police and no regular armies.

Stokely Carmichael says, "The struggle we are engaged in is international. We well know that what happens in Vietnam affects our struggle here and what we do affects the struggle of the Vietnam people. ....We must join those who are for armed struggle around the world."

The late Inti Peredo, Che Guevara's successor as leader of the Bolivian guerrillas, wrote, "Armed struggle will surge ahead vigorously until all of the people gain political awareness and rise up in arms against the common enemy, United States imperialism. ....The time for a continental revolution has come."

The theme throughout the essays is that through student revolt the workers of the world will be ignited, forming, with the radical youth of all countries, a force that will insure the success of a worldwide revolution.

1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
(Attention: Liaison Section)

1/9/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK;
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac 1970," paperback edition $2.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:bjp (6)
NOTE:

Reid
1-13-70
AMB

Book, requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be retained in the Section for at-hand reference.

MAILED 11
JAN - 9 1970
COMM-FBI

REC 43

19 JAN 14 1970

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/13/70
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK;
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/9/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac 1970".

REC-93 62-46855-761

EX-117 5 JAN 16 1970

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

FPC:enc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

SINO-SATELLITE

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted]

1 - Mr. [redacted] Cotter
1 - Mr. [redacted]an
1 - Mr. [redacted]. Butler
1 - Mr. [redacted] Suttler
1/23/70

SAC, New Y[redacted]-87235)
Atten[redacted] Liaison Section

Director, [redacted]6855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

-Bank

"Sino-Soviet Conflict: 1956-1961" by Donald S. Zagoria. Atheneum paperback, $2.95

Reid 2-4-70 AMB.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:cas
(8)

NOTE:

Book is requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Book will be carded by Bureau Library, where not available, and charged permanently to the Chinese Library for ready reference to personnel in the Sino-Satellite Section, DID. Paperback edition is requested in the interest of economy.

MAILED 22
JAN 22 1970
COMM-FBI

EX-116

REC-95 [redacted] 762

JAN 23 1970

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56 FEB 6 1970

57 FEB 5 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/23/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Essential Works of Chinese Communism."
Edited and with an introduction by Winberg Chai.
Bantam Matrix Original, $1.25.

Rec'd 3-19-70
Amb

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:ekn ekw
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA E. J. O'Malley, Special Operations Unit, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in connection with assignments. After carding by Bureau Library, where not available, book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Library where it will be maintained.

MAILED 3
JAN 23 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-23
EX-109

62-46855-763

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Amb.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File ✓ 2-2-70 Arm B.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 1/22/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/27/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard".

1 Encl. detached and filed in Bureau Library. 1-23-70 Arm B.

ENCLOSURE

REC-23

3 - Bureau (encls. 1)
(ATTN: Research Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

62-46855-964

NOT RECORDED
1 JAN 23 1970

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

JAN 29 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 1/22/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5/2/69 and 10/13/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Manifesto: Religion, Racism and Reparations" and one copy of "Black Magic Poetry" by LEROY JONES.

REC-95

2 Encls. detached; filed in Bureau Library. 1-23-70 AMB.

62-[illegible]-1165

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Satellite Section
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

JAN 26 19[illegible]

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/22/70

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letters to Detroit, dated 9/25 and 10/28/69, which directed Detroit tp procure four copies of book entitled, "Student Protest and The Law", published by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

These books were to be submitted for the attention of the Research - Satelite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division (one copy); and to the attention of the Planning and Research Unit, Training Division (three copies).

The Bureau was previously advised that this book was out of supply, but that a re-issue was anticipated shortly. The second printing was made December, 1969, and four copies, as requested, are being submitted to the Bureau under separate cover.

2 - Bureau
1 - Package (Enc.- 4) (2M)
1 - Detroit
JRC/jmd
(4)

2 Encls filed in Bureau Library; 1 Encl. retained in Room 809, OPO Div. II; 1 Encl. retained in Research Sec. Div. V Library. 1-27-70. AMB

REC- 77

ST-117 62-46855-766

NUMBER 575063X
DATE SHIPPED 1-22-70
EMPLOYEE J G Vidosh
METHOD OF SHIPMENT RM

JAN 29 1970

57 FEB 13 1970

File 62-46855

NOT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

SAC, Indianapolis

2/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Nationalism in America" by John H. Bracey, Jr., August Meier, and Elliott Rudwick. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, February, 1970, $8.50

1 - Racial Intelligence (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:ekn
(8)

Rec'd 3-6-70 AmB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes in connection with assignments relating to black nationalism. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

REC 102 62-46855-767

11 FEB 3 1970

MAILED 20
FEB 2 - 1970
COMM-FBI

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51 FEB 10 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division

DATE: 2/3/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 1/9/70.

In accordance with the instructions in referenced letter, attached herewith is one copy of the book entitled, "This Damned Campus," by ROBERT N. TAYLOR, JR.

REC-95

62-46855-768

1 Encl. detached, filed in Bureau Library. 2-6-70; Amb.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

FEB 4 1970

CJW/mlb
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

59 FEB 11 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - [redacted]. Cotter
1 - [redacted]M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

NY unable to locate #s 5, 6, 8. Legat London, requesting obtain. 11-18-70. AMB

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2C Rec'd 2-27-70 AMB. 1. "Craft of Intelligence" by Allen Dulles. Harper, 1963, hard cover, $6.95

2C Rec'd 4-9-70 AMB. 2. "Inside a Soviet Embassy" by Aleksandr Kaznacheev. Lippincott, 1962, hard cover, $4.95

2C Rec'd 3-4-70 AMB. 3. "The Penkovskiy Papers" by Oleg Penkovskiy (Frank Gibney). Doubleday, 1965, hard cover, $5.95

2C Rec'd 3-27-70 AMB. 4. "I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko. Scribner's Sons, 1946, hard cover, price not known.

5. "I'll Never Go Back" by Mikhail Koriakov. E.P. Dutton & Co., 1948, $3.00

6. "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W.G. Krivitsky. Harper & Brothers, 1939 (Third Edition), price not known.

1C rec'd 3-23-70 AMB 7. "One Who Survived" by Alexander Barmine. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1945, price not known.

8. "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by Alexander Orlov. Random House, 1953, price not known.

COMM-FBI

Bureau realizes some of these books were printed several years ago; secondhand copies will suffice if new copies are not available. Also, if hard-cover editions are unavailable, paper editions will do.

AMB:drl
(7)

REC-6

769

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

FEB 4 1970

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Gandy

51 FEB 10 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to [redacted], New York
RE: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
62-46855

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books are requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use they will receive. Bureau has one copy only of each book.

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, Chicago

2/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Loyal and the Disloyal" by Morton Grodzin, University of Chicago, 1956, $7.95. (Reprint 1967, Meridian Books, M206, $2.25)

Hard-cover edition of book is preferable, but, secondhand edition and paperback will suffice.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

Rec'd. 3-2-70
Am B.

AMB:drl
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use it will receive. Bureau has one copy only of book.

REC-1 62-46855-770

FEB 4 1970

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MAILED 2/4
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 2/3/70

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OB BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 10/21/69 and 1/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy ~~of~~ "Wild Tongues A Handbook of Social Pathology" and "The Sino-Soviet Conflict 1956-61".

REC- 30

62-116855-771

2cc bt destroyed. ENCLOSURE 2 Encls to Bureau Library 2-4-70 Am B
Am 3.

13 FEB 4 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn; Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

9 FEB 11 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2/4/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "THE HONEYCOMB" BY ADELA ROGERS ST. JOHNS

Reviews

Reference is made to letter, 1/15/70, from Arthur Motley, Parade Publications, stating that captioned book contains favorable comments on Mr. Hoover and the FBI.

We have obtained a copy of "Honeycomb" which is Mrs. St. Johns' autobiography. She recounts her career as a feature writer for Hearst Newspapers, covering major events and prominent people, such as the Bruno Hauptman trial, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Huey Long, President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and various Hollywood notables.

MENTIONS OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:

There are a number of mentions of Mr. Hoover and the FBI, all favorable. For example, on pages 287 and 295-7 the author mentions the good work of the FBI in investigating the Lindbergh kidnaping. On page 311 she quotes Mr. Hoover as telling Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold at Evalyn Walsh McLean's house, "Never overlook the genius for investigation of top reporters. Sometimes they break a case before we do. Often they bring us invaluable material."

On page 375 Mrs. St. Johns states that Mr. Hoover asked her to speak on the topic of parole to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Tulsa; he had noted there was too much "parole going on." On page 375-6 she mentions that Evalyn McLean permitted a young G-man to hold the Hope Diamond and that the next day he shot himself. When Mrs. St. Johns questioned Mrs. McLean, who believed in the gem's sinister power, as to why she had done that, Mrs. McLean had stated, "It's better for him this way." Page 376 notes that Mr. Hoover was a friend of Mrs. McLean's and that he once stated she saw "more than the rest of us." On page 583 she mentions doing a "very odd job" for Mr. Hoover during World War II.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FEB 18 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - M. A. Jones

62-46855

JVA:pjs (7)

NOT RECORDED
FEB 19 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-34373

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Legat, London

2/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, two copies of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Stalin Means War" by Colonel G.A. Tokaev. Geo. Weindenfeld & Nicolson, Ltd., 20 New Bond Street, W. 1, London, England, 1951, price not known.

Hard-cover edition of book is preferable, but, secondhand edition and paperback will suffice.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

AMB:drl
(8)

for let from London - 3-20-70, book is out of print. Mr. Clough advised. AMB.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use it will receive. Bureau has one copy only of book.

Tolson
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 20
FEB 5 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-94

19 FEB 6 1970

395

50 FEB 16 1970

1 - Mr. D.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. D.M. Cuttler
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235) 2/5/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

[illegible] OF BOOK
[illegible] REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy" by Sidney Hook. Cowles Book Company, Inc., New York, January, 1970, $5.95.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:drl (7)
NOTE:

Rec'd. 3-12-70
Am B.

Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith and SA B.A. Wells, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Hook, well-known American philosopher, writes about student protest and crises on the American campus. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
29 FEB 6 1970

MAILED 22
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51 FEB 11 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

file 2-27-70 AMB.

1-Mr. R. D. Cotter
1-Mr. B. M. Suttler
1-Miss A. M. Butler
2-9-70

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau; mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Red Orchestra" by Gilles Perrault. Simon and Schuster, New York, 6-23-69, $7.95.

Rec'd 2-4-70 AMB.

1-Mr. M. F. Row 6221 IB

AMB:djw
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Book, a story of a spy ring for the Soviet Union operating from the heart of Hitler's headquarters, will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

REC 107

62-46825-773

19 FEB 9 1970

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COMM-FBI

2-83

58 FEB 16 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

SAC, Los Angeles

2/18/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the Bureau, when available, two copies of the following book. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth," by William F. Turner. Sherbourne Press, 1640 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, $7.50, scheduled for publication 3/18/70.

Rec'd in Crime Records 3-5-70 - reviewing. See 62-46855-784, AMB.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - 67- (Turner)

AMB:sfw
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for review. One copy will be retained in the Research Section for possible security references; one copy will be filed in the Bureau Library where not available. Author, William F. Turner, is a former Bureau Agent who has been critical of the Director and the Bureau in the past.

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REC-93

62-46855-7744

19 FEB 19 1970

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2/10/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK, "POINTS OF REBELLION," BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, JUSTICE, U.S. SUPREME COURT

"Points of Rebellion," published by Random House, consists of 97 pages divided into three parts, e.g. I. How America Views Dissent; II. The Legions of Dissent; III. A Start Towards Restructuring Our Society.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 21, 22 and 30. Page 21: "An ominous trend is the increasing FBI activity on present-day college and university campuses. They put under complete surveillance a member or leader of the Students for a Democratic Society group (SDS), monitoring every minute of months of his life." Douglas then quotes an unnamed educator who apparently wrote to Douglas as follows: "I want to reiterate my concern about the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on college campuses. Your help in stopping what most Americans would consider to be an invasion of privacy and the beginnings of a police state is solicited.....In addition to the usual investigative procedures for security clearances in criminal cases, the FBI has been conducting field checks on individual students and faculty members who are suspected of being members of 'activist' groups. What it has come to mean is that any faculty member or student who speaks out or attends meetings of such groups (e.g., SDS) is apt to be investigated.....It is not unusual for the FBI to 'plant' a student in such groups as SDS and reimburse the student for his information. Furthermore, leaders of these organizations are placed under a system of national surveillance."

With reference to wiretapping the author states on P. 30: "The FBI and the CIA are the most notorious offenders, but lesser lights also participate: Every phone in every federal or state agency is suspect. Every conference room in government buildings is assumed to be bugged. Every embassy phone is an open transmitter. Certain hotels in Washington have allotments of rooms that are wired for sound and even contain two-way mirrors, so that the occupants can be taped or filmed.....It is safe to assume that in the federal capital, as well as in each state capital, there is

62-46855

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

NOT RECORDED
13 FEB 20 1970

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(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

CRIME RECORDS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-38476-13

no such thing as classified information.....The leveling effect of the numerous influences I have discussed is appalling. The tense and perilous times in which we live demand an invigorating dialogue.....It is not enough to be anti-communist. We need the irrepressible urge to rejoin the human race. We need to contribute moral and political leadership--as well as technical and financial help--to rebuilding a new world order controlled by Law rather than by Force."

Throughout his book, Douglas refers to the governing body of any organization, including the Federal Government, as "the Establishment." Page 13 is an example: "Our colleges and universities reflect primarily the interests of the Establishment and the status quo. Heavy infiltration of CIA funds has stilled critical thought in some areas." Page 14: "The university--symbol of the Establishment--is used to having its way in a community."

Douglas feels the dissent we are witnessing today is a "protest against living under rules and prejudices and attitudes that produce the extremes of wealth and poverty" etc....."This period of dissent based on belief in man will indeed be our great renaissance." (pgs. 32, 33) The author quotes Adolf Hitler's words in 1932 on page 58: "The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. We need law and order."

Page 94: "The universities should be completely freed from CIA and from Pentagon control, through grants of money or otherwise. Faculties and students should have the basic controls so that the university will be a revolutionary force that helps shape the restructuring of society... The constitutional battle of the Blacks has been won, but equality of opportunity has, in practice, not yet been achieved...." Page 95: "George III was the symbol against which our Founders made a revolution now considered bright and glorious...We must realize that today's Establishment is the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

Pages 96, 97: Douglas states the search of youth today is to make the machine--technology--and the government that runs that machine--the servant of man. "That is the revolution that is coming...That revolution--now that the people hold the residual powers of government--need not be a repetition of 1776...It depends on how wise the Establishment is."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235) 2/18/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for use of the Bureau one copy of the following book. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Cops on Campus and Crime in the Streets," by Erle Stanley Gardner. Wm. Morrow and Company, January, 1970, $5.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

Recd 2-18-70 AMB

AMB:sfw
(5)
NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for reference purposes. Observations of author on current problems of law and order relating to the death penalty, the lie detector, "citizen brutality," gun control, probation and parole. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

MAILED 22
FEB 18 1970
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REC-108 62-46855-775

19 FEB 18 1970

51 MAR 3 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-13-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS:

A copy of page proofs of captioned book, which will be published on 4-27-70, was forwarded by Ray Brennan, a reporter for the "Chicago Sun-Times," who requested rebuttal material from us for a newspaper article discrediting this book prior to its publication. We agreed to assist Brennan.

By letter dated 4-23-68, Ron Offen requested assistance from us in the preparation of this book and we advised him that we were unable to help him. [redacted]

This book is a self-serving diatribe, designed only for pecuniary gain, and based on innuendoes, fabrications, and falsehoods. The authors' theme is that Dillinger was not killed on 7-22-34 outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago. The plot concerns a conspiracy by which Jimmy Lawrence, who strongly resembled Dillinger, impersonates Dillinger and is subsequently shot and killed on 7-22-34. This enabled Dillinger to escape apprehension. The conspirators arrange for the real Dillinger to be fingerprinted beforehand and this fingerprint card is surreptitiously filed in the official police records after the death of Lawrence making it appear that Dillinger's fingerprints are Lawrence's.

Among the former Bureau employees listed under "Acknowledgments" are Allen E. Lockerman, who reportedly has been critical of the Bureau in the past, and his wife, Doris Rogers Lockerman, who wrote a series of newspaper articles in 1935 concerning the hoodlums of the 1930's.

REC-73 62-46853-776

Some of the authors' claims (which we show to be incorrect) are set out below:

EX. - 106

FEB 19 1970

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

59 MAR 4 1970

REW:rog (10)

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XEROX FEB 20 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

That the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. That former SAC Melvin H. Purvis obtained employment with the Bureau through political influence. That the FBI unjustly shot at three innocent victims during the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin on 4-22-34. That the raid at Little Bohemia Lodge was a "one-sided battle," implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. That Melvin Purvis took control of the Dillinger case. That Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. That the gun allegedly carried by Dillinger on 7-22-34 was sold five months after Dillinger's death. That the person killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34 was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. That, based upon the results of the autopsy, the person shot outside the Biograph Theater had ailments which would have prevented him from engaging in the sports in which Dillinger participated. That Dillinger was not positively identified by relatives. That Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs in order to hide the identity of the person buried therein. That the FBI violated the constitutional rights of certain individuals involved in the Dillinger case. That Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed. That a letter writer, who in 1963 claimed he was John Dillinger, had proof of his claim. That Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, killed the man outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. That the FBI never fingerprinted the person who was killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34 and this person was never identified by fingerprints.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed blind memorandum be approved and thereafter returned to the Crime Research Section for forwarding to Ray Brennan of the "Chicago Sun-Times."

11/7/70

- 1a -

DETAILS - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

According to M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 1-23-70, Ray Brennan, a reporter for the "Chicago Sun-Times" newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, telephonically advised he had received page proofs of captioned book whose theme is that Dillinger was not killed outside the Biograph Theater on 7-22-34. Brennan requested that this book be reviewed by the Bureau and any pertinent rebuttal material be furnished to him inasmuch as he desires to completely discredit it prior to publication. We agreed to assist Brennan. A Xerox copy of the page proofs was subsequently received from the Chicago Office. It was noted that the publication date is set for April 27, 1970, by Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois.

We are in receipt of an article by Ray Brennan which appeared in the January 29, 1970, issue of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper in which Brennan opines that the book is well written but is lacking in factual data. He notes in this article that, although he is listed under "Acknowledgements," he was never contacted by the authors. We also received an article dated 2-5-70 in the "Chicago Sun-Times" which disclosed an interview with Jay Robert Nash. In this article Nash was critical of people writing about his book prior to publication and stated "but nobody better cross me on this thing" and "if they try to get in my way I'll sue them for four million dollars." He allegedly has written 18 books, none of which has been published to date.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no pertinent information concerning Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Illinois. We received a letter from Ron Offen on 4-23-68 in which he advised that he was writing a book concerning Dillinger and requested background information concerning Dillinger. By letter dated 4-29-68, the Director advised him that due to the heavy pressure of our official duties at the present time we were unable to cooperate with him in connection with this story. Our files disclose a "humorous" letter from Jay Nash to "Vogue" magazine, received on 1-18-60, in which Nash asked for a raise. He sent copies of this letter to "Ike," "David Sarnoff" and "J. Edgar Hoover."

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

The Chicago Office advised that its files disclose no pertinent information concerning Henry Regnery Company or the captioned authors. Regnery and captioned authors have favorable credit records. There was no arrest record located for Offen. [redacted]

[redacted]

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b7C

The Identification Division disclosed no record for Offen.

[redacted]

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is a self-serving diatribe, designed only for pecuniary gain, and based on innuendoes, fabrications, and falsehoods. This book is so inaccurate that it should be classified as "fiction which is stranger than truth."

The authors' theme is that Dillinger was not killed on 7-22-34 outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago, Illinois. Every disclosed fact, interpretation, recollection, and hypothesis is twisted, turned and distorted to support this claim. To accomplish their apparent goal (money), the authors attempt to discredit the FBI, which is always a good selling point.

The plot concerns a conspiracy by Dillinger and friends to effect Dillinger's permanent escape. They recruit a Dillinger double by the name of Jimmy Lawrence (this is the alias Dillinger was using at the time of his death) who strongly resembles Dillinger. Lawrence, who is possibly a person the "syndicate" wanted to eliminate anyway, was furnished to Anna Sage, the notorious Lady in Red, who is beset by deportation problems. The syndicate and/or Sage arranges the finale to this conspiracy with East Chicago, Indiana, Policeman Martin Zarkovich, who will assure that Lawrence will not be taken alive, thereby taking care of the syndicate's problem and also possibly saving Sage from deportation because she assisted in bringing Dillinger's career to an end. Zarkovich and another East Chicago Policeman, Timothy O'Neill, notify the FBI that they have found Dillinger (Lawrence) and assist the FBI in his capture, knowing full well that Lawrence will not be taken alive because they, Zarkovich and O'Neill, intend to kill him.

According to the authors, O'Neill is the triggerman. The conspirators had foreseen the problem of corpse identification by fingerprints, so shrewdly they arranged for the real Dillinger to put his prints on a fingerprint card which was surreptitiously placed into the official police records by one of the conspirators after the death of Lawrence; thereby making it appear that these fingerprints belonged to Lawrence.

The above is simply fantasy which is unsupported by facts. Also, if Jimmy Lawrence is not Dillinger why haven't the authors told us who he is? The best argument against the above story is that Dillinger was fingerprinted by Bureau Agents after his death and his fingerprints were identified as the real John H. Dillinger. However, the authors put forth numerous claims that should be disputed.

Under the caption of "Acknowledgements," the authors list persons who assisted them in bringing the true Dillinger story to life. Among the persons listed were the following whom we identified as former Bureau employees:

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Walter J. Devereux, [redacted]
Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., EOD 3-21-32, voluntarily resigned 11-3-34;
Doris Rogers Lockerman, [redacted]
Virgil W. Peterson, EOD 12-1-30, voluntarily resigned 6-11-42.

No information critical of the Bureau has been directly attributed to the above individuals in the book. However, it was reported in 1937 that Allen E. Lockerman, Jr., was rather talkative concerning the Bureau and his conversations were of a derogatory nature. His wife, Doris Rogers Lockerman, describing herself as a former confidential secretary with the Department of Justice, wrote a series of articles dealing with the hoodlums of the 1930's which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" during 1935. In one article she made reference to telephone taps in connection with an investigation. (67-12777) (67-20475) (67-25116) (67-14562)

The following are some of the authors' claims which appear in this book and our answers to these claims:

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 2 of this book, the authors state that the Director had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. Answer: Bufiles do not disclose any such order and FBI plans had been carefully laid with the view in mind of apprehending Dillinger alive. (62-29777-7031)

Claim: On page 27 of this book, the authors claim that South Carolina Senator Edward Smith used political influence in securing Melvin H. Purvis a position with the FBI. Answer: Since Mr. Hoover has become Director, no one has become a Bureau employee through political influence. Bufiles disclose that after Purvis made application with the Bureau, letters of recommendation were received from South Carolina Congressman Allard H. Gasque and Senator Ellison D. Smith; however, an FBI investigation of Purvis was ordered prior to the receipt of these letters. (67-7489)

Claim: According to pages 38-39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjustly fired upon by the FBI, and as a result one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Bufiles disclose that information was received that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the owner and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons that were in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to drive away and the Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at which time the vehicle was shot at. (62-29777-2942)
(Page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, inferring that all the gunfire was by the FBI and none by the Dillinger gang. Answer: According to Bufiles and "The Dillinger Days," machine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Little Bohemia Lodge. (62-29777-2942) (Page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors stated that Melvin Purvis wrested control of the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on 7-21-34. Answer: According to Bufiles and "Persons in Hiding," Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time. (62-29777-7096)
(Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this book, the authors claim that SAC Melvin H. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported and "then went way out and scaled the federal reward higher, stating that there was a sum total of $25,000 available through the Attorney General." Answer: The only promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of $5,000 for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (62-29777-6904) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: The authors assert on page 100 that the .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, which Dillinger allegedly was carrying when he was killed, was actually sold on December 19, 1934, five months after Dillinger's death; therefore, this could not be Dillinger's gun. Answer: The .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, was recovered on June 1, 1935, from the car of Volney Davis at the time of Davis' apprehension and, therefore, was not Dillinger's gun. The serial number of the gun in the possession of Dillinger when he was killed had been obliterated. The fact that Dillinger's .38 Colt automatic had no serial number should have been obvious to the authors since they admittedly had a copy of the Coroner's Report where this information is set out. (62-29777-2940) (7-576-6211)

Claim: On pages 117 and 118 of this book, the authors attempted to show that the person shot outside the Biograph Theater on July 22, 1934, was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. Answer: Dillinger assumed a dodging, semi-crouching position and drew his gun from his pocket at which time he was shot by Special Agents of the FBI. He was not lying on the ground when shot, nor did anyone push him to the ground. The question arises why anyone would push someone to the ground first and then shoot him when it would be simpler to just shoot him. (62-29777-1-24)
(Pages 324-325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On page 115 the authors claim that, according to the results of the autopsy, the man shot outside the Biograph Theater had rheumatic heart chronically developed since childhood and also had arteriosclerosis. Therefore, they claimed that this individual could not be Dillinger since it would be unlikely he would have been able to participate in sports as he did. Answer: On 2-2-70, Colonel John P. Fairchild, M. D., Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., advised that frequently a person with the above ailments is not aware that they exist and participates in normal activities and sports.

Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, "I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't believe it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 that Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on 7-24-34, Dillinger's father gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!" (62-29777 Sub A, Section 22)

Claim: Page 128 sets out information that Dillinger's father sent a local clothier to Indianapolis with some of his son's apparel as a guide in purchasing a burial suit and the sleeves of the newly purchased suit were too long. Therefore, the authors conclude the body could not be Dillinger's. Answer: You cannot always depend upon a good fit, even when you pick out your own clothes.

Claim: On page 130 the authors indicate that, since Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs, he was trying to hide the identity of the person buried therein. Answer: Cremation would have been a better way to hide identity. According to "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," there had been rumors that there would be an attempt to steal Dillinger's body and, therefore, as a prevention against ghouls, cemetery officials persuaded Dillinger's father to have the grave reopened so that concrete slabs could be placed above the vault. (Pages 259 and 261, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco, who allegedly committed suicide in 7-34 by jumping to his death from the FBI building in Chicago; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window by the FBI when being questioned concerning the Bremer kidnaping; on page 135 an alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview by the FBI in 7-34; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm Loeser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) that duress was used by the FBI. Answer: The authors fail to prove these accusations and nothing was located in Bufiles to substantiate these implications.

Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days" by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in the Indiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger was unarmed when shot, that $7,000 had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI. On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignation citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana State Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the 7-23-34 edition of the "Herald-Examiner" newspaper and in the 7-24-34 edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper. (62-29777 Sub A Sections 23 and 25) (62-29777-6932) ("The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autopsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the

authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated 7-24-34 in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (Page 253, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)

Claim: The above-noted letter is set out verbatim in the Introduction of this book and an excerpt from this letter follows: "J. E. Hoover stated, 'There is every indication that the man shot is Dillinger-except the proof. It is customary to send in to Headquarters the fingerprints of every man shot by the F. B. I. but no fingerprints of Dillinger have come in in spite of a regulation burial.' " Answer: Bufiles disclose no such quote attributable to the Director.

Claim: On page 168 the authors claim there were strong similarities between the known handwriting of Dillinger and the handwriting appearing on the letter noted above, and a noted expert advised that he could reach no conclusion as to whether Dillinger wrote the above-noted letter since there was no way of ascertaining if Dillinger's handwriting changed over the period of 30-some years. Answer: The authors cite no source for stating there were strong similarities and the expert reached no conclusion; therefore, nothing is proven.

Claim: On page 183 of this book, the authors claim that Dillinger was killed by Captain Timothy O'Neill, Chief of Detectives, East Chicago Police, Indiana, and not by the FBI. Answer: Sergeant Martin Zarkovich and Captain O'Neill were stationed across the street from the Biograph Theater at a considerable distance from where Dillinger was shot. On the night of July 22, 1934, Dillinger walked away from the theater while Agents of the FBI converged toward him. The Agents called upon him to surrender, pointing out that they were Federal Agents. As Dillinger started to run, he pulled a gun from his pocket and the Agents, in self-defense, opened fire on him, at which time he fell face down in the entrance to an alley. (62-29777-7031) (Page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover.) (Page 325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN
BOOK REVIEW

Claim: On pages 191-195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. Answer: Bufiles reflect that two sets of prints were taken by Special Agents M. Chaffetz and Earle L. Richmond at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints, according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), SA Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a report that the fingerprints were those of the late John Dillinger, and John J. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger." (62-29777-1-14) (62-29777-1-21x) (62-29777-2940)

February 16, 1970

CRITIQUE OF
"DILLINGER: DEAD OR ALIVE?"
BY JAY ROBERT NASH AND RON OFFEN

Set out below are responses to some claims which have been noted in the captioned book.

Claim: According to pages 38 and 39 of this book, after leaving Little Bohemia Lodge in Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, three individuals not connected with the Dillinger gang were unjustly fired upon by the FBI, and as a result one of the persons was killed and the other two wounded. Answer: Information had been received that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort other than the owner and his employees. The Agents were of the opinion that the three persons that were in a motor vehicle were part of Dillinger's associates. The individuals attempted to drive away and the Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. The vehicle immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents at which time the vehicle was shot at. (Also see page 275, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 42 of this book, the authors claim it was a "one-sided battle" on April 22, 1934, at Little Bohemia Lodge, implying that all the gunfire was by the FBI. Answer: Machine-gun fire was returned from the second story window and the roof of the Little Bohemia Lodge. (See page 276, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 88 of this book, the authors stated that Melvin H. Purvis controlled the Dillinger case after his first meeting with Anna Sage on July 21, 1934. Answer: Inspector Samuel Cowley was in complete control of the Dillinger case during this time. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

XEROX
FEB 20 1970

62-46855-776

ENCLOSURE

Claim: On pages 87 and 143 of this book, the authors claim that Melvin H. Purvis promised Anna Sage that she would not be deported. Answer: The only promise made to Anna Sage was that she would be paid the sum of $5,000 for the information furnished by her, which money was duly paid. (See page 98, "Persons in Hiding," by J. Edgar Hoover)

Claim: The authors assert on page 100 that the .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, which Dillinger allegedly was carrying when he was killed, was actually sold five months after Dillinger's death; therefore, this could not be Dillinger's gun. Answer: The .38 Colt automatic pistol, serial number 119702, was not Dillinger's gun. The serial number of the gun in the possession of Dillinger when he was killed had been obliterated. The fact that Dillinger's .38 Colt automatic had no serial number should have been obvious to the authors since they admittedly had a copy of the Coroner's Report where this information is set out.

Claim: On page 2 of this book, the authors state that J. Edgar Hoover had put out a "shoot-to-kill" order on Dillinger. Answer: FBI plans had been carefully laid with the view in mind of apprehending Dillinger alive.

Claim: On pages 117 and 118 of this book, the authors attempted to show that the person shot outside the Biograph Theater on July 22, 1934, was first pushed down to the ground and thereafter shot and killed while lying on the ground. Answer: Dillinger assumed a dodging, semi-crouching position and drew his gun from his pocket at which time he was shot by Special Agents of the FBI. He was not lying on the ground when shot, nor did anyone push him to the ground.
(See pages 324 and 325, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 115 the authors claim that, according to the results of the autopsy, the man shot outside the Biograph Theater had rheumatic heart chronically developed since childhood and also had arteriosclerosis. Therefore, they claimed that this individual could not be Dillinger since it would be unlikely he would have been able to participate in sports as he did. Answer: According to a competent medical authority, frequently a person with the above ailments is not aware of them and participates in normal activities and sports.

Claim: On pages 124 and 125 of this book, the authors state that Dillinger's father did not positively identify the corpse of Dillinger, although he said when viewing the body, "I think he got a raw deal from the start. I don't believe it was right to kill him the way they did." They also state on page 127 that Dillinger's sister, Audrey, did not make a positive identification of the corpse, although, when viewing the body for identification purposes, she said, "There is no question in my mind, Mr. Harvey. Bury him." Answer: The authors have gone to ridiculous extents to prove their case. Also, according to an article in the "Sun Telegraph" newspaper on July 24, 1934, Dillinger's father gazed at the corpse and said, "My boy!"

Claim: On page 130 the authors indicate that, since Dillinger's father covered the buried casket with concrete slabs, he was trying to hide the identity of the person buried therein. Answer: Cremation would have been a better way to hide identity. According to "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," there had been rumors that there would be an attempt to steal Dillinger's body and, therefore, as a prevention against ghouls, cemetery officials persuaded Dillinger's father to have the grave reopened so that concrete slabs could be placed above the vault. (See pages 259 and 261, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)

Claim: The authors implied FBI involvement in the following incidents: On page 133 in the death of Jimmy Probasco; on page 137 involving the alleged claim by undisclosed sources that John J. McLaughlin was dangled from an open window when being questioned concerning the Bremer kidnaping; on page 135 in alleged torture of Art O'Leary during an interview in July, 1934; and on page 138 in obtaining a signed statement from Dr. Wilhelm Loeser (spelled "Loesser" by the authors) under duress. Answer: These unsupported accusations are false.

Claim: On page 149 of this book, Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police implied that Dillinger had been unarmed when killed and that the whole affair "smelled fishy." Answer: According to "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland, Matt Leach, Captain in the Indiana State Police, directed his bitterness against the FBI by claiming it was not a Special Agent but a member of the East Chicago Police who had killed Dillinger, that he had evidence that Dillinger was unarmed when shot, that $7,000 had been taken from Dillinger's pockets, and also he counseled citizens not to cooperate with the FBI.

On September 4, 1937, Donald Stiver, head of the Department of Safety in Indiana, requested Leach's resignation citing 13 charges based on his lack of cooperation with the FBI. Twelve days later Leach was formally dismissed by the Indiana State Police Board. Also, a photograph of the weapon in the possession of Dillinger at the time of his death appeared in the July 23, 1934, edition of the "Herald-Examiner" newspaper and in the July 24, 1934, edition of the "New York Evening Journal" newspaper. (See page 340, "The Dillinger Days," by John Toland)

Claim: On page 166 the authors give some credence to a letter writer who in 1963 (shortly after the publication of two Dillinger books by Robert Cromie and John Toland) claimed he was John Dillinger because the writer was the first to make mention of a fact that the person killed on July 22, 1934, had brown eyes, although the real Dillinger had bluish gray eyes. The authors stated that, according to the autopsy, the deceased had brown eyes and the Coroner's Report, in which the autopsy had been included, was lost shortly after the killing. Answer: First, the authors are incorrect since, according to Robert Cromie's book to which the authors made reference, the autopsy report records Dillinger's eyes as brown. Second, according to an article dated July 24, 1934, in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper, the autopsy results described the deceased as having brown eyes. And third, all persons connected with the autopsy and Inquest or who had access to any copy of the autopsy results or Coroner's Reports would be knowledgeable as to the reported color of the decedent's eyes according to the autopsy. (See page 253, "Dillinger: A Short and Violent Life," by Robert Cromie and Joseph Pinkston)

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Claim: On pages 191 to 195, the authors claim that no representative of the FBI fingerprinted the corpse of John Dillinger and that the body was not identified by fingerprints. Answer: Special Agents of the FBI took fingerprints of the corpse at the Cook County Morgue and the corpse was positively identified by fingerprints as being the late John Dillinger. Also, although the authors claim no knowledge of the fact that the FBI took fingerprints, according to the Coroner's Report (a copy of which they claim to possess and from which they quote), Special Agent Earle L. Richmond testified at the Inquest that he took fingerprints of the deceased and had a report that the fingerprints were those of the late John Dillinger, and John J. Butler, Chief Clerk of the Coroner's Office, testified at the same Inquest in regard to the deceased that "the government agents took fingerprints of him, and immediately got in touch with their heads to find if they tallied with John Dillinger."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/6/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re PH let to Bureau 12/22/69.

On 2/4/70, it was determined through inquiry at Order Department, The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., that "The Open Conspiracy - What America's Angry Generation is Saying," is not yet available.

A copy will be obtained for the Bureau when available from publisher.

2 - BUREAU (62-46855)
1 - PHILADELPHIA (62-5016)

WSM:MMcG
(3)

REC-109 62-46855-777

NOT RECORDED
FEB 20 1970

56 MAR 3 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION)

DATE: 2/26/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 7/3/69 and 9/22/69.

Book — Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Awakening in Capitalist America" by ROBERT L. ALLEN and "Picking Up the Gun: The Story of The Black Panthers" by EARL ANTHONY. 157-8045

Author No Loc

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205,8W
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/81 BY SP-1 65K/UA

REC-77

62-46855-778

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library 2-27-70 AMB

5 FEB 27 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) INCLOSURE
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Section)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

5 MAR 6 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-8045-1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/26/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "Craft of Intelligence" by ALLEN DULLES.

62-83338-

Book.

A

E

REC-77

62-46855-779

2 Encls carded by Bu Library - Books fwd. to FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, for use of In-Service Agents. 2-27-70 A.W.B.

ENCLOSURE

5 FEB 27 1970

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)

1 - New York

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RESEARCH SECTION

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "The Penkovskiy Papers" by OLEG PENKOVSKIY.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 5 1970

(3) - Bureau
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
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2 Encls carded by Bureau Library; charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico. 3/4/70, Am.B.

MAR 9 1970

2 ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/2/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/3/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" and "The Red Orchestra" by GILES PERRAULT.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 5 1970

2 Encls. carded by and filed in Bureau Library. 3-4-70; AmB.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn; Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

5 MAR 9 1970
ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Martin Luther King, Jr.: A Profile" edited by C. Eric Lincoln. Hill & Wang, New York, January, 1970, paperback $1.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Deakin) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:aeb
(6)

Reid 3-12-70 A.M.B.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and as a reference. Book traces the evolution of King's philosophy. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available. In the interest of economy, paperback edition is requested.

MAILED 23
MAR 4 - 1970
COMM-FBI

EX-117

REC 25

62-46855-780

19 MAR 4 1970

A.M.B.

Tolson
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Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 MAR 10 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
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Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 2, 1970

FROM Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT
RACIAL MATTERS

Book

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Robert S. Lecky, a Methodist clergyman and now associated with National Council of Churches, and H. Elliott Wright, Protestant editor of Religious News Service, edited a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals including black extremists James Forman and Richard Gregory. Through this collection of writings the "Black Manifesto," its presentation, its demands and its implementation by members of the Black Economic Development Conference against white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues is presented. The FBI is mentioned by James Forman in discussing psychological warfare by United States Government in Negro communitites. He claims FBI and CIA deliberately foster and promote rumors in order to frighten the population.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

62-46855-781

REC-47

MAR 6 1970

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)
1 - 157-13030 (National Black Economic Development Conference)

GTT:mbm
(9)

59 MAR 16 1970

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

RECORDED FILED IN 157-13030-

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Robert S. Lecky and H. Elliott Wright.

Lecky is described in the preface of the book as a Methodist clergyman, and a native of Australia who is now associated with the experimental department of the National Council of Churches.

Wright is described as a native of Alabama, a Protestant editor of Religious News Service, a writer for a wide range of publications and a former staff member of Motive Magazine.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is a collection of writings and speeches of seven individuals dealing with the origin, nature, presentation, and implementation of the "Black Manifesto."

The "Black Manifesto" was presented at the National Black Economic Development Conference held in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, by James Forman, black extremist leader in the Student National Coordinating Committee. In this document Forman demanded $500 million in reparations from white Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues for past acts of oppression and slavery against blacks. He threatened to disrupt all Church related activities until the Churches paid off his demands. Forman later raised his demands to $3 billion.

William Stringfellow, an attorney once associated with the East Harlem Protestant Parish, in an article entitled "Reparations: Repentance as a Necessity to Reconciliation" writes that the demands were received with a mixture of resentment and dismay. He points out that the idea of reparations goes back to the dawn of civilization and man has always sought reparations for wrongs committed against him. The Church was an early seeker of reparations for wrongs committed against it by temporal rulers. The modern Christian Church teaches repentance and theologically reparations are a means of validating repentance.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BLACK MANIFESTO
RELIGION, RACISM AND REPARATIONS"
EDITED BY ROBERT S. LECKY AND H. ELLIOTT WRIGHT

Robert S. Browne, a professor at Fairleigh Dickinson University and the Eastern Vice-Chairman of the Black Economic Development Conference, claims that the reparations of the "Black Manifesto" can make "black power real power." Richard Gregory, Negro comedian and black extremist, classifies as "Divine Libel" the method used by the Church to subjugate Negroes.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 48, James Forman, in discussing "psychological warfare perpetrated by the U. S. Government inside black communities," claims rumors are spread in areas considered dangerous in order to alleviate the threat. He states that there are rumors passed by the population in general and "there are those which get deliberately fostered and promoted by agencies of the Government, especially the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Unfortunately, many people feel they can talk to the FBI without realizing that the FBI and the CIA play on percentage points. They will spread rumors in order to frighten the population."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/4/70
(Attention: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (66-1)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letters, 11/4/69 and 2/2/70.

Being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover are the following books:

"The New Left: A Documentary History" edited by Massimo Teodori.

"Black Nationalism in America" by John H. Bracey, Jr., August Meier and Elliott Rudwick.

2 - Bureau
1cc - Package
1 - Indianapolis

2 Books rec'd 3-6-70
Carded by + filed
in Bureau Library
AMB

WTT:fjm
(4)

REC-117 62-46855-98

9 MAR 9 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/4/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/5/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Student Revolution: A Global Confrontation" by JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, Jr.

1 Encl carded by Bu Library
Charged permanently to
Internal Security, DD.
3-6-70
Am. B.

EX 110

62-46855-783

ENCLOSURE

REC-10

10 MAR 9 1970

2d (3) Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

MAR 13 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

DATE: 3/2/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 2/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover are two copies of the book, "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth", by WILLIAM W. TURNER. The book is scheduled for release on 3/18/70. The publisher is the Sherbourne Press, 1640 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Background data on this company is being obtained and will be furnished the Bureau. Enclosed books were obtained in accordance with request of referenced Bureau letter.

EX. - 106
REC-10 62-46855-784

3 - Bureau
(1 - Package) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

RMW/kaf
(4)

1 MAR 5 1970

MAR 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS ABEL
By Louise Bernikow, With Introduction
By Burt Silverman

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

DATE: February 16, 1970

1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. S. Papich
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. A.P. Litrento

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

THE AUTHORS:

This book has been written by Louise Bernikow, an English teacher in New York City in collaboration with Burt Silverman, a Brooklyn artist who had a studio adjacent to Abel's for 3½ years. [redacted] In 1958 Silverman wrote an article for Esquire Magazine called "My Neighbor Colonel Abel."

In February, 1967, Bernikow and Silverman appeared at the Bureau upon referral from the Department to request assistance in filling certain gaps of information concerning Abel for use in a book they were writing. They were advised it was not possible for the FBI to give such assistance. (65-64542-24)

Bufiles have no derogatory information identifiable with Bernikow. [redacted]

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIZED REVIEW:

This book, consisting of 222 pages, purports to be a study of Abel, the Master Spy, based on Silverman's acquaintanceship with him for 3½ years, research and analysis of public source information, such as court records and newspapers, and personal interviews with various acquaintances of Abel, including the attorneys for the prosecution and defense. The authors made a trip to Moscow in 1967 in an effort to see Abel himself without success.

CONTINUED — OVER

APL:ted (9)

ENCLOSURE

REC-35 62-46855-783

EX. - 100

MAR 10 1970

MAR 16 1970

MAR 11 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW: ABEL

The book begins with the arrival of Abel in Canada in 1948 under an assumed identity and his settlement in New York as Emil Goldfus, retired photographer and amateur artist. It then recounts his meeting with Silverman and their subsequent association. There is a digression to the story of Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer who entered the U. S. in 1952, also under an assumed identity, to become Abel's assistant; Hayhanen's defection to American authorities in Paris while en route to Moscow and his betrayal of Abel, whom he knew only as "Mark." It then relates the arrest of Abel by Immigration authorities at the request of the FBI; his subsequent indictment on espionage charges; his trial and conviction, and the various appeals. The names of a number of FBI personnel who participated in the case (obviously obtained from public records) are mentioned throughout. One major point in the court appeals of Abel was that the arrest by Immigration authorities was a subterfuge to permit the FBI to obtain evidence of espionage. On pages 170-171 the authors quote passage from the Director's book "Masters of Deceit," which appeared in defense counsel's appeal brief to show collusion between FBI and Immigration authorities. It refers particularly to the Director's statement that Abel "was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in June, 1957, at the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (NOTE: The courts held there was no subterfuge and that the arrangements for the arrest of Abel between FBI and INS were perfectly proper).

Bernikow concluded that while Abel was called the "Master Spy," it was not known what he actually accomplished. In fact, he is still a mystery. Who he was is not known and what is known about his life are pieces that do not fit together.

THE PUBLISHERS:

Trident Press, a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York City, is the publisher of this book. Bureau relations with Simon and Schuster have been cordial.

ACTION:

None. For information. A more detailed review of the book follows.

ABEL

By Louise Bernikow and Burt Silverman

DETAILED REVIEW: Authors' Note

Silverman points out that this book portrays Abel as he appears in public records, and as he comes through in the talk of people who knew him somewhere along the way. Silverman notes that Abel, called the "Master Spy," lived here undetected for eight years. He had a lonely existence except for a few friends to whom he was known as Emil Goldfus. Silverman was one of them, being his neighbor. They had adjacent studios in Brooklyn for 3½ years. Silverman thought he knew Goldfus quite well, but his exposure as a spy left a lot of unanswered questions. In 1965 Silverman discussed Abel with Louise Bernikow, a writer, who became intrigued and they agreed to collaborate on a book and try to reconstruct Abel, the spy, as man. Their research disclosed there was no simple answer to the question of Abel's identity. They examined every available document and interviewed almost everyone who knew him or his assistant, Reino Hayhanen. Also, they journeyed to Moscow in September, 1967, in an effort to see Abel himself. They came back with yet another insight into the bifocal world of Abel.

Chapter 1:

The authors begin the story with the arrival of Abel in Canada on November 14, 1948, by boat from Europe traveling on an American passport in the name of Andrew Kayotis. (The true Kayotis, a naturalized American citizen from Detroit, Michigan, had made a trip to his native Lithuania in 1947 and is believed to have died there). After crossing the border into the U. S., Abel discarded the Kayotis identity and assumed the identity of Emil R. Goldfus, a white male, born August 2, 1902, in New York City, who died in infancy. Abel thereafter established himself as Goldfus, a semiretired photographer.

Abel also took on another personality, that of "Milton," an Englishman, which he used when he met Paul Owen in 1950 through Lona Cohen, the wife of Morris Cohen. (NOTE: Paul Owen is a fictitious name apparently utilized by the authors to avoid a libel suit. The true name of this individual is Alan Winston). After the Rosenbergs were arrested, the Cohens disappeared. Eleven years later the Cohens would be on trial in England on espionage charges with Gordon Lonsdale, a KGB officer.

XEROX
MAR 11 1970

ENCLOSURE
62-46853-785

ABEL

Late in 1953, Abel rented studio space on the fifth floor of a seven-story building in Brooklyn Heights using the Goldfus identity. Burt Silverman, who also had a studio on the fifth floor, became acquainted with Abel, which developed into a friendship. They visited each other's studio, painted together and socialized. Through Silverman, Abel also began friendship with several other artists with either rented space in the building or who came to visit Silverman. Silverman knew nothing of Abel's family background.

Chapter 2:

The authors introduce into the story Reino Hayhanen, KGB officer, who entered the U. S. in 1952 under the assumed identity of Eugene Maki, a white male, born in Idaho, who was taken to the Old Country by his parents at 10 years of age and never returned. It recounts Hayhanen's early years, his service with the Soviet Army during the Finnish/Russian War and his recruitment and training after World War II by the KGB for an intelligence assignment in the U. S. He was to be the assistant of "Mark," the illegal KGB resident in New York. ("Mark" was the code name under which Abel was known to Hayhanen). Prior to Hayhanen's departure for the U. S., he was briefed by several KGB officials, including Mikhail Svirin, who was to be Hayhanen's initial Soviet contact in the U. S. Hayhanen was also furnished the location of several drops and a signal area in New York for use in communicating with his Soviet contact.

Part of Hayhanen's KGB training took place in Finland to help build up his cover as Maki. While in Finland he met a Finnish girl named Hannah whom he subsequently married. The fact that he already had a Russian wife was immaterial. Hannah knew Hayhanen as Maki only and had no idea of his role as a Soviet agent.

On October 20, 1952, Hayhanen arrived in New York as a passenger aboard the Queen Mary. He was traveling with an American passport under the name Maki. Six months later Hannah arrived in the U. S. and joined her husband. They took up residence in a run-down community in Brooklyn. During the first year, Hayhanen did nothing except check his drops and transmit

messages concerning his efforts at assimilation. Also, he began drinking heavily and he and Hannah had many quarrels.

In 1954 Hayhanen bought a cottage on the outskirts of Peekskill, New York, and took occupancy with Hannah in the summer. To the neighbors they seemed to be odd and peculiar people, being unfriendly and keeping to themselves. Although they were both good-looking, they seem to be going downhill. He more than Hannah at first, but later both. He was drinking heavily, initially at the cottage, and then later at a local bar with Hannah.

Chapter 3:

The authors relate that pursuant to a message Hayhanen received through a drop, he made his first contact with "Mark" in the men's room of a theater in Flushing, New York, in the Summer of 1954. They thereafter met weekly. "Mark" pressed Hayhanen to set up a cover business. Finally, in the Spring of 1955, Hayhanen rented an empty store with a four-room apartment in the rear in Newark, New Jersey, and set up a photographic shop. "Mark," before leaving for Moscow in July, 1955, turned over to Hyhanen a quantity of photographic supplies and equipment for the shop. On three occasions Hyhanen accompanied "Mark" to his studio in Brooklyn at night to pick up various photographic equipment.

After "Mark" left for Moscow, Hayhanen was on his own. He drank heavily, abused Hannah and was arrested for drunken driving. On one occasion neighbors called the police who found Hayhanen and his wife drunk. Hayhanen had a deep cut on his leg necessitating his removal to a hospital by the police to have it stitched. In the Summer of 1956 Hayhanen and his wife moved back to Peekskill. They would go on drinking binges and the neighbors would hear them arguing viciously. Hayhanen was picked up for drunken driving by the New York State Police and his license was suspended.

Abel returned to the U. S. after spending a year abroad. He told Silverman he had been to California on business and that when he started back, he was stricken with a heart attack in Texas and hospitalized four months. Thereafter, Silverman resumed his association with Abel.

Abel also re-established contact with Hyhanen and upon finding out that Hayhanen was unsuccessful in establishing a photographic business, he suggested that Hayhanen go for a "vacation" to Moscow to see his relatives. Subsequently a message came from Moscow that Hayhanen should return as soon as possible. Hayhanen renewed his American passport for the trip, but got cold feet and delayed his departure by telling Abel that he had been followed by FBI Agents to the ship and taken off by them and questioned.

Chapter 4:

This chapter relates to Silverman's continued association with Abel and his painting a portrait of Abel, which he called "The Amateur." Silverman submitted it for the annual exhibit of the National Academy of Design on Fifth Avenue in New York and it was accepted.

At this time, Silverman became engaged to be married and Abel presented him and his fiancee with a handmade, rosewood jewelry box. Inside, there was a small silver plaque with an inscription: "To Helen and Burton from Emil." On March 2, 1957, Silverman was married and Abel attended the wedding as a guest. Shortly after their marriage, Abel was invited to have dinner with the Silvermans at their apartment. During this period Abel had mentioned he would be going away on a trip to cure his sinus trouble on the advice of his doctor. Thereafter, Abel paid two months rent on his studio and took off for Daytona Beach, Florida, and used the name of Martin Collins.

On April 24, 1957, Hayhanen left New York on the steamship Liberte and reached Paris May 1, 1957. In line with instructions he had received, he met his Russian contact who gave him $200 for his onward journey to Moscow. Instead, Hayhanen walked into the American Embassy in Paris two days later and defected to American authorities fearful of what might happen to him if he returned to Moscow. Several days later he returned to New York by plane in the company of CIA agents.

ABEL

On May 10, 1957, Hayhanen gave written permission to the FBI to search his house in Peekskill. FBI Agents Edward F. Gamber, John T. Mulhern and George R. Masset were authorized to make the search. It was witnessed by Special Agents Lawrence McWilliams and Edward H. Hoody (page 60). Hayhanen was kept in a hotel room in New York City and interrogated continuously by FBI Agents, during which he gave them everything he knew about the operation, about "Mark," the drops he used and location of "Mark's" studio. He was frightened, however, and said he would not testify publicly.

Abel had returned to New York from Daytona Beach on May 17, 1957, and registered at the Hotel Latham in New York City as Martin Collins. On the evening of May 23, 1957, he went to his studio. (FBI Agents had the location under surveillance some time after Hayhanen's disclosures). Special Agent Neil Heiner was able to see a light go on in the studio and observed a man's figure moving. Just before midnight, Heiner saw the man leave the studio and radioed to other Agents. Agent Joseph C. McDonald sitting on a park bench across the street from the building tailed Abel to a subway and boarded the train with him. Abel got off the train at the City Hall stop and then boarded a bus, McDonald following in a cab. Abel got off at 27th Street and Broadway, walked to Fifth Avenue, one block along Fifth and turned the corner at 28th Street where McDonald lost him. (pages 62-63).

Three weeks later (June 13) the Agents were able to place Abel under surveillance leaving his studio just before midnight. Agent Ronald B. Carlson saw him leave. Agent Fred Sowick picked up the surveillance, boarded a train with Abel and was able to follow him until Abel turned into the entrance of the Hotel Latham. It was determined he was living there under the Martin Collins identity (page 63).

With Abel located, the FBI, through Sam Papich, Liaison Officer, notified Mario Noto, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Investigations for INS, of the presence of "Mark" illegally in the country who was suspected of espionage. Commissioner of INS Joseph M. Swing was notified (page 65). The FBI also notified

the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice headed by William F. Tompkins who dispatched two attorneys to talk to the only witness, Hayhanen. The latter insisted that he would not testify in public because of fear of reprisals against his relatives in the Soviet Union. In view of this, the Internal Security Division held there was insufficient evidence to secure a warrant or indictment against "Mark" on espionage charges.

Noto confirmed that INS had a good illegal entry case against "Mark" and called in Robert Schoenenberger, supervisory investigator at INS, to go up to New York and supervise the arrest of "Mark" as an illegal alien. Lennox Kanzler, another INS investigator, was called to assist. After conferring with Papich and three or four other FBI Agents, Noto had the papers drawn and told his investigators to contact the FBI Office in New York when they arrived. (page 66). They arrived in New York at 10:30 p.m. and, after conferring with local INS officials, met with New York FBI Agents to map out the arrest. Very early the next morning INS and FBI men proceeded to the Hotel Latham.

FBI Agents Gamber and Blasco knocked on "Mark's" door at seven o'clock on the morning of June 21, 1957. Abel opened the door; the Agents went in and identified themselves. Abel was in the nude. Special Agent Joseph Phelan joined the group. Abel's cooperation was solicited and he remained silent (page 68). INS officers then took Abel into custody on the alien warrant as per agreement with the FBI. All of Abel's personal effects were seized, by INS. Before Abel was allowed to get dressed, every item of his clothing was thoroughly searched. INS officers then checked Abel out of the hotel and paid his bill. After the removal of Abel, our Agents were allowed to re-examine his room, Special Agent James P. Kehoe having obtained written permission from Nathan Wilson, the hotel's manager. (page 72). Three Agents went through everything. In the wastebasket they found a hollow pencil with microfilm and a sanding block containing a cipher pad.

INS removed Abel to its New York Office and in the late afternoon he was taken by plane to the Alien Detention Facility, McAllen, Texas. While in detention he was questioned by INS officers as well as by Agents Gamber and Blasco who had flown in from New York. While in detention at this facility, he claimed his real

name was Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, a Russian citizen. He hired a local lawyer to represent him at a deportation hearing, and he consented to deportation to the Soviet Union.

Among the items taken from Abel's room at the Hotel Latham was a key to a safe deposit box at the Manufacturer's Trust Company in New York. The box, which contained $15,000 in cash, was listed in the name of Paul Owen (actually listed in the name Alan Winston), a young man who, upon interview, said he was asked to rent it by "Milton" and did not know what was in it. According to the authors, Owen did not like the FBI because they claimed he was recruited by "Milton," which he denied. He also claimed they threatened him with execution in the electric chair and continually harassed him. He claimed he had one Agent whom he did not like removed from the case. (NOTE: Winston was very hostile and uncooperative with New York Agents. His claim that he had an Agent removed from the case is, of course, ridiculous. (page 77).

New York Agents searched Abel's studio in Brooklyn with a search warrant and seized many items, such as two radios, camera equipment and hollowed-out objects. It was around this time that Hayhanen changed his mind and agreed to testify publicly.

Occupants of the studio building were interrogated by the FBI, including Silverman. They were not apprized of the charges against Goldfus other than that it involved a matter of the "highest national security."

Chapter 6:

The authors relate the interrogation of Hayhanen by Government attorneys in preparation for his grand jury appearance and the grand jury proceedings themselves, which resulted in the indictment of Abel on two counts of espionage conspiracy and one count for failure to register as a foreign agent. The authors stress that from publicity given the case and statements appearing in the indictment, it appeared that the FBI had captured a "Master Spy," who had stolen our Top Secrets and his network was put out of business by his apprehension.

When Silverman saw the headlines concerning Abel's arrest, he realized for the first time the reasons for FBI interrogation of him and his friends. The exposure of their friend as "chief of the Soviet espionage network in the U. S.," according to newspaper reports, was a shock to them. They worried how easy it was to connect people with one another. The papers talked about Abel's ring; only no one knew who was in it. In view of their leftist views, Silverman and his friends thought how easy it would be to make them look like part of Abel's ring. In the end their fears were exaggerated and their behavior mistaken. No one was after them; no one had any intention of implicating Silverman and his friends in Abel's espionage or of making anything of their political lives.

The FBI again interviewed Silverman and his friends in light of Abel's arrest. At the time, Silverman and his wife were preparing to make a trip to Europe. He reported borrowing a typewriter from Abel, which he still had. He turned it over to the FBI and two days later left for Europe with his wife, leaving an itinerary with the FBI.

The authors describe press coverage of Abel's arrest and subsequent trial as self-congratulatory. Readers were reminded of the vigilance and role of the Federal agencies. One New York paper claimed that Federal authorities had an eye on Abel for a year. The authors claim that this was wrong; that if Federal agencies were so efficient and thorough, how had Abel operated his spy ring for nine years undetected. No one was saying. This bragging about the role of the FBI in tracking Abel down and ordering his arrest was later to prove embarrassing. The case was to hinge on what and how much was known about Abel when he was arrested by INS, what request had come from the FBI and what the intention really was of arresting him on espionage charges. These questions would later go to the Supreme Court. According to the authors, the truth is that this case had quickly been built once Hayhanen agreed to testify.

Chapter 7:

Abel was represented by James B. Donovan, Arnold Guy Fraiman and Thomas E. Debevoise, court appointed counsels at his trial. Their first legal move was a motion to suppress the evidence

seized at the time of his arrest on the grounds that the Government's initial interest in Abel was his involvement in Russian espionage and that the Government should have obtained a warrant for his arrest on espionage charges in order to justify the search and seizure of Abel's property in the Hotel Latham. It was pointed out that the FBI possesses the dual function of a law enforcement agency and a counterespionage service. The decision had to be made whether as a law enforcement agency they should arrest Abel on espionage charges and conduct lawful search and seizure or as counterespionage Agents seize Abel and seek to induce him to cooperate. They chose the latter and failed and brought in INS to seize him on an alien warrant. There was a pretrial examination of witnesses on this motion and four INS and one Bureau Agent testified to the arrangements worked out between INS and the Bureau. The trial judge saw nothing wrong with it and denied the motion.

The trial began on October 14.

Chapters 8, 9 and 10:

The above chapters give an account of the trial itself resulting in the conviction of Abel on three counts. The testimony of Master Sergeant Roy A. Rhodes, Army enlisted man, is also reported therein. Rhodes had been recruited after being compromised in Moscow. He agreed to continue working for the Soviets when he returned to the U. S. One of Hayhanen's assignments was to locate this individual when Rhodes failed to establish contact with the Soviets in this country. Also the testimony of various Agent personnel is mentioned as well as the testimony of Burt Silverman who had to return from Rome, Italy, to testify concerning the typewriter, which turned out to be a valuable piece of evidence at the trial.

Chapter 11:

Abel was sentenced on November 15, 1957, to 30 years on count one of the indictment; 10 years and a fine of $2,000 on count two and five years and a $1,000 fine on count three. In February, 1958, Roy Rhodes was tried by an Army court-martial and was convicted and given a dishonorable discharge and five years at hard labor. Hayhanen appeared as a prosecution witness at this trial.

ABEL

The authors bring out that after the Abel trial, Hayhanen had been secluded in the South, then he moved to New England, always under the protection of Government authorities. He continued to drink heavily. One day Hayhanen collapsed in a drunken stupor and Tompkins, the Government prosecutor, was called and saw him. He was hospitalized for several days and told by a doctor that his liver was in bad shape and if he ever got into the same shape, he could not be helped.

The authors then go into the appeals of Abel after the Circuit Court affirmed his conviction. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. In one of his briefs James B. Donovan quoted a passage from "Masters of Deceit," written by the Director and published in 1958 and particularly noted the Director's reference to communist efforts to bring America to its knees by building up illegal networks of Soviet agents. The Director cites the case of Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, who he states "was arrested by INS in June, 1957, at the request of the FBI after we identified him as a concealed agent." (pages 170-171). Donovan stated that this statement by the Director supported the arguments of the defense that Abel's arrest by INS had not been made in good faith, that the FBI had been directing the movements of INS agents all along and that the administrative warrant on which Abel had been arrested had been a subterfuge. (NOTE: The Bureau never denied this point in bringing about the arrest of Abel; in fact, our Agents testified concerning the arrangements made with INS). On March 28, 1960, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Abel. The opinion of the majority was delivered by Justice Frankfurter. Two dissenting opinions were written, one by Justice Brennan and one by Justice Douglas, concurred in by Justice Black and Chief Justice Warren. The dissent in substance stated that the search incidental to the arrest violated the Fourth Amendment.

Chapter 12:

This chapter tells the story of the U-2 plane incident when Francis Gary Powers was shot down by the Russians on May 1, 1960, which caused Krushchev to call off a scheduled Summit Conference with President Eisenhower on May 16, 1960. At Eisenhower's press conference, he defended the U-2 flights using the Abel case as an example of Soviet spying in this country. In this chapter the authors also recount the impressions of Debevoise concerning

Abel. He felt that Abel was not a hard-line dogmatic communist. Concerning Abel's spy activities, Debevoise said Abel never told him what they were, but from the make-up of the man, he believed Abel's role was to evaluate and collate information rather than active involvement in obtaining military information.

About this time the press reported that a Powers/Abel exchange was under discussion, but seemed unlikely because the Russians would not acknowledge that Abel was one of theirs. Then in June, Powers' father wrote to Abel. Powers went on trial in Moscow and received 10 years' imprisonment. The story of a possible exchange then vanished.

In January, 1961, the Lonsdale spy case in England was made public with the arrests of the principals. The authors go into some detail concerning this case, the people involved and the similarity of the paraphernalia recovered with that of the Abel case. They also brought up the possible link of Abel with this case in view of his connection with Morris and Lona Cohen.

Mention was also made in this chapter of the coming of Hayhanen to Washington, D. C., to tape an appearance on the David Brinkley television show in which he related the story of his defection and the Abel case. Hayhanen was paid $2,000. The show was later to include film about Abel in Atlanta Penitentiary, which was arranged through the office of the then Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The film showed Abel with a portrait of President Kennedy which he painted in jail. He was not aware he was being filmed. The show was scheduled to go on the air in November. Prior thereto, Brinkley received a call from a CIA official that Hayhanen had died. He gave no specifics and left it up to Brinkley as to whether he still wanted to put the show on the air. He put the show on without mentioning the death.

Later rumors were out that Hayhanen was killed either in a mysterious accident on the New Jersey or the Pennsylvania Turnpike or had died of natural causes. The authors tried to pin it down but could not. (NOTE: Hayhanen died under an assumed identity in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on August 22, 1961, as a result of heavy drinking and the effects on his heart and liver. His death was never made public). The chapter concludes with the story of the exchange of Abel for Powers in East Germany

on February 10, 1962, and the announcement to the press of this exchange by Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, at three a.m.

Chapter 13:

The authors point out that officially the Soviet Government denied any connection with Abel from the time of his trial until well after the exchange with Powers. A few days after Abel's exchange, a letter appeared in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" reportedly from Abel's wife and daughter thanking the Soviet Government for effecting the release of Abel. The letter insisted on the innocence of Abel and was the last heard of Abel for three years. Then in May, 1965, two things happened simultaneously; Powers was awarded a medal by CIA and Rudolph Abel re-emerged. First, an unidentified general appeared on a Moscow television program talking about intelligence operators and stated that Abel had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1927 and had been decorated by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for his feats. Abel was reportedly living in Moscow. The authors point out that a new propaganda war was under way. Our spy was better than your spy. In February, 1966, a communist magazine in Russia contained an interview with Abel, in which he stated he worked for Soviet intelligence for over 30 years and received many decorations. In March, 1966, Abel appeared at the Moscow Press Club and repeated his story. He added that he was not the great master spy "they made me out to be," that the man who really masterminded the Soviet espionage network in the U. S. was still going strong. The authors concede that this was pure propaganda and that Abel still remains a mystery. Who he was and what is known about his life are pieces and they do not fit together.

The authors state that there is eloquent argument that spying is a waste of time and money. In wartime there may be some use for spies, though even this is doubtful. It is more than possible that Abel never got a piece of secret information. Information, yes; but secret or valuable, no. Intelligence work depends on getting all kinds of information.

EPILOGUE:

This chapter tells of the visit of the authors to Moscow in September, 1967, and an attempt to interview Abel. They had

two leads: (1) Novosti Press Bureau, whose job it is to deal with journalists from the West and (2) a man called Victor, whose job is ambiguous. Victor had received publicity from the American press as a KGB agent. Some people thought of him as an unofficial mouthpiece through whom the Soviet Government releases information for which they wish no official responsibility. He himself claimed to be an independent operator with good connections in high places. After getting the run around from Novosti officials for several days, they sought out Victor. He was located with considerable difficulty. He started to complain about the American press vilifying him, and calling him an agent. After much discussion, they told Victor what they wanted--to interview Abel. Victor, in effect, stated that there was nothing he could do. They spent 13 days in Moscow and tried everything else they could think of. They tried visiting resident journalists and found that no one trusted them. They had heard that a book about Abel had been published in Moscow. They tried to get one in a bookstore and were refused. Before leaving Moscow, Silverman composed a letter to Abel and delivered it to Victor's office. They do not know if Abel ever received it. (NOTE: Victor is obviously identical with Victor Louis, Russian-born, Moscow correspondent for the London Evening News, who is married to a British subject. He is considered a most unscrupulous character due to his blackmarketeering and other activities. Because of his high life and wide travels, he is considered closely associated with the KGB. (BUFILE: 105-126628).



Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

1 - D. DeLoach
1 - C. Sullivan

3/20/70

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
(C. Whitson)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. W. H. Atkinson

BOOK REVIEW
"CHALLENGE OF THE CONGO"
BY KWAME NKRUMAH

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1967 by International Publishers, which is being placed in the Bureau library.

Author

Nkrumah is the subject of Bureau file 100-355099. He was first President of Ghana but was deposed 2/24/66 by the army. Since then he has resided in exile in Guinea, where he has been frequently visited by Stokely Carmichael, the well known black extremist who was formerly Chairman of the revolutionary Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which is currently known as the Student National Coordinating Committee. Nkrumah is an admitted Marxist and during residence in U. S. from 1935 to 1945 he had many contacts with American communists.

Book Review

Book studies influences brought to bear on Congolese leaders and policies following the attainment of independence by the Congo in 1957. Book documents the powerful influence Nkrumah exercised over Patrice Lumumba, the Prime Minister of the Congo who the author claims was murdered on 1/7/61. Throughout the book Nkrumah advocates that all Africa unite in one governmental union so that Africans could effectively deal with imperialists and neo-colonialists. Book presents western nations as being imperialistic and infrequent references to U. S. are in a derogatory vein. FBI is not mentioned.

Action

None. For information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 17 1970

100-355099
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

WHA:pjf
57 MAR 24 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/11/70
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

File

ReBulet, 3/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., A Profile" by C. ERIC LINCOLN.

U.S.A.

EX-102

(2) Bureau ~~(Encl. 1)~~ / Encl. filed in Bureau Library 3-12-70 Am B.
1- New York

62-46855-786

MMM:vap
(3)

REC-10

16 MAR 12 1970

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

140

OMAR 18 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) **DATE:** 3/11/70
(ATTN: Research Section-Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/5/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy" by SIDNEY HOOK.

U.S.A.

10
2 Bureau (~~Encl. 1~~)
1- New York

MMM:vap
(3)

Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 3-12-70 Am. B.

EX-102

REC-10 62-46855-787

16 MAR 12 1970

ENCLOSURE

SEARCH SECTION

140

60 MAR 18 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan March 12, 1970

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE MARINE
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published by the New American Library, Inc., New York City, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author, Gene Marine, who is a Senior Editor of "Ramparts," presents a systematic recount of the past activities relating to the Black Panther Party (BPP). He admits he is afraid of the Panthers but believes one has to be black to really understand their views. Facts relating to the origin of this revolutionary organization and many of its members numerous encounters with police authorities are set forth. FBI "plants" and police informers are mentioned as joining BPP under short-term recruiting and doubt expressed "how enough blacks could be recruited into the notoriously racist bureau." FBI and Cleveland Police are accused of initiating rumors that a black extremist in Cleveland supposedly used Office of Economic Opportunity funds, authorized by Cleveland's Mayor Carl Stokes, for the purchase of guns to ambush police. Book relates that J. Edgar Hoover and police view the Panthers as Communist inspired.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 105-97205 (Gene Marine)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855 -
NOT RECORDED
12 APR 16 1970

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

LGB:mbm

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

59 APR 22 1970 F223

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165706-2580

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN
BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE MARINE

DETAILS:

b6
b7C

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

[redacted]

BOOK REVIEW

The author, a Senior Editor of "Ramparts", a new left type magazine which has been highly critical of U.S. Policy, presents a systematic and concise account of the past activities relating to the Black Panther Party including its origin, program, organizational activities throughout the country and its members' numerous encounters with police authorities. He attempts to illustrate the important events in which the Panthers have been involved and to furnish the views of some of the better known Panther personalities such as Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale, and Eldridge Cleaver. The events are set forth that caused Newton and Seale to meet at Merritt College in Oakland, California, and how they formed a group which subsequently called itself the Black Panther Party. Eldridge Cleaver, the Panther's Minister of Information, is viewed as an outstanding writer and intellectual revolutionist.

The author admits he is afraid of the BPP and is of the opinion one has to be black in order to really understand the Panthers. He is also of the opinion the BPP believes that black dignity and black liberation are not possible in the United States without profound changes in the system and that violence may be necessary to bring about these changes. It was pointed out that most whites think of "Negroes as being black and people being white."

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN
BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE MARINE

This book views the BPP as a revolutionary organization that intends to remain one; however, its immediate purposes are not only to protect the ghetto, but to serve it and to demonstrate to other black Americans that they mean what they say.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 131. In comments about recruiting new members into the BPP, the following is set forth:

"Second, any large-scale, short-term recruiting will inevitably bring in a number of planted police informers (and possibly, according to J. Edgar Hoover in early 1969, FBI plants, too, although it is difficult to understand how enough blacks could be recruited into the notoriously racist bureau)."

The FBI is also mentioned on page 199 in commenting on how information is used. An example is cited concerning a problem in Cleveland, Ohio, where Mayor Carl Stokes was accused of having protected one Ahmed Evans so that he, Evans, was free to ambush policemen. Stokes was said to have authorized $10,000 in Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds which Evans used to buy guns and to set up a group that could start revolts simultaneously in several cities. Concerning this the following is set forth:

"Trace these stories, and you find that they came from the FBI and from the Cleveland police's 'Red squad.' The 'Red squad' (which is probably the FBI's source) is headed by a Sergeant Ungvary, formerly with the FBI and with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, that notorious right-wing fief of Mississippi's Senator James Eastland."

The FBI, of course, has not been involved in any manner in furnishing information as alleged above. Sergeant John J. Ungvary of the Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, has never been an employee of the FBI.

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. C. SULLIVAN
BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK PANTHERS"
BY GENE MARINE

On page 220 the attitude of the Panthers relating to racism in the United States is expressed in the manner that racism is so profoundly a part of America that racism cannot be routed out of the American system unless the entire system itself is changed. It stated:

"For this reason, the J. Edgar Hoover mentality-the police mentality-tends to see the Panthers as somehow 'Communist-inspired' or 'communistic,' and they can point for evidence to the frequent citation by Panther speakers of Che Guevara and, especially, Mao Tse-Tung."

- 4 -

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Anti-Communist Impulse," by Michael Parenti. Random House, New York, $6.95, publication date not known.

Reid 3-23-70 Am B.

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:
Book requested by Assistant Director W.C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

MAILED 23
MAR 12 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
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Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

140

56 MAR 19 1970

REC-10 62-46855-788

19 MAR 13 1970

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: Research Section-
Domestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 3/12/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/18/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "KING: A Critical Biography" by DAVID LEWIS.

(2) Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York

MMM:vap
(3)

REC-57 62-46855-789

1 ENCLOSURE / Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 3-13-70 A.M.B.

MAR 16 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

140

MAR 20 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Essential Works of Chinese Communism" by WINBERG CHAI.

Book

62-46855-790

REC 27

EX-117

NOT RECORDED
MAR 20 1970

1 Encl. Carded by Bureau Library, charged permanently to Chinese Library Div. V. 3-19-70 Am

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

MAR 26 1970

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 7/3/69 and 11/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "America the Violent" by OVID DEMARIS and "If Not Now, When?" by DORA PANTELL.

2 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 3-20-70 AMB

REC-104 62-46855-791

NOT RECORDED
18 MAR 20 1970

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

MAR 25 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/17/70
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Cops on Campus and Crime in the Streets" by EARL STANLEY GARDNER.

BOOK

Deceased 1970
U.S.A.

2 Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York

MMM:vap
(3)

ENCLOSURE
Encl carded by + filed in Bureau Library. 3-18-70 Am B.

REC 9

62-46855-792

MAR 20 1970

412
MAR 30 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 3/23/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb 1. "Academia in Anarchy" by James M. Buchanan and Nicos E. Devletoglou. Basic Books, New York, $5.95, February, 1970.

Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb 2. "The Age of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century" by Norman F. Cantor. Hawthorn, New York, $8.95, date not known.

Rec'd 4-1-70 Amb 3. "The Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students Rebel" by Roger Kahn. Morrow, New York, $6.95, date not known.

1 - Internal Security Section (Shackelford) (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:drl
(6)

NOTE: REC-109 62-46855-793

Book #1 requested by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. It will be charged permanently to the Internal Security Section. Books #2 & #3 requested by SA R.S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes; they will be filed in Bureau Library. Books not available in Bureau Library.

MAILED 11
MAR 20 1970
COMM-FBI

MAR 23 1970

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 MAR 26 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/20/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "One Who Survived" by ALEXANDER BARMINE. When second copy is purchased it will be sent to the Bureau.

1 Encl. ordered by Bureau Library; charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico. 3-23-70 AWB.

REC-128 62-46855-794

ENCLOSURE EX-117

MAR 23 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

412

MAR 30 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/23/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2 C rec'd 1 (3-27-70) 1 (3-31-70) Amb

1. "Meaning of Treason" by Rebecca West. Viking Press, New York, $6.95, publication date not known

2C rec'd 7-15-70 Amb.

2. "The Traitor" by William L. Shirer. Publisher, date, and price not known

1C rec'd 7-15-70 Amb

3. "Prescription for Rebellion" by Robert M. Lindner. Publisher, date, and price not known

1C rec'd. 3-27-70. Amb. 2nd copy rec'd 8-17-70 Amb.

4. "How the Soviet System Works" by R. A. Bauer, and others. Harvard, $5.50, date not known

Hard-cover editions of the above books are preferred; however, paperback editions and even secondhand copies will suffice.

EX-103

REC 14 62-46855-795

1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:klc
(6)

MAILED 3 MAR 23 1970 COMM-FBI

MAR 23 1970

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these Agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books are requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of these books.

Tolson
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Walters
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Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 MAR 24 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tele ✓ 4/2/70 A.M.B.

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 3/23/70
Attention; Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 C rec'd 4-3-70
1 C rec'd 4-8-70 AMB

"Power in the Kremlin" by Michael Tatu; translated by Helen Katel. Viking, New York, $7.95, November, 1968

Hard-cover edition preferred; however, paperback edition and secondhand copies will suffice if new hard-cover edition unavailable.

1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:drl
(6) drl

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Hard-cover edition of book requested because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau has no extra copies of book.

MAILED 5
MAR 20 1970
COMM-FBI

REC 14 62-46855-796

EX-103

MAR 23 1970

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Gandy

MAR 27 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 3-26-70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

2 copies rec'd 5-19-70 AMB

(1) "The Revolt of the Middle-Aged Man" by Edmund Berger. Grosset & Dunlap, 1957, price not known.

2 copies rec'd 5-19-70 AMB

(2) "Cold Call Selling" National Sales Development Institute 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; price and date of publication not known

2 copies rec'd 4-6-70 AMB

(3) "Personal Power Through Creative Selling" by Elmer Leterman. Crowell-Collier & Macmillan, hard cover: price and date not known; paperback 95¢

Hard-cover editions of books are preferred; however, secondhand copies and paperback editions will suffice.

1 - Soviet Section (Clough) (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

REC-21 62-46855-797

AMB:aeb:kks
(6)

NOTE:

19 MAR 26 1970

Books requested by SA H. D. Clough, ~~Jr.~~, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of these books.

MAILED 10
MAR 25 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Gandy

5 APR 2 1970

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/19/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5/23/69, 11/4/69 and 3/13/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following:

"Black Reflections on White Power" by STERLING TUCKER

"Protect and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community" by Dr. GARY T. MARX

"The Anti-Communist Impulse" by MICHAEL PARENTI.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 161-1073-2

3 Encls. Carded by and filed in Bureau Library. 3-23-70. Am B.

REC- 13 62-46855-798

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 26 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

391
M:lh

57 APR 6 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 3/19/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5/2/69 and 11/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Four Black Revolutionary Plays" by LEROI JONES and "The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by ROBERT CONQUEST.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 25 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

57 APR 9 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-87235-138

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/20/70

FROM: Legat, London (62-515) (RUC) Attention Research Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

S-H.D. Clough Jr

ReBulet2/4/70.

Repeated efforts have been made in London to obtain copies of Colonel G. A. Tokaev's book entitled "Stalin Means War." It is noted this book was printed in London in 1951 and is currently out of print. It is not available at the publisher's or in the main book stores dealing with this type publication.

1-818 52

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison
1 - London
ACM:cm
(5)

REC-13 62-46855-799

1 MAR 31 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

APR 9 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-131719) 3/20/70
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION, ROOM 924)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53353)(RUC)

JERRY CLYDE RUBIN
SM - C
(KEY ACTIVIST)
OO: NY

Book Reviews

Re Bureau letter 1/21/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the book "Do It!" by JERRY RUBIN.

For the information of New York Office, the Bureau requested in relet that San Francisco Office forward two copies of RUBIN's book when it became available.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - New York (100-157178)(RM)
1 - San Francisco
RAM/dp
(4)

62-460855

APR 7 1970

51 APR 8 1970

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/26/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST and "How The Soviet System Works" by R.A. BAVER.

Second copy of each will be forwarded to Bureau when obtained.

Ca

Ca book rec'd 3/27/70; carded by Bu Lib; charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 3-27-70. Am B.

REC 45
62-46855-800

10
(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MAR 31 1970

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

APR 3 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/26/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of "I Chose Freedom" by VICTOR KRAVCHENKO.

P

2 C(1 paper) books carded by Bu Library. Charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 3-27-70. AmB.

ENCLOSURE

EC-35

1 C retained 712 B, 95D AmB

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

62-46855-801

MMM:lh
(4)

9 MAR 31 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

321

59 APR 7 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the following book:

"The Age of Protest: Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century".

REC-28

Sealed ENCLOSURE

1 Encl detached, sealed by & filed in Bu. Library. 4-2-70.

62-46855-802

16 APR 1 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

APR 6 1970

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

NO LOCALITY

#1 "Academia in Anarchy" by JAMES M. BUCHANAN and NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU.

NO LOCALITY

#2 "The Battle for Morningside Heights: Why Students Rebel".

BOOK

P

2d

Sealed ENCLOSURE

Encl #1 charged permanently to Int. Sec. Sec.; Encl #2 filed in Bu. Library; Both encls detached & carded by BuLib; 4-2-70. A.M.B.

REC-28

62-46855-803

16 APR 1 1970

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM: 1 (2)

A. Bandel
RESEARCH SECTION

5 APR 6 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. S. F. Cotter
(Miss Alta Dubois)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/30/70

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Donkin
1 - Mr. N. L. Smith

BOOK REVIEW
"RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES"
EDITED BY ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW
RACIAL MATTERS

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Allen D. Grimshaw is Professor of Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. When in college, he kept company with known homosexuals in 1950 and attended, along with his wife, various social gatherings in 1951-52 at the home of a professor whose loyalty had been questioned. He was listed as faculty advisor in 1966 of an Indiana University student group later described as a "front organization" for the "youth arm" of the Communist Party. Book consists primarily of reports, articles and studies on racial violence selected, according to the editor, for the purpose of moving toward a clearer understanding of the social processes involved and covers a wide spectrum of interpretations. Actual cases from slave insurrections to riots and disorders of the 1960's were reported along with papers concerning patterns of racial violence. Several references to FBI were noted. All were favorable comments concerning our jurisdiction and responsibility. One item, written in 1943, quoted the Director's remarks concerning teen-agers and crime and moral disintegration. The editor wrote that the problems evolving around black ghettos were sources of racism.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855

WLS:klc
(8)

NOT RECORDED
202 APR 15 1970

F223 62-1

60 APR 21 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116395-6

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"Racial Violence in the United States"
Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

DETAILS:

The Editor

Allen D. Grimshaw, a white male, was born 12/16/28 in New York City. He graduated from the University of Missouri (MU) in August, 1950. In 1954, he was described as a professor at MU and is now Professor of Sociology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. His doctorial dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania was completed prior to 1960 and was entitled "A Study in Social Violence: Urban Race Riots in the U. S." He served as a consultant on the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

We received name check request concerning him from the Air Force (1954), State Department (1956) and White House (1968). He has never been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. However, in May, 1952, it was reported that in 1950 he was constantly in the company of known homosexuals at MU. He told university officials that he associated with these individuals strictly for the purpose of studying their habits and mental attitudes. In 1956, it was reported that Grimshaw and his wife attended various social gatherings in 1951-52 at the home of an MU sociology professor. Allegedly, "songs of freedom popularized by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" (cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450) were sung at these gatherings. In 1966, Grimshaw was listed as Faculty Advisor of an Indiana University student group which was later described as a "front organization" for the "youth arm" of the Communist Party, USA (100-413838).

BOOK REVIEW:

The book consists primarily of reports, articles and studies of racial violence from sources ranging from old newspaper accounts of riots and disturbances to very recent reports and articles. Included, according to the editor, are many current interpretations of urban violence and theoretical perspectives useful in the moving toward a clearer understanding of the social processes involved. Such interpretations, both sociological and theoretical, cover "most of the spectrum."

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"Racial Violence in the United States"
Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

The book begins with a brief introductory statement by the editor. This is followed by a long section devoted to description of actual cases of violence ranging from brief selections on slave insurrections, the violence of the Civil War and reconstruction periods to more extensive material from the periods of the first and second World Wars and the disorders of the 1960's. The third section is devoted to papers concerning the patterns of racial violence in the U. S. and one article concerning racial violence in Great Britain. The final section is entitled "The Changing Meaning of 'Racial' Violence."

The material is also divided into 12 chapters, each of which is prefaced with brief comments which the editor considered pertinent to that particular chapter. Thereafter follows reprints of the various selected items.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

References to the FBI were noted on pages 193, 195, 401 and 494. None of the remarks were derogatory and consisted of comments concerning the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibilities. One article taken from the book "Race Riot" published in 1943 contained a quotation from remarks made by the Director. This quotation concerned teen-agers involved in crime and moral disintegration. The quotation appears on page 151 under the subheading "Delinquency and Crime." The book "Race Riot" is maintained in the Bureau's library.

OBSERVATIONS:

It was noted that the editor wrote that the report of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was wrong in its conclusion that the most fundamental factor and cause of disturbances was "the racial attitude of white Americans and the impact of that attitude on their behavior toward black Americans." It was his conclusion that discrimination and segregation, black migration and the white exodus, and the black ghettos were not the bitter fruits of racism but the sources of racism.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"Racial Violence in the United States"
Edited by Allen D. Grimshaw

The headings and subheadings used in the table of contents are of assistance in identifying the various articles and reports listed by title. This information along with the biography and detailed index should be of assistance to all readers including researchers, students and those reading for personal enjoyment. The introductory remarks appearing at the beginning of each chapter are also of assistance to the reader in selecting items of interest.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 30, 1970

G. C. Moore

EARL LEON ANTHONY
RM - BPP

SYNOPSIS

Subject, who is on the Security Index, is the author of a book entitled "Picking Up The Gun," published in 1970 by the Dial Press. It recounts his association with the Black Panther Party (BPP) from April, 1967, to October, 1968, both as a member and briefly as Deputy Minister of Information for the District of Southern California. He joined the Panthers as the means to bring about the revolution he felt necessary for black liberation. The suggested firsthand account of Panther violence with the author personally deeply involved, does not materialize. It is low keyed in that respect, but geared to appeal to the black masses through his continuing advocacy of black liberation. The BPP has denounced him as an opportunist and the book appears to support this contention because, although associating with the Panthers, he never became detrimentally involved. He describes the operating problems of the Panthers and blames the organization's internal power struggles and petty jealousies for stalling Party progress. The main theme appears to be his upset over the constant rivalry between various black and other organizations as destroying the success of the black liberation movement. He strongly opposes any type of coalition with whites, even radicals. Although expelled in March, 1969, he still believes that revolution is necessary for black liberation. Anthony believes police, FBI and CIA are combined in movement to wipe out the Party. He comments favorably concerning an interview by FBI Agents in connection with a criminal investigation in 1968.

ACTION

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. P. Morrissey
55 APR 20 1970
157-9045

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
150 APR 15 1970

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review-File)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

JFM:hls (8)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL LEON ANTHONY

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

[redacted] b6 b7C

BOOK REVIEW

Knowing the propensity for violence recently demonstrated by the BPP and with interest piqued by the title, one would expect a dramatic, adventurous firsthand account of Panther violence in which the author is personally deeply involved. This is not the case. The book is rather a low keyed account of subject's association with the Panthers from April, 1967, until October, 1968, when he broke with the Party. Anthony has apparently enjoyed riding the crest of Panther publicity without falling into the sea of violent trouble that surrounds the Panthers. The BPP has denounced him as an opportunist. The book seems to support this contention. Its style and presentation is geared to appeal to the black masses.

Prior to the Spring of 1967 the author was involved with an organization in the Los Angeles area concerned with civil rights activity centered on a public rent strike and public school boycotts for more black teachers. He met and was impressed by BPP leaders Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver when as a representative of his own organization, he appeared at a Malcolm X memorial activity. Enthused by the Panther association with guns, he decided that the Panther organization could bring about the revolution which he felt was necessary for black liberation. He joined them in April, 1967, while still a senior in law school. He subsequently served in the BPP during his career as Deputy Minister of Information for

District of Southern California for a period of time.

In his account, while Anthony does speak favorably of Huey Newton, his real esteem was for Eldridge Cleaver.

He also sympathetically relates some incidents which have appeared in many publications as basis for police harassment of the Panthers. In fact, Anthony's accounts of same appear to be nothing more than hearsay. He touches lightly on such practical problems of the Panthers as publishing the newspaper, recruiting procedures and propaganda efforts. And in what must have been a source of frustration to him, he mentions the organization's internal power struggles, squabbling and petty jealousies as holding back the progress of the Party.

The main theme of Anthony's book, however, appears to be his upset over the constant bickering and rivalry between various black groups and other organizations as undermining and destroying the success of the black liberation movement. In this facet, Anthony effectively name-drops most of the elite of the black nationalist movement. As an example, Anthony in his book describes the violent rivalry between the Panthers and the US organization and of Huey Newton's efforts at a coalition with the predominantly white radical Peace and Freedom organization in California on whose ticket Eldridge Cleaver was a candidate. Anthony felt this latter coalition marked the end of the BPP "honeymoon" with the black community in general and the black liberation movement in particular. He explained that since 1966 the modus operandi of the movement had been to exclude whites. As a result of soul searching on his part, he concluded that he could not "be committed to a political strategy which would place me in the position of continuously reacting, and this is what seemed to happen to any black individual or organization that coalesced with the white radical movement." As far as Anthony is concerned, racism and economic exploitation were the two

great problems facing blacks in America and people of color around the world. Racism, not class struggle, was the issue.

In October, 1968, Anthony had run afoul of certain members of the BPP Central Committee for wanting to write this book and for his political beliefs. Since he felt there was something very arbitrary about BPP decisions to which one had to submit without question, he decided to leave the Party. He was subsequently suspended from the Party for leaving his post in Los Angeles and his inability to submit to discipline. He was subsequently expelled in March, 1969. He has since traveled abroad while preparing this book and performing speaking engagements on the black liberation movement topic.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 9 of the introductory author's note, in describing the causes of the current critical situation of the Party Anthony states that along with internal problems the police departments across the nation in cahoots with the FBI and CIA are on the move to wipe the Party out of existence.

On page 126, on the topic of FBI interest in him, he noted that the FBI interviewed him in connection with the investigation of the bombing of his selective service draft board. In a sense he gives interviewing Agents an indirect compliment stating the Agents who visited him in Los Angeles "were so friendly that if we weren't in opposite camps, we probably would have struck up a very long conversation."

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: EARL [illegible] NTHONY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/30/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 2/4/70 and 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "The Meaning of Treason" by R. WEST. Also enclosed is a second hard-cover edition of "I Chose Freedom" by VICTOR KRAVCHENKO which can replace the paper edition forwarded 3/26/70.

REC-104 62-46855-804

2 Encls: 1 C. ea book carded by Bureau Library; charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. 3-21-70. Am B.

1-81890

APR 3 1970

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lhw
(4)

ENCLOSURE

APR 13 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. C. D. Conch
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. E. D. Cotter
(Miss A. M. Butler)

4/1/70

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. E. J. O'Malley

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

E. D. Cotter

BOOK REVIEW
[redacted] SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT 1956-61
BY DONALD S. ZAGORIA
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CHINA - RUSSIA

This memorandum reviews captioned book, published in 1969 by Atheneum. This book is being placed in the Bureau library. The author, Professor Donald S. Zagoria, is one of the most prominent Chinese specialists in the United States who, in the past, has taken a conservative stand on the issue of closer relationships between the United States and Communist China.

In his book, Professor Zagoria glosses over past arguments between Russia and China and concentrates his extensively researched and well-documented study on the years 1956-1961, the time during which the seeds of the present conflict were sown.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956 set the stage for the major elements of the dispute: differences over global strategy (inevitability of war versus peaceful coexistence with the East), the diversity of methods used in building communism (instant communes versus gradual social development), the question of socialist camp leadership (centralism versus polycentralism) and, finally, Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. Professor Zagoria describes in great detail the Chinese and Soviet views on each issue and the motives behind these views.

A substantial portion of the book is devoted to an analysis of events between 1958 and 1961 which further exacerbates the strained relations between the two countries. These events include: the USSR's refusal to back MAO in his desire to

1 - 109-12-246 (FPM - China)
1 - 109-12-240 (FPM - Russia)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 62-46855 (Book review file)

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NOT RECORDED
167 APR 7 1970

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60 APR 13 1970

occupy Quemoy during the 1958 crisis in the Formosa Straits, Khrushchev's refusal to consult with MAO before his trip to the United States in 1959, official Chinese criticism of Khrushchev's "ignorance of Marxism-Leninism," the polemics by each side in 1960 aimed at each side's leaders, and Khrushchev's open attack on the Albanian leadership at the 22nd Party Congress in 1961 which was, of course, also an attack on Chinese leadership as well.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 3-31-70

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

BOOK REVIEW
"THE REVOLT OF THE BLACK ATHLETE"
BY HARRY EDWARDS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1969 by the Free Press, a division of McMillan Company.

The writer, Harry Edwards, is a black extremist who is in our Agitator Index and who has been particularly active in organizing black students into action groups. He is considered as the architect of the 1968 Olympic boycott as well as the black fist salute given by two American Negro award winners.

In his book Edwards maintains that the black athlete is exploited by white racist America and he points out the part he and others are playing and have played in engaging the black athlete to do his part in the black revolution.

The book itself is rather shallow but is important to us in giving a further insight into the intense hatred of the white race by black extremists. Well known Negro former athletes such as Jesse Owens and Rafer Johnson who actively persuaded black athletes not to boycott the Olympics are subjected to severe attack by the writer and labeled as Uncle Toms.

Note is taken that as a result of protests and agitation by the black athlete many colleges have already cut their recruitment of black athletes and the charge is made that some professional football teams have "white listed troublesome black athletes."

With a look to the future the author predicts that "we will continue to exploit the inherent political nature of athletics

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(1) - 62-46855 (Book review file)
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170 APR 6 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

57 APR 8 1970

He indicates that black people well realize that athletics are a source of potential power for their race and that in the past blacks have been virtually excluded from all responsible positions in American sports. A future goal of the black athletic rebellion is equal control of the "athletic industry." In addition, Edwards threatens that the athletic revolt in the future can be used to trigger educational reforms such as obtaining more black professors and more black studies programs.

The FBI is not mentioned in the book.

ACTION:

For information. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/2/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/26/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of "Personal Power through Creative Selling".

Book — No Locality

2 Encls. carded by Bu Library and charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 4-6-70, AmB

EX-110

62-46855-805

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE REC 37
(1-Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

12 APR 6 1970

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

55 APR 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/2/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "Power in the Kremlin" by MICHAEL TATU. When second copy purchased will forward to Bureau.

NO LOC.

REC 12 62-46855-806

Buy Amt

1 Encl carded by Sa Library & charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 4-6-70. AmB.

ENCLOSURE

3 APR 6 1970

1 Contained 712 B - Div I. AmB

3 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(1-Attn: Research Section - Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

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RESEARCH SECTION

69 APR 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-46855

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/7/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

ReBulet 2/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "One Who Survived" by A. BARMINE.

1 Encl. carded by Bu-Library; charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 4-8-70 AMB

62-46855-807

REC- 95

APR 9 1970

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

MMM:lh
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION

6 APR 21 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 4/7/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the second copy of "Power in the Kremlin" by MICHAEL TATU.

1 Encl. carded by Bu Library;
Charged permanently to
HQ Academy, Quantico, Va.
4-8-70.
Amb.

62-46855-808

REC- 95

ENCLOSURE

8 APR 9 1970

3 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
(Attn: Research Section -
Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - New York

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Purchased
RESEARCH SECTION

5 APR 21 1970

5010-108

-- *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4/9/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK: "I CHOSE PRISON"
BY JAMES V. BENNETT, PUBLISHED BY ALFRED A. KNOPF, 1970

Bennett's full name is James Van Benschoten Bennett. The son of a "poor" Episcopal minister, he was born in Silver Creek, New York. He, along with his five brothers and sisters, attended Brown University. He later obtained an L. L. B. degree from George Washington University in 1926; served in U. S. Army toward end of World War I; appointed Director, Bureau of Prisons, by Roosevelt in 1937; reappointed by Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy until he retired 1964.

Mr. Hoover's name mentioned several times reflecting difference of opinion between Bennett and Mr. Hoover; his admiration of Mr. Hoover at times; his jealousy of Mr. Hoover at times, etc. Quoted below are brief references in point.

Pg. 9: "Director J. Edgar Hoover strikes a popular note when he says: 'There is too much concern on the part of the courts for the rights of an individual charged with a crime...' " etc.

Pg. 151: Bennett resented Mr. Hoover investigating alleged irregularities at the Federal reformatory at Petersburg, Virginia, "without prior reference to me," in 1952. He said FBI Agents "swarmed" over the institution, and the warden feared a riot of some sort might result. Bennett said he told Mr. Hoover he could not continue it after a certain date, and the investigation came to a halt. Bufiles contain a memo dated 2-6-53, from SAC Richmond to Director, regarding irregularities in Federal Reformatory at Petersburg, Virginia, setting forth a list of investigative case files on this subject in Richmond, to afford complete coverage of the various allegations made by John Maragon and Thomas A. Malone, both former inmates at this institution. Thirty-two file numbers were listed along with titles of the cases. Most allegations were petty and covered such things as embezzlement of milk, pork, clothing, drugs, medications, misconduct in office, sex offenses and assault. All allegations were thoroughly investigated by the FBI with negative results. Eleven of these files have been reviewed, in an effort to substantiate the circumstances described by Bennett on pg. 151, with negative results. (46-19347)

Pgs. 152, 153, 154: Bennett said *Rogers' wife, Adele, helped make it possible for Bennett to bury the memories of the Petersburg probe. He said the dinners and social gatherings she and Mrs. Brownell fostered, brought "J. Edgar Hoover and me together

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:

*William P. Rogers, former Attorney General, presently Secretary of State.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
15 APR 22 1970

APR 21 1970

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

MAY 13 1970

MAY 8 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-117162-

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

frequently, which made it possible for me to overlook my differences and softened the legacy of his hostile and unwarranted investigation...As time passed I found my relationship with Hoover settled into professional perspective... Hoover criticized the use of probation, paroles, and belittled prison people by referring to them as 'cream-puff wardens'...Hoover appealed to the public imagination during the G-man era and became a national hero. In bureaucratic terms, he became 'untouchable'... etc...Hoover is a splendid organizer, a hard driving and efficient administrator, a dedicated public servant and a genius at overcoming obstacles..." Bennett then comments on the fact that after Robert Kennedy became Attorney General Mr. Hoover did not attend a single staff luncheon..."Hoover's prestige was such that he could attend or not attend Attorney Generals' luncheons."

Pg. 156: Bennett states Mr. Hoover told the House Appropriations Subcommittee that Valachi's disclosures had no effect whatsoever in the FBI's campaign against organized crime.

Pg. 158: A chapter titled "The Death Penalty" contains both Mr. Hoover's and Mr. Bennett's views on the subject. Also in this chapter are data about Bennett's interview with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the death house at Sing Sing, in connection with the executive clemency aspect of that case. Bureau files have details on this and the fact that James Bennett made a strong attempt to influence the Pardon Attorney to act favorably toward the Rosenbergs. Mr. Hoover's comments at that time were: "This is shocking. H." (62-47469-8)

In connection with the Rosenberg case Bennett states on pg. 175: "The evening of the execution, I joined the death watch in FBI Director Hoover's office. From the windows we watched the sad and bedraggled pickets parading up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House...None of us said much, and I found myself mulling over the day's frantic efforts to locate the official executioner."

Pg. 176: "For two hours we waited in Hoover's office for word on the open line. The Rosenbergs had been told for the last time that, if they spoke out, they might get a stay. One of my assistants was on duty in the warden's office at Sing Sing to relay any breaks to Hoover and me. In the White House, President Eisenhower was on hand waiting to the end for any word from us...At 8:20 p.m., we were told it was all over, and we dispersed."

There is nothing else of particular interest to the Director or the FBI in this book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TEB

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-21-2012

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-10-70

FROM : G. C. Moore

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"KING: A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY" (Re Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,)
BY DAVID L. LEWIS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by Praeger Publishers, Incorporated. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

Bureau files contain nothing derogatory identifiable with Lewis. He requested to meet with the Director about his book but was refused. Lewis has attempted a studious political biography of King and not an eulogy. He mentions King's associations with communists and his unsavory private life. He met King and described him as neither socially smooth or intellectually impressive. However, the book overall is favorable to King, particularly with regard to the controversy between the Director and King. Lewis was refused interviews with King's widow, his family, and officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and this lack of first-hand information is evident from the book. Lewis reported that Stanley Levison told King that King's position on Vietnam would bankrupt the SCLC. Actually Levison was a prime mover in King's taking this position. (U)

ACTION:

For information.

CEG:djw
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12-3-11

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
22 APR 16 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 2-6-70

1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. G. C. Moore
1-Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)
1-Mr. T. J. Deakin
1-Mr. C. E. Glass

~~SECRET~~

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

6 APR 21 1970

1- 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-3745

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate that in September, 1968, David L. Lewis, the author of this book, wrote and asked to see the Director. He said that shortly before King's death, Lewis accepted contract to write a political biography of King. He said it would not be a eulogy. His request was refused but he was mailed information on the Bureau's accomplishments in civil rights. There is nothing derogatory in Bureau files which can be identified with Lewis.

BOOK REVIEW:

Lewis, a history professor at Morgan State College, has attempted a studious detached political biography of the life and work of Martin Luther King, Jr. The events he covers are familar ones - Montgomery, Selma, Albany, Chicago, and Nobel Peace Prize - but Lewis also attempts to deal with the human fallibilities of King, his failures and vulnerabilities, avoiding the "sainthood" frequently bestowed on King by his biographers. Lewis claims that King's political decisions sometimes backfired to the detriment of his civil rights work. For instance, he feels it would have been much better had King openly admitted that he turned back from the second march from Selma to Montgomery to assure continued support from the Kennedy administration instead of skirting the issue in a transparent misrepresentation of the facts.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

The end of the book pictures King as a disillusioned and bewildered person, although Lewis believes that King may have been on the threshold of his life's real work when he was killed.

The book overall is favorable to King, particularly Lewis's account of King's antiwar sentiments which is sympathetic to King.

However, Lewis describes his personal contacts with King and states that he found King neither socially smooth nor intellectually impressive. He says King to him was essentially a preacher whose extraordinary rhetorical abilities were not quite matched by practical intelligence. He continues, however, that in writing this book he was stirred by King and his philosophy but he still feels that his lack of enthusiasm for King's intelligence, although too harsh, was not entirely wrong.

An interesting sidelight to the book is that King's widow, his parents, and the officials of the SCLC refused to be interviewed by Lewis until after the publication of Mrs. King's book about her husband. However, Mrs. King's book appeared before the final revision of Lewis's manuscript was made. Lewis pointedly says that unfortunately he cannot thank these people for their assistance in writing this book.

This apparently irritated Lewis and forced him to admittedly deal in rumors in certain incidents in the book, such as the rumors in connection with King meeting with the Director (which will be discussed in detail later), King's private conduct, and King's connections with communists.

Another incident in the book which is very clearly the result of either a lack of information or the use of misinformation is Lewis's statement on Page 357

SECRET

that Attorney Stanley Levison, in charge of SCLC fund raising, advised King that King's Vietnam position would bankrupt the organization. According to Lewis, King replied "I don't care if we don't get five cents in the mail. I am going to keep on preaching my message." Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party as late as 1963, was a moving force in leading King to his position on Vietnam, as early as 1965, urging in the Spring of 1966 that the SCLC adopt a resolution on Vietnam which was stronger than that presented by the organization. If Levison had any opposition to King's position on Vietnam, whether from the fund raising angle or not, he is not known to have shown it. (U)

The lack of depth with regard to Lewis's information about King is also evident elsewhere in the book. In discussing King's problems with communists, Lewis mentions Bayard Rustin and Jack O'Dell. His omission of Levison is enlightening because, although Levison's background and influence on King is not publicly known, SCLC staff members have known about it and resented the communist influence of Levison on the SCLC and on King for sometime. An adequate biographer would certainly have discovered this fact in the time Lewis had to do his research. (U)

MENTIONS OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned by Lewis in connection with the presence of FBI Agents during King's civil rights campaign. On Page 256 Lewis deals with the Director's calling King "The most notorious liar in the country," and the subsequent meeting in the Director's office. Lewis reports on rumors about what happened at this meeting and why, including the possibility that salacious

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: Book Review
"King: A Critical Biography"
By David L. Lewis
100-106670

details of King's personal life were discussed. Lewis says that despite his public figure, several of King's intimates were aware that King "knew the temptations of physical pleasures."

Except for his references to King's personal conduct, Lewis is partial to King in the matter of the controversy between the Director and King. He mentions the Director's "gratuitous advice" to King and his associates, and the Director's "sympathy inducing histories of obstructionist maneuvers by southern sheriffs" which were reportedly also told to King and his associates. Lewis describes the Director as neither a partisan of civil rights nor a liberal in politics and he said that in the Director's eyes, it was highly conceivable that King was dangerously tainted by his professional relationships with communists. Lewis also claims that there was a rumor at the time that the news media was contacted by persons claiming to be empowered to deliver transcripts of telephone and hotel conversations of King, but that this offer was rejected.

Although these statements were made in such a way that they reflected on the Director and the Bureau, Lewis did state that if, in fact, there are tapes of King's indiscretions, they remain closely guarded secrets. Also he does mention that there is a possibility that there were salacious details available concerning Kings' private life, which details included members of the SCLC staff.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/10/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1c rec'd 7-15-70 AMB

"The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties" by Robert Conquest. Macmillan, New York; hard cover $9.95; published in October, 1968

Paperback editions will suffice if hard-cover editions are not available.

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mbs
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Books will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover editions because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau does not have extra copies of book.

REC 12 62-46855-809

19 APR 10 1970

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APR 10 1970
COMM-FBI

APR 20 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5016) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 12/22/69.

Enclosed is a copy of "The Open Conspiracy; What America's Angry Generation is Saying," as requested by the Bureau.

BOOK

BOOK

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - Philadelphia (62-5016)

WSM:ceh
(3)

1 Encl. carded by Bu. Library; Charged permanently to Internal Security, DID. 4-13-70 [illegible]

62-46855-810

REC- 86

APR 13 1970

ENCLOSURE

223

RESEARCH SECTION

56 APR 23 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

SAC, Philadelphia

4/14/70

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Military-Industrial Complex" by Sidney Lens. Pilgrim Press, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia; paperbound $2.95; publication date April, 1970.

1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:drl
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by SA R.L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be charged permanently to the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.

REC 101 62-46855-811

19 APR 14 1970

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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, San Francisco

4/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Economic Development of Communist Yugoslavia 1947-1964" by Joseph T. Bombelles; Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, California; $5.90

1 - Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mbs
(6)

Rec'd 4/24/70.
Charged permanently to Sino Satellite Section, DID.
Amb.

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. C. Denz, Sino-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will make available good background on "economics" of Yugoslavia, which we know do effect Yugoslav intelligence objectives. After carding by Bureau Library, where not available, book will be charged permanently to the Sino-Satellite Section, for ready reference purposes.

REC. 117 62-46855-812

MAILED 4
APR 13 1970
COMM-FBI

19 APR 14 1970

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57 APR 21 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4/2/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK:
"THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"
BY NORVAL MORRIS AND GORDON HAWKINS
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1970

Above titled book was advertised on pg. 37, "The New York Times," on 4-2-70. Director asked the question, "What do we know of its authors? H."

Bufiles contain little data on authors Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins. On 5-12-65 Legat at Manila sent Director an article entitled "Investigating the Police" by Gordon Hawkins, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sydney, at Sydney, Australia. Article concerns itself only with problems of Australian Police. The author's comments were mild. It appeared he was trying to view these problems in their proper perspective. Attached to Hawkins' article was an editorial which appeared in the same publication commenting on the practice of promoting police officers on a seniority basis compared to promoting them on the sole criterion of their ability. (64-29833-303-303-)

On 10-9-68 Mildred Stegall requested White House name check on Gordon Hawkins. She gave his year of birth as 1920 and place of birth as London, England. His address at that time was given as University of Sydney, Law School, Sydney, Australia. A search of Bureau's files revealed no derogatory data identifiable with the subject, nor did the Identification files contain any arrest record identifiable with the subject. (62-5-32175)

John D. Ehrlichman requested White House name check on 2-27-69, on Dr. Norval Morris in connection with a Presidential appointment. Bufiles contained no derogatory information identifiable with subject, nor did the Identification Division files contain any arrest record identifiable with Dr. Norval Morris.(62-5-33136)

The following references are contained on the Director:

Pg. 224: In speaking of the Valachi testimony given to the McClellan committee the book states over two years after Valachi testified, "J. Edgar Hoover told a

62-46953-813

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy

REC-16

APR 15 1970

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

BMS:sct (8)

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL"

House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee that 'all the Valachi information...had been obtained from informants of the Bureau' prior to the McClellan committee hearings."

Pg. 225: The authors state: "In sum then, what can be said about the Valachi evidence? In the first place, the attorney general's assertion that 'for the first time an insider...has broken the underworld's code of silence' was misleading. It was contradicted later both by the attorney general himself and by J. Edgar Hoover."

Pg. 225: "Two and a half years after Valachi testified, J. Edgar Hoover was asked before the House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee mentioned earlier:

Pg. 225: Mr. Rooney: 'Has Valachi been of any assistance to the Bureau in the prosecution of any criminal as a result of which there has been a conviction? ' "

Pg. 226: "Almost the only development reported is that 'FBI intelligence indicates that the organization as a whole has changed its name from the Mafia to La Cosa Nostra.' "

Pg. 226: "There is one other piece of 'evidence' which should be mentioned here before we conclude. This relates to what J. Edgar Hoover called the 'meeting of hoodlums at Apalachin, N. Y.,' which has been referred to somewhat more grandly by others as the 'Crime Convention at Apalachin' and the 'historic rally of the Mafia at Apalachin.' "

Pg. 230: "If there is gang warfare, this indicates to J. Edgar Hoover that 'an internal struggle for dominance over the entire organization' is going on and also provides for the McClellan committee 'a somber illustration of how cruel and calculating the underworld continues to be.' "..."But counterevidence relating to the activities of those from other ethnic backgrounds (e.g., Meyer Lansky, said by J. Edgar Hoover to be 'generally recognized as one of the most powerful racketeers in this country') can easily be accommodated as illustrating the 'characteristic Mafia method of utilizing non-Sicilian associates where it serves its criminal objectives.' "

Pg. 231: "America has a new folklore. This folklore has grown up around organized crime. Next to Westerns, war and sex, it is probably the chief source of material for TV plots, books--both fiction and non-fiction--and newspaper exposes."

Most of the data in this book has been printed in a variety of forms at one time or another. Practically the entire first chapter consists of statistics taken from the Uniform Crime Reports. The book is filled with quotations from various sources and also contains the opinions and philosophies of the two authors, which are rather involved and constitute no particular value to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information only.

SAC, Boston

4/14/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book.

"The Unheavenly City: The Nature and Future of Our Urban Crisis" by Edward C. Banfield. MASS. Little, Brown, Boston; $6.95; publication date 4/7/70

Rec'd. 5-6-70
AMB.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jlm
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Book will be filed in Bureau Library where not available.

REC-35

62-46855-814

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19 APR 15 1970

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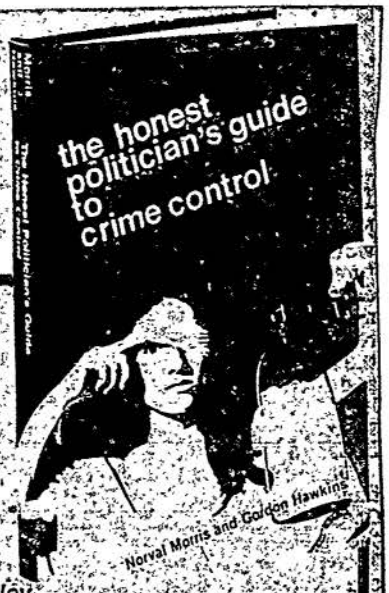
BOOK REVIEWS



37

"...the straightest talk the public has heard in a long time."*

SANFORD KADISH,
Professor of Law, University of California, Berkeley
*"It presents the distillation of the best thinking on the subject in the straightest talk the public has heard in a long time."

JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK
"While I do not agree with all the conclusions, the approach is right down my alley. Indeed it is the best treatise on crime control that has come off the press. In addition, the wit of the presentation adds much enjoyment to what is usually dull reading."

KARL MENNINGER, M.D.
"If my book, *The Crime of Punishment*, persuaded anyone that something should be done to improve our control of criminal behavior, let him now read this eloquent and intelligent prescription of precisely what to do."

BEN S. MEEKER, *Chief U.S. Probation Officer, Chicago*
"The book's devasting attack on the futility of most crime causation studies, and the masterful criticism of our simplistic approach to crime statistics are but a couple of areas in which their penetrating well-disciplined legal minds make mincemeat of cherished shibboleths."

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
"A brilliant analysis of law and order in the U.S."

PLAYBOY
"Vitally necessary work which demands the respectful attention of the public and our law-makers."

B, 1920, London, England

THE HONEST POLITICIAN'S GUIDE TO CRIME CONTROL

Aust'l **NORVAL MORRIS and GORDON HAWKINS** Aust'l

$5.95 at bookstores

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS Chicago, Illinois 60637

What do we know of its authors?

Memo Mr Jones to Mr Bishop 4-2-70 Burk

B

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 37
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date APR 2 1970

62-46755-815

10 APR 15 1970

59 APR 22 1970

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/6/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT"
BY JIMMY BRESLIN

The above-titled book is a somewhat humorous, fictional novel portraying a Mafia "family." The story is concerned with underworld activities in the Brooklyn area headed by "Papa" Baccala, one of the five big Mafia bosses in New York. The New York City slums form the scene of most of the action. Rivalry between several hoodlums and gangsters, in their struggle for power, is featured. Murders, back-room interrogations and police investigations are also included.

This book is allegedly author Breslin's first foray into the field of fiction, and because it is fiction, the story is of very little interest to the FBI.

Breslin displays a hostile attitude towards the Director and the FBI on pgs. 12 and 13 as shown below:

REC-114 62-46855-16

"So the Mafia originally became a national success during Prohibition, as evil everywhere flourishes under repression. Then there is the matter of Americans relying on a dedicated lawman and lifetime bachelor named J. Edgar Hoover. He is the head of the FBI. The original job of the FBI was to prevent interstate crime, the foremost practitioners of which are the Mafia. But in the years of Hoover the Mafia grew into a crime cartel and an FBI arrest of a Mafia member was rare except on the FBI radio programs and, later, television shows. Hoover himself kept announcing that he did not believe there was any such thing as the Mafia. The answer can only be either that Hoover was a member of the Mafia or that he regarded Communist literature on 14th Street in New York as far more dangerous than narcotics on 108th Street. So many FBI agents penetrated the Communist Party that meeting halls became referred to as 'the squad room.' The agents, graduates of Catholic colleges in the North or dedicated Southerners, both varieties of which can be counted upon to hate Communism and suspect its presence everywhere, always have been helpless around the Mafia.

16 APR 22 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

BMS:sel (7)

56 MAY 15 1970

File 62-46855 PERS. REC. UNIT

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT"

" 'Don't we have anybody who infiltrated this organization these people have?' " the new United States Attorney General asked at his first FBI crime briefing.... 'We've tried, but we've had no success,' the assistant director handling the briefing said.... 'Why is that?' the Attorney General said.... 'Well, we do have several agents who could pass for Italian, but each time one of them gets close he is asked for the names of all his cousins,' the assistant director said.

"Hoover knows better than anybody that stool pigeons, not electronic eavesdropping, are the backbone of law-enforcement. Hoover himself would be merely another retired cop at the racetrack if a girl hadn't once called him up and told him what movie John Dillinger was at. Yet for decades Hoover had no contacts around or within the Mafia, and the Mafia grew into a part of American life. Of course, even with a clear field, the Italians in the Mafia never have come close to the magnitude of larceny given committed here by English Protestants, but they have been formidable, given the limits of education and intelligence." There are two additional references to the FBI on pages 40 and 172 of inconsequential value.

Bufiles reflect both interest and involvement in anti-war activities on the part of Jimmy Breslin. (62-111181--2512, 3763) Breslin referred to the Director in his 7-8-68 column when he said the communist newspaper was forgivably dull "and it must be torture even for J. Edgar Hoover to finish an issue." (100-3-4-9583) On 2-13-67 Breslin furnished Assistant Director Robert Wick with data on certain gambling figures and requested FBI confirmation on charges against one of them. Wick advised Breslin we could not assist him. (62-104518-1258)

This book was called to Director's attention by Mrs. Thomas G. Spencer, [redacted] New York, a former employee; EOD [redacted] Her husband is former SA Thomas G. Spencer; EOD 4/18/38; retired 8/23/67. She enclosed a copy of her letter to Breslin taking him to task for his remarks about Mr. Hoover and the FBI. The Director thanked Mrs. Spencer for calling his attention to this book on 2-24-70. After this, we obtained a copy of the book for review.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

No action, as it would merely dignify Breslin's stupid remarks.

Not on any mailing lists 3/16/70 TEB

Remove from any mailing s/c lists

TEB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/22/70
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/13/70.

One copy of book "Economic Development of Communist Yugoslavia" by Joseph T. Bombelles was discreetly obtained by SA Joseph M. Wuslich of the San Francisco Office and is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package)
2 - San Francisco
JMW/cmp
(5)

1 Encl. carded by Bureau Library & charged permanently to Sino-Satellite Section, DID! 4-24-70 A.M.B.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
3 APR 24 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

APR 29 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/22/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books, for the use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB

1. ~~X~~ Book "On Violence" by Hannah Arendt. U.S. Harcourt, Brace & World, New York; paperback, $1.65; published 3/11/70.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB

2. ~~X~~ Book "Rebels in Eden: Mass Political Violence in the United States" by Richard E. Rubenstein. U.S. Little, Brown and Co., Boston; $5.95; published in March, 1970.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB

3. "The ~~X~~ Fear of Crime" by Richard ~~X~~ Harris. Book U.S. Praeger, New York; paperback, $1.75; publication date not known.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 - IB)

AMB:mbs
(6)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-10-87 BY 203280

Books requested for reference purposes by SA R. L. Shackelford, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be carded by Bureau Library and charged permanently to the Communist Infiltrated and New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.

REC-87 62-46855-817

19 APR 22 1970

ST-116

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"IN BLACK AMERICA, 1968:
The Year of Awakening"
BY PATRICIA W. ROMERO
RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/23/70

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss Alta Butler
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. F. Morrissey

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No Locality

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by the United Publishing Corporation. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS

This 589 page reference book annual is a progress report of the black race during 1968 in many fields of endeavor and experience, such as in national politics, interracial conflicts, the civil rights movement, blatant discrimination, education, state and local politics, law, labor, capitalism, housing and poverty, art, music, religion, in the military, in medicine, health and in athletics. It also contains brief biographies of black personalities prominent in 1968; and lists of personalities of achievement, elected Negro officials, appointed black officials, and black press. It also has a section containing brief statistical information in the areas of politics, education, labor, poverty, population, business and sports. The only reference to FBI related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-6 62-46855-818

17 APR 27 1970

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JFM:rad/dlb
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

59 MAY 6 1970

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no reference to Patricia W. Romero, who is described as an executive and Research Associate in the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History, described as a non-profit organization.

BOOK REVIEW

This 589 page text is a reference book of the above Association For the Study of Negro Life and History. While it is edited by Patricia W. Romero who is acknowledged as its author, the book is a compilation of contributions from many sources, some 24 of whom are briefly described in the front of the book. The publication is described as an annual, part of a ten volume set, the product of the above association.

To Mrs. Romero, 1968 was the year of a growing black awareness and pride, a series of new awakenings for the black race in this country. To her, it particularly was the year of the Black Man when black masculinity emerged from the depths of American society where it had been buried to finally assert itself in black successes during 1968 in most aspects of American life.

In each of the articles in the book there is an analytical discussion of what happened in 1968. There are studies devoted to race relations and to political, social, cultural and economic developments.

The articles cover such topics as the Negro in national politics, the patterns of interracial conflict, the civil rights movement in 1968, blatant discrimination, education of Black Americans, state and local politics, the law, black labor in the economy, black capitalism, urban housing and poverty, black action and white reaction, the writer and black liberation, the American Negro artist, black music and musicians, the Negro in the performing arts, race in the news; public, university and private American library holdings on the Negro, black religion, the military and the Negro, medicine and health and the black athlete. It also contains a section of biographies in black America for 1968, those black personalities in the spotlight for the year. It also contains a list of

personalities of achievement for the year, a list of obituaries, of Greek social and professional organizations, of elected Negro officials by states, a list of black press, an annotated bibliography of articles published in 1968 written on various topics dealing with black America, a bibliography of non-fiction books by or about Negroes published in 1968. There is also a section dealing with statistics relating to such topics as the per cent distribution of Negro population by region; non-white families in poverty areas of large cities; growth of segregation in 40 school systems in southern, border and northern states in elementary schools; extent of teacher segregation in 75 school systems in the same area; labor force by age, sex and color; employed persons by major occupation group, color and sex, Negro participation in the Armed Forces, statistics on black athletic records, etc., 45 tables in all.

While the topical matter of individual articles is probably treated at greater length in other publications, this text does afford an instant reference to almost any activity involving the black American in 1968.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only reference to the Director and the FBI is related to a quotation attributed to the Director during testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1968 that during the urban riots tense situations were further aggravated by the exhortations of extremists such as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown. The writer merely states that local leaders, emulating the militant rhetoric of Carmichael and Brown, rather than those two men themselves, initiated actions in some situations where outbreaks occurred.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 27, 1970

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"
BY EDGAR A. DE MILLER
BOOK REVIEWS

This is a review of captioned book published by Eade Publishing Company, Provo, Utah. The book was furnished to us by the SAC, Salt Lake City, to whom the author presented it, and it will be placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW:

The book is predicated upon the utopian assumption that through re-education we can become a perfect society and once everyone is "good," all social "badness" will disappear. According to the author, this narrative provides the "detailed groundwork which will eliminate the underlying causes of deliquency, crime, violence, and war." Through re-education, he claims, there will be a "True Revolution" by a "Society of Good People" in which war, violence, crime, and deliquency will not exist. He claims people should be instructed in moral concepts directing them to become "successful" which means being motivated towards responsibility concerning our lives and actions and to share the mutual responsibility of our families and community. He believes the problems that exist in this world are created by people who desire to be successful but who do not know how to arrive at true success. He states we should all work for "A Free Society of Good People" which is one based on ethical principles of conduct in which responsible citizens are willing to work with and serve each other in peace and harmony to the best of their ability receiving in return "multiple benefits and services." He claims our society will improve only when we develop a new system of education and training and, therefore, our society should concentrate more on moral instructions than academic teachings. This narrative offers no apparent value to the Bureau's work.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - M. A. Jones

REW:mjl/lg
(11)

REC-115 62-46855-819

CONTINUED - OVER

15 APR 28 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

Book detached + filed Library 4/30/70

56 MAY 4 1970

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"

MENTION OF THE FBI

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are mentioned on page 61 and page VII of the Preface in conjunction with 1967 UCR statistics and the following quote from Mr. Hoover: "Perhaps never in our history has there been such widespread concern over crime and the capability of our criminal justice agencies to contend with it." There is no criticism of the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The author and publisher are not identifiable in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 4/20/70

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-2)

SUBJECT: "THE ANSWER TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE"
A BOOK BY EDGAR A. DE MILLER Utah
Book Reviews

Mr. DE MILLER, now a resident of Utah and associated with the Brigham Young University, furnished a copy of his book, "The Answer to Crime and Violence" and requested that it be reviewed by appropriate Bureau personnel for any use to which it might be put by the Bureau.

In this connection, I have met Mr. DE MILLER on several occasions and he gives every indication of being a very responsible, moral and highly motivated individual.

Although the book purports to set forth a new system of education, a new penal code and system of courts and a new type prison, I have reviewed the book and the content is not as "new" and innovative as the title and outline might suggest. Much of the material set forth in the book has appeared in one form or another in years past.

The book is being made available to the Bureau for review by Crime Records Division and the Training Division for any ideas or information therein which might be of assistance in New Agents training and/or for speech material.

Mr. DE MILLER made it clear when he furnished the book that the Bureau was under no obligation and said he would furnish additional copies if the Bureau desired. Mr. DE MILLER was advised that we would accept the book on that basis, but that we could make no guarantees on just how the book might be used, if at all, and that the FBI, of course, could not be in a position of endorsing a book which may later be published for profit. Mr. DE MILLER said he understands the Bureau's position completely.

REC-115 15 APR 28 1970

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Salt Lake City

RPC:deb
(3)

ENCLOSURE
Detached and filed in Bureau Library 4-3-70

CRIME RESEARCH

56 MAY 4 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan April 24, 1970

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by the Cowles Book Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Cowles Communications, Inc. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author has written extensively in the field of crime and violence and has requested information from the Bureau on several occasions. He has been furnished statistical and public source data only. This book traces the history of violence in the United States. He blames FBI Agents for machine gunning three innocent individuals at Little Bohemia Lodge and contends that John Dillinger was shot in the back by Bureau Agents. He claims FBI denied existence of Mafia until Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General, convinced the Director of "the error of his stubbornness." The falsity of these claims is obvious. The FBI is thereafter mentioned without editorial comment for its part in the discovery of the Cosa Nostra murder farm in 1967, and its investigative efforts in various civil rights slayings during the early 1960's.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

REC-58 62-46855-821
NOT RECORDED
67 APR 30 1970

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

GTT:mbm
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

56 MAY 5 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-25

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The author, whose real name is Ovide Desmarais, has been writing professionally for 25 years, has been a contributing editor to Esquire magazine, and has written extensively in the field of crime and violence. He has contacted the Bureau on several occasions, dating back to 1963, requesting information concerning various subjects about which he was writing, including a paperback book on the FBI which he contemplated writing. Demaris has been furnished criminal statistical information and other public source data; however, relations with him have been handled circumspectly.

BOOK REVIEW

The author, tracing America's violence back to the sagas of the Vikings, reveals this nation's heritage of mayhem and lawlessness from the early Puritan days to the near-chaos that plagues the country today. He vividly recapitulates acts of violence which have occurred since the earliest recorded history of America, including slave revolts, anti-Catholic and anti-Negro riots, lawlessness of the frontier West, the Ku Klux Klan and lynch mob fever, labor riots and gangster violence of the 20's and 30's, racial disturbances, campus rebellions, mass killings and assassinations.

In many instances he draws the conclusion that law enforcement has been the cause of much of this violence. He blames the Federal Government for not taking action which could have averted the Detroit race riot of 1943 and contends that every riot since has either been caused by or greatly enlarged because of police action. He concludes by blaming the press and television for much of the violence which occurs today. The author states that "for starting or prolonging a riot, one TV picture is truly worth a hundred thousand words."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 181, the author states "the FBI had fallen on evil times before Dillinger appeared on the scene. J. Edgar Hoover was working hard at regilding the bureau's image, tarnished during the Harding administration, and he was under constant fire from Congress for having used eavesdropping methods and mail drops on several senators and congressmen who had been critics of the bureau. To add insult to injury, the G-men got involved in several inept episodes with Dillinger, the most painful of which took place at Little Bohemia Lodge." He contends three innocent customers were cut down by Agent's machine gun fire while the gang slipped out the back way. He claims the Director's order after Little Bohemia was to act first and talk afterward.

On page 182, the author contends that John Dillinger was shot in the back by Bureau Agents and that the Director shared the morbid fascination of the public for the Dillinger slaying by exhibiting a death mask of Dillinger along with his straw hat and gun next to the Director's office.

On page 191, in discussing organized crime, the author states a "summit crime conclave at Apalachin" in 1957 converted some doubters in police circles to the existence of a Mafia, "but not J. Edgar Hoover - not then, at least. It took an attorney general with a brother in the White House to convince the director of the error of his stubbornness." He continues that one of "Kennedy's first moves as Attorney General was to create a special group of crime fighters assigned exclusively to this problem and assisted by a reluctant FBI." He states that the Government's viewpoint has changed drastically in the past nine years "since Kennedy forced Hoover in the battle."

The above claims are not in keeping with the known facts and are obviously false.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"AMERICA THE VIOLENT"
BY OVID DEMARIS

On page 194, the discovery of the Cosa Nostra murder farm by the FBI in 1967 is mentioned. On page 209, the FBI arrest of Byron de la Beckwith in connection with the slaying of a Mississippi Negro civil rights leader, and on pages 210 and 211, the activities of the FBI in the search for three slain civil rights leaders and investigation of the killing of Viola Liuzzo, Selma to Montgomery civil rights march victim, are set out without editorial comment. On page 231, the FBI is mentioned in connection with investigations of civil rights bombings, and on page 297, the Director is quoted from his annual report for 1968 concerning the New Left organization, Students for a Democratic Society. On page 327, the FBI crime clock is described as a shocker "in showing crimes being committed."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS	DATE:	4/22/70
FROM :	SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-457)		
SUBJECT:	"DILLINGER DEAD OR ALIVE" RESEARCH MATTER		

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Book Reviews

ReSFtelcall 4/22/70.

Mr. JACK CARNEY, local announcer for Radio Station KSFO, located in the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, who is friendly with this office, advised on 4/21/70 that he had been contacted by a New York publishing firm with a request that he interview on his radio program the authors of a new book captioned "DILLINGER DEAD OR ALIVE," written by JAY ROBERT NASH and RON OFFEN. This book is published by the HENRY R. REGNARY CO. CALIF.

Mr. CARNEY stated that he had first agreed to interview these authors but told them that he wanted to review the book first. Upon receiving a copy of this book he observed that he considered it a scurrilous attack against the FBI and in view of this has no intention of interviewing either of the authors. He commented that the publishing company may be able to persuade other disk jockeys to conduct this interview on some other program, however, he does not intend to use it. He stated he has an advance copy of the book in case the Bureau cared to review it.

Inasmuch as the Bureau is aware of this book, no further action being taken in San Francisco.

REC-26

(2) - Bureau
1 - SF 80-457
JTM:hko
(3)

62-4485-822

MAY 5 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

59 MAY 13 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Mr. C. [redacted] DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. [redacted] Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 4/28/70

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

BOOK REVIEW
"BAYONETS IN THE STREETS"
EDITED BY ROBIN HIGHAM
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book copyrighted in 1969 by the University Press of Kansas.

This book was edited by Robin Higham and is composed of nine separate articles authored by nine separate individuals. These articles deal with 1. Federal Use of Militia and the National Guard in Civil Disturbances. 2. Enforcement of the Federal Judicial Process by Federal Marshals. 3. The National Guard in Civil Disturbances. 4. Super Police (THe National Guard as a Law Enforcement Agency). 5. The Marine Corps and Crowd Control. 6. The American Liberal Tradition and Military Affairs. 7. The Army in Civil Disturbances. 8. The Lessons of Detroit, Summer, 1967, and 9. The Embryonic Revolution (Perspectives on the 1967 Riots).

The book gives a comprehensive run-down on the use of military and Federal law enforcement operations in connection with civil disturbances. It also sets out in proper perspective the need for force in the time of civil disturbances as well as the constitutional authority for the use of such forces.

There is mention of the FBI on four occasions but no derogatory reference to it.

The nine authors referred to above are Robert W. Coakley, Paul J. Scheips, Jim Dan Hill, Clarence C. Clendenen, James High, Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr., T. Alden Williams, Charles P. Stone, and Roger Beaumont.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
CONTINUED OVER 3 1970

1 - 62-46855

JGD:rmm (8)

28 MAY 13 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-2322

Memorandum to [redacted] W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BAYONETS IN THE STREETS"
EDITED BY ROBIN HIGHAM

A review of Bufiles concerning the above reveals that Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr., author of the articles "The American Liberal Tradition and Military Affairs" may be identical with an individual by the same name who claimed to be a conscientious objector in 1943 and also identical to the individual who was a subscriber to the "Alternative" a publication of the Committee for Nonviolent Revolution. Alternative claims that its goal is to fight against war, capitalism and totalitarianism.
(94-55114)

Bureau files reveal that Paul J. Scheips author of the article "Enforcement of the Federal Judicial Process by Federal Marshals" is probably identical with Paul Joseph Scheips who was a subject of a special inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America).
(123-6030)

This investigation reflects that Scheips openly criticized Evansville College officials in a letter to the press for causing dismissal of Evansville College professor because of the professor's Progressive Party activities. There are no other identifiable references made to the other authors.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book does not deal with individual black extremist activities but deals solely with civil disturbances and the problem in controlling these disturbances. It is not antagonistic to law and order and in fact, justifies the use of legitimate law enforcement authorities.

A copy of this book is being maintained in the Bureau Library.

ACTION:

For your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (Attn: Research Section Deomestic Intelligence Division)

DATE: 5/4/70

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Boston, 4/14/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the following book:

"The Unheavenly City: The Nature and Future of Our Urban Crisis"
By EDWARD C. BANFIELD.
U.S.I.

62-46855-823

REC-117

5 MAY 7 1970

1-Encl. carded by and filed in Bureau Library.
5-6-70

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Boston
FDC:etl

RESEARCH SECTION

55 MAY 19 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/12/70
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL DIVISION

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 4/14/70.

Referenced Bureau letter authorized this office to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau:

"The Military-Industrial Complex" by Sidney Lens. Pilgrim Press, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia; paperbound $2.95; publication date April, 1970.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the book in question.

REC-89 62-46855-823X
~~100-338899-160~~

ENCLOSURE

5 MAY 13 1970

EXP. PROC.
35 MAY 15 1970

100-338899

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

CS/mam
(3)

1 Encl rec'd 5/15/70.
Carded by Bu. Lib. & charged permanently to New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID. Am B.

RESEARCH SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

59 JUN 9 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

May 18, 1970

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

C. D. Brennan

BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: St. John, a prominent conservative in New York State, is author and lecturer specializing in security matters. Book deals with disruptions of Democratic National Convention, Chicago, 8/68. St. John believes violence not spontaneous rage against alleged inflexibility of our political institutions but that conflict inside and outside Convention was struggle for power between regular liberal and conservative elements in Party and more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin, in particular Senator Eugene McCarthy. It is St. John's contention that by setting such precedents as the Chicago holocaust New Left hopes to create and foment major crisis in American political processes, leading to outright revolutionary warfare. The author blames Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and pervading influences at the time for present unsound economic course of America which has led us so far from principles propounded in 1776 Revolution, i.e. individual freedom and choice. As a solution he envisions reorganization of American political life--the formation of an independent intellectual force--not a third party--which would take as its task political goals of reform, repeal, and power dispersal--which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of premises, philosophy, and goals of Founders of America, i.e. tax structure, artificial restraints on business and compulsive features that place individual laborers in position of being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies. He further advocates repeal of such laws as conflict with principles of Founders and interfere with life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the individual. There are 3 matter-of-fact, non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
128 MAY 28 1970

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm
(8)
62-109749
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109749-3

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COUNTDOWN TO CHAOS"
BY JEFFREY ST. JOHN
62-109749

DETAILS:

The Author

St. John, a prominent conservative in New York State, is an author and lecturer specializing in security matters who was introduced to the New York FBI Office through Alice Widener, who is well-known to the Bureau as a magazine publisher. On a number of occasions St. John has volunteered to assist the FBI. The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a letter from St. John received by them on 11/6/69 in which he mentioned that he planned to appear on a number of TV shows and endeavor through them to combat the rise of student anarchy in the United States. He also stated he hoped Mr. Hoover would consider doing a foreword to a forthcoming book, "The Anarchy of Young America." He was advised Mr. Hoover's busy schedule would preclude this. Bureau files reflect that in 1968 St. John invited Mr. Hoover to appear on one of his television programs. The Director declined. The New York Office advised in 1969 that St. John had been employed by the Pacificia Foundation radio station in New York, on which Fred Cook appeared. The New York Office further advised that St. John is very commercial-minded and would welcome an opportunity to lecture on the New Left before FBI and other law enforcement groups. This background would be advantageous to him in securing credibility as an anti-New Left lecturer.

FBI Mentioned

There are three matter-of-fact, non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in late 1969, deals with the significance of the violent disruptions of the Democratic National Convention (August, 1968, Chicago) in terms of the future of the United States. St. John does not believe the violence was "spontaneous rage" against the alleged inflexibility of our political institutions, such as the Convention, but that it was a premeditated assault on the American political processes; that violence was deliberately used to try to force political decisions; and that the conflict inside and outside the Convention was a struggle

CONTINUED - OVER

for power between the regular liberal and conservative elements in the Party and the more radical members who were determined to rule or ruin. As an example, he quotes Senator Eugene McCarthy's address to Convention delegates and street provocateurs in which he pledged to work to "seize control of the Democratic Party in 1972" and lays at McCarthy's feet much of the blame for the violence that reached a climax in Chicago in August, 1968, when he should have used his stature as a U. S. Senator and primary candidate to stem the growing extremism. St. John is vitriolic in his vituperation of McCarthy for allowing his young supporters to be used as cannon fodder on the front lines of Chicago by cynical revolutionaries and radicals "who care neither for democracy, liberty, nor the rights of individuals. They are interested only in power--the power to destroy the social, political and economic system in America as we know it today."

St. John described what happened in Chicago as "liberalism loose in the streets" and the participants as "middle class and upper class young people who had been or were being educated in some of the finest liberal institutions of learning in the nation;" however, liberalism had failed to teach that "no individual or group of individuals has a moral right to initiate physical force or the threat of force to achieve its objectives." Instead, St. John contends, since the early 1960's, and before, these young people have been taught that it was morally proper in the fight for Negro "equality" and civil rights to use force or threat of force; thus, after the assassination of President Kennedy the student-based civil rights movement moved from allegedly peaceful "demonstrations" into a "predominantly radical movement--and later a merger of black, student, peace, and antiwar groups formed the united front that showed up in Chicago."

Prior to this time, St. John states, liberals had consistently claimed that the growing series of city and campus riots were the product of poverty, discrimination, and alienation. The appearance in Chicago of the educated in the streets--the so-called leadership of tomorrow--and the conspicuous absence of "poor blacks" completely and ominously refuted this hypothesis and was "reminiscent in some ways of what took place in both pre-Soviet Russia and pre-Nazi Germany in the earlier part of this century." It is St. John's contention that by setting such precedents as the Chicago holocaust the New Left hopes to create and foment a major

CONTINUED - OVER

crisis in the American political process, leading to outright revolutionary warfare. "What the world was watching, then, in the week of street warfare in Chicago," says St. John, "was the brick of violent revolution being defiantly thrown through the storefront of individual and political freedom. The tragedy is that while Chicago was a warning of worse things to come, most Americans were misled or confused as to who threw the brick, why, and for what end."

St. John recalls that the first active attempt to form a coalition of radical political groups occurred in August, 1965, when the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) emerged, composed of students, blacks, and antiwar or peace groups, its purpose being the for mation of a political movement to link civil rights, various student protests, and opposition to the Vietnam War. Had a breach not been created between black and white militants at the 1967 NCNP convention, St. John envisions Chicago would have been a major disaster area that would have made Watts, Newark, and Detroit "look like campfires in comparison;" however, black leaders became to feel used by white radicals, their payment being only burned out and gutted ghettos, and they let it be known they were no longer to be taken for granted as the battering ram for white-directed, Marxist-inspired revolution.

The author goes into a detailed analysis of the New Left groups participating in the Chicago disruptions and stresses that communists were involved in the planning sessions for these disorders. He links travels to communist countries by New Left leaders with subsequent demonstrations, i.e., Jerry Rubin and others were in Cuba just prior to the Berkeley disorders of late 1964 and early 1965; Tom Hayden returned from Hanoi shortly before the Newark riots in July, 1967; David Dellinger was in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, prior to leading the Pentagon March in October, 1967; Mark Rudd spent three weeks in Cuba in February, 1968, prior to Columbia University disorders in April, 1968; Dellinger returned from Paris and a meeting with the National Liberation Front in May, 1968, and announced the Mobilization Committee was going ahead with plans for the Chicago demonstrations in August, 1968.

While the author, as stated above, cites NCNP as the beginning of organized radical political groups, he blames Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and the pervading influences

CONTINUED - OVER

at the time for the present unsound economic course of America which has led us so far from the principles propounded in 1776. He is vehement in his belief that these principles, i.e. individualism, reason, liberty and law, must be applied to the individual as well as to national problems and deplores the fact that movement in this direction was interrupted by the New Deal. He does not spare the American right in his analysis of the situation but says its permissive "me-tooism" contributed in great measure to liberalism's success until Chicago; that, not understanding liberal problems, such as Medicare, Republicans and conservatives have gone along with the idea that such programs are needed. In St. John's opinion, these programs, including welfare assistance, have provided the wedge for liberals and New Left radicals to push for Federal control--and for its "ugly stepsister," the national guaranteed income.

This can only culminate, St. John concludes, in full State Socialism in America unless we "rediscover" the principles propounded in 1776 and "complete the American Revolution." Faced with, as the author states, a crucial and historic struggle between the philosophies underlying two revolutions: the 1776 revolution of rights, freedom and limited government, and Roosevelt's 1933 counter-revolution of growing government compulsion in violation of individual rights, the American people must find a compromise between the two that will form an affirmative manifesto for our troubled times. He considers President Nixon's proposal to abolish the draft and replace it with a volunteer army a step in the right direction; yet the New Left refuses to support the President's proposal.

What, then, is the solution? St. John envisions re-organization of American political life--the formation of an independent intellectual force--not a third party--which would take as its task the political goals of reform, repeal, and power dispersal--which would seek reform in those areas which are in contradiction of the principles, philosophy, and goals of the Founders of America, i.e., the tax structure, artifical restraints on business and compulsive features that place individual laborers in the position of being forced to join unions, and Federal regulatory agencies. He further advocates repeal of such laws as conflict with the principles of the Founders and interfere with the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the individual.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION-DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 5/18/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/26/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of "The Revolt of the Middle Age Man" and "Cold-Call Selling."

81

EX-112
REC-23 62-46855-824

4 Encls. Carded by Bu. Library and charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 5-19-70 A.M.B.

ENCLOSURE

12 MAY 19 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (Encls.4)
1 - New York

JMA:pal
(4)

MAY 27 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - A. M. Butler

SAC, Boston

5-25-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of following books for use of the Bureau; mark them to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Vanguard: A Photographic Essay on the Black Panthers" by Ruth Marion Baruch and Pirkle Jones. Beacon Press, Boston, 4-14-70, $2.95 for paperback.

2. "Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest," by Steven Kelman. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, paperback, $2.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:gas
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP); Book #2 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in the Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested in the interest of economy.

62-46855-824X

REC-23

62-46855-824

19 MAY 28 1970

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1970
COMM-FBI

58 JUN 9 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/21/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for use of the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 7-15-70 AMB. 1. "The Modern Researcher" by Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff. Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1970, $8.50

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB. 2. "Promise or Peril" by William R. Corson. Norton, New York, $4.95

Rec'd 10-28-70 AMB. 3. "The Politics of Unreason" by Seymour Martin Lipset and Earl Raab. Harper, New York, $12.50

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith and book #3 requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book #2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Racial Intelligence Section, DID, for review concerning black college students in America. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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REC-64 62-46855-825

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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/21/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB

1. "Keeping the Peace" by Herbert Jenkins. Harper, New York, $5.95.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB

2. "The Hunt for the Czar" by Guy Richards. Doubleday, New York, $6.95.

US

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Sino-Satellite Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, for review; book #2 requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Sino-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago

5-22-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of the Bureau, one copy each of the following books. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists" (a 61-page documented report), available from the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, $1.

2. "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by Omar V. Garrison. Books for Today, Suite 314, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, Special Edition, $1.25 (A coupon for this book is enclosed.

Enclosure

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:gas
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA R. L. Shackelford, New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for reference purposes; it will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library. Book #2 requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan, DID, for reference purposes; it will be filed in Bureau Library.

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19 MAY 25

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56 JUN 5 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6-10-70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB 1. "The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by Theodore Draper. Viking, 6-23-70, $5.95.

Rec'd 6-19-70 AMB 2. "The Confrontation" by Max Geltman. Prentice, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 6-23-70, $7.95.

1-Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1-Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:djw
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 83 62-46855-829

19 JUN 11 1970

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51 JUN 19 1970

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-67235) 6/10/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly two copies of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Motivation and Personality" by A. H. Maslow, Harper, 1954, $6.25. (If hard-cover edition is not available, paperback edition and secondhand copies will suffice.)

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Roy, 6221 IB

AMB:ba
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. N. Goble, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use. Bureau Library does not have books.

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MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/10/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Assassination of J. F. K.: The Reasons Why" by Albert H. Newman. Clarkson N. Potter (Crown). March, 1970, $10

b7D

2. "I Lived Inside the Campus Revolution" by William Tulio Divale. Cowles Publishing Company, August, 1970, $6.95

3 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. H. F. Bow, 6221 JB

AHB:ba
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Section Chief W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, for reference purposes; book #2 requested by SA E. L. Shackelford, ISS, for reference purposes. Book #1 will be filed in the Bureau Library; book #2 will be carded by Bureau Library and charged permanently to the New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID.

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SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 6/18/70

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Minimizing Racism In Jury Trials: The Voir Dire Conducted by Charles R. Garry in the People of California v. Huey P. Newton," edited by Mrs. James F. Wood (Ann Fagan Ginger). National Lawyers Guild, Box 673, Berkeley, California 97401, 225pp, $10 for lawyers.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)
NOTE:

Book requested for review by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where not available. Book will be routed to Internal Security Section for information. Ginger has been connected for many years with National Lawyers Guild publications, and Dorothea Lange photographed some material used in above book.

REC-62 62-46855-83

19 JUN 18 1970

EX-110

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COMM-FBI

60 JUN 25 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Miss Butler

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 2, 1970

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Muir

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published by U. S. News and World Report, deals with effect New Left has had on Old Left and vice versa. It states Old Left, particularly Communist Party (CP), has benefited greatly from activities of New Left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, CP is reviving; its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses; Party members are welcomed into ranks of antiwar movement and some civil rights groups; 1968 saw Party return openly to politics with presidential ticket for first time since 1940. New Left is exerting influence in areas where CP has been stymied for years--for example, now members of New Left are making organized attempts to infiltrate labor world, and communists expect their own influence to expand as result. Effect of Old Left on New Left is great. CP speakers ideologically attacked relationship between universities and Government when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in universities and larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with Government, result being that New Left, under communist guidance, was brought around to attacking Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists to further antiwar movement and New Left projects. While lack of rational approach by New Left results in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of one they seek to destroy, communists are prepared to supply answers regarding future. After inciting persistent attacks by New Left which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine pillars of established capitalist order, professional communists will undertake to look after the rest. There are numerous non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

JUN 19 1970

ACTION: None. For information.

REC-32 62-46855-833

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(7)
62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

56 JUN 30 1970

INTL SEC

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 6/5/70

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. J. C. Michela

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE SPEECHES OF MALCOLM X
AT HARVARD"
BY ARCHIE EPPS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1969 by Apollo Editions. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau files contain several references to Epps indicating his involvement in civil rights activities and he was described as the real leader and organizer in the Boston area of affairs connected with a march on Washington in August, 1963, in which a number of organizations including the National Association for Advancement of Colored People participated. No information showing extremist tendencies. Epps is Assistant Dean of Harvard College. He is described as founder and adviser of "The Harvard Journal of Negro Affairs."

Book, 191 pages, divided into two parts, latter part being verbatim texts of speeches by Malcolm X on 3/24/61, 3/18/64, and 12/16/64. First 112 pages are analysis by Epps of the speeches in effort to determine personal motivations and goals of Malcolm X (true name Malcolm Little). Epps noted first speech given at time when Malcolm X was deeply involved in Nation of Islam (NOI) and was dedicated follower of NOI head Elijah Muhammad. His remarks showed Black Muslim view of the white man as a lowly animal but freedom of the black man from yoke of white man was placed in terms of redemption by God. Shortly before second speech, Malcolm X resigned from the NOI because of disillusionment. In the second speech, he appeared no longer to believe to rely upon God to save the black man from the white man but presented the Negro people as both judge and executioner of the whites. The final speech was made shortly after he had

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100-399321
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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66 JUN 18 1970
198

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"The Speeches of Malcolm X at Harvard"
By Archie Epps

returned from an extensive trip to Africa and just two months before his assassination. The author concludes that Malcolm X saw himself and the Negroes as exiles in a society which was a jungle for them, threatened by daily violence. He was a mixture of prophet, escapist and revolutionary.

No mention of the FBI is made in the book.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/18/70
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulets 4/22/70 and 6/10/70

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Fear of Crime" #1 by R. Harris and "The Rediscovery of Black Nationalism" by T. Draper. #2

Encl #1 carded by Bu Lib + Chgd perm to Int. Sec.; Encl #2 carded by + filed in Bu Library. 6-24-70. Am B.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(62-46855)
1 - N.Y. (100-87235)

FPC:cj
(3)

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RESEARCH SECTION

5 JUN 26 1970 E 424

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

BOOK REVIEWS

"Revolutionary Nonviolence" by Dave Dellinger. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, July, 1970, $7.50

62-46855 -

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COMM-FBI

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66 JUN 19 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-38411 - 370

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Publisher

Captioned book was published by U. S. News and World Report in late 1969 and authored by its staff.

FBI Mentioned

There are numerous non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book deals with the effect the New Left has had on the Old Left and vice versa and sets forth the following viewpoint:

New or Old, adherents share the same long-range goal, i.e. overthrow of the capitalist system in America, albeit they differ on how they would achieve this aim and on what would follow. The Communist Party preaches the current Soviet line of peaceful co-existence. Gus Hall, the Communist Party, USA's top official, unlike Nikita Khrushchev, does not say that our grandchildren will live under communism. He tells audiences that some day socialism will replace capitalism and emphasizes that the change will come from within by peaceful means, not from the Soviet Union or any other foreign power. "U. S. socialism will be clearly marked 'Made in U.S.A.,'" says Hall; but the angry young militants see little chance of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. They talk of revolution and guerrilla warfare. Whereas the future socialist America, as pictured by the Communist Party, would install public ownership of basic industries and state planning of economic goals with workers in each factory having a decisive voice in running their plant (abolition of private property and collectivization being soft-pedaled), the New Leftists offer no clear view of what their future society would be like. They talk of socialism, communism, and Marxism, but their real emphasis is on tearing down rather than building up. These anarchistic militants come close to advocating abolition of government rather than seeking the increased government control that would come with socialism.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"COMMUNISM AND THE NEW LEFT"
PUBLISHED BY U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
62-46855

What effect has the New Left had on the Old Left? The Communist Party is no longer alone on the far left. After years of steady decline in membership and influence, it is reviving. Its leaders are regular visitors and speakers on college campuses, where they expound the Party line. Party members are welcomed into the ranks of the antiwar movement and into some civil rights groups, and 1968 saw the Party return openly to politics with a presidential ticket under the Party banner for the first time since 1940. Leaders of the Communist Party have no illusions about the chances of overturning the capitalist system in the United States. They recognize that a revolutionary situation may develop eventually, but their present aim is to persist, year after year, in spreading communist doctrines until they have undermined confidence in the established order and have produced a minority sufficiently large and powerful to overwhelm it. Their immediate goals are set forth as follows: 1) to gain respectability in order to be accepted as a legitimate political party; 2) to gain control of the New Left; 3) to expand their influence within the labor and civil rights movements; 4) to sustain attacks on American foreign policy, particularly where it is in conflict with communist movements throughout the world.

In their effort to gain control of the New Left, and particularly Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), whose members have already proclaimed their belief in Marxism, the Communist Party faces competition from the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and other Marxist groups. PLP sees no chance of a peaceful transition to socialism. Milton Rosen, top official of the PLP, told an audience at the University of North Carolina: "The ultimate revolutionary demand is a government controlled by the working people--a revolutionary dictatorship of armed workers."

The potential value of the New Left to the communists can be seen in the influence these young people are trying to exert in areas where the Communist Party has been stymied for years; for example, in the immediate post-war years the labor movement methodically purged communists from its ranks and ended Party influence in organized labor. Some members of the New Left take summer jobs in factories in order to spread their ideas; many join striking laborers in their picket lines; and one faction of SDS is known as the Worker Student Alliance (PLP affiliated). As New Left influence grows among labor and civil rights groups, communists expect their own influence to expand. Gus Hall describes SDS and similar groups as organizations which the Party has "going for us."

CONTINUED - OVER

The Party's greatest gains have been in the antiwar movement. James Davis, writing in "Political Affairs," a journal published by the Communist Party, said, "It is in the peace movement where Party spokesmen gain the ear of people who never heard, much less spoke to a communist."

What effect has the Old Left had on the New Left? CP speakers seized the opportunity to ideologically attack relationship between universities and the government at a time when New Left students were still concentrating solely on gaining more freedom in the universities and a larger share in their governing and were not relating universities with government. Bettina Aptheker, CP member and daughter of Herbert Aptheker, CP theoretician, was prominently involved in the 1964 University of California at Berkeley disruptions, where she publicly denounced universities as tools of "those who control the system of state monopoly capitalism." She pictured the universities as being used by industry as a training ground for technicians, as recreation centers, as a means for indoctrinating young people, and "ideological centers for defense of this system." Thus the communists played a major role in gradually bringing the New Left around to attacking the Government. Some American experts believe foreign communist governments have given financial help to U. S. communists. Richard H. Sanger, author of "Insurgent Era" and an expert on guerrilla warfare, points out, in an interview with "U. S. News and World Report," that organizers of the antiwar March on the Pentagon in 1967 were able to supply 100 buses plus other equipment, lodging and meals. Where did the money come from? According to Sanger, "The money becomes available when the Party leaders need it."

There is ample evidence of activity by communists and other extremists before, during, and after riots. It is not surprising that communists should jump in whenever social unrest is ripe for exploding into violence. Although they pay lip service to peaceful, constitutional procedures, this is purely a tactical move to reduce the pressure of the police and the courts. In their hearts, they know they cannot come to power by peaceful, constitutional means. They always have been taught, and they believe, that the only road is by violence--and that is the one they embark upon whenever they feel they can do so with relative impunity.

The lack of a rational approach by the New Left to the causes they are championing, resulting in their having no clear plan of what order they would install in place of the one they seek

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to destroy, is an ideal situation for communists and for the countries behind them, i.e. Soviet Russia and Communist China. Communism, as practiced today, makes its strongest appeal outside communist countries to those whose emotions cloud their reason. The communists are prepared to supply the answers regarding the future which the New Left lacks. What they expect of the New Left are persistent attacks which will demoralize new generations of American citizens and eventually undermine the pillars of established capitalist order. In time, they believe this will come to pass. The professional communists would then undertake to look after the rest.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
5/23/70
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Att: Miss Butler)
1 - Mr. Deakin
1 - Mr. Fulton

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"SEIZE THE TIME, THE STORY OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND HUEY P. NEWTON"
BY BOBBY SEALE

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by Random House, Incorporated. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book purports to be the "true facts" concerning the history of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) as interpreted by Bobby Seale, its cofounder and chairman who is awaiting trial for murder. Significant events in BPP development, all of which were known to us, are presented in a distorted self-serving manner. The book harps endlessly on repression of oppressed people and the BPP goal is defined as the establishment of socialism as a means to end the oppression. The rise of the BPP to do something about repression was "seizing the time," thus the title of the book.

Seale fanatically portrays repression against himself, the BPP, and its members. After proving it to his satisfaction, he easily justified BPP violence by righteously proclaiming the "oppressor has no rights that the oppressed is bound to respect." Incidents of deliberate confrontations with police are boastfully cited, graphically refuting the BPP claim that it only "reacts" to police brutality.

Seale tries to establish credentials for himself and Huey P. Newton as long-time fighters against the oppression of black people. Newton is the other BPP cofounder who is serving a prison term for killing a police officer. Seale

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1 - [redacted]

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

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Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SEIZE THE TIME, THE STORY OF THE BLACK
PANTHER PARTY AND HUEY P. NEWTON"
BY BOBBY SEALE

quotes Eldridge Cleaver, another BPP official and fugitive from justice, who makes the absurd analogy that "Huey P. Newton followed Malcolm X like Jesus Christ followed John the Baptist." Malcolm X was a notorious black extremist who was assassinated by his own kind in 1965.

The book was prepared from tape recordings by Seale made in 1968, 1969, and 1970. Art Goldberg edited and transcribed the tapes but Seale prepared the final manuscript. Goldberg is a writer and antiwar activist who has worked for "Ramparts," a Left Wing commercial magazine, and for the "Guardian," an independent radical news weekly.

The FBI is mentioned on pages ix, 81, 82, 180, 181, 214, 215, 290-292, 331, 370, 372, 381, and 388. Generally, we are described as part of the system repressing blacks and infiltrating and plotting against the BPP; for example, we are accused of kidnaping Seale when we arrested him for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and a printers' union strike is described as an FBI plot to stop the publication of the BPP paper. The Director is mentioned on page 388 where it indicates that during a press conference by an expelled BPP member who accused the BPP of killing his brother, the expelled member "sounded just like J. Edgar Hoover."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/19/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Message from Moscow" by "An Observer"
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 10-24-69,
$5.95

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sal
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested for reference purposes by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. In an article appearing on the editorial page in the 6-17-70, issue of "The Evening Star," William F. Buckley recommends book. He states that "it is the most revealing book I know of on what it is like to live in the Soviet Union.... it is the most specific indictment I have ever read of any single society." After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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REC 9

EX-112

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-21-2012

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

Mr. W.C. Sullivan

June 23, 1970

G.C. Moore

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T.J. Deakin
1 - Mr. E.R. Stark

BOOK REVIEW
"CONVERSATION WITH ELDRIDGE CLEAVER"
BY LEE LOCKWOOD
RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Dell Publishing Company, New York, New York, which is being placed in the Bureau Library.

~~Classified by SP8 BTJ/CAL~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 6-3-86~~

SYNOPSIS

Book sets forth results of interviews with fugitive Eldridge Cleaver in 1969 by white author Lee Lockwood who also authored book "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel" recording interviews with Fidel Castro. Lockwood previously investigated as result of contacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations, however, no indication involved in intelligence activities. He is currently member of board of directors of Center for Cuban Studies under investigation for possible violation of registration requirements. Author claims Panthers are being murdered for their politics, contends there is nationwide repression of Black Panther Party (BPP) under way by law enforcement agencies and states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country. Cleaver claims U.S. is hub of oppressive forces in world and stresses need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North America in order to overthrow U.S. Government and totally destroy "racist" power structure. Cleaver said he intends to return to U.S. to shed his blood and to seek to take lives of "pigs." Cleaver mentions the Director's name along with words such as racism and imperialism, which are repugnant to him and claims FBI is spearheading conspiracy to destroy BPP.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
184 JUL 28 1970

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book reviews file)

~~SECRET~~

6 AUG 3 1970

ERS:drl (9)
105-134634

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-134634-46

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Lee Jonathan Lockwood, the white author, was born in 1932, New York, New York, and currently resides in Boston, Massachusetts. We previously investigated Lockwood because of his numerous contacts with representatives of Cuban Mission to United Nations. He has made several authorized trips to Cuba and in 1967, traveled extensively in North Vietnam. No information was developed indicating involvement by Lockwood in intelligence activities. (U)

He authored book "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel," published in 1967, containing a verbatim transcript of seven day interview of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He pictured Castro as a benevolent savior whose ties with international communism are merely accidental. Lockwood is listed as a member of board of directors for Center for Cuban Studies, New York City, which center is currently under investigation in view possible violation of registration requirements.

BOOK REVIEW

Perhaps the most significant portion of this book, which records results of interviews by Lockwood with fugitive Eldridge Cleaver in Cuba during May, 1969, and Algiers during June, 1969, is the introduction by Lockwood which appears to clearly depict his true colors. Lockwood is critical of what he terms nationwide repression of BPP, states civil liberties and constitutional guarantees are largely a myth in this country and claims Panthers are being murdered for their politics. He exhibits admiration for Cleaver and regards him as a victim of persecution by the American society.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

Cleaver utilized the opportunity presented to him by Lockwood to stress need for coalition of all revolutionaries in North America and stated these revolutionaries should recognize necessity of fighting a revolutionary struggle for violent overthrow of U.S. Government and for total destruction of "racist" power structure. He also emphasized that in order to develop a peoples war, it is essential to create a machinery where there is distinction between a political arm and a military arm as these are classic structures of a revolutionary movement.

The U.S., according to Cleaver, is the bastion of imperialism and the hub of all oppressive forces in the world. He claims since those who control U.S. are escalating repression against forces moving for change, the only fitting response is implacable resistance in form of open warfare aimed at totally obliterating, rebuilding and restructuring the U.S. He said it is necessary to make specific application of general principles of socialism by doing away with the institution of private property and create equal distribution of products of our industry and technology.

Cleaver predicted that by 1972 there will be a military coup in U.S. and a military dictatorship because by that time there will be full scale war going on in U.S. He said he has every intention of returning to U.S. to shed his blood, to put his life on the line and to seek to take lives of "pigs" of power structure. There is no information set forth relating to Cleaver's method of fleeing to U.S. in November, 1968.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: Book Review
"Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver"
By Lee Lockwood
105-134634

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

MENTION OF THE FBI

Lockwood on page 30 of his introduction refers to the Director's labeling of the BPP as "the greatest threat to national security." This reference, set forth along with quotations of Vice President Agnew that Panthers are "a completely irresponsible, anarchistic group of criminals," and of Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard that "the Black Panthers are nothing but hoodlums, and we've got to get them," is used to prove his contention there is nationwide repression of the BPP under way and a systematic attempt by law enforcement agencies to pick off Panther leaders by either killing them or jailing them on trumped up charges with excessive bails.

Cleaver mentions the Director and the FBI on several occasions (pages 39, 41, 47, 61, 62) in a manner which would be expected from this hoodlum. He claims the FBI is spearheading the conspiratorial blueprint to destroy the BPP and used the Director's name in conjunction with words such as racism, capitalism, imperialism and war, all of which are repugnant to Cleaver. He did, however, acknowledge the Director can get information very efficiently.

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/18/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION-DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 6/10/70, 5/21/70 and 4/22/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

BOOK AUTHOR

1. "On Violence" by HANNAH ARENDT.

2. "Rebels in Eden: Mass Political Violence in the United States" by R.E. RUBENSTEIN.

3. "Keeping the Peace" by HERBERT JENKINS.

4. "The Hunt for the Czar" by GUY RICHARDS.

5. "Promise or Peril" by W.R. CARSON.

6. "The Confrontation" by MAX GELTMAN.

7. "The Assassination of J.F.K.: The Reasons Why" by A.H. NEWMAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/10/87 BY [illegible]

62-46855-836

ENCLOSURE

REC 2
265286

EX-109

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - New York

MMM:vmr
(3)

7 Encls carded by Bu Library; #1+2 chgd. permanently to Internal Security Section; #s 3 thru 7 filed in Bu. Lib. 6-24-70.
AmB

2 JUN 25 1970

F449

56 JUL 2 1970

62-46855

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/24/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-45566) Attn: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 5/22/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "How Liberal Clergymen Aid the Revolutionists," a documented report prepared by the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois, cost $1. The second item requested in referenced Bureau letter, "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by OMAR V. GARRISON has not yet been obtained. A discreet inquiry was made at Suite 314, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, the place designated for purchase of this item, and it was determined that this address is only a mail advertising answering service. Mail addressed to this address is then forwarded to the advertiser who, in turn, fulfills all mail orders. It was determined that "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" is being distributed through an unidentified outlet in Detroit, Michigan. The book has been discreetly ordered and when obtained, will be furnished to the Bureau.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
3 JUN 30 1970

1 cl 1 c retained 7/2 B/D AMB

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

1 Encl. charged perm. to Internal Security, 6-29-70 AMB

58 JUL 6 1970

GGP/rmb
(4)

CF-335

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - M[redacted] A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

7/6/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Book
"Racism and the Class Struggle: Further Pages from a Black Worker's Notebook" by James Boggs. Monthly Review Press, New York, 8/10/70, $6.

Rec'd 10-28-70 Amb

No Loc.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:co/acs
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Author Boggs considers "black revolutionary power is the only viable alternative to the degenerative forces at work in society today."

LE

REC-30 62-46855-837

19 JUL 7 1970

MAILED 4
JUL 6 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 JUL 13 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: July 2, 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BOOK REVIEWS

The Miami Office has furnished a copy of the manuscript of a book entitled "Eighty-three Hours Til Dawn," which was written by Barbara Jane Mackle in collaboration with Gene Miller, a reporter for the "Miami Herald" newspaper.

The manuscript has been reviewed. It is most complimentary to the Director and the FBI. Glowing remarks are made to the intelligence, devotion to duty, and sacrifices made by FBI personnel in the successful conclusion of this case. The manuscript is considered to be unnecessarily verbose. For example, page after page is devoted to the background of each member of the Mackle family, going back to its origin in England. Considerable space is also devoted to the various business ventures of the Mackle family, and the book goes to great lengths in an effort to dispel newspaper accounts that the Mackles are exceedingly wealthy.

A good portion of the book relates to Barbara Mackle's thoughts, impressions, and actions while buried. It is apparent that her comments were taken down by tape recorder and there has been little effort to edit out extraneous material. Reporter Miller has obviously done a great deal of leg work in contacting subjects' friends and associates, as well as nearly everyone who had even the remotest connection with Miss Mackle or Krist and Schier.

With the exceptions noted below, there is nothing in the book which would appear to be objectionable or would cause embarrassment to the Bureau. In this connection, mention is made of the fact that our Laboratory prepared a simulated ransom note which Mr. Mackle could return to the kidnaper if requested. It is thought preferable to leave this investigative technique out of the book. Miss Mackle refers to a coaching she received from an Agent prior to her testimony at the trial in Atlanta. This, too, should be omitted from the book. Lastly, there are several technical errors which will be called to the attention of the authors, such as incorrectly referring to the Federal Kidnaping Statute rather than the Extortion Statute and misspelled names.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
130 JUL 1 1970

JUL 10 1970

RIS:jny (7)

59 JUL 20 1970

CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Gary Steven Krist; Et Al.

Miss Mackle in the closing pages of her book mentions her visit with the Director subsequent to the kidnaping. She states, "I had never met him before, and I guess I expected someone gruff. He wasn't at all . . . He was absolutely fascinating to listen to."

ACTION: If approved, the manuscript "Eighty-three hours Til Dawn" will be returned to our Miami Office, and changes and deletions will be suggested to Miss Mackle and Mr. Miller.

Based upon firsthand knowledge of this case, the Miami Office is being instructed to thoroughly review the manuscript to insure there are no inconsistencies or other matters which could be detrimental to the Bureau's interests.

OK.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO :Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 30, 1970

FROM :J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF UPGRADING THE AMERICAN POLICE BY CHARLES B. SAUNDERS, JR.

SYNOPSIS

Captioned book merely a rehashing of findings of President's Commission with author's own conclusion added. He appears unfamiliar with police operations - gained knowledge vicariously via readings and interviews. Fails to distinguish between fact and biased opinions of sources. Even Analysis of factual data and conclusion often erroneous. Praises Bureau's contribution to police training in broad terms but criticizes specifically.

For example, uses FBI Uniform Crime statistics to establish need for reassessing training and then describes statistics as inadequate rather than merely limited; cites biased Bureau critics like Drew Pearson, who erroneously claimed FBI lobbied for Omnibus Crime Control Bill of 1968; misinterprets Pomrenke's analysis of FBI National Academy Curriculum in Law Enforcement Assistance Association (LEAA) funded study; cites Robert Conot's "Rivers of Blood, Tears of Darkness" account of conflict between Director and Chiefs Wilson and Parker in feeble attempt to show power FBI has to give or withhold its cooperation from local agencies. He doesn't recognize that "cooperation is a two-way street."

Book is neither comprehensive, nor objective nor innovative. Author feels state and regional schools should be developed and that FBI's training role should eventually be limited to demonstrating new methods and techniques and providing technical assistance upon request. Ignores that there are many such state and regional academies which regularly request "expert" FBI instruction.

REC-41 62-46855-938

10 JUL 7 1970

1 - Crime Records Division (Attention: Mr. M. A. Jones)
JAO:vas
(3)

59 JUL 27 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

54 JUL 22 1970

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is not known at this time what kind of distribution Upgrading the American Police will receive, however, it can be assumed that numerous inquiries will be received by our Special Agents in Charge, police training coordinators, and field police instructors relative to its contents. In order for them to adequately answer such inquires, the details of this memorandum, published as a Police Instructor's Bulletin, properly edited, would be most useful.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the details be published and distributed to the field as a Police Instructor's Bulletin.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

DETAILS:

Broadly viewed Upgrading the American Police is little more than a restatement of ideas already articulated in the reports of the United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and in numerous scholarly, professional and popular publications.

The author clearly exhibits that he is personally unfamiliar with the complex, day-to-day operations of local law enforcement agencies in the United States; that he conducted limited primary, systematic research in preparing his book, and that he gained most of his data vicariously from the vast volume of literature on the police clearly failing to discriminate accurate, factual materials from the questionable, often worthless, verbal regurgitations of visionary do-gooders, self-serving empire builders, and malicious gossip mongers. He utilizes materials of Social Scientists and law enforcement personnel without attempting to verify the correctness of their statements or to determine if they had any particular biases or axes to grind. Moreover, even where his data is factual, his analysis of the data and his interpretation of its impact on the law enforcement profession often leaves something to be desired.

In brief, Upgrading the American Police is neither comprehensive, nor objective, nor innovative.

In his first chapter he asserts that personnel in law enforcement have been neglected in that they are underpaid and undertrained and cites many individuals who have noted this over the past five decades. Unfortunately he goes no farther than they did but merely reechoes their sentiments without sheding any new light on the subject.

His second chapter is a sketchy tracing of the evolution of the police role in American Society which he concludes by calling for a role reevaluation to be used as the basis for definition of education and training needs required for the police position.

Chapter three broadly discusses the problems of quantity and quality of personnel in the police field in certainly anything but a

scientific fashion; projects, or more precisely, predicts future needs and expresses the opinion that these needs have received little attention as "...a national manpower problem."

The fourth and fifth chapters present a patently unscholarly treatment of the current status of police education and training respectively. Unfortunately, Saunders offers little evidence of personally conducted primary research and relies almost exclusively on secondary sources, many of which are dated.

The conclusion of the book, chapter six, contains the author's very own police personnel panacea. Herein he sets forth a nebulous, questionable program for improvement of police education and training. He includes a superficial consideration of its possible cost and enumerates the gratuitously assumed results that would ensue if it were adopted.

More particularly, Saunders' opus is a scurrilous pack of contextually-removed and consequently clouded, distorted, misinterpreted and misleading "facts" complemented by the type of innuendo and inference frequently employed by shrewd but clearly biased Bureau critics, particularly in those segments in which he treats the FBI's training assistance to local law enforcement.

He, to borrow an aphorism, wants to have his cake and eat it too when he, for example, attempts to establish the validity of his premise that law enforcement has been neglected by citing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics from a secondary source (The New York Times, on page one) and only two chapters and 63 pages later attacks the very statistics he uses by labeling them "inadequate." Not only does he illogically refute himself in this manner but shows himself to be a slovenly scholar suffering from intellectual lethargy when he fails to consult readily available primary sources to document his material. Moreover, he is quick to note that the UCR function was assumed by the FBI from International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) but conveniently neglects to note that the Committee on UCR Standards is not exclusively FBI but includes IACP representation.

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Review of Upgrading the American Police
By Charles B. Saunders, Jr.

Skillfully utilizing the age-old ploy of patting his victim on the back before he stabs him there with his verbal dagger, praising in vague, general terms before he attacks in specifics and ultimately creates a negative picture, he, in the final analysis, portrays the Bureau's increasingly more important role in law enforcement training as ominious, even threatening or dangerous to the well-being of local law enforcement and tantamount to federal control of local police.

Among his more blatant attempts to discredit the Bureau's role are the following items, each of which is followed by a factual answer:

Pages 63 through 66, "The Police Manpower Shortage," raises the problem of statistically measuring police manpower effectiveness, both in terms of adequacy and quality. The statement "the inadequacies of crime statistics are numerous," is perhaps more accurately stated, "the limitations of crime statistics are numerous." There is some truth in the statements pertaining to police statistics, but then it is also true for all social data.

In all publications of UCR the statement is coldly made that, "it is important to remember that crime is a social problem and, therefore, it concerns the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control." The factors influencing the extent and type of crime which occurs from place to place are set forth in UCR and are repeated in part by the author on page 65.

The author notes that conviction and disposition of offenders is an area which many observers believe holds the greatest prospect for reducing crime. This is true. The concept of the administration of criminal justice is deterrence and rehabilitation, and these operate from the court and correctional level. This, however, cannot begin to function unless the police are successful in detecting the offender and arresting him with enough evidence to convict. The competency of the police, therefore, is essential if the system is to operate at all. There are ways of statistically measuring success or failure in this area.

The author fails to mention prevention as a part of police effectiveness. We don't know how much crime is deterred because of the

presence of a car patrol, foot patrol, etc. Nonetheless, we know it happens, but cannot measure it except through crime rates.

ITEM: On page 76, in a footnote, author reports from Drew Pearson's column in the 2/17 and 4/16/68 issues of the "Washington Post" to the effect that additions to legislation under consideration at that time providing for the expansion of FBI activities in the police training field were a result of lobbying by the FBI in order to extend its control of police training. This was opposed by the IACP which felt such would lead to a national police force.

ANSWER: The FBI did no lobbying in connection with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. We did, however, answer questions proposed to us by Senators and Congressmen who were aware of our contributions to local law enforcement training through the years. The Bureau has never at any time tried to exert control over police training and any opposition by Quinn Tamm and IACP to our being given police training responsibilities in the proposed legislation was not based on any fear by IACP that such would create a national police force--all IACP personnel, and especially Tamm, know the Director has always been the leader of any opposition to action that might lead to a national police force.

ITEM: On pages 119-120, author states: "Training quality has received relatively little analysis, but available data suggest that the content and methods of instruction are grossly deficient in most agencies. Serious deficiencies have been observed in the best departments, in the most respected state and regional academies and in the FBI's prestigious National Academy. ...."

In that same chapter on page 138, "The commission (President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice) called for major expansion of the programs for training of upper and middle management personnel offered by the FBI National Academy, state and regional police schools, and various college

and universities. A recent analysis of these programs concluded, however, that although the instruction provided is of high caliber, 'a relatively small percentage of their total programs deal with the subject of professional police management.' The study questioned the relevance of National Academy programs to the needs of middle-and upper-management police officials invited to participate. It found that only 19 per cent of the curriculum could be described as management training, the bulk of the courses consisting of subjects more appropriate for recruit training...."

ANSWER:: The author is editorializing badly the study made in 1967 by Norman E. Pomrenke for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance "A Preliminary Survey of Police Management Training Needs and Facilities in Eight Southern States." Pomrenke did not claim that the bulk of the courses of the National Academy were more appropriate for recruit training, nor did he infer such a thing. This study concerned itself with the curriculum of the 76th Session FBI National Academy August-November, 1965. In the intervening five years material and substantial changes have been made in the curriculum of the National Academy. Currently, almost one-third of the training is directly related to management training. The entire course is management oriented.

ITEM: Pages 140-141: Author states in effect that need for more and better training for police is not recognized because of the FBI's "highly colored prose" which creates the impression that the problem of training local law enforcement is under control. Author quotes statistics released by the Bureau for Fiscal Year 1967 regarding number of police schools in which we afforded assistance and attendance at those schools. Author acknowledges that presentations by FBI instructors are of high quality but states there is no way to judge the relevancy of our presentations to the training needs of the audiences.

Author also points out that some of the schools in which the FBI participated consisted only of a few hours of lecture and that

the number of police "trained" actually was the number of officers in attendance at the schools.

ANSWER: Author's facts are for the most part accurate but his conclusions from those facts are totally erroneous. The Bureau has never engaged in "highly colored prose" regarding its contributions in police training. We always factually report the number of local law enforcement training schools in which we have extended assistance, the number of officers attending those schools, the number of lecture hours by FBI instructors, and the types of schools in which we afforded help. We have always made it clear that the curriculum for any school in which we afford assistance is geared to the stated needs of the requesting agency and is designed in accordance with the desires of the head of that department.

As to whether FBI presentations are relevant to the needs of the police personnel, it should be significant to the author that FBI presentations are invariably rated very high by local police and our assistance is consistently sought by police administrators and training officers as evidenced by the fact the number of instances in which our help is sought increases each year. If we did not give the local police what they need and desire in the area of training help, we would not be invited to participate in their training programs.

Author falls back on the old ploy that the FBI actually has not "trained" the number of officers listed as having attended training schools in which we participated. This is misleading and unduly critical on its face because no officer is ever completely "trained." Training is a continuing process and when an officer arrives at the status where he feels he needs no further training, his value to his department is highly questionable.

ITEM: Page 142: Author states "Nor can the FBI meet the training needs of police executives in its National Academy programs even after

completion of its new facilities at Quantico, Virginia, permits expansion of graduating classes from 200 to 1,200 annually."

ANSWER: The new facility at Quantico will permit up to 2,000 graduates per year.

ITEM: Page 143: Author states the FBI could never provide enough speakers or expertise to give adequate, systematic, continuing training for all departments, that using the FBI as the primary agency for training would necessarily subject all local agencies to a degree of federal direction which would constitute a major step towards a national police force which has been vigorously opposed by law enforcement spokesmen, including the Director.

ANSWER: The FBI has never desired or attempted to provide all training for local police. Our National Academy and Field Police Training Programs, from the outset, have been designed to help local law enforcement develop its own capability to train its personnel. Training has become an important staff function in many agencies and we recognize, more than anyone else, that our investigative responsibilities would never permit our assuming the responsibility for training all local law enforcement officers. We help in training programs when and where needed and at the request of the sponsoring agency.

ITEM: At bottom of page 143 in footnote designated 55: Author rehashes how disagreement between Director and former Chief William H. Parker banned Los Angeles Police Department officers from attending National Academy. Said same thing about Chicago Police Department while O. W. Wilson was there.

ANSWER: This rehash quotes from "Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness" by Robert Conot (Bantam Books 1967). There were no officers from either department while these two men were there. There have been officers from both agencies since they left. We had no applications from Los Angeles Police Department while Parker was

Chief. We did not solicit any, either. Author does not give current information in this regard, and takes a slap at the Bureau for "the power the FBI already has to give or withhold its cooperation and favor from local agencies." Cooperation is a two-way street. We wouldn't have it any other way.

ITEM: Pages 164-165: Author suggests national programs for the training of additional qualified instructors for local training, building of regional training institutes, and the construction of additional training facilities on a local level. He opines against the further expansion of FBI activities in the training of local police, notes that the Bureau's National Academy and local training programs should be continued as they currently fill needs which would not otherwise be met, but thereafter the Bureau should limit itself to demonstrating new methods and techniques and to providing technical assistance upon request.

ANSWER: We have no disagreement with any worthwhile planning and action that will assist local law enforcement to further develop its capability to train its personnel. We do feel, however, that local law enforcement administrators should exercise a strong guiding hand in the operation of any training facility or program for their personnel. There are currently a number of successful state training academies in operation, many police departments now have their own training facility and in many areas smaller departments have banded together to operate regional training schools. FBI assistance is requested in these schools and academies in subject matters in which we are preeminent.

Perhaps Saunders' greatest failing as an analyst of the contemporary law enforcement scene is one of omission rather than commission. He is able to darken the picture of the education and training of police merely by neglecting, for example, to note that almost 25 per cent of the country's 400,000 member "thin blue line" are employed by the

nation's 25 largest cities, each of which offers comprehensive training programs for its sworn personnel utilizing what Saunders admits is "excellent" FBI instruction to supplement its own program.

Bureau files (Casper to Mohr memo, dated 12/27/67, captioned "Charles B. Saunders, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.) reflect that on 12/20/67, Saunders briefly and cordially discussed FBI training programs aiding local law enforcement with Bureau officials. Based on available background data, Bureau files contain no additional information re Saunders.

The Bureau file on The Brookings Institution shows that we have had very limited contact of late although in the last few years a Bureau representative did speak before a group of important business and labor executives who were studying at the Institution and the group was given a tour of the Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/14/70
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 4/10/70; 3/23/70; 5/21/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

1. "Prescription for Rebellion" by ROBERT LINCHEN.
2. (2 copies) "The Traitor" by WILLIAM S. SHIRER.
3. "The Modern Researcher" by JACQUES BARZAN and HENRY F. GRAFF.
4. "The Great Terror" by ROBERT CONQUEST.

4 Encls (#1, 2, 4) charged permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.
1 Encl. (#3) charged permanently to Research Section, DID.
7-15-70
Am B.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

JJC:vmr
(3)

EX-115 REC-81 62-46855-839

16 JUL 16 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

5 5 JUL 20 1970

5010-109

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 7/16/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-455-66)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 5/22/70, and Chicago letter to Bureau, dated 6/24/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Dictocrats: Our Unelected Rulers" by OMAR V. GARRISON, special edition, $1.25, the second item requested in referenced Bureau letter. The first item requested in referenced Bureau letter was submitted to Bureau via referenced Chicago letter.

The item enclosed herewith was purchased through a mail advertising service, suite 314, at 325 West Huron, Chicago, Illinois, which is apparently utilized by a mail order distributor "Books For Today" at 7255 Redford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

The purchases reflected herein were made pursuant to Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

REC-15 62-46855-810

1 Encl carefully filed in Bureau Library

JUL 21 1970

ENCLOSURE 7-20-70

RESEARCH SECTION

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago
GGP/catd
(3)

66 JUL 28 1970

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 8/4/70

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

According to the "Des Moines Tribune," Des Moines, Iowa, dated 7/17/70, the following study was released this date.

"Institutions in Transition," a study by Dr. Harold Hodgkinson, Project Director, Center for Research and Development for Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley. This study was financed by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of this study for the use of the Bureau. Mark the publication to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

Read 9-8-70 AMB. Returned by Research Section

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:
Above study requested by SA R. H. Horner, New Left Reporting Unit, Research Section, DID, for review in connection with current assignments relating to New Left matters. It is expected that the above study will be presented to the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in Washington, D. C.

REC-30 62-46855-842

19 AUG 4 1970

EX-116

MAILED 4
AUG 3 1970
COMM-FBI

6 0 AUG 6 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235) 8/4/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin.
Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York;
$8.95; date of publication 8/27/70.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

Rec'd 9-3-70 Amb.

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by No. One Man T.J. Smith, Research Section, DID, for review. Methvin describes the highly-organized work of a group of "Leninoids"--his term--including such well-known radicals as Tom Hayden of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).... Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 25
AUG4 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-31
62-46855-843
ST-112
19 AUG 5 1970

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AUG 11 1970
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Amb.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/28/70
Attention: Research Section

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

REC-62

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 6/18/70.

b7D

[redacted] purchased the book requested in re letter from the National Lawyer's Guild, Berkeley, California. Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of this book, entitled, "Minimizing Racism in Jury Trials."

REC-62

EX 106

62-46855-844

AUG 4 1970

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. JO
7-31-70
AMB

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
BDB/rlg
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

60 AUG 11 1970

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/4/70.

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

re PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 11-25-70 AMB.

"The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma" by Don A. Schanche. David McKay, New York; $4.95; October, 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE:
Book requested by SA T.J. Deakin, RIS, DID, for review. Book will be placed in Bureau Library after review.

REC 14 EX-117
62-46855-845

MAILED 21
AUG 4 1970
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 5 1970

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66 AUG 18 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/6/70

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"BLACK ANTI-SEMITISM
AND JEWISH RACISM"

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1969 by Richard W. Baron, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a compilation of essays by both Jewish and black contributors in effect debating the existence and seriousness of black anti-Semitism and Jewish racism. Viewpoints of the contributors vary widely, from denial that black anti-Semitism is a problem to advocacy of a program to expose the "virulence of anti-Semitism presently festering in the Negro community." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book. Subversive or extremist connections of the contributors are set forth.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 12 1970

62-46855

TJD:kks
(8)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
1 - Mr. J. F. Morrissey
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

8 AUG 11 1970

DETAILS - OVER

55 AUG 18 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-359477-19

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

DETAILS

REVIEW OF BUFILES:

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the contributors to this book except for the following:

The introduction to this book is by Nat Hentoff, identified in Bufiles as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the 1960's and a member of American Youth for Democracy, the former Communist Party youth group, in the 1940's. Walter Karp, coauthor of the essay "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism," was a member of the National Lawyer's Guild, cited by the House Committee on Internal Security as a communist front. Julius Lester, author of the final essay "A Response," is the subject of an active racial investigation, and is on the Security Index as a black extremist who advocates revolution.

BOOK REVIEW:

In the introduction, Nat Hentoff argues that the contribution by Jews to the civil rights movement was colonial in character and thus was naturally resented by Negroes. Hentoff says that anti-Semitism by Negroes does exist and is used by black militants for their own purposes, but Jews cannot expect black moderates to disown anti-Semitic statements by the militants. This would be demanding more than Jews demand of themselves, that is, moderate Jews did not disown or betray Jewish terrorists in Palestine during British rule there. Thus, Hentoff argues, it would be asking too much for moderate Negroes to denounce militants for anti-Semitism.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Black Anti-Semitism
and Jewish Racism"
62-46855

In the essay, "Negroes Are Anti-Semitic Because They're Anti-White," Negro novelist James Baldwin draws on his experiences in the ghetto to say that Negroes hated landlords, clothing store owners, and other merchants who were Jewish. Baldwin says that Jewish contributions to the civil rights movement are "conscience money," however, Baldwin argues that Negroes are anti-Semitic only because they are antiwhite, but the white man in the ghetto is most often Jewish.

Earl Raab, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, traces the history of anti-Semitism in America in the twentieth century to begin his essay "The Black Revolution and the Jewish Question." Raab notes that extremism is a sense of power deprivation; thus those engaged in extremism have no attachment to the traditional system. The extremist argues, according to Raab, that if the remedy is not within the system, then the deprivation of power in his hands must be the result of a "conspiracy."

In answer to James Baldwin's previous essay, Raab notes that Negroes say black extremists mean the white man to be their target when they show hostility to the Jew. Thus the extremists are not actually anti-Semitic, according to the Negro. Raab says, however, that this is precisely anti-Semitism, because the generalized evil is called the Jew. Symbolic anti-Semitism is most frightening to the Jew, according to Raab, because this type of anti-Semitism is precisely that which induces pogroms. Raab claims that anti-Semitism by blacks is of concern at this time when blacks are advancing to control politics in many large cities; cities that also have large Jewish populations.

The Executive Vice President of B'nai B'rith, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, advocates "a vigorous campaign to expose the prevalence and virulence of anti-Semitism presently festering in the Negro community." Rabbi Kaufman's essay,

CONTINUED - OVER

entitled "Thou Shalt Surely Rebuke Thy Neighbor," argues that anti-Semitism did not grow naturally in the Negro community. Rabbi Kaufman feels it grew by conscious effort on the part of unnamed individuals.

In contrast, Rabbi Alan W. Miller, rabbi of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism in New York, feels anti-Semitism by blacks is natural and cautions Jews to not over react. Rabbi Miller's essay notes that black anti-Semitism is actually Christian anti-Semitism and should be defined as such. He notes that the possibility of black genocide in America is much more likely than the possibility of a Jewish pogrom.

"Racism and Human Rights" is the title of the essay by Judge William H. Booth, former Chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Judge Booth defends himself in this essay against charges made in New York City that he was "soft on anti-Semitism." He notes the existence of Jewish racism in New York and claims that the New York teachers union blew black anti-Semitism out of proportion.

Walter Karp and H. R. Shapiro, authors of "The Public Life" newsletter, go even further than Judge Booth. They write in "Exploding the Myth of Black Anti-Semitism" that black anti-Semitism is a "political lie" concocted by Albert Shanker and the United Federation of Teachers. Shanker, leader of the United Federation of Teachers, was the principal foe of community control of schools in New York City, the plan advocated by many in the Negro community.

The author of "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual," Harold Cruse, is the next essayist in this book. His analysis, entitled "My Jewish Problem and Theirs,"

CONTINUED - OVER

is that Jews have demanded that blacks follow their way to salvation (the civil rights and integration route). Cruse notes, however, that a Jewish-Negro confrontation is the natural result of the emergence of both groups.

Albert Vorspan, Director of the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Central Conference of American Rabbis, claims there is no such thing as black anti-Semitism although there are some blacks who are anti-Semitic. To illustrate this writer's bias, note that Vorspan calls the Nation's priorities "antihuman." As Vorspan sees it, "put people and life before technological circuses in the sky and the exaltation of private greed masquerading as free enterprise."

This book ends with a "response" by extremist Julius Lester. It was on Lester's radio show that a poem with anti-Semitic overtones, written by a 15-year-old Negro girl, was read. This poem touched off the current controversy over black anti-Semitism. Lester calls black anti-Semitism a "so-called issue" saying that blacks do not have the capability of organizing a pogrom against Jews.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book.

JAS/lw

SAC, New York (100-87235) 8/19/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-28-70 Amb.

1. "The Black Panthers Speak," edited by Philip S. Foner; Lippincott, New York; paperback $2.95; October, 1970.

Rec'd 9-4-70 Amb.

2. "The Crime of Martin Sostre," by Vincent Copeland; McGraw-Hill, New York; $5.95; March, 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: Books requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review in connection with racial matters. Books will be placed in Bureau Library after review. Paperback requested in the interest of economy.

MAILED 23
AUG 18 1970
COMM-FBI

EX-110

REC-56 62-46855-846

19 AUG 19 1970

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55 AUG 24 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235) 8/19/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for the use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-28-70 AMB.

"The International Thesaurus of Quotations," compiled by Rhoda Thomas Tripp; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York; $8.95; October, 1970.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)
NOTE: Book requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter, RS, DID, for reference purposes. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained in Research Section.

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COMM-FBI

REC-36 62-46855-847

EX-100

19 AUG 19 1970

AUG 24 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB.

SAC, Philadelphia 8/19/70

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Holy Bible" (Crystaltext Award Bible, King James Version, Red Letter Edition, 96-page Concordance), National Publishing Company (distribution through J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia); $2.95; publication date 9/70.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:
Requested by Section Chief R. D. Cotter, RS, DID, for reference purposes. Book to be retained in Research Section.

REC-42 62-46855-848
EX-105

19 AUG 20 1970

MAILED 12
AUG 18 1970
COMM-FBI

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54 AUG 25 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/14/70
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 3/23/70 and 6/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of "Motivation and Personality" by A. H. MASLOW. No Loc.

Also enclosed is the second copy of "How the Soviet System Works" by R. A. BAUER.

EX-117
REC- 56 62-46855-849

AUG 18 1970

3 Encls. carded by Bu. Lib. & chgd permanently to FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. 8-17-70 Sealed

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (62-46855)(Encs. 3)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

MMM:enc
(4)

6 AUG 24 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)

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Holmes
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TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/19/70

FROM: G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE CONFRONTATION: BLACK POWER, ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE MYTH OF INTEGRATION," BY MAX GELTMAN
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of the captioned book published in 1970 by Prentice-Hall. The book is being placed in the Bureau library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles concerning the author.

The author points out that riots began in 1967 in various cities where it was said they could not happen. Commissions and committees were set up and they decided that white America was racist. Geltman places the blame for violence upon the universities and their professors who are preaching violence to the young. He accuses black extremists of anti-Semitism. He shows that the feeling of anti-Semitism on the part of the Negro grew out of the fact that the Jews and the Negroes grew up together in the ghettos and the Jews stayed together as a family while the Negro family became in many cases, fatherless. The Negro resented the Jew when he (the Jew) succeeded by hard work while the Negro failed for lack of hard work.

The author concludes by pointing out that integration, as far as improving the lot of the Negro, is a myth. The integration of the white schools did not improve the Negro child but only showed him how far he is behind his white counterpart. Geltman claims that the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 only graphically pointed out the inferiority of the Negro's position in American society.

REC- 29 62-46855-850

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI in this book.

AUG 25 1970

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855 (Book review file)

GTT:pca
(6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
8/28/70
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

Mr. C. D. Brennan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"The Assassination of Malcolm X:
Unanswered Questions And The Trial"
By George Breitman and Herman Porter
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned booklet published in 1969 by Merit Publishers which is being placed in the Bureau library.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

Breitman is a national committeeman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a former editor of "The Militant," a publication of the SWP. Porter is a member of SWP and a writer for "The Militant." Both are subjects of Bureau investigations and are included on the Security Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

This booklet consists of 12 articles which appeared in "The Militant" between July, 1965, and March, 1970. Of the three subjects arrested, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Malcolm X the authors claim that one was undoubtedly guilty but he was not proved to be a member of the Black Muslims. The other two subjects who were Black Muslims were not a part of the assassination and were framed by the police in order to show Malcolm's death was caused by the rival organization. Breitman writes in an introductory note "Readers should also understand that if the New York police were involved in the assassination (and nothing said or done at the trial, or in the four years since the crime, has absolved them of this charge), that involvement could not have been on their own initiative, but must have resulted from the decision and direction of the Government in Washington, that is, the CIA."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned on pages 5, 6, 9, 11, 22, and 29. On the first three listed pages, mention is made of the Bureau in connection with its investigations and development of informants

1 - 100-[illegible] (George Breitman)
1 - 100-[illegible] (Herman Porter)
1 - 62-[illegible] (Book Review File)
[illegible]

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 28 1970

55 SEP 1 1970

100-399321-459

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"The Assassination of Malcolm X:
Unanswered Questions and The Trial"
By George Breitman and Herman Porter

in extremist groups. On the last three mentioned pages the FBI is referred to as to testimony given during the trial and evidence obtained.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Boston

9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Che: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara" edited by and with an introduction by Rolando E. Bonaches and Nelson P. Valdes. M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames Street, Room 741, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139; September, 1970 publication; paperback $3.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb
(5)

NOTE:

Requested by SA E. J. O'Malley, Research Section, DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback requested for economy reasons.

MAILED 23
SEP 2 - 1970
COMM FBI

EX 106

REC 18 62-46855-851

19 SEP 3 1970

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SEP 9 1970

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/2/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson
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The New York Office has furnished a copy of captioned novel recently published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Harper is described on the dust cover as having flown jets in the U.S. Air Force. He is not identifiable in either New York or Bureau files.

SUMMARY OF NOVEL:

The novel appears to be a fictionalized version of the hijacking of TWA flight 85 from the United States to Rome by Raphael Minichiello in the fall of 1969. The novel contains highly critical comments about the FBI.

Trans-America flight 901, scheduled from New York City to San Francisco, is diverted to Seattle, then Alaska and finally Moscow by a demented hijacker. Drama is heightened because the hijacker does not at first identify himself but scrawls a threat on a restroom mirror: "This is no joke! I've hidden a bomb aboard this plane. I can set it off any time with a radio." Captain O'Hara carefully follows instructions. At Seattle the hijacker, identifying himself as a soldier, apparently was willing to allow the flight to end. But he is scared by what he feels are FBI men among the ground crew. Using a hand grenade, he forces Captain O'Hara to take off at once. FBI men are stationed at the end of the runways to shoot out the tires. Captain O'Hara is angered by the FBI's presence, which he fears will cause the hijacker to blow up the plane. "Will you get those FBI men the hell away from this airplane before something unpleasant happens?" Speaking by radio to the FBI "District Director" in the Seattle Terminal, O'Hara says: "Listen to me, mister, and listen good. I'm in command of this aircraft, and nobody's shooting out tires, windows, or anything else. Do you read me?" O'Hara calls a Congressman (who is on board) to the radio. The Congressman forbids the FBI to take any action and then records a message to be sent to the President to call off the FBI.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 4 1970

In Alaska, while refueling, an FBI man is presented the emergency hatch under the flight desk, but is nearly frozen to death until released into the plane by the Captain. He is then bound and tied. The plane lands ~~safely in Moscow~~, and the hijacker peacefully hands his grenade and guns to O'Hara. But when searched by the Russians, the hijacker pulls out a machinegun from a suitcase and eventually is killed by the Russians.

CRIME RESEARCH

CONTINUED - OVER

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan (Attention: Book Review Desk)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Rosen

ECS:pjs/lg (9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "HIJACKED" BY DAVID HARPER

OBSERVATIONS:

The novel is a lightly written, dime-store type thriller. The author obviously wants to exploit the public's concern about hijackings. Actually, the novel is a crude effort to exploit the TWA hijacking last fall, using the false allegations against the FBI by TWA pilot, Captain Donald Cook. (The book is attached.)

detached

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Philadelphia

9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A Black Theology of Liberation" by James H. Cone. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105; paperback $2.95; publication date 9/30/70.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bkr
(6)

NOTE:

Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID for review in connection with work assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Paperback requested for economy reasons. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX 106

62-46855-852

REC-54

MAILED 12
SEP 2 1970
COMM-FBI

19 SEP 3 1970

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59 SEP 11 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9/2/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for the use of the Bureau; mark them to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Remembering the Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt" by Nathan Glazer. Basic Books, New York, $7.95, September, 1970.

2. "Black Protest in the Sixties" edited by August Meier and Elliott Rudwick. Quadrangle Books (Times Series Original), New York, Paperback $2.95, September, 1970.

#2 Rec'd 11-25-70 AMB.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review & return)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:lmb lmb
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA E. J. O'Malley, Research Section, DID, for reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review relating to Racial Matters General. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback requested as an economy measure.

REC-6 62-46855-853

MAILED 12
SEP 2 1970
COMM-FBI

19 SEP 3 1970

EX-110

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 SEP 14 1970

Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago (66-3705) 9/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain, when available, one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Black Revolution: An Ebony Special Issue," Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616; $8.00; publication date 9/16/70.

Paid 11-6-70 AMB.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bkr
(5)

NOTE:

Requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, DID, for review in connection with assignments relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX 106

REC-54
62-46855-854

MAILED
SEP 2 1970
COMM-FBI

60 SEP 10 1970

19 SEP 3 1970

Tolson
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Att: Research Section; Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 8/31/70

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston 5/25/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following books:

"The Vanguard: A Photographic Essay of the Black Panthers", by RUTH-MARION BARUCH and PIRKLE JONES

"Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest", by STEVEN KELMAN

Initial attempts to obtain these books through regular book sources were unsuccessful, as a result they were ordered discreetly through the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Massachusetts.

ENCLOSURE

SI-122

2 - Bureau (2 Encls.)
1 - Boston
FDC/ (3)

2 Encls. carded by + filed in Bureau Library - 9-3-70 Amp.

REC 83 62-46855-854

SEP 3 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

55 SEP 10 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

DATE: 9/3/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/19/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Crime of Martin Sostre" by VINCENT COPELAND.

EX 106

1 Encl filed in Bureau Library
9-4-70

ENCLOSURE

REC-23 62-46855-856

10 SEP 8 1970

2 - Bureau (Enc.1)
1 - New York

MMM:pal
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

56 SEP 17 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

Mr. R. D. Cotter

9/17/70

Mr. D. Ryan

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Recer
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Ryan

BOOK REVIEWS
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
(RESEARCH MATTER)

This is a review of Newfield's book published in 1966 by the New American Library, Inc., New York City, 212 pages. The book contains an introduction by Michael Harrington who describes himself as a "Social Democrat." This review has been made for the possible assistance of personnel presently engaged in researching the New Left and related organizations.

SYNOPSIS:

"A Prophetic Minority" is a sympathetic, but somewhat critical, analysis of the New Left movement and the so-called "New Radicals" of the 1960's. Newfield endeavors to chronicle, define, and predict the future of the New Left. He acknowledges his personal participation in the Mississippi Summer (voter registration) Project, his early membership in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and his personal acquaintanceship with and interviews of leading movement activists. The book endeavors to trace the origin, philosophy, and weaknesses of the New Left, which is described as (1) an antiestablishment protest against the inequities of American life; (2) a moral revulsion against a society becoming increasingly corrupt; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. Newfield predicts the New Left will grow and become more radical. The SDS will be its most radical segment, and the influence of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will disappear. As to the future, he speculates the New Left may be destroyed by a new rising tide of McCarthyism which will parallel the escalation of the Vietnam War, or it will be victimized or merchandized by an all-absorbing culture.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure
105-63474
1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 6 1970

1 ENCLOSURE
6 OCT
DR:sfw
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-63474-17

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63474

DETAILS:

The Author

Jack Newfield was described in a review of this book in "The Wall Street Journal," 1/12/67, as a 28-year-old associate editor of "The Village Voice," a New York City newspaper. In a final page of his book he is described as a graduate of Hunter College in 1961 and a former reported for "The New York Post." This is described as his first book although his articles have appeared in "The Nation" and "Commonweal." (p. 213)

Our files identified one Jack Newfield as included on what was believed to be an SDS membership list in 12/65; a sponsor for the "Fort Hood ThreeDefense Committee" in 9/66; and as a signor of a statement in 10/67 in opposition to draft laws and U.S. policies in Vietnam. The 4/62 issue of "New American," official publication of the Socialist Party-Socialist Democratic Federation, lists Jack Newfield as managing editor. (Bufile 105-63474-6)

Newfield was the victim in a civil rights investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1965-66 in Amite County, Mississippi. He, with three others participating in voter registration activities, was in a car forced off the road by a local citizen reputed to be involved in segregationalist activities. The Bureau investigation identified the alleged perpetrator, but no prosecution resulted. Newfield relates his interpretation of the incident in the book (pp. 92-94) mildly criticizing the FBI investigation by quoting an Agent as stating "...We will not do anything more than file a report unless the Justice Department instructs us to proceed further in the case." (p. 94) The Bureau file in the civil rights investigation (44-31254) basically substantiates Newfield's account and it is noted the Justice Department did not authorized prosecution.

In this book Newfield makes no attempt to conceal his sympathy for the New Left movement in general and specifically for what he defines as the nonviolent segments of the "New Radicalism."

CONTINUED - OVER

He describes himself as a full-time activist in SDS in the months prior to its formal founding convention in 1962. (pp. 115-116) Throughout the book he acknowledges a personal acquaintanceship with New Left activities and, as noted, he outlines his participation in the Mississippi Summer (voter registration) Project in 1965. He describes the "New Radicalism" as "a new way of looking at the world. . ." and "a vision of a new kind of politics." (p. 212)

Introduction by Michael Harrington

Harrington, well-known liberal interpreter and critic of the domestic, economic, and political scene and currently a syndicated columnist, in an introduction to "A Prophetic Minority," expresses minor differences with the author, i.e. "The New Left is too agnostic. . ." and it is political suicide (for Newfield) to dismiss the trade unions which must be a major component of any new majority. Harrington describes himself as a "Social Democrat" and outlines that he and Newfield were arrested together in a sit-in in 1961 and were on opposite sides in an SDS factional dispute in 1962. Harrington describes Newfield's book as "excellent" and joins him in looking forward to the day when "radicalism in America will be united and effective." (pp. 18-19)

Definitions of the New Left

In the introduction Harrington describes the New Left as "the privileged children of the affluent middle class. . . a mere fraction of their generation, only a small percentage even among college students." He terms New Leftists as "courageous, dedicated, and existential in a way that borders on the anti-intellectual," but criticizes them as weak on social and political theory. (p. 13) Harrington contends many New Leftists were provoked into thought and commitment by the activities and philosophy of the late President Kennedy. (p. 15) He believes the New Left is searching for "a new 'proletariat' in the Marxist sense of the word: a social class that would be driven by the very conditions of its existence into a total transformation of the society; a group whose plight was so extreme that its definition of reform would be revolution." (p. 18)

CONTINUED - OVER

Throughout the book, Newfield interchanges the term "New Left" with "New Radicalism" which he describes as "an ethical revolt against the visible devils of racism, poverty, and war, as well as the less tangible devils of centralized decision-making, manipulative, impersonal bureaucracies, and the hypocrisy that divides America's ideals from its actions from Watts to Saigon." According to Newfield, the New Left expresses its politics in its affirmation of community, honesty, and freedom, and in its indifferences to ideology, discipline, economics, and conventional political forms. He states the New Left contains within it, and often within individuals, elements of anarchism, socialism, pacifism, existentialism, humanism, transcendentalism, Bohemianism, Populism, mysticism, and black nationalism (p. 22)

Newfield distinguishes the New Left from the "Hereditary Left" which is represented by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (WEBDCA), and the May 2 Movement (M2M)--these are ideological extensions of the 1930's left which are ideologically Leninist in structure and outlook and oriented towards China or the Soviet Union rather than American society. (p. 23)

Newfield numbers the New Left as no more than 250,000 people (1966) between the ages of 15 and 30 (p. 23) and describes it as (1) an antiestablishment protest against inequities of American life; (2) a moral revulsion against a corrupt society; and (3) an existential revolt against remote impersonal machines that are not responsive to human needs. (p. 31) He criticizes the New Left for (1) its failure to provide creative alternatives; (2) its hopeless romanticism, especially about unromantic aberrations like violence and authoritarianism; and (3) because segments of the New Left are anti-intellectual and sometimes even antirational. (pp. 23-24)/

Origin and Development of the New Left

Like Harrington in the introduction, Newfield credits President Kennedy with providing a friendly umbrella for the New Left to grow under and with holding up a vision of social idealism, represented by the Peace Corps, which led students to take the next logical step into SNCC and SDS. (p. 40)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

According to Newfield, the Beat Generation, or beatniks, was the first signal of the new politics. They were the first indications that youth were beginning to gag on conformity, materialism, and silence. He contends the Beats, although not representative of the New Left, had a greater influence on the New Radicalism than the old left of the 1930's. The beatnik and Bohemian types serve as an easily available army of bodies or Lumpen for a demonstration, but they do not represent creative and stable leaders. He describes the Beat Generation, or beatniks, as the Movement without altruism and energy--they are apolitical and self-indulgent as opposed to the New Left which has a vision of a new society and is trying to create it with social activism. (pp. 44-47)

The beginning of the New Left movement, according to Newfield, occurred on 2/1/60 when four Negro college students began a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. Other students joined the group and in six days Woolworth's necessarily locked its doors to the protestors. Spontaneous sit-ins took place during the next week throughout the state and quickly spread to other states. Within a year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) reported it had paid for the legal defense of 17,000 demonstrators. Howard Zinn, in "The New Abolitionists" stated that more than 50,000 participated in some kind of civil rights protest in the 12 months after Greensboro and over 3,600 demonstrators spent time in jail. (pp. 52-55)

With Greensboro, and ensuing demonstrations depicted in television newsreels with students being pushed by hecklers and hosed by police, the northern campuses were jolted out of silence and split-level dreams. According to Newfield, the sit-ins liberated more white middle class students in the North than it did southern Negroes. (pp. 57-58)

Newfield described the early sit-ins as "a moral rather than economic or political protest, a kind of mass vomit against the hypocrisy of segregation." He argues that the initial sit-in demonstrations were a basic rejection of a sick system, that they required no ideology, no politics, and no scholarship, just one's body and a certain set of ethical values. He describes this as continuing as the lowest common denominator among the New Left activists. (p. 61)

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Mississippi Summer Project

Chapter 4 of the book (pp. 69-96) is concerned exclusively with the activities of the Mississippi Summer Project voter registration drive in Amite County, Mississippi and for purposes of this review has little relationship to the New Left. This chapter is a graphic account of the harassment of young SNCC members and volunteers who endeavored to register Negroes in the deeply segregated areas of the South. In this chapter Newfield identifies two FBI Agents involved in civil rights investigations and by innuendo indicates they could not or did not take any action to protect the registration workers or cause the prosecution of alleged civil rights violators.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In the first weeks of sit-ins following the initial incident at Greensboro in 2/60 according to Newfield, Ella Baker, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), conceived the idea that an agency should be created to "provide communications and coordination" among the many local sit-in movements. Baker sold her plan to Martin Luther King and the SCLC put up $800 for a meeting of students held 4/15-17/60 at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. Instead of 100 as expected, 300 showed up at the meeting, including future SNCC leaders such as Julian Bond, John Lewis, Ivanhoe Donaldson, and James Bevel. Representatives from SCLC, CORE, NAACP, as well as from "every conceivable human relations and civil rights group," attended. On4/17/60 the Temporary SNCC was established. (pp. 62-63)

In 5/60 the Executive Committee of 15 of the Temporary SNCC met in Atlanta with Baker, Martin Luther King, and observers from the National Student Association, the YMCA, and the AFSC. Marion Barry was elected chairman and an office was established in Atlanta with a full-time secretary. (p. 64)

Newfield states Ella Baker indicated the Mississippi Summer Project was the idea of Robert Parris Moses, a young New York City Negro, after he was sent by the Temporary SNCC into the Black Belt to find people to attend the 10/60 founding meeting of SNCC. (p. 64)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105- 63473

SNCC was officially founded at a meeting in Atlanta in 10/60. This meeting was made possible by funds donated by Northern students, the Packinghouse Workers Union, and the SCLC. This meeting was attended by 235 students and young people. (p. 65)

(The founding statement of purpose of SNCC is set out on pages 65-66.)

Newfield contends that despite the bombings, brutality, and murder inflicted upon its members, until 5/66 SNCC never abandoned its commitment to nonviolence (as set out in its founding statement). (p. 66)

Newfield details with his personal interpretations the evolution of SNCC during 1965-66 when the old existential alliance of black and white changed to a new nationalistic revolutionary and independent SNCC. He pinpoints the new SNCC as born in 5/66 at Nashville when John Lewis was ousted as chairman and Stokely Carmichael ascended to leadership. Under Carmichael all SNCC keynote phrases such as "freedom, community, decentralization, participatory democracy" were abandoned and new phrases were substituted by Carmichael such as "independent black power, race pride, black dignity, and the Third World." (pp. 100-101) SNCC became dominated by Carmichael, Courtland Cox, Charley Cobb, and Ivanhoe Donaldson. These leaders spoke in nationalistic terms, said whites could no longer organize blacks, and insisted on independent black political, economic, and cultural institutions. (p. 105)

In outlining the 1966 SNCC organizational change (pp. 101-112), Newfield (correctly) predicted the downfall of SNCC attributing the tragedy to its separatism and because, like the southern freedom movement, it was now burnt out and exhausted by unredemptive suffering and cynical because daily conditions were so little changed. (p. 112)

Black Panther Party

Newfield states the BPP originated in 11/65 when SNCC organizers active in the voter registration drive in Lowndes County, Alabama, decided to form a separate political party at the county level in Lowndes and six nearby counties. At a later meeting of about 100 liberals and radicals held in 11/65 in Washington, D. C., following the

CONTINUED - OVER

SANE sponsored march against the Vietnam War, Stokely Carmichael announced:

> "The county courthouse has always been the symbol of oppression for the rural Negro. But we are going to make it the symbol of liberation... We're going to emancipate the Black Belt courthouse by courthouse, starting with Lowndes .. We're going to build political parties run by poor people that will run candidates for everything that runs. We're going to elect sheriffs, school boards, tax assessors, everything in Lowndes County with our party. We're gonna call it the Black Panther." (pp. 110-111).

Carmichael initially desired an all black slate for the BPP, but more conservative local Negroes wanted an integrated slate. However, no local whites would run under the Black Panther symbol. On 5/3/65 900 Negroes assembles on the steps of the Haynesville, Alabama, courthouse (Lowndes County) and formally nominated the Black Panther candidates. (pp.10-11)

Stokely Carmichael

Newfield describes Carmichael as "brilliant, glib, complex." (p. 101) Carmichael in 1961 resided in Bronx, New York, and he had just been released from Parchmann Reformatory in Mississippi after serving 49 days for his activities as a freedom rider. In 1965 Carmichael was in Lowndes County for voter registration when he broke the fear of the black community by taunting the local sheriff. He walked behind the sheriff in broad daylight, mocking his stride, mimicking his dress, and cursing him in Yiddish. Carmichael had been brought by his parents from Trinidad to the Negro ghetto in the Bronx in 1952 when he was 11. He broke out of Harlem by attending Stuyvesant High School. He overcame his environment and passed the rigorous entrance examination for the Bronx High School of Science. According to Newfield, Carmichael lived a double life; winning good grades and going to posh parties downtown with his white friends; and

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running with a wild gang in Harlem, fighting, stealing, smoking pot. Carmichael attended Howard University in September of 1960 and majored in philosophy. While at Howard, Carmichael made pilgrimages to the South where his colorful, cocky, creative personality made him one of SNCC's leaders. When the 1964 Summer Project came, Stokely was made director for the 2nd Congressional District in the Delta (Mississippi) (pp. 108-109)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS prehistory dates from 1905 when Clarence Darrow, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair founded the League for Industrial Democracy (LID). During the 1920's, LID launched the Student LID (SLID), a Fabian socialist organization. In the 1930's the SLID merged with the communist-penetrated National Student League to form the American Student Union (ASU). The ASU collapsed after the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939 and SLID remained largely a paper organization devoted to socialist education. (p. 130)

In 1960 LID renamed its student department as the SDS. Three students at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, were the founders of SDS, which now dates its birth from the Port Huron convention in 6/62. There were Tom Hayden, Al Haber, and Bob Ross. Haber made initial contact with LID and developed the ideas which were to become the basis for SDS. In 5/60 Haber organized a conference on Human Rights in the North at Ann Arbor, attended by over 150 students and addressed by Michael Harrington and James Farmer. At this conference friendships between SNCC and SDS builders were cemented. The planning soon involved Robb Burlage, Tim Jenkins (a founder of SNCC), Gary Weisman (the student president of the University of Wisconsin), and Tom Kahn, as well as Haber, Hayden, and Ross. On 12/28-31/61 a group of 35 met at Ann Arbor to set up an SDS executive and to agree upon the founding convention to be held the following June. Hayden was selected to prepare the SDS manifesto and during the Spring of 1962, he sent out drafts of the documents. (pp. 130-131)

The official SDS founding convention was held 6/11-15/62 at the FDR Labor Center at Port Huron. It was attended by 59 individuals, including 43 with votes representing 11 functioning SDS groups. There were five voting members from Ann Arbor, thirteen from New York City,

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three from Oberlin, three from John Hopkins, two from Swarthmore, and one from Earlham College. Vassar was represented by proxies. Other voting members, like Tim Jenkins, Bob Zellner, Jim Monsonis, and Casey (Mrs. Tom) Hayden, were not from campuses but were associated with SNCC. (p. 131)

The SDS convention voted to seat a representative from the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (the forerunner of the DuBois Clubs) and elected Steve Max, son of a communist party leader, as field secretary. These developments and portions of the Port Huron Statement, which appeared conciliatory to the Soviet Union, enraged the LID which threatened to fire the elected SDS staff and to take over supervision of SDS. After a number of meetings between SDS and LID leaders by 8/62 the LID agreed to permit the infant SDS to operate independently. Newfield credits the intercession of Socialist leaders Norman Thomas and Dr. Harold Taylor as enabling SDS to survive its birth trauma. (pp. 132-135)

In 1962 Newfield states SDS consisted of 200 committed activists and ten functioning campus chapters with a cramped office on East 19 Street in Manhattan. By 6/63 SDS had 900 dues-paying members. (p. 136) In 4/63 Hayden, then SDS president, requested and received from United Automobile Workers President Walter Ruther $5,000 to finance an "education and action program around economic issues." This turned out as the beginning of the Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), the SDS jump from the campus into the ghetto where it organized poor whites. (pp. 136-137) ERAP generated the first factional cleavage in SDS between the "ghetto jumpers" and those concerned with the campus. During 1964, the ERAP faction led by Hayden came to dominate SDS, and the "coalitionists" and "intellectuals" became a minority. At the 1965 SDS convention held at Kewadin, Michigan, equality was restored as a result of the growing rage against the Vietnam War and by modest achievements in the ghetto. (p. 138)

By 10/65 SDS had become the largest of campus-based groups representing the New Left. SDS members like Steve Weissman and Eric Levine were at the head of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement. SDS organized a march of 20,000 on Washington, D. C., to protest Vietnam.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

The teach-in movement was born in Ann Arbor with the help of the biggest chapter of SDS. SDS was the first northern student group to begin community organization of the ghettoes. SDS became SNCC's closest ally and defender. In the Autumn of 1965, SDS began organizing against the draft and was attacked by the Justice Department, the FBI, members of the U. S. Senate, and much of the Press. (pp. 116-117)

In 1965 SDS national headquarters were moved from New York City to Chicago where it was located in ten rooms on East 63rd Street in the Negro Woodlawn section. (p. 117)

On 10/15-16/65 an estimated 30,000 persons in 50 different cities marched in protest of the Vietnam War. The protest had been called by the Vietnam Day Committee in Berkeley, but the mass media got the notion SDS had triggered the demonstrations. National magazines and TV reporters flocked to SDS headquarters. The Attorney General announced an investigation of SDS. the President and Senators attacked SDS. SDS speakers were in demand for TV and campus appearances. SDS began to receive the greatest publicity in its history. At this time (1966) Newfield suggests only a fraction of SDS history has been written. (pp. 143-146)

The almost all white-middle class membership of SDS is estimated as of 4/1/66 at 5,500 distributed in 151 chapters in 31 states. At this time SDS National Secretary Paul Booth estimated that for every SDS member five others take part in SDS activity without paying dues. Also, 300 SDS members were considered to be members of faculties. (p. 118)

Newfield distinguishes by type the SDS membership in 1966 as follows:

1. Members on small local campuses in the Midwest and far West who are vaguely liberal, politically unsophisticated, idealistic, and moderates.

CONTINUED - OVER

2. The "Old Guard" consisting of students who founded the organization in 1962 and who are all earnest political intellectuals.

3. The "apolitical hipster-anarchist camp" who joined SDS in opposition to the Vietnam War and who wear long hair, smoke pot, dig rock and roll, and like to hobo around the country.

4. The 75 full-time organizers working on ghetto projects who exist independently of SDS in ERAP. These are patient about social change, but embittered at the plight of the poor and victimized.

5. The largest group, the ordinary career-oriented liberal intellectuals on the major Eastern campuses. (pp. 118-120)

In 1966 there were ten ERAP projects in Chicago, Appalachia, New Haven, Newark, Chester, Baltimore, Oakland, Boston, and Cairo. (p. 138) SDS's Chicago project became known as JOIN (Jobs or Income Now). (p. 143)

Newfield describes newer SDS members as suffering from anti-intellectualism with no background in scientific, philosophical, or radical literature. (p. 120)

According to Newfield, the SDS attitude towards communism can be misunderstood. He describes SDS as noncommunist rather than anticommunist, stating its leadership is more antagonistic to red-baiters than reds. He contends SDS will not exclude anyone from membership and will not engage in anticommunist rhetoric. (p. 128)

SDS Leaders

Newfield states (1966) there is no one SDS leader and the organization's power is shared by a National Council of 35 and the "Chicago kernel" of about 15 who control the national office. He describes SDS "non-leaders" as follows:

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

Tom Hayden, "The Revolutionary," the SDS's first president and primary drafter of the Port Huron Statement. Hayden was the SDS architect of strategy of community organization of the ghettoes. In 1962 Hayden, then 22, celebrated his birthday in jail in Albany, Georgia. He was then a moderate. Over the years Hayden's politics grew increasingly more revolutionary and bitter and he lost faith in cooperating with liberals and socialists. His experiences in the South (in voter registration) deepened his radicalism and organizational infighting with adult leaders and alienated him from the bureaucratic, more anticommunist, Old Left. In 1966, although considered an idol of new SDS recruits, he kept away from national meetings and fled from his leadership role. Newfield states few in the New Left combine Hayden's innovative intellect, sensitivity to experience, and writing craftsmanship. Newfield believes Hayden's Catholic upbringing explains, in part, his absolutist radicalism. (pp. 121-122)

Carl Oglesby, "The Romantic," a bearded, slouched, father of three, who was the president of SDS in 1966, was born in Akron in 1935 of working class and later divorced parents. He attended Kent State University and dropped out to spend a year in Greenwich Village before returning to earn a degree. He began to write plays and one was produced by a theater group in Dallas, one read at Actors Studio in New York, and two produced at the University of Michigan. As of 6/65 he was earning $12,000 a year with Bendix Systems Division at Ann Arbor when he quit to become SDS president, elected over four rivals. (pp. 122-124)

Paul Booth, "The Realist," the boyish-looking, 22-year-old (in 1966) SDS national secretary. In 1962, while a freshman at Swarthmore, he was a delegate to the SDS founding convention at Port Huron. He was a liberal democrat involved with the National Student Association who had worked in John Kennedy's 1960 campaign. His parents were influential members of Americans for Democratic Action. Booth is extremely political and can name almost all of the 435 Congressmen. He was working as an organizer for the SDS community project in Oakland when, in 1965, he was drafted to bring "order and politics" to SDS as its national secretary. (p. 124)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

Progressive Labor Movement (PL)

Newfield distinguishes between the New Left and the so-called "Hereditary Left" which he contends is the fringe centered around PL which, in turn, has its roots in the "Old Left" of the Young Communist League and the Labor Youth League. (p. 149) The PL differs from and is antithetical to the New Left, according to Newfield, as follows:

1. PL believes in violence and the New Left doesn't.
2. PL adheres to strict Marxist-Leninist principles which drives it to hair-splitting hatred of Trotskyites, New Left "heretics" and CP "opportunists and revisionists."
3. PL demands complete bureaucratic discipline and will not tolerate factions and cliques.
4. PL is conspiracy-oriented, involved in secret meetings and underground and infiltration activities of a clandestine nature, while SDS is informal, communitarian, and warm.
5. PL is puritanical and reactionary in cultural tastes.
6. PL is dominated by an ideology shaped by the Chinese, Soviet, and Cuban revolutions, while the New Left's politics are totally a response to domestic issues.
7. PL views itself as the guerrilla vanguard of the revolution with a mission of increasing "revolutionary consciousness" among the workers in preparation for the fall of capitalism. In contrast, the New Left sees capitalism as flexible and durable and capable of absorbing dissenters.
8. PL views the Negro as part of the "international anti-imperialist movement" and thus supports black nationalism. At its 1965 convention PL struck the word "Negro" from its vocabulary, replacing it with "Afro-American" or "Black." (pp. 150-153)

PL was formed by dissidents within the CPUSA who, during the late 1950's, were critical of the Party's cautious, reformist direction. They argued it was impossible to achieve a peaceful or electorial transition to "socialism," urged the Party's revisionist policy be replaced with a revolutionary policy, that the Party change its name, move its headquarters

CONTINUED - OVER

from New York to Chicago, and that key members go underground to begin terrorist activities. In 12/61 the CP began to expel these "ultra-Leftists" for "dissolutionism," "adventurism," and as being "agents of the Albanian Party" (a premature, but politically wise reference to Maoists). (pp. 154-155)

Among the group of about 25 purged from the CP in late 1961 and early 1962 were the following who, today (1966), represent the PL's unchanging leadership:

1. Milton Rosen, "The Ideologue," balding, plump, and 40, PLP chairman and father figure who had been a member of the CP National Committee and the Party's New York State labor chairman.
2. Mort Scheer, "The Organizer," PL vice chairman responsible for West Coast operations and editor of the weekly "Spark."
3. Bill Epton, "The Negro," and the Harlem chairman of PL.
4. Fred Jerome, "The Propagandist," son of V.J. Jerome, the CP's cultural commissar. He attended City College of New York where he was Phi Beta Kappa and editor of the student newspaper, and joined the LYL at 16 and the CP at 22. He edited the magazine "Progressive Labor" and later the PL weekly "Challenge." By 1965 he was suffering from an ulcer and his comrades claimed he was "underground."
5. Jake Rosen (no relation to Milton), a college classmate of Jerome who was alleged by PL to also have gone "underground."
6. Sue Warren (pp. 155-157).

PL began with publication of the monthly "Progressive Labor" in 3/62. On 7/1/62 the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was founded at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City and a 14-member coordinating committee was set up with Rosen as chairman. By the middle of 1964 PLM had grown to about 600 members. While the leadership remained static, the base was like a revolving door. PLM was able to recruit on campuses during the period of upsurge in radicalism and it gained respect after sponsoring two illegal student trips to Cuba (which resulted in the recruitment of 50 members). The M2M was set up by PLM as an anti-imperialist umbrella. (pp. 157-160)

CONTINUED - OVER

Newfield contends two events helped break down whatever individualism and openness exist in PL:

1. The organization's role in the Harlem riots which led to the indictment of Epton and Grand Jury harassment which resulted in the citing of almost a dozen members for contempt. PL activities during the riot were clearly irresponsible and provocative, but the counteraction by New York City authorities only fed the fanaticism of PL, driving it further into a Marxist-Leninist fantasy world.

2. The purging in 3/65 of PL activist Philip Abbott Luce as an FBI informer. Luce claimed he had quit six weeks before his expulsion. PL reacted to the Luce episode in classic Stalinist fashion. (pp. 161-167)

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs (DBC)

Newfield claims the DBC, although they deny it, are viewed by everyone from PL to the FBI as the youth wing of the CP. He describes them as part of the Hereditary Left with their leadership dominated by childred of communists, i.e., the offspring of Herbert Aptheker, Eugene Dennis, Vincent Hallinan, James Forest, Saul Wachter, Roscoe Proctor, etc. DBC perceives the world through the eyes of the CP circa 1934. They are an anachronism, pro-labor, pro-Russia, and pro-democratic party when the New Radicals consider all three conservative, worn out, and out of touch with the people. (pp. 168-169)

The DBC were formed at a convention in San Francisco, 6/19-21/64. They have (as of 1966) about 1,500 members concentrated in the Bay Area of San Francisco and in New York City. Newfield describes DBC members as disciplined and middle class, but lacking the anger and total rebellion of the New Left types. DBC members are mechanical and uncreative in their thinking and seem dependent upon their memorized and vulgarized Marxism for understanding. According to Newfield, "There is an almost tragic desire on the part of the DBC leaders to be a part of the New Left while their Old Left style keeps them alien to the intuitive swingers of SNCC and SDS. It's a little like watching a middle-aged woman in a corset trying to do the frug." (pp. 167-174)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. R. D. Cotter
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"A PROPHETIC MINORITY"
BY JACK NEWFIELD
105-63473

The Generation Gap

In this chapter (pp. 177-204) Newfield, in a shotgun manner, endeavors to define and analyze the Adult Left as it relates to the New Left. He breaks the Adult Left down into four groups: (1) ex-radicals; (2) Social Democrats; (3) the Romantic Left; and (4) the Humanist Liberals. (pp. 183-184) He describes a study of 280 activists at Berkeley that revealed them to be above average in intelligence and commitment to learning. (pp. 183-184) The background of Staughton Lynd, described by Newfield as the leader of the Romantic Left, is detailed with critical commentary. Newfield notes that Lynd has been described correctly by "The New York Times" magazine as the "elder statesman and doyen theoretician of the New Left." (pp. 194-199)

The Future

In his concluding chapter Newfield indicates the possibility of political fissures existing in the New Left which could be poisoned by black nationalism or exhausted by unfocused activism. Nevertheless, he predicts the New Left will grow and become more uncomfortably radical, SDS will be the chief repository of the radical mood, and the New Left will be the umbrella under which indigenous decentralized movements will grow. He comments "national organizations are not the style of anarchists and improvisers." (pp. 207-209)

Newfield describes as possible pitfalls which may dilute the growth of the New Left (1) the rising tide of domestic McCarthyism which parallels the escalation of the Vietnam War and (2) the culture's sponge-like genius for either absorbing or merchandizing all dissent. ("To be a radical in America today is like trying to punch your way out of a cage made of marshmallow.") (pp. 209-212)

Attached is a critical review of Newfield's book by Elliot Carlson, which appeared in "The Wall Street Journal" edition of 1/12/67.

CONTINUED - OVER

The Bookshelf

A Thin Analysis of the 'New Left'

* * *

American youth has no tradition of radicalism, a condition that led critics a decade ago to complain of a "silent generation." But the last few years have seen the emergence of a new type of committed, action-oriented student, alienated from "the system" and in revolt against his parents' middle-class values. Borrowing their inspiration from a mixture of old Utopian dreams, existential philosophy and the private rebellion of Beat Generation poets, students have formed groups to protest everything from IBM cards to racism, poverty and the Vietnam war.

Taken together these groups constitute the so-called New Left, that bewildering conglomerate of radicals, pacifists, anarchists, hipsters and miscellaneous others who hope to forge a mass movement that will transform American life. Lately "the movement" has seemed to founder. Berkeley radicals, who in 1964 paralyzed the campus, got nowhere last fall when they called another strike. Some white radicals have been soured by Stokely Carmichael's brand of black nationalism, and the complexities of the Vietnam war haven't yielded in the face of peace songs and protest marches.

* * *

But in "A Prophetic Minority," a description of "the growing mood and style of discontent" among young people, Jack Newfield contends the New Left will somehow affect the course of American history. It's the view of Mr. Newfield, a 28-year-old associate editor of the Village Voice newspaper in New York; that the highly moral radicals of today, through grass-roots insurgencies, will succeed where their highly ideological counterparts of the 1930s failed in reshaping American society.

Making this prophecy questionable, however, is the woefully inadequate analysis that underpins it. For example, Mr. Newfield isn't persuasive that the few methodologies offered by student leftists are appropriate, say, to the problems of the poor, who are striving toward the middle class position that radicals reject. Nor does the author perceive the threads, such as a conspiratorial view of American society, binding together the old discredited ideologies and the new radicalism.

To prove the New Left is a break from the past, Mr. Newfield begins by distinguishing from it a phenomenon he calls the Hereditary Left, represented by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party and the Marxist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. He dismisses these groups as "an ideological extension of the old 1930s Left." To the author the only genuinely New Left groups, set on forging a new vision of American society, are the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Berkeley Free Speech Movement, the leftist Students for a Democratic Society, for which, incidentally, he briefly worked, and the peace movement against the Vietnam war.

This distinction, however, blurs areas where the two Lefts merge, such as in operation of peace movement machinery, and obscures the tendencies of the past persisting in New Left groups. For example, both the SDS and SNCC refuse to exclude membership to Communists, a move they believe would be divisive to the movement. While this may not be a form of fellow-traveling, it does betray the new radicals' inability to learn from history. Rather than "new," as Mr. Newfield suggests, it was precisely the Popular Front view that there are "no enemies on the Left" that enabled Communists in the 1930s to feed the illusion that an essentially totalitarian movement was simply a continuation of the American tradition of reform.

But central to Mr. Newfield's thesis is the notion of a "generation gap," which he holds makes it hard for oldsters to grasp that the "anarchist spirit" of new radicals is simply incompatible with communism. Be that as it may, there are generational differences. For one thing, New Leftists are suspicious of all authority, including that of labor, whose emergence old radicals helped promote. Having given up on the worker as an agency of social change, new radicals apparently look to some kind of vague coalition between students and the poor. And unlike the ideologues of yesteryear, who believed the socialization of industry would usher in the millennium, student radicals today, the author concedes, find "programmatic goals (of) little interest."

According to Mr. Newfield, this is because the new radicalism is primarily an ethical revolt against centralized decisionmaking, manipulative bureaucracies and the "obvious inequities" of American life. This orientation, he observes, leads new radicals to pose only "absolute moral alternatives like love, justice, equality and freedom," rather than practical alternatives. The author doesn't explain, however, how radicals hope to translate these "absolutes" into reality.

* * *

Indeed, this absolutism leads the SDS, which runs its own antipovery programs in ten cities, to shun coalitions with either unions or political parties, although, as the author notes, the group is seriously divided on this issue. Fearing absorption into the dreaded "establishment," SDS radicals apparently seek to mobilize the poor into vaguely defined "counter-institutions." While Mr. Newfield chides New Leftists for thier romanticism and excessive concern with "moral purity," the poor may well wonder whether the "anti-coalitionist" approach serves their own best interests.

At no point does the author attempt to analyze the much-cherished concept of alienation, a word he stretches to cover most every form of youthful discontent. He simply accepts unexamined leftist complaints about "the military-industrial complex; the Power Elite; the multiversity with its IBM course cards . . . canned television laughter . . . computer marriages" and so on, which, by themselves, are simply a jumble of cliche-criticisms of American life.

Nor does Mr. Newfield adequately deal with the New Left's theory of the Vietnam war, which radicals tend to perceive simply as a product of an "increasingly corrupt" American society. There is nothing "new" in this provincial tendency, which resembles the isolationism of those radicals and liberals of the 1930s who, in their preoccupation with domestic ills, failed to come to terms with the complexities and balance-of-power realities of the outside world.

But if Mr. Newfield's slim volume fails to satisfy as either prophecy or analysis, it isn't completely without value. It does provide a readable introduction into the mentality of an embattled and ostensibly new social type who, the author claims, is giving this generation its "historical character."

—ELLIOT CARLSON

A Prophetic Minority. By Jack Newfield. New American Library. 312 pages. $4.75.

"THE WALL STREET JOURNAL"

1/12/67

ENCLOSURE 62-46855

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTEN RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL

DATE: 9/17/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 8/19/70.

The J.B.L. Lippincott Company in Philadelphia has no direct sales outlet and an inquiry reflects the "Holy Bible" described in referenced letter will not be available in the religious book stores until after 10/1/70.

Philadelphia will discreetly obtain a copy of this book at a religious store after October 1.

EX-117

REC-34

62-46855-857

2 - Bureau (62-46855) 1C Ret. 712A, 915 Amb.
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

22 SEP 18 1970

CJW/km
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RESEARCH

60 SEP 24 1970

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mis[illegible]. M. Butler

A

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9/21/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each following book, for use of the Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

#1 Rec'd 11-25-70 AmB. 1. "Radical Chic and ~~the New Yellow Peril~~ MAU-MAUING THE FLAK CATCHERS * by Tom Wolfe. New York; Farrar, Straus & Giroux; October, 1970; $5.50 * title changed AmB.

#2 Rec'd 10-28-70 AmB 2. "These Are the Good Old Days" by Michael Myerson. New York; Grossman; May 14, 1970; $5.95

#3 Rec'd 10-28-70 AmB 3. "The Riot Makers" by Eugene Methvin. New Rochelle, New York; August, 1970; $8.95

1 - Internal Security (Route through for review) BLS / Tom
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

REC- 36 62-46855-858

AMB:jgr jgr
(6)

ST-111

SEP 21 1970

NOTE:

Book #1 and book #2 requested by SA E. L. Recer, Research Section, for research and reference purposes in connection with a project on the New Left. These books will be filed in Bureau Library. Book #3 requested by SA D. P. White, New Left Groups Unit, ISS, DID, for review relating to work assignments; the book will be charged permanently to this Unit after carding by Bureau Library.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
SEP 18 1970
COMM-FBI

SEP 24 1970

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

AmB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 9/4/70

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INQUIRY SENT THE DIRECTOR FROM NORMAN F. DACEY RELATIVE TO THE BOOK "THE PLEDGE"

Reviews

By letter dated 8/31/70 Norman F. Dacey has asked for the Director's comment regarding the claim of Leonard Slater in his book, "The Pledge," that violations of U.S. laws in connection with arming of Palestinian Jews during period 1946-48 took place with the knowledge and implied consent of the Director. Attached is reply to Dacey.

"The Pledge" by Leonard Slater details operations of Zionist elements in the U.S. with objective of equipping people of Israel with arms for contemplated war subsequent to British withdrawal from Palestine. Slater is former correspondent and editor for Newsweek, NBC News, Time and McCall's magazines. No derogatory data regarding Slater in Bufiles. His brother-in-law, Richard Harris Moorsteen, was favorably investigated by us in 1969 for position with National Security Council.

Letter from Dacey indicates in addition to being an author he is president of financial institution in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He states he is writing a book on Palestine in which he discusses charges made in "The Pledge" and intends to use the Director's comments in this book.

In 1968, our special coverage of the United Arab Republic Mission to the United Nations revealed Dacey in contact with Arab and Israeli officials relative to peace negotiations.*

2 SEP 14 1970

Review of "The Pledge" shows matter Dacey referring to is contact of Director by Robert Nathan, well-known economist and former member of the War Production Board during early 1940's, as well as Deputy Director, Office of War Mobilization. The book alleges during contact with Director, Nathan made reference to FBI's cooperating with Royal Canadian Mounted Police in identifying sources and persons involved in smuggling between U.S. and

Enclosures - 2

*Bufiles do not set forth any other pertinent information regarding Dacey.

JRW:bjp
(6)

REC-3 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
133 SEP 16 1970

8 OCT 1 1970

ST-112

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-

Canada in connection with arms shipments to Israel. Nathan contends such operations were not exactly legal but some important people could be hurt if FBI continued cooperation with RCMP. Since arms were not to be used in or against U.S., the Director allegedly indicated sympathy and that he would cooperate.

Bureau files contain memorandum 3/19/47 (attached) showing that Nathan did see the Director on 3/17/47 concerning alleged FBI investigation [redacted] in a matter relating to illegal shipment of dyes and equipment into the U.S. The Director advised Nathan we were not making any such investigation but it was being conducted by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department. The Director neither directly nor by implication gave his consent for any operations which might involve violations of laws.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

Recognizing that Dacey asked for the Director's comment, which he would include in his forthcoming book, it is recommended attached reply be sent to Dacey in which it is stated that the Director did not give his actual or implied consent to anyone for activities which might constitute violations of laws.

OK

Norman F. Dacey & Associates, Inc.

FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS · TRUSTEES · MUTUAL FUNDS

50 Sailors Lane
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT 06603
335-3102

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brenna
Mr. Callah
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 31, 1970

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The recently-issued book, THE PLEDGE, by Leonard Slater, details the operations of the Jewish Agency in this country in the years 1946-7-8 in pursuit of Zionist object of arming the Palestinian Jews prior to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Within the past two weeks, newspaper accounts have reported the book's claim that you were apprised of the operation and had given your implied consent to its continuance. I am sure that in the circumstances, the book and its claims have come to your personal attention.

Pursuant to the objectives of the operation, alien nationals worked within the United States to subvert the laws of the land. Incidental to this, they recruited large numbers of American citizens (a) to raise millions of dollars to finance the effort, (b) to exert financial and legal influence in aid of the scheme, (c) to recruit and train American citizens to fight in the armed force of Haganah and the Irgun Zvail Leumi.

REC 12 62-46855-8601
NOT RECORDED
ST-113
SEP 16 1970

They purchased and illegally exported to Palestine all manner of guns and ammunition and the machinery for manufacturing the same, aircraft and naval vessels - in short, military supplies of every kind. Teams roamed the country in automobiles driving from town to town buying gunpowder and other explosives - a menace on the highway. The explosives and other war materials were concealed within other articles (e.g. TNT packed inside drums of clay) mislabeled and shipped out of the country under export licenses granted for materials ostensibly for peacetime use. Many a merchant ship sailed from an American port with a cargo of deadly explosives marked "used industrial machinery." One shudders at the risks to which such ships and other shipping and the port cities from which they sailed, were exposed all unknowing.

2 SEP 14 1970

The book reports that among those American citizens who participated in this illegal activity were some fifteen members of the Bar, sworn to uphold the law. One lawyer directed a training school for Haganah recruits right in New York City!

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-

I am a writer. My last book was the No. 1 best-seller in America. The initial printing of 100,000 copies of a new book to be released September 15 assures it of best-seller status, too. I am now doing a book on Palestine for release in March in which I discuss the charges made in THE PLEDGE and relate them to the laws of the land. The author's claim that these wholesale violations of the law took place with your knowledge and with your implied consent is a very serious one. I respectfully ask for your comment, which comment I shall include in my book.

Thank you for your help.

Very truly yours,

Norman F. Dacey
President

dko

P.S. A handful of lower-echelon individuals were charged in 1950 with exporting without a license and stood trial but only one received a jail sentence. Others were fined or acquitted. My inquiry relates to the higher-echelon people, including members of the Bar.

Filed 10-19-70 AMB

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

62-44855-860

September 8, 1970

Mr. Norman F. Dacey
President
Norman F. Dacey and Associates, Inc.
50 Sailors Lane
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06603

Dear Mr. Dacey:

Reference is made to your letter of August 31, 1970, in which you have asked for my comment with regard to newspaper accounts reporting that during the period 1946 to 1948 certain operations were being carried out in this country by the Jewish Agency and that I had given my implied consent to the continuance of such operations.

You are advised that at no time did I give my actual or implied consent to anyone with regard to any operations of the Jewish Agency or any other organization, which might constitute violations of any laws.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
SEP 9 1970
COMM-FBI

JRW:bjp
(7)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. C. D. Brennan, dated 9/4/70, captioned "Inquiry sent the Director from Norman F. Dacey relative to the book "The Pledge," prepared by JRW:bjp.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 OCT 1 1970

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/27/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/4/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "Institutes in Transition," a study by Dr. HAROLD HODGKINSON, Project Director, Center for Research and Development for Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, as requested in referenced letter.

REC-53 62-46855-861

EX-103 6 OCT 2 1970

Encl. retained temp. in Research Sec., D. will be filed in Bu. lib. later. 9-10-70 AMB.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see
(3)

ENCLOSURE 264

28 OCT 12 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

Director, FBI 9/27/70

SAC, Columbia (44-289)

HENRY MORRELL ADDY; ET AL,
HIGHWAY PATROLMEN, ORANGEBURG, S.C.;
DELANO MIDDLETON; ET AL - VICTIMS
CR; RM

Jack Nelson
Jack Bass

Book Reviews

Re Bureau telephone call 9/26/70 which requested an analysis and comments on the book "The Orangeburg Massacre" by JACK NELSON and JACK BASS.

It is obvious that the book "The Orangeburg Massacre" is a direct attack upon the Director to discredit and destroy the effectiveness of the FBI.

The authors' source material was obviously limited to CHAD QUAINTANCE's version of the Bureau's investigation of this incident. CHAD QUAINTANCE, a former Departmental attorney, expressed inaccurate and malicious allegations against the handling of this investigation approximately one year ago.

The theme of the authors throughout "The Orangeburg Massacre" is clearly stated on page 228, where they point out that close working relationship between the FBI Agents and the police, coupled with the attitudes of its Director, J. EDGAR HOOVER, has led Civil Rights leaders to view the FBI in the South as an extension of the all-white state and local police apparatus. This is further borne out by their criticism of the Director's description of MARTIN LUTHER KING as "the most notorious liar in the country", and his statement that the Civil Rights movement has been infiltrated by Communists.

The only conclusion a naive reader of this book could draw from the countless deliberate lies is that the FBI is either unwilling or unable to conduct a completely unbiased investigation of Civil Rights violations.

The following are specific refutations to the inaccuracies contained in the book:

EX-110 REC 37 62-44295-862
NOT RECORDED
47 OCT 6 1970

2 - Bureau
Columbia
NO ENCLOSURE
55 OCT 13 1970

JFM:ecm
(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-384

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/17/70

ATT.: TRAINING DIVISION

FROM: SAC, Atlanta (80-633)

SUBJECT: CHIEF OF POLICE HERBERT JENKINS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Attached is a copy of a book entitled "Keeping the Peace" by HERBERT JENKINS, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Georgia. The book is being released this week and is being published by HARPER & ROW, Publishers. It carries Library of Congress Catalog Card #72-95967.

References to Director HOOVER and the FBI are set forth in the index.

REVIEWS

This book is being furnished Bureau for information and completion of Bureau file. No additional action contemplated by Atlanta.

[redacted] confidentially advised me

[redacted]

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62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
183 JUL 23 1970

2 Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 Atlanta

FVH:hs
(3)

SEP 10 1970

PERS. REC. UNIT

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Memorandum

TO Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6/2-/70

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "KEEPING THE [illegible]," BY HERBERT JENKINS, CHIEF OF POLICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, HARPER [illegible] PUBLISHERS

There are a number of references to Director and FBI in the above titled book as follows:

Pg. 21: After becoming Chief, Jenkins toured various police departments and found that "much needed to be done." He said FBI was only agency he could turn to. Jenkins states: "...its eminent director, J. Edgar Hoover, possessed a legendary pre-eminence in the field of law enforcement and I was convinced after my tour that this respect was well earned." He said that on other travels about the country he had "heard police officials give the FBI hell for just about everything."

Pg. 22: "The main complaint was that the FBI was always poking its nose into civil rights cases involving the charge of police brutality and it was the general police view in those days that the FBI was somewhat left wing.....!" Regardless of such derogatory statements, Jenkins then states: "..... I was to get assistance in modernizing the Atlanta Police Department I had to turn to the FBI...I felt like the dean of men at State College calling on the president of Harvard when I went in for my interview with the FBI director." Jenkins said he thought he would encounter a quietly efficient, stern lawman but described his interview as follows: "My preconceived image did not quite match the actual person, however. When I entered his office, Mr. Hoover jumped up and greeted me cordially--bouncing around the room with the enthusiasm of a teen-ager. He lit into the subject of law enforcement and talked for two hours straight. When I came out of his office I had received a thorough lecture on what was wrong with law enforcement in the United States. Mr. Hoover was aware of the deficiencies and needs of local police departments and pledged the full cooperation of the FBI in helping the police in Atlanta modernize."

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
183 JUL 23 1970

Pg. 23: "Regularly after that Atlanta police officers attended the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., and took the twelve-week course there, designed for instructors."

Pg. 103: Jenkins says: "J. Edgar Hoover has testified that the FBI failed to discover any evidence of conspiracy in the civil disorders occurring through [illegible]."

1 - Mr. De Loach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
- Miss Gandy
- Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr

JUL 23 1970

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

BMS:[illegible]

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
July 28, 1970
1 - Mr. Preusse
1 - Miss Muir

Mr. C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEWS
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation),"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book, published in early 1970 by W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York City, and written by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., who was Special Assistant to former President Lyndon B. Johnson, is result of study made by Califano during trip under Ford Foundation grant to 10 countries to look at question of youth and establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia, and found in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Israel student unrest low and most students imbued with desire to help build their undeveloped nations. In Japan and Western European countries, student unrest high, and elements causing same are those present in U.S., with 4 major distinctions: 1) no black-white racial tensions abroad; 2) no drug problem in universities abroad and no significant hippie element; 3) Vietnam War issue abroad not aggravated by draft problem; 4) no marked tendency among adults abroad to look upon student unrest as part of international (or national) conspiracy. He sets forth following steps to combat student revolution: 1) curb crisis of belief, which students undergoing as result of elders not "practicing what they preach," by identifying basic levels of value which generations share; 2) give students greater measure of real control over their lives, i.e. representation on local draft boards, voice at highest level of Federal Government which sets educational policy, greater roles in government of universities, more control over Government and over such programs as VISTA and Peace Corps; 3) major political parties must focus attention on political interests of students; 4) business and Government should cease to require college degrees for thousands of jobs, thus decreasing student population; 5) governing administrations at all levels must provide resources necessary to finance burdens placed on schools by student population explosion. Book contains no reference to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm
(8)
161-3117
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
20 AUG 14 1970

56 AUG 18 1970

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN 161-3117-1

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

DETAILS:

The Author

Thirty-nine year old Joseph A. Califano, Jr., an attorney, was Special Assistant to former President Lyndon B. Johnson from July, 1965, until the President left office. He served as a commissioned officer in the United States Navy from July, 1955, until October, 1958, and was employed as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., immediately prior to his appointment as Special Assistant to the President. Califano has been a very valuable contact of the Bureau and has expressed a high regard for the Director and the Bureau.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

To quote the author, captioned book, published in early 1970, "grows out of deep concern about the relationship between the young, particularly the college students, and the adult establishment." Two days after President Johnson left office, Califano departed, under a Ford Foundation grant, on a trip to ten countries to look at the question of youth and the establishment abroad. He visited Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, excluding Latin America "because many other writers had examined the problems of the Latin American students." He found that the Japanese and Western European scale of student unrest is nowhere approached in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Israel. All of the latter countries are in a state of development where trained young people are desperately needed and immediately employed in the public or private sector, but always where their country needs talent and almost always in a way in which they feel they are contributing to making their nation better. Israeli students, in particular, are consumed with a desire to help build their nation; however, it is to be noted that all male citizens of Israel go into the military for three years at age 18--thus, the typical Israeli college freshman is approximately the same age as the typical American college graduate. In addition to their maturity and military service, almost all Israeli students have been touched personally by war during their lives and are much closer than their European colleagues to the reality of survival in a very explosive situation.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

Califano found the following common elements in Japan and Western European countries: 1) The number of hard-core radical students is quite small but with power to create serious problems, through control and mobilization of institutions and other students. 2) The objectives of radical students, with the exception of destruction, are fuzzy, if they exist at all, but are directed at the whole fabric of modern society, not merely at the universities. 3) Radical students verbally spout romantic notions of Mao, Castro, Guevara, and Marcuse and--in Italy--some of the old anarchists, but the vast majority of students are in a profound crisis of belief in that they simply do not know what to believe, and it is this crisis that provides the nerve for radical students to touch. 4) Affluence is unquestionably a significant factor in student unrest. Students for the most part do not have to concern themselves in terms of their ability to eat, live in a decent place, clothe themselves, and have a fair share of luxuries; hence, they are free to turn their energies to other concerns. Upper middle-class students are at the forefront of the rebels. 5) In asserting the need for more individual freedom from the complexities of technological urban life, the young have struck an immensely appealing chord across post-industrial societies around the world because, to a great extent, the students are youthful reflections of so many problems of the modern adult world's crisis of authority and belief. 6) University conditions are often abominable, staggered by the student population explosion. Most undesirable of these conditions are: a) Overcrowding. Professors maintain a high percentage of students are not mentally equipped to be there, a situation which forces professors to teach toward the middle of the class, leaving the brighter students unchallenged; b) Decreasing academic standards for young teachers, resulting in a combustible mixture of frustrated students and too many incompetent young professors, both placed into an obsolete university environment in which they do not belong; c) Teachers spend too much time and energy writing books, consulting governments and corporations, in seminars away from the university, etc. Teaching has been the least of the various duties, and the students "have just become fed up;" however, Califano does not overlook the fact that students are spoiled and that parents are asking the university to do for their children what they themselves have failed or neglected to do. 7) The traditional left, center, and right parties have abandoned the student as an object of political interest and have refused to give universities the resources and support needed to meet the demands of the student population explosion. 8) Immediate situations that precipitate riots are remarkably similar: first, take a small group of hard-core radical students constantly probing for an issue to broaden their base of

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support; second, take instant communications, at least within the immediate geographic area of the incident; third, toss in a mistake by the established authorities. 9) No evidence found of international conspiracy among students except for occasional assertions that Chinese Communists were putting funds into radical student movements. Similarity in student techniques around the world is striking, but it is largely attributable to the enormous impact of the media, particularly television, and the increase in student travel--two powerful elements at work which may result in international conspiracy.

Califano noted 4 major distinctions in analyzing what relevance student uprisings abroad hold for the United States: 1) There were no black-white racial tensions at the universities abroad. 2) There is no drug problem at the universities abroad and no significant hippie element. 3) The Vietnam War issue is a source of profound distress here and abroad, but abroad it is not aggravated by a draft problem. 4) There is no marked tendency among adults abroad to look upon their student unrest as part of some international (or even national) conspiracy.

As for similarities in this analysis of relevance, Califano feels that most of the common elements of student unrest listed above are also present in the United States and sets forth the following steps he believes must be taken to combat this revolution:

1. "We must recognize that the young of our country are experiencing a profound crisis of belief," the major cause of which Califano states is the hypocrisy they see in their elders, who do not live by what they teach the young. He states the students must be shown that some of their questions can be answered and that where they can't, change is not only possible but much more right and enduring by peaceful means than by violence; however, because of an enormous amount of mutual suspicion between adult America and its youth (which Califano states far exceeds anything he found abroad), the trust essential for the solution of any difficult problem between the two is simply not present. Califano feels that the first step may be an identification of some basic level of values that the generations share--a recognition, for example, by each that the other is seeking honest answers and is entitled to some measure of respect.

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2. "The students must be given a greater measure of real control over their own lives and the things which affect their lives--in their words, 'a piece of the action.'" Califano advocates representation by young Americans on local draft boards; a voice at the highest level of Federal Government which sets educational policy--with more than one student taking part in the decisions of the Commissioner of Education and perhaps the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; a greater role in the government of the universities of which they are a part; more control over their Government and over the public and private programs designed to channel their energies more constructively--for example, the 18-year-old vote, and to even further, Califano believes recent college graduates should be given the opportunity to run programs such as the Peace Corps and VISTA, basing this belief on the hypothesis that if a 21-year-old can be president of a student body of 50,000 students, he should be able to handle a few thousand VISTA volunteers--and in order to make more high level positions available to the youth of America, Califano recommends a vast change in Civil Service regulations.

3. "It is imperative that the major political parties focus energy and attention on the political interests of the students." Califano asserts that with the exception of Senators like Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy, neither the Democratic nor Republican Party has done anything to attract and interest the student while he is in college. Here, again, he stresses the importance of the 18-year-old vote but states this alone will not do it (he fails to state what will) and that failure of the major political parties to attract vigorous and bright students will only enlarge the vacuum for radicals.

4. "We must face the fact that a four-year university education is not appropriate, necessary, or fulfilling for every American boy and girl. Indeed, in many cases, it can be counter-productive for the individual and destructive for society." This, according to Califano, is one of the most relevant lessons of West European and Japanese experience. They have increased their university population far beyond their national needs and the needs of their individual citizens for fulfillment--and, Califano states, "We appear to be hell-bent on the same course." His remedy for this is the suggestion that business and government (in the employer role) should take a look at the thousands of jobs for which they now

CONTINUED - OVER

require a college degree and establish more realistic qualifications relating to the job. Where training is required, he believes business can provide it and probably more effectively than the universities. Since Califano provides no role in business or government for the college graduate except as head of programs such as VISTA or the Peace Corps, sitting on a draft board, or assisting high Government officials in the education field, it is probably just as well that his plans include decreasing the campus population, for it is obvious that even the most drastic change in Civil Service regulations could not create enough positions of this type to accommodate even a fraction of the number of recent graduates.

5. "The governing administrations--Federal, state, and local--must provide the resources necessary to finance the burdens placed on universities, high schools, and elementary schools by the student population explosion." Califano says our high schools already resemble the "overcrowded, obsolete physical plants of many universities of Europe and Japan and that unless substantial funds are forthcoming our universities will soon reach that stage, due to overcrowding, irrelevant courses, poor teachers, etc. "The Students for a Democratic Society already recognizes this," says Califano. "They have begun an attempt to organize the high schools of the country and have produced at least one pamphlet, 'High School Reform: Toward a Student Movement.'" Califano failed to point out that this pamphlet was written in December, 1965, when its author, Mark Kleiman, was a student at a southern California high school and when the SDS line was one of protest and had not progressed to resistance and on to its present stand of revolution. (It is interesting to note that Kleiman is now employed as a laborer at Dyecraft, Inc., in Los Angeles, California, and has publicly stated that he chose this type of work so that he could have access to young laborers and infiltrate their minds against world imperialism and United States policy.)

It seems obvious in reviewing the set of demands laid down in the SDS pamphlet, i.e. creation of a joint student faculty council; rights of students and teachers to decide collectively upon their courses; no more than 25 persons in a class; an end to student police squads and oppressive attendance officers, replacing them with a voluntary honor system; the rights of students to take or not take courses, as they see fit; get parents active in PTA (although it was specifically pointedout that they must not be "co-opted" by their parents, they must lead them) that things must go the way of the students or not at all.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE STUDENT REVOLUTION
(A Global Confrontation)"
BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

In conclusion, Califano, with overwhelming originality, says that no one knows what the future will bring. "My main concern," he says," is not that the students will rise up and destroy the country, but that, if we fail to give them the opportunity to effect peaceful change, we will turn so many of our most talented young Americans into alienated, unfulfilled adults." One wonders what is to become of the rest of us after youth has taken over the world.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

A

SAC, New York (100-87235) 10/8/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

#1 Rec'd 11-25-70 AMB

1. "The Right to Say We" by Richard Zorza, Praeger, New York, paperback $2.25 Author

Book

#2 Rec'd 11-2-070 AMB

2. "The Orangeburg Massacre" by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass. World, New York, $6.95, scheduled publication 10-23-70 Author

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (information)

AMB:jgr
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA E. L. Recer; book #2 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1, which reflects on issues that aroused students in schools throughout the country, will be used as reference for special projects now being conducted by Research. Book #2 will be reviewed -- authors are highly critical of FBI.

REC 44

EX-103 62-46855-863

OCT 8 1970

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OCT 8 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6 OCT

Amb.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/12/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Violence and Social Change" by Henry Binen. University of Chicago Press, paperback, $1.25 (if available), otherwise hard cover, $4.50.

2. "Studies of Revolution" by E. A. Carr. Universal Library, Grosset & Dunlap, New York, price not known. (First printing by Macmillan, London, 1950).

3. "Politics of Violence: Revolution in Modern World" by Carl Leiden and Karl M. Schmidt. Prentice-Hall, $5.95.

AMB:Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dlb
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SC G. C. Moore, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Copies of these books, found in possession of killer of a Judge in California and used as guidebooks for black extremists, are necessary for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-24 62-46855-865

EX-112

1 OCT 12 1970

OCT 12 1970
COMM-FBI

54 OCT 15 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-21-2012

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
September 24, 1970
1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

Mr. C. D. Brennan ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

#258,436 SP6 Bja/gcl
Classified By
Declassify on: OADR 12/18/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Stapp, who is on Security Index, New York Office, is self-described as "revolutionary socialist" and has stated publicly, "I went into the Army specifically to organize resistance against U. S. imperialism." He received undesirable discharge from Army in 1968 following court-martial and hearing for "subversion and disloyalty." He is member of Workers World Party (WWP) and in 1967 founded American Servicemen's Union (ASU), backed by WWP and Youth Against War and Fascism (YWAF). Stated purpose of ASU is "to organize servicemen against military and U. S. imperialism." Book is endorsed in glowing terms by Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army (Ret.). Bureau files show Hester, since retirement in 1951, has publicly advocated soft policy toward Soviet Union and communist bloc; has lent his name to various organizations with communist and left-wing affiliations; visited East Germany in 1962 and 1968; and is known to correspond with East German officials. First two-thirds of book concerns Stapp's time in Army, 5/66-4/68. Last one-third of book begins, "I was out of the Army, but the fight against the Army had just begun." By 7/69 Stapp placed membership in ASU at 6,500 and stated that, with time and persistence, ASU plans to "shake the very foundations of American society." Bureau files show that although ASU headquarters very possibly has mailed membership cards to 6,500 members of Armed Forces, there is no leadership nor organization at any of the bases, no regular meetings held, and no plans for future action of any kind. Book contains several uncomplimentary references to FBI and Mr. Hoover; for example, Stapp states Mr. Hoover "calls others dangerous, yet he is one of the most dangerous men in the world." There are those, according to Stapp, "who wonder how one man is able, for 40 years and more, to survive every transfer of power, every shift of policy, and still maintain his grip on the pinnacle, inscrutable, answerable to no one, capable of preventing the least glimmer of publicity from entering his life, and above all enforcing his will, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the subtle yet complete destruction of those who dare to oppose him."

ACTION: None. For information. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LM/lm
(9)
100-447382
1 - 100-452079 (ASU)

62-46855 (Book Review File)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 7 1970

DETAILS - Page Two

62-46855-1 — 991 NI DELETIONS

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

The Author

Twenty-six-year-old Andrew Dean Stapp is in Priority I, Security Index, New York Office. He was one of several hundred college students who burned their draft cards in 1965. Prosecution for this act was declined in view of his induction into the Armed Forces. Stapp is self-described as a "revolutionary socialist" and has stated publicly, "I went into the Army specifically to organize resistance against U. S. imperialism." He received an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Army effective April 19, 1968, following a court-martial for refusing to obey an unlawful order, i.e., to open his foot locker which contained radical left-wing literature, and, later, a Field Board hearing for "subversion and disloyalty." He was defended during the court martial by David Rein, attorney for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and a former member of the Communist Party.

Stapp is a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) and until recently was on the WWP National Committee. In 1967, Stapp founded the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) and was given backing and aid in this effort by the WWP and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The stated purpose of the ASU is "to organize servicemen against the military and U. S. imperialism." In a speech at a Black Panther Party Revolutionary Conference in July, 1969, at Oakland, California, Stapp stated, in part: "We have chapters on 60 large military installations in the U. S. and 40 overseas. Just as the Bolshevik Party organized through the Soviets in 1917 against the Czar and the repressions in Russia, the American Servicemen's Union is organizing within the U. S. imperialist Army. Right now the ASU is building an army within an army, a workers' militia inside the U. S. Army, and along with the Panthers and others we're going to make that revolution. Power to the people!"

In the Summer of 1968, Stapp became Editor-in-Chief of "The Bond--the Servicemen's Newspaper," an antiwar publication for the military published by YAWF.

FBI and Mr. Hoover Mentioned

There are numerous references to the FBI and Mr. Hoover in captioned book, some of which are set forth below:

Page 150: Relative to a visit by Stapp to Fort Hood in late August, 1968, after a protest demonstration of GIs during which 43 of them were arrested: "It was not difficult to figure out who had told the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

brass I was coming. Two of J. Edgar Hoover's sleuths had for weeks been standing outside the American Servicemen's Union office looking clumsy and trying to get the names of everyone who visited us. The FBI also had our phone bugged and was following me, though only J. Edgar knows why.

"A generation of Americans have now grown up under the shadow of this man. To many people it is a comforting shadow, an umbrella, as it were, symbolizing the incorruptible true-blue father figure protecting his children, warning them away from evil paths, directing them in the tread of those pioneers who made this country what it is. They are welcome to that image. There are others who feel less comforted, who wonder how one man is able, for forty years and more, to survive every transfer of power, every shift of policy, and still maintain his grip on the pinnacle, inscrutable, answerable to no one, capable of preventing the least glimmer of publicity from entering his life, and above all, enforcing his will, by wiretap, by innuendo, by the subtle yet complete destruction of those who dare to oppose him. He calls others dangerous, yet he is one of the most dangerous men in the world."

Page 169: "Of course, one thing most left-wing organizations have in common is harassment from the FBI. J. Edgar's political police are constantly on the snoop, trailing people, wiretapping phones, breaking into apartments and getting people fired from their jobs.

"It has been estimated, probably conservatively, that there are wiretaps on more than 20,000 phones in New York City alone. The Justice Department has admitted that Martin Luther King's phone was tapped. So was heavyweight champion Muhammed Ali's. When the Government set out to jail Jimmy Hoffa, head of the teamsters' union, wiretapping was only one of many methods it used.

"Supposedly, most of the information the FBI gathers by wiretapping can't be used against anyone. J. Edgar Hoover, however, has found a way to get around this inconvenience. His agents merely leak the information they have learned to the press, who then proceed to try the man in print. A questioner wrote to Parade, the Sunday supplement magazine, and asked if the wiretap on Martin Luther King's phone had provided evidence linking him to the Communist party. No, said Parade, which then proceeded to libel Dr. King by saying that the wiretap had proved that he had a rather "lively" sex life. Guess who fed that lie to Parade? And guess who was dead and couldn't defend himself?

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, the ASU has joined with eleven other organizations, and filed suit against J. Edgar Hoover to have the wiretaps taken off our phones. Even if we win, however, we do not expect Hoover to abide by the court's ruling, because J. Edgar Hoover is the law. But we can't allow ourselves to be intimidated. Too often in the past, movements have been paralyzed by fear of repression. Yet it is a fact that no mass movement has ever been crushed by police surveillance and infiltration.

"Nevertheless the FBI keeps trying. After 477 air-traffic controllers called in sick in June, 1969, to protest conditions caused by the greed of airlines that would land a plane every three seconds if they could get away with it, the FBI installed wiretaps on their union's phone. The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization charged the FBI with 'union busting.'"

Endorsement of Book

The back cover of captioned book carries the following endorsement by Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army (Ret.):

"Andy Stapp's Up Against the Brass is very well written and extremely interesting. It presents a somewhat new picture of our Military Establishment for the American people to note. In addition, the book offers a mirror for the military hierarchy to take a good, hard look at itself. It is certainly controversial and therefore provocative. It deserves to be widely read."

Hester is subject of Bureau file 100-374533 under the character of "IS-Cuba; SM-C." Following his retirement in 1951, he has been engaged in speaking tours and in writing articles in which he has advocated a soft policy toward the Soviet Union and communist bloc. He has lent his name to various organizations with communist and left-wing affiliations. His name appeared on a 1961 Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) membership list. He participated in the Christmas excursion to Cuba in December, 1960; has written articles which were published by the FPCC; and has spoken before FPCC groups. He traveled to Russia in 1957; spoke at the 8th World Youth Festival in Helsinki in 1962; visited East Germany in 1962 and 1968; and is known to correspond with East German officials. (U)

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Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Book Review

Captioned book, published in mid-1970, consists of 192 pages, 129 of which concern Stapp's time in the U. S. Army, 5/13/66 to 4/19/68. Stapp's admitted purpose in joining the Army was to "organize from within" against U. S. imperialism, and during the approximately two years before he was dishonorably discharged he was court-martialed for refusing an order to turn over subversive literature and sentenced to 45 days at hard labor; 16 days later he was on trial again for "breaking restriction" and acquitted; while on leave in New York City in December, 1967, he founded the ASU, the avowed purpose of which is to get U. S. Army personnel all over the world to unite against the military and U. S. imperialism; in February, 1968, he faced a Field Board hearing for "subversion and disloyalty."

The last one-third of captioned book begins, "I was out of the Army, but the fight against the Army had just begun." Stapp immediately set up an office on Fifth Avenue in New York City and made it the headquarters of "The Bond" and ASU. He and an associate who had been discharged one week before he was began receiving requests to speak on college campuses for fees of from $50 to $200 with all expenses paid, which they readily accepted not only to fill the coffers of ASU without taxing GI members but also to get their views across to large numbers of young people, many of whom would soon be facing induction. Determined not to accept payment from the Union--in Stapp's words, "We were too well aware of how an ideal can be corrupted once somebody starts to profit from it."--they took part-time jobs at night to pay for food and rent. They then began mailing out Union membership cards to GI's who had told them they wanted to join, charging $1.00 for a one-year membership. The author states that by the middle of May, 1968, less than one month after his discharge, ASU had "more than 1,000 members, representing some 75 bases both here and abroad."

And so, according to the author, the ASU grew, with members enlisting new members and, as Stapp puts it, "We were getting plenty of publicity, too," and cited a cover story in "Esquire," a full-page story in "Time" and an editorial in "The New York Post" as positive aids in increasing membership. Also, Stapp stated that ASU has a close, cordial and mutually beneficial relationship with a number of left-wing groups headquartered in New York City. He said, for example, that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) "channel many of their conscripted adherents into the ASU, and we recommend that ex-GIs about to enter college consider SDS."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"UP AGAINST THE BRASS"
BY ANDREW DEAN STAPP ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Stapp claims that by January, 1969, the ASU had 4,500 card-carrying members and states: "There's a revolt in the Army, and the brass know it. The desertion rate has doubled in 1969, which means that more than 380,000 GIs will desert rather than go to Vietnam in the next two years if the war continues. ....But what really worries the brass is that for the last year the desertion rate of GIs in Vietnam has stood at ten a day. Because of a war they neither want nor believe in, many of these soldiers have defected to the National Liberation Front for sanctuary. ....Hundreds of GIs have voluntarily gone over to the other side." Later, in July, 1969, he placed membership in ASU at 6,500 members.

Nevertheless, Stapp expressed disappointment that ASU had not grown more rapidly because he knew support among GIs was much broader than membership figures indicated. He felt it made ASU seem like a small group that the brass could wave away as unimportant. In his words, "After all, an outfit that can dismiss a quarter of a million Pentagon marchers as insignificant surely wasn't going to admit that they were impressed by a sixty-five-hundred-member union." On the other hand, Stapp was heartened that so young an organization as ASU had achieved a constantly growing membership from a "ready-made, ever-growing, never-ending supply of men and women whose very nature would turn away in revulsion from the military and what it stands for" and that ASU was so strong in the dedicated men who had entered the battle in the early stages of the fight. Understanding that theirs is a long-range goal, he plans, with time and persistence, to "shake the very foundations of American society."

Bureau files show that although ASU headquarters very possibly has mailed membership cards to 6,500 members of the Armed Forces, there is no leadership nor organization at any of the bases, no regular meetings held, and no plans for future action of any kind. The ASU could very well present a significant subversive threat to the Armed Forces were it to come under strong leadership and become organized.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 9/30/70

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Administrative Policy Folder

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
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SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH SECTION

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:

During period of 9/29/69 through 9/30/70, a total of 152 books was received.

Total books reviewed -- 42
Total books received for reference purposes -- 110

EX-112
REC-26 62-46855-866

The majority of the reviews conducted were done by the Racial Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned racial matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year.

25 OCT 13 1970

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

AMB:sfw
5 4 OCT 19 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/9/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain"
by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder.
Prentice-Hall, 4/21/70, $6.95

1 - Soviet Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mkz
(6)

Rec'd 11-17-70 AMB.

NOTE:

SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, DID, has requested book for use in continuing studies of defectors. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be retained temporarily in Soviet Section.

MAILED 5
OCT 9 - 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-84 62-46855-867

19 OCT 13 1970

EX-103

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1 OCT 21 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/27/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent,"
edited by William P. Gerberding and Duane E. Smith.
Houghton Mifflin Co.; September, 1970; $8.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

Rec'd. 11-25-70
AMB.

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE:

Special Agent E. L. Recer, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested book for use as reference material in assignment on special project. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 6
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62-46855-868

REC-32
EX-113

19 OCT 27 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: September 18, 1970

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "PSYCHIC DISCOVERIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN" Book
BY: SHEILA OSTRANDER AND LYNN SCHROEDER;
PRENTISS-HALL

All No locality

It is requested that a copy of the captioned book be obtained for the Soviet Section in connection with its continuing study of defectors.

The book concerns government sponsored research in Eastern Europe into psychic phenomena with implications of the use which can be put to such phenomena in the control of the human mind. According to the authors, the USSR and some satellite countries are performing in depth studies in this area.

ACTION:

Refer to Research Section so that book can be ordered.

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. J. E. Gauzens
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

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EX-103 REC-2

62-46855-869

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/22/70

FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBult dated 10/8/70.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Orangeburg Massacre" BOOK by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass.

NO LOCALITY NO LOCALITY

REC-20 62-46855-878

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ENCLOSURE Filed in Bureau Library AMB.

1-d 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)

FPG:chj
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NOV 17 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/23/70

FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 5/21/70, 7/6/70, 8/4/70, 8/19/70, 8/19/70 & 9/21/70.

Enclosed is ~~one~~ one copy of the following Books.

1) "The Politics of Unreason" By Seymour Martin Lipset & Earl Raab. BOOK NO LOCALITY

2) "Racism and the Class Struggle: Further Pages from a Black Worker's Notebook" By James Boggs. BOOK NO LOCALITY

3) "These are the Good Old Days" By Michael Myerson. BOOK NO LOCALITY

4) "The Riot Makers" By Eugene Methuin. BOOK NO LOCALITY

5) "The Black Panthers Speak" edited By Philip S. Foner. BOOK NO LOCALITY

6) "The International Thesaurus of Quotations" compiled By Rhoda Thomas Tripp. BOOK NO LOCALITY

6 Encls to Bu Library ST-110
11-2-70, for carding
AMS

Research Section

REC-73 62-46855-871

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105-81857-

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② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 6)
1 - NY (100-87235)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/4/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (66-3705) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/2/70.

Forwarded herewith is one copy of the book, "The Black Revolution", an Ebony Special Issue.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago
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RESEARCH SECTION

NOV 18 1970

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/5/70
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMINTEL)

FROM :SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulets 8/19/70 and 9/2/70; Philadelphia letter dated 9/17/70.

In accordance with Bureau request in Bulet 9/2/70 the book "A Black Theology of Liberation" by JAMES H. CONE, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, was discreetly obtained from the Westminster Book Store, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

The book is enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

Rebulet to Philadelphia dated 8/19/70 authorized the purchase of the "Holy Bible." An inquiry on 11/3/70 reflects this publication was not available in several religious book stores in Center City. However, an order for the publication was made and it should be available within the next two weeks.

LEAD

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When available will forward the publication "Holy Bible" to the Bureau.

ST-115
REC-49 62-46855-873

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 11-9-70 AMB.

2- Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.-1)(RM)
2- Philadelphia (100-33191)

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RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/23/70

FROM: SAC, NY (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 2/4/70, 3/23/70.

1) "I'll Never Go Back" by Mikhail Koriakav.
2) "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W. G. Krivitsky.
3) "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by Alexander Orlov.
4) "Prescription for Rebellion" by Robert Lindner.

The above books cannot be purchased in New York. All of "Book Row" was searched with negative results. It is suggested that "Book Row" in London, England be checked for books. Book Sources advised London had the best selection of Out of Print books in the world.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-82 BY SP1GSKJ
#225.269

1 C Ltr to Legat, London by 5-1 Form 11-10-70, Reg. attempt to obtain copies above. Paperbacks or secondhand copies will be acceptable. Am.B.

REC- 13

62-46855-874

17 OCT 26 1970

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - NY (100-87235)

FPC: CHJ
(3)

A. Bartlett
RESEARCH SECTION

66 NOV 20 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 11/18/70

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau, if available in your area. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"From the Dead Level" by Hakim Abdullah Jamal. Publisher, price and date of publication are not known.

Any effort to obtain this book will be appreciated since Bureau has urgent need for book for research purposes in connection with the Black Power Movement.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - 100-444622 (Jamal)

AMB:sfw
(7)

NOTE: Book requested by SA G.T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-54 62-46855-875

4 NOV 18 1970

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SAC, New York (100-87235) 11/17/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Barnyard Epithet and Other Obscenities: Notes on the Chicago Conspiracy Trial" by J. Anthony Lukas. Harper & Row, New York. Perennial paperback 95 cents; October, 1970. (Hard cover $4.95, if paperback unavailable.)

2. "The Great Conspiracy Trial: An Essay on Law, Liberty and the Constitution" by Jason Epstein. Random House, New York; $7.95; November, 1970.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: Books requested by No. 1 Man C.W. Thompson, Internal Security Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for review in connection with general New Left matters. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-76 62-46855-876

ST-113 NOV 17 1970

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Directory of Afro-American Resources" compiled by Walter Schatz. R.R. Bowker Co., New York; $19.95; Nov., 1970. N.Y.

2. "Multimedia Materials for Afro-American Studies" by Harry A. Johnson. R.R. Bowker Co., New York; $15.95; Dec., 1970. N.Y.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(6)

NOTE: Books requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Div., for reference purposes in connection with racial matters general. Books will be charged permanently to Racial Intelligence Section for ready reference purposes.

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62-46855-877

EX-103

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/16/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bulet 10/9/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of : "Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder.

EX-112 REC-21

NOV 18 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 11-17-70 AM B.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)
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3 NOV 23 1970

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1417683-0

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America" by Samuel F. Yette. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York; $5.95; Spring, 1971.

2. "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" edited by Nat Hentoff. Schocken Books, New York; paperback $1.95; Oct., 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
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NOTE: Books requested for review by SA G.T. Tunstall, Ra/ Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8-26-69

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is a clergyman of the United Church of Christ and the pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee. "The Black Messiah," through a series of Cleage's sermons, gives the theology of the Black Power Movement. Reverend Cleage contends that God is black and He is the founder of the Black Nation. During a sermon when audience makes threatening remark, Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

1 - 100-448517 (Albert Cleage, Jr.)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

GTT:lmb
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62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
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DETAILS - 2

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-448517-30

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DETAILS:

The author is a clergyman in the United Church of Christ and pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He has held black extremist meetings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm X Society which founded the violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization, the Republic of New Africa in March, 1968. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee and has made numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black community to arm itself against the genocide which he claims the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on both the Security and Agitator Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

The author in a series of sermons points out that for nearly 500 years the illusion that Jesus was white dominated the world because white Europeans dominated the world. Now with the emergence of the nationalist movements of the world's colored majority the truth is beginning to emerge, that Jesus was the non-white leader of a non-white people struggling for national liberation against the white Romans. The author claims that Negroes in the U.S. finally realize they have become a Black Nation. America is set on a disaster course of conflict and violence and that the white man refuses to make the changes necessary for the black man to live in America with dignity and justice. The author believes that the white man is set upon a way of genocide of the Negro just as Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in Germany.

Cleage claims that religion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. White man gave the slave Christian religion as a means of escape from reality while they were forced to live in slavery. He points out that Jesus, the Black Messiah, came to a Black Nation of people who were divided and confused and was leading them to salvation when the white man eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution even at the cost of individual sacrifice for the Nation.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK MESSIAH"
BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Cleage suggests that an independent Congregational Church ordain workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, black extremist group, to protect them against Selective Service. He draws from both the Old and New Testaments a theology incorporating the great themes of Christian belief and sets it forth as the theological basis for the Black Power Movement.

On page 168 during one of Cleage's sermons when he is telling the audience to trust other black people until "they mess up," the audience shouts "mess them up," Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/21/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE," A BOOK BY JACK NELSON AND JACK BASS CRITICISM OF FBI

Book Reviews

It is noted that articles appearing in today's (9/21/70) issues of "The New York Times," New York City, and "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., contained reviews of captioned book, to be published next Friday, 9/25/70, which alleges that the FBI deliberately misled Justice Department officials during an investigation of the 1968 shooting of 30 black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

As a result of these articles, Mr. Tolson has noted that letters should be prepared and sent Coauthor Jack Bass, a reporter with "The Charlotte Observer", as well as Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor of the "Los Angeles Times" (owner of the World Publishing Company which is publishing captioned book), denying the allegations contained in this book.

Since an advance copy of captioned book cannot be obtained discreetly in view of the ownership of its publisher (mentioned above), it would appear prudent that before making any written denials to Coauthor Bass and Editor Williams that we obtain the book this Friday and upon receipt of same have the General Investigative Division review and analyze all its allegations and thereafter prepare appropriate letters to Bass and Williams.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a copy of captioned book be obtained this Friday on 9/25/70, and thereafter it be reviewed and analyzed by the General Investigative Division which will prepare appropriate letters to Coauthor Jack Bass and Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor, "Los Angeles Times," Times Mirror Company, Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, California, 90053.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 7 1970

~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - M. A. Jones

3 DEC 4 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

66 DEC 21 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-9-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CRIME IN AMERICA
BOOK WRITTEN BY RAMSEY CLARK
Reviews

Clark's new book is smoothly written but should have limited appeal. Written in three parts, it contains Clark's theories on what causes crime and what is wrong with our society; what is wrong with the police and the criminal justice system; and some tactics he considers a threat to liberty. All that Clark says has been said before many times. It contains the same theories pushed by the American Civil Liberties Union and many other liberal, left writers and thinkers. Since the introduction is by Tom Wicker, one might conclude that Clark received considerable writing help, and that perhaps this book is not his original writing production. Wicker, of course, is not an FBI friend. He wrote the very critical anti-FBI article which appeared in "The New York Times" in December, 1969, entitled "What Have They Done Since They Shot Dillinger?"

The FBI is mentioned numerous times throughout this book. Some references are favorable, holding the Bureau out as an example of excellent law enforcement. Others are neutral, while a few are critical.

Clark is quite critical of crime statistics in this country, which he claims are incomplete. He is not complimentary of the FBI's work in this field but does indicate that it is about the only source. He sees many failures in the statistics program but does not blame the FBI for the failures. He says most crime is not reported since the people do not trust the police. He suggested a vast increase in statistical collection, some moving into sociological factors and theories of crime causation. He is critical of the use of the crime clock to exploit anxiety and fear, rather than seek real solutions.

He snidely refers to part of organized crime in this country as "Remnants of the old Mafia--by chance and FBI public relations now called La Cosa Nostra."

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Clark claims the FBI came slowly to the organized crime field and is critical of the FBI's use of electronic surveillances in this field stating that "Hundreds of man-hours of Agent time were wasted." He claims that the FBI and Attorney General Kennedy had conflict over our unwillingness to participate on an

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Gale

CONTINUED - OVER

59 DEC 30 1970

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equal basis with other agencies. He says, "The FBI has so coveted personal credit that it will sacrifice even effective crime control before it will share the glory of its exploits. This has been a petty and costly characteristic caused by the excessive domination of a single person, J. Edgar Hoover, and his self-centered concern for his reputation and that of the FBI."

Clark mentions the rumors concerning electronic coverage of Martin Luther King, with results being leaked to high Government officials which he claims could have had adverse effect on civil rights. He says the public has a right to know whether this is true.

Clark's theory is that crime is caused by crowding, poverty, slums, and other social factors. He discounts organized crime as serious, saying that it has been tolerated and could not exist without corruption. He points out it provides products the public wants such as gambling, prostitution, narcotics, and high interest loans. He suggests but does not quite say that organized crime would disappear if some of the foregoing were legalized. He places a high priority on the seriousness of white-collar crime which he describes as most excessive in this country and which does the most to undermine confidence in our form of Government. He comes out strongly for gun control.

Clark is strongly critical of the entire criminal justice system as antiquated and badly in need of overhaul. This includes the police. He desires more education, more money and more training for police and greater discipline to prevent police violence.

Clark feels the use of troops in even riotous situations is not necessary under most circumstances and is a threat to freedom. He is absolutely opposed to the use of wire tapping under any circumstances except in connection with the national security and then limited to foreign rather than domestic matters. He is opposed to preventative detention and strongly against the death penalty. His solution for curing the ills comes down to spending billions to reshape society.

This book may be read by those who admire Clark and who think along the same idealistic and unrealistic lines. If it sells at all it will be mainly because Clark's name has been in the news over the last few years, not because of the book's content or any original thinking revealed in it.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, Detroit (157-5894) 11/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet 7/31/70, captioned "Black Star Publishing Company, RM." Relet sets forth address and other pertinent information regarding Black Star Publishing Company.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Revolutionary Women" by Gwen Patton Woods. Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit; Jan., 1971; price not known;

2. "Black Women" by Toni McCabe, editor. Paperback, released Summer of 1970, publisher possibly Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit; price not known.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - 157-18371 (Black Star Publishing Company)

AMB:sfw
(7)
NOTE: Books requested by SA G.T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters General. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 7
NOV 17 1970
COMM-FBI

EX-103

5 GNOV 25 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235) 11/19/70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Greening of America" by Charles A. Reich. Random House, New York; $7.95

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE: Book has been requested by Assistant to the Director W.C. Sullivan. Book concerns the revolution of the new generation. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED
COMM-FBI

62-468[illegible]-881

REC-57
EX-113

NOV 19 1970

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 NOV 30 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/23/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 10/27/70, 10/12/70, 10/8/70, 9/21/70, 9/2/70, and 8/4/70.

Enclosed is one copy each of the following books:

1. "The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent" ed. by WILLIAM P. GERBERDING and DUANE E. SMITH.
2. "Studies of Revolution" by E. A. CARR.
3. "The Right to Say We" by RICHARD ZORZA.
4. "Radical Chic and the New Yellow Peril" by TOM WOLFE.
5. "Black Protest in the Sixties" ed. by AUGUST MEIER and ELLIOT RUDWICK.
6. "The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma" by DON A. SCHANCHE.

6 Encls. Carded by & filed in Bureau Library 11-25-70 AmB.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)(62-46855)
1 - New York (100-87235)

REC-35
EX-113

Research Section

62-46855-882

NOT RECORDED
8 DEC 1 1970

JJC:enc
(3)

6 DEC 7 - 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: Nov. 19, 1970

FROM : SAC, Denver (105-4396) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "TOTAL RESISTANCE," Publication
by Major H. VON DACH BERN
IS - SWITZERLAND
Book Reviews

Re Legat, Bern letter to Bureau dated 9/16/70, and Bureau routing slip to Denver dated 10/6/70.

Enclosed is a copy of captioned publication in accordance with referenced request.

2 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - Denver
MRS:mf
(3)

Encl. being reviewed & will be sent Bureau Library.

ST 107

REC-49

62-46855-883

6 DEC 1 1970

62-46855

5 DEC 14 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

SAC, Alexandria 12/2/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Teachers of Destruction" by Alice Widener. Crestwood Books, Arlington, Virginia; single copy $3.

Enclosed for your information is one Xerox copy of an advertisement from "U.S.A." magazine announcing the publication of above book.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:sfw
(5)

NOTE: Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith. After perusal book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-102

REC-51 62-46855-884

DEC 21 1970

MAILED 21
DEC 1 1970
COMM-FBI

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Callahan
Casper
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 1 1970

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: November 25, 1970

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"
BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned handbook, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Handbook, published Summer of 1970 by United Students for America (which appears to be student organization opposed to New Left extremism on college campuses), sets forth theory as to how moderate students can handle radicals and sway radical sympathizers who are not yet wholly committed to extreme right or left. "Action goals" for the moderate include: 1) Form Student Committee to Guard Academic Freedom of Students; furnish administration tape recordings or transcripts of lectures by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching subject matter--demand release from class and return of tuition; if administrative action fails to deter offender or if administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition; 2) Urge Congressman and go in committee to petition police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters; 3) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who are ready to take energetic action against psychological pollution on campuses; initiate action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for programs against radicals, publishing leaflets supporting cause of moderates, getting local support from townspeople, and training leaders to continue this work and carry it to all campuses around the nation. A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counter-attack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of responsibility and studying of problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today. Handbook contains no reference to the FBI.

REC-39 62-46855-485

17 DEC 4 1970

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm
(7)
62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"
BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855

The Author

Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin, and since 1967 has served as Director of the Psychovector Research Laboratory, heading a team of 4 psychologists who are doing advanced research into techniques for identifying and interpreting human nonverbal communication. A specialist in the new area known as observational personality assessment, he is credited with having developed a number of highly sophisticated techniques for detecting and recording nonverbal signals as they occur in behavior. Shirley received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in the United States and his doctorate at the Sorbonne in France. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned handbook.

Book Review

Drawing from his extended experience in psychological research and from insights gained by performing innumerable simulations of a large variety of radicals he studied, the author presents in captioned handbook a startling psychological portrait of the radical in action. In essence, Shirley sets forth his theory as to what makes the radical tick and how to handle him. He presents an action program for youth who want to do something about some of the social disorders surrounding them and shows the moderate how to be an activist in the best sense of the word--an activist for freedom.

Shirley's whole program is based on the hypothesis that only the students themselves can stop the dangerous drift into disorder that is occurring today, i.e., "Students are much more afraid of each other's opinions than they are of the barrel of a Guardsman's rifle." He states that "we" must provide them intellectual and emotional ammunition for response to the challenge where it is occurring, in the dorms in face to face encounter between students as they discuss the issues.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"
BY HUNTER SHIRLEY
62-46855

Shirley's conceptual action program consists of the following steps:

1. "Know your opponents." The author maintains that ambivalence is the key to the radical's nature and his goal is to make everyone around him feel as torn between attack and retreat as he himself is. He counsels the moderate student to recognize this goal, play it steady, and refuse to be impressed by the radical's emotional pyrotechnics.

2. "Prepare yourself for conceptual warfare."

a. "Get a Hammond's Historical Atlas and go over very carefully the border changes of the Soviet Union since it became a Communist state. Since that time its borders have steadily expanded, always through conquest. It swallowed a part of Finland and all of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Then it gorged itself on a huge chunk of Poland, and finally a large piece of Roumania. And China recently not only invaded India, but consumed all of Tibet in one huge bite."

b. "Never permit someone in a discussion to get away with speaking of America as an imperialist nation. The United States has always returned full control to any nation it entered during warfare."

c. "If a person in a discussion with you calls America a fascist country, ask him if he usually employs such blatant lies as a means of argumentation. Fascism is a form of totalitarianism. Totalitarian countries do not vote their leaders in and out of office at regular intervals. ....All Communist nations are dictatorships."

d. "Be informed about world problems and insist on being a realist." Shirley maintains that most radicals are "fervent idealists of the most wrong-headed sort or they are total nihilists, disbelieving in everything" and that, either way, "realists are their eternal Waterloo."

e. "Remember that America is probably the greatest democracy the world has ever evolved, no matter what its flaws may be. And don't get panicked because it has some flaws." Shirley advocates telling the radical who harps on these flaws that his forte should be theology, since he obviously specializes in prescribing for heaven instead of earth. Shirley advises the moderate

CONTINUED - OVER

student to hang onto the above basic truths and make sure the radical keeps running into them "like a boxer into a left hook."

Next, Shirley emphasizes that the moderate student should learn to understand the language that social malcontents use; some of the examples set forth: 1)"We're not able to communicate. We just can't get through to them." What they mean, says the author, is "We keep telling them what to do but they just won't let us have our way!" 2) "America uses vicious repression! An example is police brutality in Chicago." Shirley says this should be answered by stating that repression is not likely to be violent or vicious if violent provocation does not elicit it. "Rocks can blind; so can ping-pong balls with nails in them. If you were a policeman and someone tried to blind you, wouldn't you crack a few heads?"

Shirley suggests several of what he terms "emotional countering strategies" which boil down essentially to advising the moderate student to recognize a radical for what he is--a vulgar, whining, self-pitying psychological urchin who can be "put down" by lack of shock at his obscenities, lack of pity when he claims police brutality, and a firm showing of love of the United States and happiness to be living in a country that gives more personal liberty than any other country in the world. Shirley poses that one reason the radicals fear and hate Vice President Agnew is because "they can't sucker him into feeling regret, disappointment, embarrassment, or any other anxiety after he puts them down."

Finally, Shirley sets forth "action goals" for the moderate student: 1) Spend most of your time and energy on the radical sympathizers who have not yet committed themselves wholly. They can be salvaged. 2) Form a Student Committee to Guard the Academic Freedom of Students; make available to the school administration copies of tape recordings or transcripts of lectures given by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching the subject matter--demand release from the class and return of tuition paid for same; if administrative action fails to deter the offending teacher, or if the administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition money, which will make the radical defend his actions in a court of law and call community attention to the identities of radical teachers. 3) Urge your Congressman and go in committee

 CONTINUED - OVER

to petition your police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters, thus destroying their anonymity and, hopefully, the exuberant sense of freedom from responsibility that ordinarily characterizes mob psychology. 4) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who have moral courage and earnestly wish to stop the psychological pollution on campuses and are ready to take energetic action against its spread; then initiate such action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for your own programs, publishing leaflets and handouts supporting your cause, getting local support from the townspeople and training leaders to continue your work and carry it to other campuses around the nation.

A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counterattack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of the responsibility and studying of the problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today.

JAS/gc

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 12/7/70

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(RUC)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to San Francisco, dated 11/18/70.

On 12/3/70, investigations were conducted in Berkeley and San Francisco in an effort to obtain a copy of "From the Dead Level" by HAKIM JAMAL. Radical book stores in Berkeley (Cody's, 2454 Telegraph Avenue; Granma Books, 2509 Telegraph) and Ramparts Press, 1940 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, had never heard of the work, and could suggest no other stores or publishers who might know where a copy might be obtained. The University of California (Berkeley) "Center For Arabic Study Abroad" was also unable to provide any assistance.

San Francisco's Civic Center Books maintained that JAMAL's "From the Dead Level" was not published by any of the nearly 3,000 American publishers and would be obtainable abroad if at all.

NOT RECORDED

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
FAK/cab
(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 12/11/70

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 6/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "I Lived Inside The Campus Revolution" by Divale.

JULIO N.Y.

Place 1C in file on William Julio Divale
12-15-70
AMB.

EX-115

REC-6

1 - ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. carded by BuLib; chgd. permanently to Int. Sec.
12-15-70.
AMB.

62-46855-886
NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 16 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)
MMM:chj
(3)

56 DEC 24 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 12-23-70
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Bureau received information that Hakim Abdullah Jamal (true name: Allen Eugene Donaldson; date and place birth: 3/28/31, Boston, Massachusetts) has been in New York writing a book on the black militant movement generally and Michael X O de Freitas in particular. The title of the book was given as "From the Dead Level."

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of above book, if it is available in your area. (San Francisco Office has been unable to locate copy.) Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

MJD:jd
(6)

Ltr from SAC, NY, 6-3-71, unable to locate. See 100-444622-81. Encl.

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

NOTE:

Previously requested SF obtain - unable to locate. SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, still desires copy of book for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX 105 REC-84 62-46355-887

19 DEC 24 1970

58 DEC 31 1970

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[illegible], Boston (1[illegible]) 1[illegible]/17/70

Director, FBI ([illegible]) 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

[illegible]

[illegible] 1[illegible]/[illegible]/70 (copy enclosed for information).

You should forward the six books listed in referenced letter to Bureau marked to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 ID)

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

AMD:mcm
(6)

NOTE:

Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, requests six books listed in referenced letter be forwarded to Bureau for perusal and possible review. Books have been obtained by DS and are available to Research Section if desired.

62-46855 -

NOT RECORDED
14 DEC 24 1970

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61 DEC 31 1970

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

Mr. C.D. Brennan

12/7/70

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

G.C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"PROMISE OR PERIL--THE BLACK
COLLEGE STUDENT IN AMERICA"
BY WILLIAM R. CORSON
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by W.W. Norton and Company. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bureau files concerning the author. He is described in the cover to captioned book as a retired Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marines, who possesses a Ph.D. and is a teacher at Howard University, Washington, D.C. A previous book of Corson's entitled "The Betrayal," published in 1968, was very critical of the conduct of the war in Vietnam.

In this book, the author feels that the black college student is the key to America's survival. He states that a small minority of black Americans, who have given up hope of achieving equality through peaceful means and have turned to violence, will fail to create their revolution unless they can radicalize and recruit the black college student to form the leadership cadre of the future. In chapter six he describes a "scenario for revolution" if we fail to open our society to black citizens. He claims repression must surely lead to revolution unless we take firm steps to offer black youth a real alternative to revolution.

MENTION OF THE FBI: EX-115 REC-26 [illegible] NOT RECORDED

On page 83, the author in commenting on the fact that Negro colleges had welcomed corporate recruiting mentions FBI in connection with recruiters being allowed on black college campuses. On page 113, he states that revolutionary groups are often formed, gain followers, are infiltrated by local police or the FBI, and disbanded. On page 122, he discusses infiltration of revolutionary groups by local police and the

1 - 6246955 (Book Review File)

GTT:lmb/sal
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

59 JAN 12 1971

Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Promise or Peril--The Black
College Student in America"
By William R. Corson

FBI, pointing out how difficult it is to penetrate these groups. On page 123, he claims infiltration is so difficult because the FBI suffers from being "almost all white," but concludes that the FBI's hiring practices are no better or no worse than any other Federal agency. He claims that in order for the FBI to currently infiltrate all black revolutionary groups it would have been necessary to have "placed Agents in deep cover" ten to fifteen years ago. On page 124, he points out that revolutionaries have an almost sure-fire method of testing someone they may suspect of being an infiltrator by running his fingerprints through a checking process, perhaps as a result of a staged arrest on a valid charge or through the cooperation of a police official who would seek a "make" on the individual from the FBI. He explains this by stating FBI is wary of letting local officials know who their double agents are and it would take a tremendous effort to arrange valid cover for their infiltrators so little can be done to protect them from being "made." On page 126, the FBI is listed as a part of the Federal police available for riot control.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1/6/71

Airtel

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
1 - Miss Butler

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Per 12/70 issue "Ramparts," page four, the book "Weatherman," edited by Hal Jacobs and published by Ramparts Press, 1940 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, California, 94704, is available at $3.25 a copy.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book as soon as possible for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:ekn
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, in connection with current work assignment.

MAILED 24
JAN 5 1971
COMM-FBI

REC 8 62-46855-889
EX-113

19 JAN 6 1971

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 12 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/31/70

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Philadelphia letter dated 11/5/70.

On 11/3/70 the "Holy Bible" requested in Bulet dated 8/19/70, was ordered from the Westminster Book Store, 1323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the largest distributor of religious books in the city.

Several inquiries at this store have been made each week but the "Holy Bible" had not yet been received. On 12/17/70 it was determined this item had been distributed but when an error in the text was discovered, all books were returned and they are being redistributed.

Liaison will be continued with the Westminster Book Store and as soon as it is received, Philadelphia will submit to the Bureau.

Book Rec'd 1-26-71 Amb.

REC-51 62-46855-890
EX-113

15 JAN 6 1971

2 - Bureau (62-46855) /C retained 720/D
2 - Philadelphia (100-33191) 1-5-71 Amb.

CJW:ds
(4)

Also Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 12 1971

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: ATTACK ON THE DIRECTOR
BY DON A. SCHANCHE, AUTHOR

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/30/70

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Miss Chamberlain

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Page 10 of The New York Times Book Review section, 11/15/70, carries review by Fred Powledge of A Liberal's Dilemma by Don A. Schanche. Review states liberal's dilemma is trying to understand Black Panther Party (BPP). Both BPP and Panther Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver treated sympathetically. Panther dilemma blamed on massive police misbehavior. Author recommends an offensive beginning with campaign for the "resignation of J. Edgar Hoover." Schanche has worked for International News Service and formerly editor of sorts for The Saturday Evening Post. In March, 1964, he was named editor of Holiday magazine. Same month, Bureau was advised that Communist Party-financed National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) had been approached to do an article for the Post. Schanche denied it was true and promised to keep Bureau advised of further information. November, 1968, Schanche allegedly member of International Committee To Defend Eldridge Cleaver. Schanche's book appears to have been written with the two-fold purpose in mind of eulogizing the Black Panther Party and perpetuating a smear campaign against the Director.

REC 11 62-46855-221
ST-103

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book Reviews

MC:amt
(9)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO
CONTINUED - OVER

58 JAN 20 1971

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memo to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Attack on the Director
By Don A. Schanche, Author

DETAILS:

On page 10 of The New York Times Book Review section dated November 15, 1970, Fred Powledge, identified as a free lance journalist specializing in urban and social problems, reviewed a book by Don A. Schanche entitled A Liberal's Dilemma.

According to the review, the liberal's dilemma evidently is trying to understand the Black Panther Party (BPP). The book is obviously extremely pro-Panther and especially pro-Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the BPP, whom the author treats sympathetically. The Panthers' dilemma is, of course, attributed to police misbehavior on a "massive national scale" which has allowed "these enraged boys and girls" to "come by their common Samson complex honestly." In summarizing, Schanche reportedly urges citizens to start a "legal offense" against the misuse of police power and begin the offensive by backing an "unequivocal campaign for the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover."

Author Schanche

Schanche has been on the writing scene since the early 1950s when he worked for International News Service, was a free lance writer, and correspondent for Life magazine in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1953, he left Atlanta for New York City. b6 b7C

While in Atlanta in 1953, telephone calls were made from his residence to one [redacted] subject of an Espionage-R case.

Schanche joined Curtis Publishing Company in 1960, serving The Saturday Evening Post consecutively as contributing editor, executive editor, and managing editor. In March, 1964, he was named editor of Holiday magazine.

In March, 1964, it came to the Bureau's attention that the Communist Party-financed National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) had been approached to do an article for The Saturday Evening Post. When confronted with this information, Schanche denied it was true but promised to keep the Bureau

advised of any further information regarding the group.

In November, 1968, Schanche allegedly was a member of the International Committee To Defend Eldridge Cleaver. Headquarters of this group was located in New York City.

Conclusion:

Schanche's sympathetic treatment of the extremist Black Panther Party, coupled with his call for "legal offense" against so-called misuse of police power appears to be directly related to his unwarranted attack on the Director. The attack on the Director appears aimed at perpetuating a long-time smear campaign directed from the ultra-liberal left.

Complete title of book is:
"THE PANTHER PARADOX: A
Liberal's Dilemna."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: December 22, 1970

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN JOURNEY, THE TIMES OF ROBERT KENNEDY"
INTERVIEWS BY JEAN STEIN,
EDITED BY GEORGE PLIMPTON

Book Reviews

Captioned book is made up of oral interviews with friends, associates, and others who knew Robert Kennedy. These have been edited, divided, and placed in chapters dealing with various aspects of Kennedy's life and career, such as his part in the 1960 Presidential campaign, role in civil rights, tenure as Attorney General, Presidential campaign in 1968, etc. (The book will be placed in the Bureau library.)

MENTIONS OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI

There are annumber of mentions of Mr. Hoover and the FBI, some merely in passing. Those of pertinence are: On page 80, Peter Maas (writer-friend of Kennedy who wrote the Valachi story) implies that the FBI investigation of Igor Cassini, who was a secret agent for Dominican Republic dictator Trujillo, was not too persistent until Attorney General Kennedy stepped in, after which Cassini was indicted. On page 84, Maas mentions that Kennedy's problem with the FBI was with Mr. Hoover and that when Kennedy first became Attorney General he "really thought he could work with Hoover." Maas mentions that when Kennedy first became Attorney General the FBI was more interested in tracking down communists, but that Kennedy switched the emphasis to organized crime. On page 85, Maas alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing for a wiretap on Martin Luther King and that Kennedy finally signed a wiretap authorization for six months; it was later learned that King's phone had been tapped for over 4 1/2 years, and Mr. Hoover wrongly indicated that Kennedy had authorized it.

On page 84, Burke Marshall (former Department of Justice official who is not a friend of the FBI) states that Kennedy's problem with Mr. Hoover was that the Director tried to blame the Attorney General for eavesdropping practices which had not been authorized by Kennedy. On page 85, Roger Wilkins (nephew of Roy Wilkins who in the past has exchanged friendly correspondence with the Bureau, but who was known to be present

REC-54 62-116395-8942

Enclosure

56 JAN 19 1971

17 JAN 12 1971

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones
FCS:psr (8)

ST-111

CRIME RESEARCH

(CONTINUED - Over)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing Kennedy to authorize telephone taps on people; on page 348, Wilkins accuses the FBI of trying to "dilute the national mourning" for Robert Kennedy when the Bureau issued a press release on the day of his funeral about the arrest of James Earl Ray.

On page 86, Bill Barry (identified as a Kennedy campaign aide) noted that Ethel Kennedy spoke to Mr. Hoover at a Justice Department party and on the way out put in the FBI suggestion box "Chief Parker of Los Angeles for Director of the FBI." Also on page 86, Anthony Lewis ("New York Times" writer and critic of security programs) writes that Kennedy was "always very collected" about Mr. Hoover, who was both "insubordinate" and "nasty and tricky." On page 111, Marian Edelman (civil rights attorney, active in the Poor People's Campaign) mentioned that when civil rights workers were endangered in the South, and the FBI was asked for protection, they would tell the callers to call back "when something happens." On page 119, James Baldwin (well-known Negro writer) alleges that the Justice Department and the FBI did not take action when civil rights were violated.

On page 292, former FBI Assistant Director Courtney Evans is quoted as saying that Kennedy had protection from the FBI and often didn't know it. Kennedy, according to Evans, after a while began to recognize the FBI Agents "because they wear hats."

JEAN STEIN (FULL NAME JEAN STEIN VANDEN HEUVEL) AND GEORGE PLIMPTON

Bufiles disclose that in 1963, an individual wrote the Bureau alleging that a special TV program had ridiculed and degraded the U. S. in our struggle against communism; one of the producers was listed as Gean Vanden Heuvel.

A White House name check on George Plimpton in 1966 disclosed he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) in 1950; the IPR is described as a vehicle used by the communists to influence America's Far Eastern policy toward communist objectives.

RECOMMENDATION:

For Information.

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-31-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"
BY JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA AS TOLD
TO DONALD I. ROGERS
HENRY REGNERY COMPANY

SYNOPSIS:

As indicated by memo 12-18-70 publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by New York Office, and book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to FBI. Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers nor any derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company. This self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to presidency of International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Real point of book is what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated and unjust campaign to jail him. Accordingly, major portion of book devoted to events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. In this regard, Hoffa alleges Kennedy's strategy was "political" from outset but later became "criminal." In main, book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. Many of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

Hoffa's arrest 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction of justice and his subsequent trial discussed. Case involved alleged attempt by Hoffa to obtain data from Senate Committee headed by McClellan by hiring an attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure job with Committee. Hoffa contends he hired Cheasty merely for legal assistance. He also gives an explanation for appearance of Joe Louis during trial.

JAN 27 1971

Remainder of book mainly devoted to Hoffa's jury tampering (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Federal court 1-20-64 and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. This conviction, for which Hoffa has been serving eight-year prison term since 1967 now on appeal. Again

62-46955-

NOT RECORDED

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - M. A. Jones

JAN 19 1971

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

TDH:paa (10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 72-1457-4692

various motions and charges made during Chattanooga trial are rehashed. In this regard, various allegations are made regarding FBI such as that we maintained round-the-clock surveillances of Hoffa and his attorneys. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during pendency of their trial. In addition to rehash of unfounded charges against FBI, portions of testimony taken from trial are used to give false impression.

OBSERVATION:

Hoffa's present term as Teamsters President expires July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. Publication of this book, at this time, is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffa's early bid for freedom.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Book maintained in library 1-7-71 TH

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

DETAILS:

As previously indicated by my memorandum to you of 12-18-70, the publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by the New York Office. The book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to the FBI.

Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers (not further described in the book). The current "Who's Who" carries one Donald Irwin Rogers, who resides in Ridgefield, Connecticut, as a business and financial editor, columnist, and author of several books dealing with financial matters. Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company.

This transparently self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to the presidency of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Basically, however, this is but a prelude to the real point of the book, i. e., what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated, and unjust campaign to jail him. Accordingly, a major portion of the book is devoted to the events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. Indicative of Hoffa's basic contention regarding Robert Kennedy's alleged vendetta toward him is the following passage from the book:

> "...Robert Kennedy's strategy was political from the outset. Later it became criminal.
>
> Yes, criminal, for evidence shows that the Attorney General of the United States bugged my living quarters, my meeting quarters, tapped my telephones, planted a spy in my camp, and, by eavesdropping deliberately violated the sanctity of my relationship with my lawyers." (p. 192)

In the main, the book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. Many of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Chapter 16, deals mainly with Hoffa's arrest in 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction of justice and his subsequent trial. As will be recalled, this action resulted from Hoffa's attempt to secure data from a Senate Committee investigating labor racketeering by means of hiring a New York attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure a job with the Senate Committee. Hoffa was subsequently acquitted. In his discussion of the case, Hoffa continues to contend that he merely hired Cheasty (who had been hired by Robert Kennedy to "spy" on Hoffa) for special legal assistance in dealing with the Senate Committee, headed by Senator McClellan. In addition, Hoffa contends that "the McClellan Committee --or was it Kennedy?-- had bribed this lawyer--witness--agency spy, not I." Hoffa goes on to state: "I freely admitted receiving the documents. After all, they were handed to me by my lawyer. The lawyer--client relationship is inviolable. I didn't ask him where he got them. I didn't ask him if he was obeying the oath of the bar association. He was my lawyer; he was getting paid by me; I figured that was sufficient." Hoffa makes mention of our photographic coverage of his meeting with Cheasty.

An interesting aspect of Hoffa's account of this trial in Washington is his explanation of the appearance of former boxing champion Joe Louis at the trial. Hoffa claims that although Joe Louis was "an old friend of mine," he came to the courtroom because of a romantic attachment to Martha Jefferson, a Negro associate counsel of Edward Bennett Williams. In this regard, Hoffa then charges that Kennedy and his Committee investigated Louis for income-tax evasion because he "had the effrontery to demonstrate his friendship for me."

Chapter 22, deals with the alleged personal crusade of Robert Kennedy to put Hoffa behind bars after three previous defeats. A number of events occurring during the "Test Fleet Case," which ended in a mistrial 12/23/62 and never retried, are recited. Hoffa was charged with violating the Labor

CONTINUED - OVER

Management Relations Act and Conspiracy statute. The main thrust of this chapter, however, deals extensively with Hoffa's jury tampering (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Federal court 1-20-64, and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. Hoffa has been serving an eight-year prison term based on this conviction since 3-7-67. The conviction is now on appeal in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is charged that the names of the jury panel from which jurors would be selected for the Chattanooga trial were screened by three local industrialists and sent to the FBI for further screening. While Bufiles fail to indicate that the names of the jury panel were given to outside sources for screening, we did conduct a jury panel investigation based on a communication from the Department dated 1-6-64. This is in line with policy established by the Department in important cases and our investigation was limited to making credit, criminal and office file checks on the members of the panel.

It is also stated that William Sheets, an FBI man, was in charge of the round-the-clock surveillance of Hoffa and his attorneys. This is nothing more than a rehash of various motions and charges made during the Chattanooga trial, all of which were refuted on the record at the time. We did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during the pendency of this trial. Former SA William L. Sheets (retired 4-19-66) was the case Agent in the Hoffa investigation assigned to the Nashville, Tennessee, Resident Agency out of the Memphis Office. He was also on temporary assignment to the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Resident Agency, Knoxville Office, during the trial.

Also in this chapter, reference is made to the involvement of James M. Paschal (Tennessee State Trooper and husband of a juror in the Test Fleet Case) and his testimony during the Chattanooga trial. Paschal was reportedly approached and told he would receive a promotion if he influenced his wife to vote for the acquittal of Hoffa. The book states that Paschal testified under direct examination as to his being offered a promotion; however, under cross examination Paschal completely repudiated his testimony and reversed his story. According to the book, Paschal originally denied any involvement, but after being interviewed by SA Sheets he changed his story to the incriminating version given in court under direct examination . Paschal is reported to have remarked that Sheets stated he could get in trouble, might be indicted and could lose his job if he did not tell the truth. The alleged comments of Sheets are credited with causing Paschal to give the incriminating testimony.

CONTINUED - OVER

Bufiles reveal that Paschal was first interviewed by Agents other than SA Sheets. Paschal executed a signed statement. In this statement he admitted being approached with an offer of assisting him in obtaining a promotion but he denied any mention was made that his wife was on the Hoffa jury. Upon re-interview by former SA Sheets and another Agent with the use of a polygraph, Paschal gave a second signed statement admitting the promotion offer was made in connection with a request that he persuade his wife to vote for Hoffa's acquittal. There is no indication that any pressure was used by the Agents to secure these admissions from Paschal. Department attorneys handling the prosecution of Hoffa made no mention of Paschal's repudiation of testimony on cross examination. This reference in the book to Paschal appears to be a calculated attempt on the part of Hoffa to twist the facts in such a manner as to reflect more favorably toward Hoffa.

Mention is also made in this chapter of the fact that SA Sheets testified that some interview notes had been destroyed following dictation of the results of the interview. This, too, is nothing more than a rehash of prior charges. Such action by Sheets in the destruction of his notes following dictation was clearly in line with policy established by the Department.

In Chapter 23, it is stated that the FBI admitted it had Hoffa and his attorneys under constant surveillance and that still later in the trial it was proved beyond all doubt that their phones were tapped and their quarters bugged. Once again, this is nothing more than a restatement of prior charges which have been categorically refuted in the court record. We never had Hoffa or his attorneys under physical or electronic surveillance during the trial.

Also in this chapter, there is an allusion to an FBI physical surveillance of Bernard Spindel (a well-known New York wiretap expert and close associate of Hoffa) whom Hoffa requested to appear in Chattanooga during the trial to check the telephones and hotel rooms for electronic eavesdropping devices. Hoffa suggests it was impossible for the Government to have known of Spindel's travel without their phones being tapped or their rooms being bugged. b7D

The true facts in this matter are that our New York Office received information from a live informant [redacted] The Department also received similar information

CONTINUED - OVER

concerning Spindel's travel and requested a physical surveillance of Spindel until he departed Chattanooga. A discreet surveillance was conducted of Spindel, but, as previously stated,we did not have any electronic surveillance on Hoffa, his attorneys or Spindel, and such charges have been refuted under oath in Federal court.

Later in the chapter,Spindel is alleged to have detected that the FBI had radio-equipped lookout posts in buildings near Hoffa's hotel, and that Spindel recorded the entire broadcasting day of the FBI's transmitters. Once more, this is a rehash of previous charges and motions claiming such activity interfered with the defense of Hoffa. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any surveillance of the defendants or their trial counsel in Chattanooga. Prior to the jury's empanelment, at the Department's request, we did conduct a physical surveillance of four Teamsters Union officials (all associates of Hoffa but not defendants or defense attorneys in this trial) to determine if they were engaging in jury tampering activities. Also, at Department's request, photographic surveillances were established for the purpose of possibly obtaining evidence which would be useful for subsequent submission should efforts be made to tamper with the trial jury. All of these surveillances were discontinued before the jury was empaneled. The surveillances and photographic coverage were fully aired in court during the trial.

In Chapter 28, which is devoted primarily to the Department's use of Edward Grady Partin as the key witness during the Chattanooga trial, there is reference to testimony of Partin when asked by a defense attorney why he, Partin, wanted to take the assignment from the FBI to come to Nashville. This line of questioning, of course, gives the false impression that Partin was working for the Bureau, when, in fact, he was utilized by a Department representative during the Nashville trial.

Later in the chapter,it is stated that one of Hoffa's attorneys told the court that the defense was ready to present positive proof of the surveillances by the Government of Hoffa, the other defendants, and defense attorneys. Mention was made that photographs were taken of an FBI Agent by the name of Sheets. This is another illustration of an unfounded charge against the Bureau which was fully aired on the record during the trial,and it was categorically denied that the Bureau ever conducted any surveillances of Hoffa, the other defendants or defense attorneys.

CONTINUED - OVER

In the final chapter of the book, Chapter 29, it is charged that Partin was paid for his activities, even though he had testified otherwise under oath. Bufiles reveal that the Bureau made no payments of any nature either directly or indirectly to Partin. There is a repetition in this chapter of charges relating to allegedly improper surveillances on our part. The facts concerning these charges have previously been discussed in this review.

OBSERVATION:

Hoffa's present term as Teamsters President expires in July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. There has recently been a nationwide move by the Union to seek at least two million signatures on petitions to be given to President Nixon to commute Hoffa's present sentence. The publishing of this book at this time is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffa's early bid for freedom.

File 2/5/71 Am B.

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1-7-71
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

Mr. C.D. Brennan

G.C. Moore

BOOK REVIEWS
"RACISM AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE;
FURTHER PAGES FROM A BLACK WORKER'S NOTEBOOK"
BY JAMES BOGGS
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published by Monthly Review Press in 1970. The book will be placed in the Bureau library.

Both the author and his wife, Grace, are subjects of current Bureau investigations and are included on the Security Index. They have long been involved in the communist movement, most recently in the Johnson-Forest Group, a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party. The author, a Negro male whose wife is of oriental heritage, has traveled extensively in Europe speaking as a representative of the U.S. Black Power Movement. While in Paris, France, during student rioting in 1968, he claimed he learned tactics which he would attempt to use in the Black Power Movement activities in the U.S.

In a previous book, "The American Revolution: Pages From A Negro Worker's Notebook," James Boggs set out the guidelines for a black revolution. The instant book is a collection of speeches and essays delivered and written over the past seven years. In them, he declares that the city is the black man's land and he hails the coming of the new slogan of the black revolution, "Black Power." He traces the evolution of the nonviolent movement of the civil rights workers and Martin Luther King, the growing militancy of Stokely Carmichael, and finally the emergence of the Black Panther Party.

Boggs claims first task of developing revolution in the U.S. is to benefit black people who have greatest need and greatest concentration of social forces for this revolution just as the peasants and workers in China were the ones with the most urgent need for revolution there. Boggs, as in the past, concludes that communism and the theories of Marx and Lenin are the only salvation for the oppressed black people.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
JAN 18 1971

1 - 100-405600 (James Boggs)

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
GTT:bee (9)

Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Racism And The Class Struggle;
Furhter Pages From A Black Worker's Notebook"
By James Boggs

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 164 of instant book, the Director is mentioned by name. The author states that during the revolution, "The police forces, from J. Edgar Hoover's on down, take on the functions of political organizations, openly dedicated to the preservation of white supremacy and the American way of life, more concerned with protecting the status quo from radical ideas and organizations than with protecting society from organized crime."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Salt Lake City

1/20/71

Director, FBI (62-116395)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The book: "The United Capitalist" by W. Cleon Skousen is available from National Research Group, P. O. Box 150, Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062, for $2 a copy.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of above book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - 67-69602 (W. Cleon Skousen)

Read 1-25-71 AMB

AMB:amt
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Assistant to the Director W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Book will be placed in Bureau Library. Skousen former Bureau Agent.

MAILED 12
JAN 19 1971
COMM-FBI

REC-56

62-116395-893

19 JAN 20 1971

Nelson
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1/20/71

Airtel

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

To: SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

REC-49

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)-894

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires a copy of the book "Weatherman" edited by Harold (Hal) Jacobs. According to information in the 8/31/70 issue of "Publishers' Weekly" book was to have been published in September, 1970. However, San Francisco Office advises book is to be published by Simon and Schuster, New York, about the end of January, 1971. Paperback edition is listed at $3.25 a copy.

New York Office authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book, when available, and to forward it to Bureau marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (Information)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AIB:mcn
(6)

MAILED 9
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, in current work assignment. San Francisco Office advised Simon and Schuster, New York to publish and because of shipping schedule to West Coast, Bureau could probably obtain faster through New York.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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JAN 27 1971

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

FD-[redacted]5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/13/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Telephone contact with representative of Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California, on January 11, 1971, ascertained that the book by HAROLD JACOBS on "Weatherman" was to be published by Simon and Shuster in New York City about the end of January, 1971. Ramparts representative estimated that it would be the middle of February, 1971, before shipments for West Coast book stores would be received due to shipping schedule for the West Coast.

UACB, San Francisco will check local book stores and send copy of "Weatherman" to the Bureau in mid-February, 1971.

REC-49 62-16855-8911

22 JAN 15 1971

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms #11
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/18/71

FROM : SAC Alexandria (62-0-161)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

A. Bates

Re Alexandria letter to the Bureau, 12/14/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "Teachers of Destruction" which was received by mail this date.

62-46855-895

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Alexandria
SWW/11d
(3)

ENCLOSURE
Encl filed in Bureau Library 1-1-71

REC-10
ST-113

JAN 20 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

JAN 22 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 1/21/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

According to an article in the 1/8/71, issue of "The New Haven Register," New Haven, Connecticut, a study concerning the financial difficulties of thousands of colleges was recently released. This study is available through The Carnegie Commission on Future Higher Education, 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California 94704. The cost of the study is not known.

Bureau desires San Francisco obtain discreetly two copies of above study for use of Bureau. Mark copies of study to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

A Xerox of referenced article is enclosed for information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt
(6)

NOTE:

Study requested by Assistant to the Director, W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Study will be placed in Bureau Library.

[redacted]

REC 99 62-46855-896

19 JAN 21 1971

62-112

61 JAN 26 1971

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235) 1/20/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-40855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 2-18-71 AMB

1. "Letter to the Alumni" by John Hersey. Alfred A. Knopf; New York; October, 1970; $4.50

2. "The American Revolution: Pages from a Negro Worker's Notebook" by James Boggs. Monthly Review Press; New York; 1963; paperback, $1.65

Rec'd 2-25-71 AMB

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and review relating to current work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 23
JAN 1971
COMM-FBI

REC 8 62-40855-817

19 JAN 21 1971

Tolson
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Gandy

53 JAN 27 19

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ELR

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/20/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.

A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book "Weatherman" by HAROLD JACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971.

New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau.

EX-112

REC 85

62-46855-898

(2) - Bureau (Retained 720/D. Amb.
1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO)
1 - New York

JAN 21 1971

TJH:cd
(5)

RESEARCH SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 29 1971

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Miami

1/21/71

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Man in Red China" by John Clytus with Jane Ricker. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida; 3/16/70; cloth, $4.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mkz
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in current work assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EA-112

REC-83

-899

18 JAN 21 1971

54 JAN 27 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Galo
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

W

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/21/71
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/20/71.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Naked Capitalist," a book review by W. CLEON SKOUSEN. This book was purchased in a Salt Lake City bookstore.

2 - Bureau (Enc.1) 1 Encl. filed in
1 - Salt Lake City Bureau Library.
RPC:FR 1-25-71.
(3)

Peace 1 ex 67X69607 (SKOUSEN)

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

ENCLOSURE

EX 105 REC 70 62-46855-900

25 JAN 25 1971

58 FEB 10 1971

GB XEROX
FEB 10 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108

F4S

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PERS. REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 1/23/71

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 8/19/70 and Philadelphia letters dated 11/5/70 and 12/31/70.

Enclosed herewith is the "Holy Bible" requested in referenced Bulet.

ST 101

ma

1 Encl. carded by Bu. Library; Chg'd permanently to Research Sec., Dom. Intell. Div. 1-26-71 AmB.

REC 16

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-901

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-33191)

CJW/cmk
(3)

6 JAN 26 1971

54 FEB 8 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/21/71

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (157-5894)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 11/18/70.

Discreet contacts with Black Star Publishing Company, 8824 Fenkell, Detroit, Michigan, on 12/14/70, and 1/12/71, disclosed that the two books mentioned in referenced letter; namely, "Revolutionary Women" and "Black Women", were not available for sale at the Black Star Publishing Company.

It is to be noted that Black Star Publishing does not maintain a book sales section.

Discreet contacts at logical book stres in the Detroit area on 1/13/71, proved unsuccessful.

Detroit will continue to make further attempts to locate the aforementioned books.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Detroit
JJG/msl
(4)

REC-83 62-46855-902

6 JAN 25 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

5 FEB 3 1971

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/29/71
(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Section)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (157-5894)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

ReBulet, 11/18/70 and Detroit letter, 1/21/71, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the paper back entitled "The Black Women" edited by TONI CADE.
paper back book

Detroit will continue attempts to locate the book entitled "Revolutionary Women" by GWEN PATTON WOODS.

2 - Bureau (Enc. -1) (RM) 1C retained
1 - Detroit 720/D
JJG:PMR
(3)

A. Bufflet

dw

REC-2 62-46855-903

EX-111

dw
1 ENCLOSURE filed in Bureau Library 2-2-71 AmB.

FEB 1 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

1449

5 FEB 8 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attention: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 2/1/71

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Reference Bureau Letter to Boston, 9/2/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the following book: "One: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara" edited and with an introduction by Rolando E. Bonachea and Nelson P. Valdes.

This book was obtained discreetly at the Harvard Cooperative Society Bookstore.

2 - Bureau (1 Enc.) ENCLOSURE
1 - Boston
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 2-3-71 Am.B.

FDC/
(3)

EX-115

REC 19

62-46855-904

FEB 3 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

54 FEB 8 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 1/25/71

FROM : Legat, London (62-524)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re NY letter 10/23/70 and Bureau R/S 11/10/70.

Attempts in London to obtain books desired by the Bureau have been negative. The "book row" in London referred to in NY letter is an area on Charing Cross Road where numerous bookstores have their establishments. Contact has been had with these stores and it has been determined that all of the books are out of print, and the second-hand bookstores do not make any catalogue of their stock. Consequently, London has been unable to obtain the books desired by the Bureau.

3 - Bureau
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - London
ACM:ejg
(5)

NO FURTHER EFFORTS AT THIS TIME. LW

REC- 45 -905

FEB 2 1971

ESP

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 10 1971

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. White
1 - Miss Muir

DATE: January 21, 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY" BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN
AND NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Buchanan, Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is one of country's leading experts in public finance and was member of faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, when offices of Economics Department there were bombed in 1968. Co-author Devletoglou, of London School of Economics, was Visiting Professor of Economics at University of California, Los Angeles, during Winter and Spring, 1969. Authors state book is "application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." They see source of malaise in peculiar character of modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. This results in educational system that is irrelevant; faculty that is irresponsible; and alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence. Authors recommend increasing costs and reducing benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. They advocate system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income, thus giving militants higher bill to pay for disruption. As for faculties: 1) Payment in accordance with number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "strike"; 2) If required to lease or purchase office space, they might more fiercely resist sit-ins and destruction; 3) Removal of tenure for those who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. Authors believe entrepreneurs will soon come on scene with independent, competitive and market-oriented universities, charging market-clearing prices and thus emphasizing customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making these universities the new centers of prestige in the nation built on ashes of Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan. Book contains no reference to FBI.

FEB 9 1971

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm
(7)
62-46855 (Book Review file)

62-46855-906

DETAILS - Page Two

FEB 17

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND
NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
62-46855

The Authors

James M. Buchanan, Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for the Study of Public Choice, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was a member of the faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, at the time the offices of the Economics Department of that institution were bombed in 1968. In the Spring of 1967 he was a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, just after the initial series of disruptions in March of that year. He is one of the country's leading experts in public finance and the author of, among other books, "Cost and Choice" (1969) and "Demand and Supply of Public Goods" (1968). Nicos E. Devletoglou, of the London School of Economics, was a Visiting Professor of Economics at the University of California at Los Angeles during the Winter and Spring of 1969. He is the author of "Montesquieu and the Wealth of Nations." Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning either Buchanan or Devletoglou.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in the Spring of 1970, is, to quote the authors, "an application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." While gravely concerned over what is happening to American higher education, the authors are not surprised. As economists they see the source of the malaise in the peculiar character of the modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. The results, they believe, are predictable: an educational system that is irrelevant, a faculty that is irresponsible, and an alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence.

What is wrong with free universal higher education? The first mistake, say the authors, is that it is free, or at least it is provided the student-customer at far below cost, resulting in its inefficient use. (When the Russian Government attempted to give away bread, it was soon discovered that when bread was free the peasants were feeding it to their cattle.) The second mistake is that it is universal, turning students into consumers who do not

CONTINUED - OVER

buy and thereby stifling any tendency toward interuniversity competition. The student who pays little or nothing for his education is likely to place little or no value on it; and in this business, as in any other, the customer whose needs and desires are seldom consulted is not likely to be a satisfied consumer. Seen from this perspective, student militants are not behaving irrationally at all; they are behaving in terms of classic economic theory. In a market characterized by low price and over supply, they are kicking the product around. What else would economists expect?

The faculty "producers," faced with what appears to be an almost limitless demand for whatever they may offer, inasmuch as the product is free or of negligible cost, begin to think of themselves as omnipotent. They select only the student candidates who are quickest to learn, thus making teaching life more pleasant; emphasize research, consulting and tenure, which contribute to their income and privileged status, rather than teaching and student contact; and, for the most part, continue to teach what they, themselves, were taught, which is the easiest course. They are little affected by student demonstrations and strikes, inasmuch as if rioters shut down a university, the faculty continue to receive payment for not teaching. As a tantalizing thought, the authors throw in the idea of how the present turmoil might be affected if faculty members were to be paid strictly on the basis of the number of student-class hours of instruction. Just as a student loan, full tuition scheme might lead the vast majority of otherwise apathetic students into developing the desired antirevolutionary mood, the relative impossibility of enjoying "unearned salaries" might similarly coax faculties into more sensible behavior than they are often inclined to display. And think how much differently faculty members might act in a university setting if they should be required to rent, lease, or purchase office facilities from the universities, as would be required in any other business.

Why do taxpayers and donors fail to exert more control over university management? The authors state that the university has become "the nearest equivalent to the church of the Middle Ages. Its precincts are sacrosanct, and the suffering taxpayers are placed in a position not unlike that of the poor man who sacrificed bread in support of the magnificence of the church established in centuries past." Concerned citizens have little recourse other than filing

 CONTINUED - OVER

complaints with their political leaders, who in turn can try to implement change only through relatively inactive and cumbersome boards of regents or trustees.

Thus, say the authors, "We have reached a state where a handful of improbable students on almost every campus in the world have succeeded in inflicting their ways upon everybody else. This has been achieved through a masterfully calculated, absolute contempt of democratic procedures, especially those of free speech, elections, and the open competition of ideas within the university itself. . . . Vulnerable and apparently spineless, university authorities seem powerless to act, presumably because they cannot deal with anarchy and terror in a manner 'befitting' their traditional educational role."

Buchanan and Devletoglou dismiss the widely shared view that the faculty is powerless to respond to terror. Their example is devastatingly persuasive: "Imagine what might have happened at any American university if the same number of militants . . . should have been supporters of George Wallace instead of the Black Students' Union or the Students for a Democratic Society. Reaction would have been total, swift and severe."

Since the demand for violence, like the demand for any commodity, is an inverse function of price, the authors recommend increasing the costs and reducing the benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. The authors advocate a system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income. This would give to the apathetic and even militant student a higher bill to pay for disruption. As for faculties, payment in accordance with the number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "strike." Moreover, if faculties were required to lease or purchase their office space, they might more fiercely resist the sit-ins, broken windows, and general destruction. In addition, a removal of tenure for academicians who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. For once a scholar has discovered "truth" and becomes a political advocate he has lost all claim to society's support.

Buchanan and Devletoglou end on an optimistic note. They believe that entrepreneurs will soon come on the scene with independent, competitive and market-oriented universities. These institutions will charge market-clearing prices and thus be forced to emphasize customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making them the new

 CONTINUED - OVER

centers of prestige in the nation built on the ashes of fair Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/9/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

Reurairtel 2/3/71, captioned "Jerry Clyde Rubin; SM-ANA (Key Activist) (OO:BS)."

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book mentioned in referenced airtel. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Paid 4-27-71 Amb

"We're Everywhere" by Jerry Rubin. Harper & Row, New York, New York. Cost and publishing date not known.

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - 105-131719 (Jerry Clyde Rubin)

AMB:pdr
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA D. P. White, New Left, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with current work assignments. After carding by Bureau Library, book will be charged permanently to the New Left Section.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 10
FEB 9 - 1971
COMM-FBI

ST-114

REC-51 62-46855-907

17 FEB 10 1971

60 FEB 17 1971

MAIL ROOM

105-131719
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/4/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK"
RESEARCH MATTER

SNYNOPSIS:

"The Anarchist Cookbook" has engendered wide interest. On request, Bureau has forwarded information regarding book and author to White House, Congressman George H. Mahon (D-Texas), and to Justice Department to determine if book's publication and distribution violate law. The 157-page book comprised of prefatory note written by P. M. Bergman; foreword; introduction; four chapters; postscript; and bibliography. Book is concerned with sabotage, mayhem, horror, and murder. Author, William Powell, claims concern with return to governing principles of America 200 years ago and states "Cookbook" aimed at "silent majority" so they can protect themselves against "fascists, capitalists, and communists" through adoption of strategy, tactics, and data set forth by Powell to work toward annihilation of status quo. "Cookbook" dedicated to anarchists because of their respect for own laws only. Book divided into four chapters. First chapter, "Drugs," sets forth types of marijuana and hashish and

62-46855-

MC:ekn

NOT RECORDED
123 MAR 3 1971

MAR 2 1971

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Walters

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gray
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. W. D. Griffith
1 - Miss Chamberlain

APR 6 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-463387-4

SEE DETAILS PAGE FOUR
CONTINUED - OVER

lists recipes such as "pot loaf." Discusses hallucinogenics, giving formulas, sources, reactions, and prices. Sets out and describes amphetamines and barbiturates. Second chapter, "Electronics, Sabotage, and Surveillance." States electronic eavesdropping simplest and cheapest method of espionage available to movement. Sets out detailed descriptions, illustrations, and instructions for use of various electronic bugging devices, lists prices and outlets. Third chapter, "Natural, Nonlethal, and Lethal Weapons." With emphasis on killing, Powell illustrates and describes in lurid detail various methods of hand-to-hand combat and attacks with deadly weapons such as garrotes, cross bows, and all types of firearms. Fourth chapter, "Explosives and Booby Traps." Implies sexual satisfaction from using explosives. Includes detailed instructions for making explosives and gives illustrations of various booby traps. In postscript Powell discusses his contempt for law and prisons and counsels readers to nourish hatred engendered by arrest. No reference to Director, but book contains several caustic references to FBI. Peter Maury Bergman, possibly author of prefatory note, formerly Security Index subject of New York Office, born 1908 in Przewersk, Austria, later Polish territory. Lived in Germany 1914 to 1937. Was socialist and Marxist and finally deported to Czechoslovakia. Came to U. S. April, 1941. Contemptuous of U. S., refused to fight in Army, and never obtained citizenship. Ran type-setting business in New York City in 1950s. Author of "Cookbook" identified as William R. Powell, born [redacted] first-year student Windham College, Putney, Vermont. Formerly lived New York City. No criminal record in New York City Police Department files. No identifiable reference Bureau files or Identification records. Powell, in book, admits to arrests in connection with demonstrations, at one of which he claims to have given fictitious personal information to authorities. Publisher Lyle Stuart, Inc. Pro-Castro Lyle Stuart, Security Index subject of New York Office, formerly connected with defunct Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Although remote possibility "Cookbook" might be somehow a hoax, is still

b6
b7C

CONTINUED - OVER

extremely dangerous. Because book may trigger attacks against law enforcement officers, suggest review of "The Anarchist Cookbook" be inserted in future issue of Law Enforcement Bulletin.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) For information of the Director and all Bureau orficials.

2) That review of this book be placed in future issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin to alert police departments that officers may be victims of vicious attacks suggested by this book.

SEE DETAILS PAGE FOUR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 2/17/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/17/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Directory of Afro-American Resources".

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:pal
(3)

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. charged permanently to Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intel. Div. 2-18-71 62-46855-908 AMB

EX-117

EC-10 12 FEB 18 1971

REC-10

RESEARCH SECTION

FEB 20

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/19/71
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (157-2423) (C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

CUBA
MEXICO
CAL.

Re Bureau letter, 1/21/71.

BOOK

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of "Black Man in Red Cuba" by JOHN CLYTUS.

BORN [redacted]

b6
b7C

EX-117

REC-4

62-46855-909

8 FEB 22 1971

1c let destroyed
3-1-71 Am B

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. carded by & filed in Bureau Library
3-1-71 Am B.

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami
ACD/jgs
(3)

1 MAR 2 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/17/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 11/17/70, 11/19/70, and 1/20/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

1. "The Greening of America" Book
2. "Letter to Alumni" Book
3. "The Barnyard Epithet and Other Obscenities" Book

ENCLOSURE

REC- 30 62-46855-910

2 - Bureau (Encls.3)
1 - New York

3 Encls carded by and filed in Bu. Lib. 2-18-71

JMA:pal
(3)

12 FEB 18 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

70 MAR 3 1971
70 MAR 4 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 2/18/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 9/2/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Remembering The Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt".

Author - NATHAN GLAZER.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:pal
(3)

ENCLOSURE
1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library
2-19-71
JMB

EX-104
REC-76

62-46855-911

FEB 19 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

55 MAR 1 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 2/18/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 11/17/70.

#1 #2 Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Great Conspiracy Trial" and "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism".

INTRODUCTION, #1: NAT HENTOFF
AUTHOR, #2: JASON EPSTEIN

EX-117

62-46855-912

FEB 19 1971

ENCLOSURE

2 Bureau (Encls.2)
1 - New York

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library. 2-19-71 MMB.

MMM:pal
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

55 MAR 1 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-103

1 - Miss M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 2/19/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Books should be marked to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-8-71 AMB 1. "The Black Anglo-Saxons" by Nathan Hare. Collier Books, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York; $1.50

Rec'd 5-14-71 AMB 2. "The Making of a Counter Culture" by Theodore Roszak. Anchor paperback, $1.95

Rec'd 2-25-71 AMB 3. "New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac, 1971" (including supplements) edited by Seymour Kurtz. The New York Times; New York, New York; $2.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:co
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, and books #2 and #3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1 will be reviewed; books #2 and #3 will be used as references; the books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 24
FEB 19 1971
COMM-FBI

ST 108 2-46855-913
REC-81

FEB 19 1971

70 MAR 4 1971 RDC/m

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/22/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.

Enclosed is one copy of the paperback edition of "Weatherman".

A. Byrkart

ST-115

REC 19

1 Encl. carded by & filed in Bureau Library 2-25-71 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-914

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

FEB 23 1971

FPC:enc
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 MAR 11 1971

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 2/23/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 10/16/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1969 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

C 11/1F.

(Encl. recd 2/25/71 separate cover. Carded by Bu. Library; charged perm. to Research Section. Dom. Intell. Div. AmB.

REC

62-46855-915

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Package
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see
(4)

-FEB 2 1971

A. Buffalo
RESEARCH SECTION

58 MAR 4 - 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-103

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/3/71
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/19/70

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Message from Moscow, an Observer".

EX-117

REC- 65 62-46855-916

1 Encl. carded by + filed in Bu. Library 3-5-71 Ann B.

9 MAR 5 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)
MMMcD:chj
(3) - ENCLOSURE

5 MAR 5 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/2/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/12/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Politics of Violence: Revolution in the Modern World".

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

MMM:pal
(3)

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE = Carded by + filed in Bu. Library. 3-4-71. Ann B.

NOT RECORDED
2 MAR 4 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

F-121

7 C MAR 8 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION:
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

2/24/71

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PRUCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 1/20/71 and 2/19/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The American Revolution, Pages From A Negro Workers Notebook".

Also enclosed is one copy of "The New York Times Encylopedia Almanac 1971". Supplements will be furnished when published.

2 - Bureau (Encls.2)
1 - New York

JMA:pal
(3)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 26 1971

62 MAR 11 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-47266

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 3/5/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS
"THE ALVIN KARPIS STORY"
BY ALVIN KARPIS WITH BILL TRENT

This book which was published by Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Incorporated, New York, New York, was reviewed in the Crime Research Section. As was to be expected this book is replete with lies and exaggerations and misses no opportunity to make the notorious Alvin Karpis appear as heroic, intelligent and glamourous.

According to the introduction by Frank Lowe, Editor of Weekend magazine which is published in Montreal, Canada, Lowe contacted Karpis about seven years ago and kept in touch with him. When Karpis was paroled, he assigned Bill Trent, a staff writer of the magazine, to interview Karpis and write this book with him. The book is a recitation of Karpis's criminal exploits and other criminals he met over the years. No attempt is being made to refute each and every allegation made by Karpis but the major references made concerning the FBI and the Director are set out.

Page 15, Karpis claims he could have held the highest job in any line of police work because he outthought, outwitted and defeated enough cops and G-Men to recognize he was more knowledgeable about crime than any of them including J. Edgar Hoover.

Page 74, Karpis set forth a brief meeting with Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker in Joplin, Missouri. It is apparent from the book that this was their only meeting but in his television appearance on February 28th, to publicize this book he bragged that he knew both of them well.

Page 80, Karpis claims that Ma Barker was just an old-fashioned homebody from the Ozarks and not the leader of the Karpis-Barker Gang. He says that this legend was built up after her death to justify the manner in which she met her death at the hands of the FBI.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 29 1971

(CONTINUED OVER)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Miss Gandy

LSL:pan (9)

51 APR 6 1971

CRIME RESEARCH
PERS. REC. UNIT

Pages 98-99, the FBI announced in 1936 that Karpis had been lined up for capture a few months earlier in Cleveland but that someone in the local district attorney's office tipped Karpis off in time to avoid the FBI trap. A private detective, Frank Nooman, was friendly with Assistant Attorney General Joe Keenan. Nooman took Keenan and Karpis to dinner and plied Keenan with drinks. Keenan then bragged how he had convicted Harvey Bailey when everyone from Hoover on down knew that Bailey was not guilty. Keenan gave Karpis information on how many FBI Agents were in town and what tactics they were using. Keenan was unaware of Karpis's identity.

Page 114, after Dolores Delaney was convicted of harboring him, Karpis hired a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio, to appeal her sentences. The FBI descended on him, tapped his phone, shadowed him and harassed him. They wanted to scare him off the case and eventually they succeeded.

Page 146, in July, 1933, the Touhy Gang was caught when Roger and three others were involved in an automobile accident in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. A few days later J. Edgar Hoover himself announced from Washington that his men had put together a solid case against Touhy's boys. The scientific evidence left no doubt at all that the Touhys were the men behind the kidnapping of William Hamm.

Page 169, when the father of Edward Bremer paid off the $200,000 ransom for his son, the father informed Karpis and the other kidnappers that the FBI had recorded the serial number of each and every bill. Bremer said the FBI had forced him to agree to this.

Page 176, Karpis, or his writer, shows a suspicious flair for the dramatic when he claims that he was watching "Manhattan Melodrama" in a Cleveland theater at the same time Dillinger was watching the same show on the night he was killed by FBI Agents.

Pages 206-207, "The FBI wasn't about to let up in its hunt for me and the last remaining guys of the Karpis-Barker bunch. J. Edgar Hoover himself swore to get me. He set up a propaganda machine which included publicity releases even stating that I had sent him a note threatening his life. This was strictly b___s___. He laid the reputation of the bureau on the line. There was absolutely no doubt, he told the newspapers, that his men would bring me in within a few weeks.

"Hoover told the public that crooked politicians were responsible for the FBI's failure to nail me. He blasted shady lawyers, ward heelers, elected officials on the take, and all the people that gangsters like me paid off. He claimed that his men had had me cornered in Atlantic City. Only the intervention of crooked public officials kept them from arresting me. Hoover said that when I was finally caught, he'd make me cough up names, dates, places, and fixes. I'd prove out of my own mouth how closely politicians were linked to me."

 (CONTINUED-OVER)

Page 217, in describing the train robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, Karpis reports trying to fire his machine gun over the head of one of the mail clerks. He claims he pulled the trigger and "The hammer fell down, but the slug didn't go off." Karpis's writer is obviously unaware that the hammer does not fall down on a machine gun.

Page 223, "we heard that Hoover guaranteed $5000 to anyone who produced information that led to our arrest."

Page 224, one night in Hot Springs, Arkansas, Grace Goldstein went to the house on Malvern Road to pick up something for Karpis. After Grace left the FBI hit the house. They rained bullets in the windows. They blew out the door. They lobbed in some flares. One flare landed on the bed and set a fire. The wreckage of the house got J. Edgar Hoover into hot water. A U.S. Senator named Joe Robinson blasted Hoover on the floor of the Senate for assaulting the empty house. Courtney Riley Cooper was paid a fabulous salary to shine up Hoover's image. Some Senators wanted to know something about Hoover's other expenses—for instance, the amount he had spent on stool pigeons to try to track me down.

Page 233, Karpis here describes his capture. He claims that he and Freddie Hunter climbed into Hunter's car with Karpis in the driver's seat. A number of men surrounded the car with rifles, shotguns and pistols. Hunter slid out of his door and calmly walked away. Someone hollered to stop the man on the sidewalk and Hunter was then caught about 100 feet down the street. There were a couple of dozen FBI Agents and at least a hundred spectators. One Agent shouted "we've got him. We've got him. It's all clear chief." J. Edgar Hoover and another man then came out from behind the building. It's interesting to note that in the book Karpis does not claim that Mr. Hoover had a .45 Colt in his hand as he claimed on his television statement of February 28th.

The last chapter from pages 235-256, describes his contact with the Director and FBI Agents after his capture. He attempts to make the Agents appear ridiculous by their methods of questioning him and their treatment of him. On the last page, Karpis notes "The story of Hoover the hero is false" and "I have nothing but contempt for J. Edgar Hoover." In the introduction Karpis is quoted as saying "I made that son of a bitch."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Bill Trent. Frank Lowe, who was then with the Montreal Daily Star wrote an article in September, 1953, entitled "Reds Reported Smuggled into U.S. via Canada." This article was based

 (CONTINUED-OVER)

on an interview with an individual arrested by the Montreal City Police and, although the article was based on fact, it was highly colored for public consumption. In November, 1960, Frank Lowe of Weekend magazine was interested in publishing a story on Joseph Corbett, Jr., who was then one of the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Karpis or/and his writer must be on dope.

Filed 3-26-71 AMB

SAC, Boston (62-4751) 3/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The New Jesuits" by George Riemer. Mass. Little, Brown; Boston; $6.95.

Filed 4-7-71 AMB

1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:rrd
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man, T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-104
REC- 66 62-46855-97

MAR 15 1971

MAILED 12
MAR 12 1971
FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 MAR 24 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-97285)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/18/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A Panther Is A Black Cat" by Reginald Major, William Morrow and Company; $6.95; scheduled for publication 3/24/71.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mcm/amt
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book relates author's first-hand knowledge of shared experiences while living with "black cats" (Panthers) in West Oakland ghetto where Panthers were spawned. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

MAILED 9
MAR 18 1971
FBI

REC- 45 62-46855-918

EX-104

5 MAR 18 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
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Dalbey
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Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 MAR 29 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235) 3/31/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-116395)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 5-14-71 Amb. 1. "The Movement Toward a New America" edited by Mitchel Goodman. Knopf, New York; 10/15/70; $1.95.

Recd 6-8-71 Amb. 2. "Stokely Speaks: Black Power Back to Pan-Africanism" by Stokely Carmichael. Vintage (Random) paperback, $1.95; April, 1971.

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(G221 IB)

AMB:pjc
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA D. P. White, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book #1 will be charged permanently to New Left Section; book #2 will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 24
MAR 31 1971
FBI

REC-81 62-116395-919

MAR 31 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
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Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 APR 7 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/31/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 1/21/71.

Inquiry at the Carnegie Commission on Future Higher Education at 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California, determined that the title of a study on the financial difficulties of colleges is "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL CHEITE. It was also determined that this book is available by Mc Graw-Hill Book Company Distribution Center in Novato, California, at $6.95 per copy.

An order for two copies of the above described book has been placed with Mc Graw-Hill and they will be shipped to the Bureau within the next ten days.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
EJO/sms #11
(4)

REC-81

NOT RECORDED
7 APR 2 1971

THIRD
RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/5/71

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 3/5/71.

Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau, as requested, is one copy of "The New Jesuits" by GEORGE RIEMER.

On 4/2/71 enclosed book was discreetly purchased at the Book Clearing House, 423 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

EX-103

2-Bureau (Encs. 1) ENCLOSURE
1-Boston
SEM:rem
(3)

Filed in Bureau Library 4-7-71 Amb.

REC-15 62-46855-921

APR 7 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

5 APR 19 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-5-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ASSAULT ON PRIVACY"
BY ARTHUR R. MILLER

Book Reviews

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Miller's book contends that rapidly developing information technology, particularly computerized dossiers, if not rigidly controlled, can be a deadly threat to the right of personal privacy. Miller notes some dangers--loss of control over who has access to data on people; chance of easy pilfering and duplicating of magnetic tapes as compared to stealing bulky files; mechanical faults in computer systems;and errors in input of data in computer banks. Because the computer enables information to be stored in such minute space and then rapidly transmitted, the danger of vast accumulation and distribution of personal data is a real one, according to Miller.

The book mentions that the proposed National Data Center would need strict safeguards or else data could be transferred among various governmental agencies, each with different rules of determining confidentiality of data. Law enforcement computer systems, especially if containing sensitive data, are mentioned as being especially dangerous if passed along to vindictive officials. Also of concern, Miller states, would be computerized dossiers of private firms, such as credit bureaus and psychological testing groups, which can acquire sensitive information on people and share it with others.

Present laws protecting privacy are described by Miller as inadequate to deal with computerized information, and he stresses the need for a new legal framework to cope with the problem, mentioning the proposed bill by Congressman Ervin (D-N. C.) designed to limit Federal data-collection activities. Miller states that ideally an independent Federal information agency should be set up to regulate computerization and information handling, such an agency to have authority to make rules on technical features, personnel qualifications, and administrative procedures to be employed by data centers handling personal information. Miller concludes that the computer is capable of immense social good, or monumental harm, depending on how it is used. 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
42 APR 19 1971

MENTIONS OF FBI:

There are several references to the FBI. For example, page 34, the author, in discussing the problem of incomplete ~~data on an individual~~ in records, states that FBI "rap sheets" containing a person's criminal record are available to police agencies; while these sheets are supposed to include data on court

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
54 APR 26 1971
JVA:paa (9)

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Daunt

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Walters

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-114199-1

proceedings, they often do not, thus not showing possible acquittals. In setting out "questionable information activities," he mentions on pages 63-64 that the FBI investigates potential jurors in some U. S. cases and because of the FBI's "special clout," it often can obtain data not available to others. He goes on to mention ready access to bank records by the FBI, partly because many bank security officers are former Agents, and also since the FBI has jurisdiction over bank fraud cases, banks find it advantageous to cooperate with them for prompt action. On page 65, the FBI is accused of not exercising proper care in use of data when it publicly released transcripts of electronically recorded conversations among reputed Mafia figures. Page 83 mentions that the FBI obtains some 25,000 credit reports every year. Pages 147-150 discuss the NCIC as the "keystone of an elaborate crime-information network" which in its present form is "highly utilitarian and justifiable." However, if this system expands to include sensitive data on people who are not fugitives, and proper precautions are not taken, "the dangers may begin to outweigh the benefits." Miller went on to say there are "currently no plans to improve NCIC security" or "upgrade the quality and accuracy of the data."

On page 151, he notes that data collected by the FBI, other agencies, and academic institutions regarding disruptive campus activities might be coordinated; he mentions in this connection President Nixon's request for authority to "use one thousand new FBI Agents on university campuses." In further discussion of Government handling of information, Miller states on page 167 that wiretap data tends to consist of material with little capacity for use for damaging purposes, with the isolated exceptions of FBI disclosure of "wiretap data on Martin Luther King, a Las Vegas hotel proprietor, and alleged Mafia figures."

DATA IN BUFILES ON MILLER:

Miller is Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School. Bufiles contain several references to articles by him warning about abuse of computerized dossiers resulting in threats to personal privacy. There is also reference to Miller's 2/71 appearance before Senator Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during which Miller urged the creation of a "neutral force" to supervise computerized FBI files on individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the book "Assault on Privacy" be forwarded to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section for its information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, dated 3/31/71.

Being forwarded under separate cover are two copies of the book "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL CHEIT, which were requested by the Bureau.

A - [illegible]

2 Books - filed in Bureau Library 4-16-71

ST-114

REC 18 62-46855-922

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms
(4)

7 APR 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

58 APR 22 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of each of the following books. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 6-8-71 AmB

1. "Blow It Up! The Black Student Revolt at San Francisco State College and the Emergence of Dr. Hayakawa" by Dikran Karagueuzian. Gambit, Inc. (distributed by Houghton, Mifflin); 2/23/71; $5.95

Recd 5-28-71 AmB

2. "Diana: The Making of a Terrorist" by Thomas Powers. Houghton, Mifflin; April, 1971; $5.95

MAILED 9
APR 15 1971
FBI

Recd 6-4-71 AmB

3. "The Venceremos Brigade: Young Americans Sharing the Life and Work of the Cuban Revolution" edited by Carol Brightman and Sandra Levinson. Simon and Schuster; May, 1971; paperback, $3.95

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

62-46855-923

AMB:lac/rrd
(6)

REC-3 62-46855-923

EX-112

16 APR 21 1971

NOTE:

Books Number 1 & 2 requested by SA E. R. Recer, Research Section, for reference purposes; book number 3 requested by SA F. B. Still, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and research (editors are Security Index subjects of investigative interest). Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 APR 30 1971 Bdcm

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AmB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
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Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 19, 1971

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE HOAXERS" BY MORRIS KOMINSKY
BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

Kominsky is a Priority III, Security Index subject (Bufile 100-179420) of the Los Angeles Office who for a number of years has been preparing captioned book and a companion volume yet to be published. Captioned book was recently obtained by our Boston Office and it is published by Brandon Press, Incorporated, Boston, Massachusetts.

In connection with this book, Kominsky wrote the Bureau in late 1968 and again in early 1969, requesting information concerning certain FBI cooperative services which he stated he planned to incorporate in his book. Upon approval of the Director, neither of these letters were acknowledged. Kominsky subsequently wrote to Congressman Tunney (D-Calif.) requesting the same information which we furnished to Tunney for his reply to Kominsky.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

"The Hoaxers," is self-described as "...a special study of the use of fabrications, distortions of truth, and out-of-context quotations by the enemies of peace and freedom." Judging from the book's content, the "enemies of peace and freedom" are almost anyone who has spoken out against the threat of international or domestic communism. Author Kominsky saves his most caustic ire for the "Ultra-Right" anticommunists who he claims have over the years falsified the nature of communism so as to breed public fear of it. The basic theme of the book is that "Ultra-Right" anticommunists, through a flood of false and distorted propaganda, have prevented peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union and other communist states, a rational approach to pressing social problems, and that their efforts are leading the United States toward fascism and World War III.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-179420-

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
42 MAY 14 1971

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - M.A. Jones

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Mohr
25 MAY 12 1971

JHC:mjj (5)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 9 1971

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE HOAXERS" BY MORRIS KOMINSKY

This book, the first of a two-volume work, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI which, as would be expected from a person of Kominsky's communist background, are nearly all critical or snide. Kominsky makes no mention, however, of his correspondence with the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since captioned book is devoted almost entirely to matters of interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division, it is recommended that this memorandum together with captioned book be forwarded to that Division for whatever action is deemed necessary.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/26/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 6-10-71 AmB 1. "A Rap on Race" by Margaret Mead and James Baldwin. Lippincott; May, 1971; $6.95

Recd 6-10-71 AmB 2. "Born Black: A Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970" by Gordon Parks. Lippincott; 5-20-71; $6.95

Recd 5-28-71 AmB 3. "Black Viewpoints" edited by Arthur C. Littleton and Mary V. Burger. NAL Mentor Original; 4-14-71; $1.50

Recd 5-25-71 AmB 4. "Beyond Racism: Building An Open Society" by Whitney M. Young, Jr. McGraw-Hill; 5-15-71; paperback, $2.95

MAILED 24
APR 26 1971
FBI

Recd 5-28-71 AmB 5. "Assault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers" by Arthur R. Miller. University of Michigan Press; March, 1971; $7.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:smh
(6)

REC-104

19 APR 27 1971

NOTE:

First four books requested by SA C. T. Tunstall, RIS, for review relating to work assignments on racial matters; book number five requested for review by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau library.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 11 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECT., DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

DATE: 4/26/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/9/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "We Are Everywhere" by JERRY RUBIN.

BOOK

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 125-13719-

1 Encl. carded by Bureau Library; Charged permanently to New Left Unit, Dom. Intell. Div. 4-27-71 A.M.B.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-925

2 - Bureau (Encl.1)
1 - New York

REC-5

APR 27 1971

MMM:pal
(3)

RESEARCH SECT.

MAY 11 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/22/71

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE BLACK WOMAN, AN ANTHOLOGY"
EDITED BY TONI CADE
RACIAL MATTERS U.S.

This is a review of captioned book edited by Toni Cade and published by the New American Library, Incorporated, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Toni Cade, who edited the above publication, also contributed several articles. Cade is listed in Bureau files as a supporter of various committees to free Angela Davis. In addition, articles presented in this book were written by Gwen Patton and Grace Lee Boggs. Gwen Patton was formerly a leader in the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee and for the past several years has been the leader of the National Association of Black Students. Grace Lee Boggs has long been involved in the communist movement, most recently in the Johnson-Forest Group, a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party.

This book is a collection of essays and articles written by black female essayists, lecturers, and writers. This compilation pinpoints the black woman's role in the black revolution. In an article written by Cade, it is pointed out that the black woman's role in the revolution has been recently brought to the forefront. Prior to this time the black woman was only thought of in connection with the family. She points out that the

157-7807-
100-36160-

REC-36 62-46855-926

GTT:bjr

CONTINUED - OVER

ST-102

54 MAY 4 1971

APR 27 1971

APR 28 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-12-80 BY SP2TAP/gah

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"The Black Woman, An Anthology"
Edited by Toni Cade
Racial Matters

woman's position in the Algerian liberation struggle changed the traditional role of the woman in society and highlighted her as a functioning part of the revolution. Her position was no longer that of mere lover and mother but that of fighting for freedom side by side with the male.

Throughout the book the woman is pictured as the backbone of Negro society and much of the Negro's hardships are traced to this matriarchy. Cade emphatically states that black brothers must realize that black sisters can do more than breed revolutionaries.

Grace Boggs states that the black power or black nationalist movement is at its beginning having been started by Stokely Carmichael's cry on a dusty road in Mississippi in June, 1966. Since that time black masses have erupted in series of spontaneous rebellions in virtually every northern city. She claims the black woman is a vital cog in the black revolution in the United States today.

No mention is made of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/3/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: RURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 7/3/69

Numerous contacts have been made discreetly to determine when the book "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" will be published. The last contact was made 4/30/71 and at that time the publisher advised the book is not yet out and there is no set date for it to be published. No further efforts will be made at this time to obtain this book.

REC 27 62-46855-957

6 MAY 4 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) 1C retained 7/20/15
1 - New York (100-87235)

MMD:chj
(3)

7 MAY 17 1971

SEARCH SECTION

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

5/11/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-25-71 Amb.

1. "This Is the One: Messenger Elijah Muhammad" by Bernard Cushmeer. Available now at $3.95 from Books and Things, 117 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York 10026 (certified check or money order and 25¢ for postage and handling, if ordered by mail)

Rec'd 6-4-71 Amb.

2. "The Dark Night of Resistance" by Daniel Berrigan. Doubleday, New York; June 4, 1971; $4.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mcm
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with work assignments relating to Racial Matters general. Book #2 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Tolson
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MAILED 20
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FBI

56 MAY 18 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 16 62-46855-928

19 MAY 13 1971

Amb.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 5/13/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 2/19/71 and 3/31/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Making Of A Counter Culture" by THEODORE ROSZAK. Anchor paberback; "The Movement Toward A New America" edited by MITCHEL GOODMAN. Knorpf, New York.

#1

#2

EX-114

REC- 11 62-46855-929

Book #1 filed in Bu Library.
Book #2 carded by BL; chgd.
perm. to New Lift Sec. 5-14-71

ENCLOSURE

5 MAY 14 1971

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)
RJL:chj
(3)

54 MAY 21 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Tolson
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Casper
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: May 12, 1971

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. D. P. White
1 - Miss Muir

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Rubenstein is Assistant Director of Adlai Stevenson Institute, Chicago; Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University; and was a consultant to National Advisory Committee to National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence (NCCPV). Special acknowledgment for assistance in preparation of book given to Jerome H. Skolnick, University of California at San Diego, director of task force which prepared report for NCCPV, which report received considerable adverse publicity for lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. Skolnick has been associated with Congress of Racial Equality, Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and Faculty Peace Committee of American Federation of Teachers. Special acknowledgment also given Eqbal Ahmad, indicted subject in Bureau case "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives." Book is evaluation of what author terms historical role of mass political violence in U.S. He claims strategy of attributing eruptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny mass political and social implications is as old as America, i.e. blaming Indian revolts on British agents, slave revolts on abolitionist spies, etc. He foresees same mass political violence before today's minority groups achieve their aim of political disintegration and reconstruction in U.S. and believes "out-groups," such as Mexican-Americans, Indians, and Puerto Ricans, will form new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join student activists in their effort. Before this can take place, however, author says one other change is necessary: a falling out among members of present ruling coalition, which he states has already begun with suburban middle class split, at least generally, and widespread discontent of organized labor with established leadership. He states turmoil of 1960's may well herald beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For those willing to accept the new age on its own terms," states Rubenstein, "it will be an exhilarating time to be alive." Book contains no references to the FBI.

REC-1 62-46855-930

MAY 19 1971

ACTION: None. For information.

LM/lm

51 MAY 24 1971

62-46855 (book review file)

DETAILS - Page two

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
62-46855

The Author

Richard E. Rubenstein is Assistant Director of the Adlai Stevenson Institute in Chicago, Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University, and was a consultant to the National Advisory Committee to the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. He is author of numerous studies on domestic violence and the urban crisis. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Rubenstein.

Special Acknowledgments

Among those to whom the author gives special acknowledgment for assistance in preparation of the book are Jerome H. Skolnick of the University of California at San Diego and Eqbal Ahmad of the Stevenson Institute. Bureau files show that Skolnick, who was director of the task force which prepared a report for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has been associated with the Congress of Racial Equality, the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the Faculty Peace Committee of the American Federation of Teachers. The above-mentioned report received considerable adverse publicity for its lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. Eqbal Ahmad is an indicted subject in Bureau case captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives."

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published during the Summer of 1970, has as its aim, to quote the author, "to understand why, in a constitutional democracy, so much violence has accompanied the rise of so many groups to power." He further stated that the book would not have been written "but for an intuition, no doubt inspired by sympathy, that the apparently aberrant and lawless acts of certain domestic groups were in some way generated by the normal operation of the political system."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"REBELS IN EDEN"
BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN
62-46855

Rubenstein claims that America is laboring under "the myth of peaceful progress," with most citizens believing their land is so blessed, by a blurring of division between a multiplicity of economic, social, political, and ethnic groups, that real progress can be made without violent group conflict. According to Rubenstein, these people view the racial uprisings beginning in 1964 as an exception to the rule and believe that the existing political and economic system can make good on its promise to blacks without radical institutional change--that the situation can be salvaged, faith in America confirmed, and violence ended without any great national political upheaval, so long as the Government spends enough money on both reform programs and law enforcement.

The author differs with this belief and agrees with H. Rap Brown's statement that political violence on a massive scale is "as American as cherry pie." He terms invalid the widely held belief that current riots and demonstrations are "un-American;" states such belief leads to the assumption that the violent are un-American; and the final result involves Americans in suppression of minority groups on a genocidal scale. "It is traditional," he says, "for those in power to deny that mass violence is representative, for to admit this would be to confess that the political system is failing." By tracing American history from the pre-Revolutionary Sons of Liberty, up through Appalachian farmer uprisings of the 18th Century, Indian revolts, the Civil War, draft riots and labor-management strife, to the ethnic and urban unrest of the 20th Century, Rubenstein attempts to make clear that America has experienced regular episodes of serious mass violence relating to the social, political and economic objectives of insurgent groups. He states that there is nothing new in the strategy of attributing eruptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny the mass political and social implications, i.e. Indian revolts were said to have been instigated by British agents, slave revolts by abolitionist spies--and unnamed Confederate plotters were accused of fomenting the New York Draft Riot of 1863.

"More recently, says Rubenstein, "the ghetto uprisings of the 1960's were attributed to a few 'mean and willful men' (President Johnson after the Detroit riot of 1967), the lawless and unemployed (California Governor's Commission Report on the Watts riot of 1965--the McCone Commission) and Communist agitators

CONTINUED - OVER

(George Wallace during the Presidential campaign of 1968)." Rubenstein deplores this tendency to deprive violent uprisings of political content by characterizing them as a form of evil or madness and states: "Most groups which have engaged in mass violence have done so only after a long period of fruitless, relatively nonviolent struggles in which established procedures have been tried and found wanting."

Furthermore, Rubenstein points out that even those groups which have most recently risen to respectability and middle-of-the-road politics don't wish to be reminded of the violent struggles which accompanied their climb, nor do they readily admit to their own use of group violence to obtain and maintain control of local government; instead, now that they have achieved their goal, they prefer to employ "the myth of peaceful progress" and deplore current demands of and actions by black ghetto residents and other protest groups as un-American, unnecessary and useless. Yet, Rubenstein points out, history shows that genuine progress was made by just such mass violence. The 18th Century farmer revolts, as well as tumultuous urban demonstrations in sympathy with the French Revolution, were used by Jeffersonians to create a new two-party system over the horrified protests of the Federalists; northern violence ended the southern slave kingdom; and southern terrorism ended Radical Reconstruction. The transformation of labor-management relations was achieved during a wave of bloody strikes in the midst of a depression and amid widespread fear of revolution; and black people in urban ghettos made their greatest political gains, both in Congress and in the cities, during the racial strife of the 1960's.

Rubenstein vehemently maintains that present-day "out-groups" or minorities do not have the same opportunity to succeed as those whom the New Deal brought to power; that the re-distribution of power in the United States which was effected between 1935 and 1945 did not continue after the end of World War II, and as a result the "ins" were frozen in and the "outs" out. Since no domestic group in our success-oriented society will ever be content to remain frozen out merely for the sake of domestic peace, we shall always have turmoil and strife until America solves the oldest problem of politics--the problem of nonviolent power transference. "Many Americans recognize inwardly that the dream of peaceful system transformation and nonviolent power sharing is a dream--a utopia yet unachieved--and this recognition helps to explain why we have not machine-gunned black rioters or student demonstrators," states Rubenstein. "For if mass violence

CONTINUED - OVER

were always un-American, unnecessary and useless, as official rhetoric claims, the correct response would be to crush it, immediately and brutally. . . . The difficulty arises, however, when well-intended reforms do not lead to a redress of grievances, and violence continues. The result may be the escalation of both rebellion and suppression to the level of open warfare."

Rubenstein then asks the question: "If ordinary deterrent procedures are unavailing, what will stop the revolt?" He recommends as one step decolonization of the ghettos, which he states means, first of all, that whites must evacuate the ghettos, except where there is a clear consensus favoring the retention of white-dominated institutions. He emphasizes that ghetto residents must be permitted to control their own economies. He recommends that white-owned commercial enterprises and real estate be turned over to ghetto residents as quickly as possible and that black workers organize and control their own labor unions or caucuses but has no solution as to how this is to be done. He says black communities must have their own police forces with administrations elected by and responsible to them, although he admits this does not seem politically feasible. He is hopeful that the welfare program will see its demise in the near future and be replaced by "some sort of income maintenance scheme," but advances no concrete suggestions relative thereto, although he is quick to severely criticize the present system as "serving political machines while cities burn." He favors Federal aid to the community-controlled schools, police forces, etc., which he recommends, but has strong doubts that the average white American will be willing to foot the tax bill to support black independence.

Rubenstein sees student activists and their supporters as not merely reformers attempting to improve their lot during a four-year hitch or young people raising "youthful hell" but as members of an emerging social and political group with hopes of permanence, whose principal economic, political and territorial base is, and will remain for some time, the university community; therefore, Rubenstein maintains, it comes as no surprise to see the most explosive confrontations taking place in San Francisco, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Rubenstein foresees that as the pace of political change quickens other "out-groups," such as the Mexican-Americans, Indians,

CONTINUED - OVER

and Puerto Ricans, will form a new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join the student activists in their attempt to overthrow the Government. Before this can take place, however, the author believes one other change is necessary, judging from history: a falling out among members of the present ruling coalition, which he states has already begun. To illustrate, he points out that the suburban middle class has already split, at least generationally, and organized labor is entering a period characterized by widespread discontent with the established leadership, political polarization and competition between dissidents of the Right and Left, and the growth of schismatic movements at both local and national levels.

"In any event," says Rubenstein," a nation which calls itself democratic ought not to fear the people." He speaks scornfully of the oft-repeated idea that if the masses really ruled America they would brutalize it and chastises the establishment for protecting itself by attacking extremism rather than the causes of extremism. To quote Rubenstein further, "If American workingmen, for example, are beginning to act in a dangerously racist fashion, this is not because they are canaille but because the present economic and political system has failed them as it has failed the blacks--because they feel compelled to defend the little they have against threatening forces, real or fancied. The democratic response, I should think, is not to manipulate the system so as to deprive 'racists' of power, but to meet the challenge squarely in the political arena by persuading workers that their enemies are those who profit from struggle between the poor and the recently poor. Those that will not make such a fight lack faith in the people and in the democratic process. Fortunately for the nation, however, theyno longer speak for the youth."

Rubenstein concludes with the prospect that the turmoil of the 1960's may well herald the beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For those willing to accept the new age on its own terms," he says,"it will be an exhilarating time to be alive."

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 5/19/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Recd 5-28-71 AMB.

1. "White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by Allen W. Trelease. Harper & Row, New York; 4-28-71; $15.00

Recd 6-4-71 AMB.

2. "The New Racism (Reverse Discrimination in America)" by Lionel Lokos. Arlington House, Inc., New Rochelle, New York; 4-1-71; $9.95

Recd 5-28-71 AMB.

3. "The Real Majority: How the Silent Center of American Electorate Chooses Its President" by Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg. Coward-McCann, New York; paperback edition - to be published late in May, 1971; cost not known

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

REC-41

19 MAY 1971

AMB:mmb
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA L. L. Anderson, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Ku Klux Klan. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters general. Book #3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The books will be filed in Bureau Library.

82 MAY 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. C. D. Brennan

5/12/71

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF JAMES FORMAN"
EDITED BY THE STAFF OF BLACK STAR
PUBLISHING COMPANY
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book edited and published by the staff of the Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, in 1970. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Black Star Publishing Company was set up by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, a black extremist organization in Detroit.

James Forman is on the Security Index as result of his long-time position as a leader in the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee (formerly the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). He is a vociferous advocate of revolution by blacks to overthrow the United States Government and maintains numerous ties with subversive elements abroad. He is the subject of intensive investigation by the New York Office.

The book is a collection of Forman's writings and speeches in furtherance of the revolutionary cause during the 1960s. It emphasizes the fact that blacks represent the vanguard of the revolutionary force which will bring about the destruction of capitalism and the "oppressive" governmental structure imposed on blacks by whites. It discusses the absolute necessity of armed confrontation and long years of sustained guerrilla warfare inside the United States to bring about a revolutionary society where blacks are in complete control. It attacks the white-dominated industrial military complex, churches and synagogues, banking establishments, and big business in general which have "oppressed" blacks for generations and also calls for their takeover.

62-46855

1 - 100-443566 (James Forman)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
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NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 20 1971

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53 MAY 27 1971 7188

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"The Political Thought of James Forman"
Edited by the Staff of Black Star
Publishing Company

Forman sees the destruction of the United States as absolutely necessary before successful revolution and "liberation" of blacks world-wide can be achieved. He points out the need for blacks to identify with Africa, "the Motherland," and the absolute necessity for blacks everywhere to work for the ultimate unification of the African continent.

Numerous references are made to the FBI which is one of the governmental agencies identified as the "enemy" of the black man responsible for the infiltration of black nationalist organizations and the disruption of their programs.

ACTION:

For information.

ss A.M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles 5/18/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

all 4 rec'd. 6.3.71 AMB

1. "American Anti-War Movements" by Joseph Conlin
2. "The Politics and Anti-Politics of the Young" by Michael Brown
3. "Black Power: The Racial Response to White America" by Thomas Wagstaff
4. "Politics of the New Left" by Matthew Stolz

The above paperback books are available from Glencoe Press (a division of The Macmillian Company), 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, 90211. These books are included in "The Insight Series, Studies in Contemporary Issues" from Glencoe Press. Cost of books was not listed but presumably will be nominal.

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row, 6221 IB

REC-41 62-46855-932

AMB:sac
(6)

MAILED 24
MAY 18 1971
FBI

ST-113

19 MAY 21 1971

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief A.W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material for Director's research. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Miss A. M. Butler
5/20/71

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Panthermania: The Clash of Black Against Black in One American City" by Gail Sheehy. Harper & Row, New York; May, 1971; $4.95

2. "Raise Race Rays Raze: Essays Since 1965" by Imanu Amari Baraka (LeRoi Jones). Random, New York; June 24, 1971; $5.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jd
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 6
MAY 21 1971
FBI

REC 19 62-46855-933

EX-112

19 MAY 24 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 1 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 5/21/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 11/17/70 and 3/18/71

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Choice: The Issue Of Black Survival In America" by SAMUEL F. YETTE. "A Panther Is A Black Cat" by REGINALD MAJOR.

ST 104
REC-39 62-46855-934

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library 5-24-71. Ans B

9 MAY 24 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - NY (100-87235)
RJL:chj
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

JUN 1 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Cotter

DATE: 5/13/71

1 - Mr. Recer
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS...U.S.A.... AND A DICTIONARY OF DOUBLETALK," BY BRUCE ALGER AND ROY E. COLBY
RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book forwarded to the Bureau on May 3, 1971, by Kenneth Ingwalson and acknowledged by letter May 10, 1971. The note on letter requested that a book review be prepared and this has been done. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

b6
b7C

Ingwalson sent the Director a copy of another book in January, 1971, which was acknowledged over Miss Gandy's signature.

[redacted]

The Authors

Bruce Alger is a former U. S. Congressman from Texas with whom we have had limited and somewhat reserved contacts. He was the complainant in an election law investigation in 1963 and the victim in an extortion investigation in 1964.

REC- 36 62-46855-93

Roy Colby is a teacher at Colorado State College and was a foreign service officer for 16 years. We have had cordial correspondence with him. He wrote an earlier book entitled "The Communist Lingo" and requested the Director to write a foreword for it. This request was denied.

62-46855

LLW:amt
(6)

EX-103

7 MAY 25 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2 JUN 1 1971

Memorandum to Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A....
And a Dictionary of Doubletalk," By
Bruce Alger and Roy E. Colby

The Book

This book is actually two separate studies--one by Alger entitled "Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A...." and the other by Colby called "A Dictionary of Doubletalk." Alger's portion is a right-wing oriented indictment of Marxian-Socialism as it allegedly exists in the institutions of the United States today. It focuses on the mass media "mind management," penetration of our universities, schools, business establishments, government, and churches by both the New and Old Left, and presents a brief background of the growth of socialism in this country. According to Alger, the drive for the establishment of a socialist system of government here will either be characterized by peaceful political means or anarchistic destruction and violent means or combination of both.

The "Dictionary of Doubletalk" is a brief list of communist semantics or the so-called Aesopian language used by communists to convey their meaning of a term as contrasted to the standard definition as set forth by Webster.

Although the blurb on the back cover implies that certain prominent Americans such as Clare Booth Luce have contributed to this book, their statements are actually quotations taken from articles in various newspaper and magazines and were not written specifically for this book.

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on numerous occasions throughout the book in a nonderogatory sense. The Director is also quoted frequently on the subject of communism.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FIVISION

DATE: 5/24/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/19/71 and 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by Allen W. Trelease. "Beyond Racism: Building An Open Society" by Whitney M. Young Jr.

EX-103 REC-41 62-[illegible]-936

MAY 30 1971

2 Encls. filed in Bureau Library 5-25-71 Am.B.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - NY (100-87235)
RJL: chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

4 JUN 2 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/28/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/11/71, 5/19/71, 5/20/71 and 4/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Dark Night Of Resistance" by DANIEL BERRIGAN. "The New Racism (Reverse Discrimination In America)" by LIONEL LOKOS. "Panthermania: The Clash Of Black Against Black In One American City" by GAIL SHEEHY. "Venceremos Brigade: Young Americans Sharing The Life And Work Of The Cuban Revolution" by CAROL BRIGHTMAN and SANDRA LEVINSON.

Book

4 Encls. carded by
filed in
Bu. Library.
6-14-71
AmB.

EX-101

REC-5

62-46855-937

1c let rtd 720/D AmB.

ENCLOSURE

3 JUN 1 1971

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 4)
1 - NY (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

58 JUN 15 1971

(3)

394

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/2/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 10/12/70, 2/19/71, 3/31/71 and 4/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Violence And Social Change" by HENRY BIENEN. "The Black Anglo-Saxons" by NATHAN HARE. "Stokely Speaks: Black Power Back To Pan-Africanism" by STOKELY CARMICHAEL. "Blow It Up! The Black Student Revolt At San Francisco State College And The Emergence Of Dr. Hayakawa" by DIKRAN KARAGUEUZIAN.

4 Encls carded by
& filed in EX-109
Dir. Library
6-14-71
Amb.

REC-40 62-46855-71

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 4)
1 - NY (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

JUN 8 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

JUN 15 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/27/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 4/15/71, 5/19/71 and 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Diana: The Making of A Terrorist" by THOMAS POWERS. "The Real Majority An Extraordinary Examination of the American Electorate" by RICHARD M. SCAMMON and BEN J. WATTENBERG. "Black Viewpoints" edited by ARTHUR C. LITTLETON and MARY W. BURGER. "Assault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers" by ARTHUR R. MILLER.

EX-113
REC-49
62-46855-939

4 Encls. filed in Bureau Library. 5-28-71 Amb.

4 ENCLOSURE

18 JUN 2 1971

(2)-Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 4)
1-NY (100-87235)

5 JUN 8 1971

RJL:chj
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/3/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 11/17/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Multimedia Materials for Afro-American Studies" by HARRY A. JOHNSON.

REC- 36

62-46855-940

-101

JUN 7 1971

1 Encl. carded by Bu. Library; chg'd permanently to Radical Intell. Sec., Dom. Intell. Div 6-14-71 Am B.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

6 JUN 15 1971

314

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 6/3/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 12/23/70.

NYO has been unable to locate book entitled "From the Dead Level" written by HAKIM ABDULLAH JAMAL (true name: ALLEN EUGENE DONALDSON).

NYO sources stated that there is no listing for the book or author in "Books In Print" published by the BOWKER CO. which has a listing of all books published recently or about to be published up to September 1971.

UACB no further efforts will be made to obtain book.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1971

2 - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3) JUN 18 1971

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/7/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "A Rap on Race" by MARGARET MEAD and JAMES BALDWIN. "Born Black: A Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970" by GORDON PARKS.

EX-115
REC-47 62-46855-9411

2 Encls. - carded by & filed in Bureau Library. 6-14-71 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

② - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj (3)

8 JUN 15 1971

8 JUN 8 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES ([illegible] MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/3/71

ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
OO: Bureau

Re Bureau letter, dated 5/18/71, requesting that Los Angeles purchase certain books from Glencoe Press (a division of The Macmillian Company), 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California.

Enclosed for the assistance of the Newark Division is one copy of referenced letter.

Inquiry at Glencoe Press, 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, on 5/27/71, revealed that this is an editorial office of Glencoe Press, and that no books are sold out of this office. No specific outlet for the books in question in the Los Angeles area was known to Glencoe Press. It was recommended that the books be ordered through the following source:

Order Department
Collier-Macmillian Distribution Center
Front and Brown Streets
Riverside, New Jersey 08075.

Inquiry at Pickwick Bookstore, 6743 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California (the largest bookstore in the Los Angeles area), on 5/27/71, revealed that listed books were not carried by this store. Further, this store was unable to make recommendations, other than publishing company, where the books would be available.

The Bureau is requested to advise Newark whether the books in question should be obtained at the above address.

ST-110

REC-3 62-46855-947

D - Bureau 1 c retained 720 9 + D. Am B.
2 - Newark (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

RMW/smh
(5)

R/S to Newark, 6-15-71, reg books in re Bulet 5/18/71, be obtained + [illegible] to Bu, attn: Research [illegible], Dom. Intell. Div. Am B.

5 JUN 9 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

53 JUN 16 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

62-46855-943	COPY 31	JHC:mii 6/3/71

M.A. JONES TO BISHOP MEMO "THE MASTERS AFFAIR
°BOOK REVIEWS

The "Charlotte Observer" of 5/16/71, carried a review of captioned book which suggested that the novels main character W.W. Masters, was patterned after the Dir. Contrary to impression left by the "Charlotte Observer's" review of book, it is not about the FBI nor is its principal character W.W. Masters, likend to the Dir. Refrs to FBI appear on pgs. 18,25,30,31,32,63,113,183.

COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE IN LIEU OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

1 - [redacted] .M. Butle

SAC, New York (100-87235) 6/25/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 6-30-71 AMB

1. "Contra Marcuse" by Eliseo Vivas. Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York; $8.95

Rec'd 6-30-71 AMB

2. "The Berrigans" edited by William VanEtten Casey, S.J. and Philip Nobile. Avon Original, paperback, $1.25

Rec'd 6-30-71 11-5 AMB

3. "Handbook for Student Revolutionaries" by Peter M. Sandman. Collier Books; $1.95

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mcm/kdf
(5) kdf

NOTE:

Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith and SA E. L. Recer, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-23 62-46855-9444

EX-109

MAILED 20
JUN 24 1971
FBI

NO JUN 25 1971

54 JUL 1 1971

Tolson
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Mohr
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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
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Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
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Soyars
Beaver
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI (25-000071-38) 6/28/71
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

SAC, PHOENIX (157-713)(P)

MOSQUE OF ISLAM
NI-NOI

Re Chicago letter 6/12/71.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau, attention Research Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, are two copies and to Chicago one copy of a book entitled, "THIS IS THE ONE Messenger ELIJAH MUHAMMAD: We Need Not Look For Another", written by BERNARD CUSHMEER, Minister, Muhammad's Mosque 32, Phoenix, Arizona.

These books were obtained by [redacted] and are being furnished as requested in relet. b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3 - Bureau (Enc.-2) (RM)
2 - Chicago (157-5377)(Enc.-1)(RM)
3 - Phoenix
(1 - 157-728)
(1 - 100-3056)

NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 29 1971

RS:sg
(8)

53 JUL 6 197 F371

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/29/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/20/71 and 6/25/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Raise Race Rays Raze: Essays Since 1965" by IMANU AMARI BARAKA (LEROI JONES). "Contra Marcuse" by ELISEO VIVAS. "The Berrigans" edited by WILLIAM VANETTEN CASEY, S.J., and PHILIP NOBILE.

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EX-114
REC-41 62-46855-945

3 Encls. filed in Bu. Library
6-30-71. AmB.

20 JUN 30 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 3)
1 - NY (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

F397

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

5 JUL 6 1971

-OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 6/28/71

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3371) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71, Los Angeles letter to Bureau 6/3/71, and Bureau R/S to Newark 6/15/71.

Enclosed are books requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71.

"American Anti-War Movements" Joseph R. Conlin
"Black Power: the radical response to White America" Thomas Wagstaff.
"The Politics and Anti-Politics of the Young" Michael Brown
"Politics of the New Left" Matthew F. Stolz.

REC-13 62-46855-946

8 JUN 30 1971

4 Encls filed in Bureau Library. 6-30-71 A.M.B.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Newark
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(3)

5 JUL 6 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
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Walters
Soyars
Beaver
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: June 25, 1971

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK: "KILL THE DUTCHMAN" BY PAUL SANN - THE STORY OF DUTCH SCHULTZ, BORN ARTHUR FLEGENHEIMER

Paul Sann starts his book by relating gory details of the fatal shooting of Dutch Schultz and his body guards, 10-23-35, by rival gangsters in a Newark, New Jersey, tavern. Schultz died at the age of 33. The book is nothing more than a collection of stories about gangsters, their illegal operations, corrupt lives, and the very bloody details of their deaths, in so many cases. It is, more or less, a rehash of gangster activities during the 1930's and early 40's. There is a sameness about the gangsters' operations that makes the book a bit dull.

Mr. Hoover and FBI are mentioned in book several times. Page 23: Dutch Schultz is mentioned as "Public Enemy No. 1 on the private list of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI." Page 103: Author said Mr. Hoover took a dim view of revelations in the Schultz papers found after his death, particularly one item which showed his income as $827,253 in a period of 6 or 7 weeks. Director was quoted as saying, "That means $1 million every two months was being paid to just one racketeer." Then author states Mr. Hoover commented on the effect of racketeering in the community and that Schultz's profits made it "a big business, run by big business methods." Page 145, the author, in speaking of Vincent Coll's kidnapping of another gangster, states kidnapping was so rife in the land at that time "as to drive the FBI to distraction." Page 220: Treasury Secretary Morgenthau began to brood about the outstanding tax case against Schultz and finally, on 11-1-34, he telephoned Mr. Hoover and Mayor La Guardia; and those telephone conversations, says the author, are being published for the first time. They are contained on pages 220 through 227 of this book. They have been xeroxed and are attached to this memo for whatever interest they might be to Director.

ENCLOSURE

Page 228: In July, 1934, "the G-Men had cut down John Dillinger outside a movie house in Chicago and in August FBI guns had written the obituary

Enclosures (8)

REC-53 62-46855-947

9 JUL 2 1971

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - M. A. Jones

BMS:smp
(15) 58 JUL 7 - 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

for one of that miscreant's more formidable associates." (Note by Suttler. FBI Agents did not kill Homer Van Meter. He was killed by St. Paul, Minnesota, Police while resisting arrest on 8-23-34. Ref. "The FBI Story" by Whitehead, p. 335)

On a picture page, opposite page 229; there is a photograph of Mr. Hoover firing on the FBI range in Washington.

Pages 280, 281. District Attorney Thomas Dewey met with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Anslinger. At this meeting Anslinger quoted from Dewey's book "The Murderers." "If the killing of witnesses continues, there will soon be no one left to testify when we finally catch up with Lepke." At this same meeting a price of $30,000 was put on Lepke Buchalter, dead or alive, $25,000 from New York City and $5,000 from the FBI. A million circulars went out on Lepke and within a week Lepke's emissaries were negotiating with Walter Winchell to make arrangements for Winchell to deliver Lepke "to J. Edgar Hoover, in the flesh, on a Manhattan street corner on 8-24-39." Lepke was eventually electrocuted for his crimes.

The last two chapters in the book deal with Charlie Workman, known as the man who killed Dutch Schultz. Workman was sentenced to life imprisonment.

PAUL SANN - AUTHOR: Summary

Bufiles fail to reflect any investigation of author Paul Sann of the New York Post. There are several "see" references where he is mentioned. Sann and Victor Riesel authored an article in 1945 titled "Labor Diplomats - Our Newest Ambassadors." (100-341561-9) Sann authored an article entitled "Purged From the WPA", in the 11-13-37 issue of "The Nation." (61-901-38) Five officials of the New York Post including Paul Sann were sued for libel in a $1 million suit brought by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer. The March 10, 1952, issue of the New York Post referred to a chapter on labor in the book "USA Confidential," by Lait and Mortimer, as "the first literature in the field to begin with a flat lie." Disposition of suit not shown. (98-8-173 A) Who's Who In America shows Paul Sann started in 1931 as a copyboy, rose to city editor by 1944, worked on other newspaper assignments 1944-46 and has been Executive Editor of the New York Post since 1946. Born in Brooklyn, New York, 1914, now lives in New York City.

That's awful nice!

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

—almost two years later—to give himself up and stand trial.

To begin with, you can throw out all of 1933 because New York was still in the hands of Tammany Hall. It was rotten through and through, from the top down. It had a Police Commissioner, Jim Bolan, remember, who years later would swear under oath that while he had "heard" about Dutch Schultz he didn't know that the man was a big gangster except for some "newspaper talk" about him.

Now with the dawn of 1934 the flaming torch of reform, held firmly aloft in the grip of Fiorello LaGuardia, threw its cleansing light over the sin-drenched metropolis. The word went out to the furthest precincts: "Muss 'em up." The streets weren't going to be safe for the bad boys after that; on the newspapers, we were so carried away that overnight Sodom and Gomorrah-on-the-Hudson began to take on the look of a sleepy Amish village in Pennsylvania.

The rackets, of course, continued to thrive.

And Arthur Flegenheimer was still loose in the streets, surely passing a police precinct here or there on his rounds.

As the months wore on, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, the dignified, patrician Henry Morgenthau Jr., a New Yorker himself, took to brooding about the outstanding tax case against the long-time fugitive only to find his repeated inquiries all leading down the same dead-end streets. Finally, on November 1, he picked up the telephone and made two calls. One went to Mayor LaGuardia in New York and the other to J. Edgar Hoover, right there in the capital. Here, published for the first time, is the text of both those conversations, opening when LaGuardia picked up the first call with a cheerful "Good morning, Mr. Secretary"—

1934

H. M. Jr: How are you?
Mayor LaG: Fine.

62-46553-47
ENCLOSURE

elf up and stand trial.
of 1933 because New
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g, Mr. Secretary"—

H. M. Jr.: Mr. Mayor, I think you and I have got a common interest in Dutch Schultz.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And I think I saw last week that you made a statement that you're anxious to get him.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: Now I've been told and I—I mean I feel I can talk very frankly and confidentially to you.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: That there's been a feeling between the New York Police Department—

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: —and J. Edgar Hoover. And on account of that there's been a crossing of wires. I don't know whether it is true or not.

Mayor LaG: I don't think so—not on the top it may be down below.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: Because I talked to my Commissioner about that and you see Edgar and I are very good friends.

H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: And we worked together many years when I was a member of Congress, so that the feeling up on top is alright if there is any sabotizing down below.

H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well now the point is the Treasury wants this fellow.

LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And he's the last of the big gangsters that are out.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And if there is anything we can do to work with you I want to let you know that.

Mayor LaG: Why absolutely and and—

H. M. Jr.: But it's the Treasury that wants him you see.

Mayor LaG: —anything we can do to cooperate with Department of Justice we'll do.

H. M. Jr.: Yes, yes. Well it's our own people—Elmer Irey has been out for him now for about a year.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: You know Elmer Irey?

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And so if there is anything that the Police Commissioner has or there is anything we can do if you tell him that Elmer Irey is ready and anxious to cooperate.

Mayor LaG: Well as long as you tell me I wish that either Hoover or Irey would tell me frankly if there's been any lack of cooperation in any way—

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: —so that I can straighten that out immediately.

H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: You see? Because I think it's a defiance not only to the city but to the whole government that this fellow is at large.

H. M. Jr.: No question about it.

Mayor LaG: But my hunch is that he is not very far from this city.

H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well I'll ask Irey—I mean I can't ask Hoover because he doesn't work for me but I'll ask Irey if he does feel there is any and if there is I'll call you again myself.

Mayor LaG: Will you please?

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: And you can tell me very frankly because at the top it's alright. If there's any feeling then it's down below and then I would suspect that it isn't one of irritation or jealousy but one of rather protecting this particular person.

H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: And I want to get right to it.

H. M. Jr.: I knew you would.

Mayor LaG: So don't hesitate to let me know.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Mayor LaG: And is it alright if I talk to Hoover and tell him that we've had this little talk?

H. M. Jr.: Well you could use your own judgment on that.

Mayor LaG: Yes because I want to get any little snag eliminated and as I say some of these things that I've observed I think that this gentleman has very strong connections.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: I want to break that down And if—anything that Irey wants to talk to me, tell him to come right in.

H. M. Jr.: I don't think it would serve any particular purpose for the moment if you did talk to Hoover but you—

Mayor LaG: Alright.
H. M. Jr.: —but you can use your own judgment.
Mayor LaG: Alright. I—I won't because this thing is very very important.
H. M. Jr.: Yes.
Mayor LaG: And just let me know if there is anything you want the whole—any part of the Department to do and it will be done at once.
H. M. Jr.: Thank you.
Mayor LaG: Alright, Mr. Secretary.
H. M. Jr.: Good-by.

The next call went to J. Edgar Hoover.

Hello.
Hello, this is Hoover talking, Mr. Secretary.
H. M. Jr.: Yes, how are you?
Hoover: Fine, thank you, hope you're the same.
H. M. Jr.: Mr. Hoover, I think I can take a chance on the telephone.
Hoover: Yes, this is the through wire—confidential wire.
H. M. Jr.: Oh. We're particularly interested in Dutch Schultz.
Hoover: Yes.
H. M. Jr.: And I was just talking to Mayor LaGuardia and told him that the [word missing] was that the New York police really weren't very keen about it, see?
Hoover: Yes. I've heard that same story.

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H. M. Jr.: And he said whether I could substantiate it and I said I doubted it.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And he said that—well I've heard about some jealousies between yourself and down there. I don't know whether it is true or not.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: But just purely gossip.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: But—so he said anything that we could do or he could do to let us know but I just wanted to tell you personally as far as the Treasury is concerned that that's the last of the big income tax gangsters who are out and I am particularly interested in it myself.

Hoover: Oh, I am very glad to know that. We haven't been making any first—what they might call first-line drive on trying to find him because we thought that naturally it was a matter the Treasury would give its first attention to but, if you would like to have us do so, I would be very glad indeed to instruct our New York office to just bring all pressure to bear on that. We've heard a lot of unsavory rumors. They may be without a scintilla of foundation. I don't know.

H. M. Jr.: You say you have not been giving it particular attention?

Hoover: No, that is we've only been looking for him as we would for any other general fugitive.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Hoover: Because he was not one of the cases that we've worked on and we've been looking for some of these kidnapers primarily and have had him more or less in what we would call the secondary class because I assumed that the Special Intelligence Unit were bearing down themselves on it.

H. M. Jr.: Well they are.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And—they are—but I don't—I just—and—

Hoover: Well, I—I really think, Mr. Secretary, that a case of that size being as important we ought to more or less pool our assets so to speak.

H. M. Jr.: That's the point.

Hoover: And everyone of us kind of just put our shoulders to the wheel to try to find him.

H. M. Jr.: That—that's the attitude.

Hoover: And I'll be very glad indeed to see that that is done at once. I'll see that our New York office and we here will just put him down as kind of Public Enemy No. 1 secretly so we can find him.

H. M. Jr.: Yes. I don't think the publicity on it will help find him.

Hoover: Oh no, no indeed, I think the thing to do on that case, from what I have known of

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it in just a very general way, is to make certain contacts and connections that can't be made I think around New York because I think he is in or around there.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Hoover: And do it very secretly and just out of a clear sky if we can do so and be lucky enough to just bring him in.

H. M. Jr.: Fine.

Hoover: And I'll be very happy to see that those orders are issued at once here.

H. M. Jr.: Right.

Hoover: And bear down on it and see whether we can't help out on that for you.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Be very happy to.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

So now, at long last, the Mayor of New York and the all-powerful Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were going to put their heads and their crime-busting forces together and do something about the Beer Baron who had become overlord of the biggest policy operation in the United States, scattering some cadavers along the way. Now Fiorello LaGuardia was going to tell all his policemen that it was high time somebody brought Dutch Schultz in, and Mr. Hoover was going to risk a whole new wave of kidnappings and make the Dutchman his undercover Public Enemy No. 1 and get some of his lawyer-sleuths sniffing that trail.

It was as simple as that.

Dutch Schultz heard all about this, of course, since there

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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/29/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 6/25/71.

Request for purchase "Handbook for Student Revolutionaries" by PETER M. SANDMAN. According to publisher, COLLIER BOOKS, book will not be published till October 1971.

NYO will endeavor to obtain copy at time of publication.

EX-105

REC-26 62-46855-948

JUN 30 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) 1c retained 7/20/0 6-30-71 AMB.
1 - NY (100-87235)

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5 JUL 9 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
THE DARK NIGHT OF RESISTANCE
BY DANIEL J. BERRIGAN, S.J.
RESEARCH MATTER

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
DATE: 6/30/71
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Miss Chamberlain

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
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Soyars
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

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SYNOPSIS:

The Dark Night of Resistance by Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J., comprises philosophical ruminations during months he hid from Bureau. Berrigan, with brother Philip (Josephite Order), presently confined Federal Correctional Institution Danbury, Connecticut, for destruction Selective Service records, Catonsville, Maryland, 5/17/68. Philip indicted by Grand Jury for conspiring kidnap Presidential advisor [illegible] and plotting to blow up heating systems of [illegible] government buildings. Using allegory, metaphor, parables, [illegible] story-subject abstract to individual interpretation--book attempts to lure youthful revolutionaries to [illegible] and reality through divesting themselves of all traces of [illegible] education and culture. Declared state of resistance to [illegible] of life and values through revolution, criminalization [illegible] problem of Catonsville." Poses basic question: How [illegible] to live in today's violence and brutality (especially [illegible] perpetrated by American participation in Vietnam War) [illegible] by detachment from [illegible] Book includes March, State, and Morals [illegible] ces of policy. Claims everything is myth designed [illegible] love. Recommends youth shed harmfulness, beliefs, [illegible] and traditions in order to create a new man, product of new breed. "True hope lies in revolution of [illegible] Berrigan's research [illegible] authority trouble [illegible] her's discipline. Essay, written 1961, described [illegible] God as "a pallid, [illegible] enclosure, a cheapfold [illegible] op." Berrigan [illegible] attached to movement with [illegible] Like rest of spokesmen for leftist amalgamation [illegible] for, not for, and offers no creative plans for [illegible] volutionary rebuilding. Pages 15 and 16, Berrigan

JUL 8 1971

CONTINUED - OVER
SEE DETAILS PAGE THREE

MJB:lmb
(10)

55 JUL 15 1971

addressing fugitive revolutionaries, implies not hard to hide from FBI who "haven't done their homework that well." Accuses Director of not having "slightest knowledge of the identities or roles your friends have played in keeping you hidden," and being "mechanized out of his mind." Page 180 describes Agents as "sedulous hounds." Derogatory references to Justice Department and Attorney General Mitchell appear on page 116. Publisher is Doubleday & Company with whom Bureau has established cordial relations.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review
The Dark Night of Resistance
By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

DETAILS

The Dark Night of Resistance by Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J. allegedly comprises Berrigan's philosophical ruminations during the months he hid and ran from the Bureau. Berrigan, together with his brother, Reverend Philip F. Berrigan of the Josephite Order, is presently confined in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, for participation in the destruction of Selective Service records in Catonsville, Maryland, May 17, 1968. Philip Berrigan has been indicted by a Grand Jury on charges of conspiring to kidnap Presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger and plotting to blow up the heating systems of Washington buildings. The book is being touted by reviewers as a "magnificent outpouring of prose and poetry"--"a critique of our society and a plea for radicalizing it."

Review of Book

Berrigan, using allegory, metaphor, parables, and poetry, and with an embarrassingly smug mysticism and no little egotism, plays his tuneless flute as he attempts to lure "movement" followers into the shadowy outer reaches of sanity where he seeks "truth," which he claims is impossible to find in our culture--that "sleeping pill which invariably lays a spell on the believer who swallows it." Admittedly mimicking St. John of the Cross, a 16th century mystic, Berrigan, a poet and self-proclaimed guru of an emerging new humanity, wraps his case against establishment "violence" around the war in Vietnam.

Addressing himself to the children who have known nothing but war, Berrigan declares the state of resistance as the state of life itself and urges them, through revolutionary struggle, to perpetuate the "symbolism of Catonsville." He indicts all aspects of the social framework as being inimical to the best interests of man's existence--spiritual and political. He fashions himself as the spiritual leader of the leftist revolutionary movement and urges that all who want to change the system harken to the utterances of the guru.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review
The Dark Night of Resistance
By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

In a welter of isolated phrases, extremely hazy ideas, and poetry-of-sorts, the primary, core question posed in this book is: How is a man to live in the violence and brutality of today in a way different from the way sanctioned? How is he to find truth and reality? To arrive at an answer, Berrigan examines and attacks the Church, who "trades her credentials of heavenly favor for Caesar's"; the State, "murderous realities of public policy... hell's spiderworks spun across the world"; and the morals and mores of Society, "that death-ridden domestic and universal plan of non-values and specious control which keeps the 'majority' from their earliest years narcoticized with illusions of the good life, security, conventional morality."

Berrigan claims all of us are automatized by the do's and don'ts of manufactured gods. We have been rendered into zombies by the huge, imperialistic monster which perpetuates its brutality and imperialism century after century at the cost of manhood and men. Everything is a myth designed to enslave. America only pretends democracy. All of her "revolutions" (frontier, slave, labor, ethnic) dragged with them the very self-interest and privilege from which she appeared to free herself. Though as children we are taught our country has been altruistic and peaceable, the Vietnams, Negroes, Chicanos, "hunted Panthers," and the Vietnams attest otherwise. Even "God is silent, and the evidence for His existence is embarrassingly meager." But, there is hope, claims Berrigan. Hope in youth that is rejecting tradition and moving toward a revolution aimed at annihilation--a total rendering of the status quo. Through today's youth "the apocalypse is robbed of its nightmarish fury; it has lost its power."

Are we all dehumans? Are there none among us able to hear that distant drummer that has so unstrung Berrigan? Ah, yes! says Berrigan. Tom Hayden, Carl Oglesby "and the others" heard it and communicated its message in the Port Huron Statement, "bathed in primitive and tender light." Ho Chi Minh, "Che" Guevara, and Martin Luther King (a "saint") heard it too. Eldridge Cleaver has heard it, but lacks the long haul of history and doesn't fully understand. Contemplation cools off violent rhetoric, cautions

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: [illegible]
[illegible]
By Daniel J. Berrigan, S. J.

Berrigan. "Hope is indispensable to the new precipitate; so is compassion." Clergy "better hear from us, better listen to us." On the Panther message of guns, the "world's rodents sharpen their teeth as well as the heroes."

Like beauty is said to be in the eye of the beholder, compassion and love obviously escape formalization. In one of his poems, which comprise several chapters in the book, Berrigan, addressing himself to the successful revolutionaries who will rise from the dust after the holocaust, states: "Let the Eichmanns be confronted with their crimes. Justice demands it. The blood of the victims cries out for it. But not, no by no act of vengeance. The revolution is of human impact in proportion as it creates new ways of dealing with Eichmanns." Idealists might succumb to such a simplistic view of revolutionists. Not all, however, share such faith in their movement comrades. Julius Lester, a black spokesman for the black revolutionary movement is more perceptive, or perhaps more scrupulous. He has recently written: "If we're honest enough with ourselves to look and see what monsters we have become, what examples of inhumanity we have become in the name of love, then can recreate ourselves and try once again to create a human society. But, to do that, there must be people who are human. And, right now, that simple prerequisite disqualifies most of us."

Berrigan's prescription is tantamount to that of a snake shedding its skin. Shed your consciousness, your beliefs, your family, your traditions. Rid yourself of all that makes you you and go into the heart of darkness in order to find the light, in order to become a new man, progenitor of a new breed. "What things can be forgotten?" "All things, good and evil. Father, mother, family, friends, also books, tastes...the turn and tide of seasons, offenses, hurts...termites, shark mouths, the stuttering etc of nightmare." Follow me, says Berrigan. Throw your souls away. We can all use mine!

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review
The Dark Night of Resistance
By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

Commentary

Daniel Berrigan's resentment against authority is traceable--according to one biographer--to his childhood and his discipline-oriented father. From God Almighty down, father figures are not accepted by Daniel Berrigan. In an essay written in 1961, Berrigan wrote of the priesthood as "a pallid, vacuumatic cuclosure, a sheepfold for sheep." To be expected, Berrigan has attached himself to a "movement" over which there is no leader--no father figure. Like the rest of the spokesmen for this leftist amalgam, he is against, not for. He does not originate or struggle for values of his own. He rebels against the values and standards of others. And like other revolutionary idealists, Berrigan's well runs dry with the "revolution," giving forth no creative plans for the post-revolutionary rebuilding of the world.

In The Dark Night of Resistance, Berrigan speaks profoundly of "reality." Although he claims to be seeking "reality," actually he is attempting to escape the reality of his inner emptiness. Outside the pale, Berrigan is asking: How can I make my existence endurable? He is answering: By aggressive and destructive action aimed jealously at those who have developed the maturity to rise among the values and ethics of their culture.

The snake that sheds its skin remains a snake. Those who follow Berrigan will find that humans cannot denude themselves of their humanity. Tradition does not peel off. Life remains life only as long as it goes forward, not backward. Those who accept the transference of Berrigan's guilt to their own souls will ultimately forfeit their self-esteem and follow this Pied Piper into an abyss of despair.

References to Director and FBI

Chapter 2, which begins on page 15, is entitled "By Night I Went Out by the Back Window While the FBI Was Fumbling at the Front Door."

On pages 15 and 16, Berrigan, addressing himself to revolutionaries on the run, states "You have a start." "They

CONTINUED - OVER

probably haven't done their homework that well." "FBHoover doesn't have the slightest" knowledge of the identities or roles your friends have played in keeping you hidden. "...in a community dominated by young people, who have their own alleys, stairwells, codes, meeting places, language, short cuts, etc., it's hard to get into, unless you are trusted. FBH isn't; you and I are. Moreover, he's mechanized out of his mind."

On page 180, Berrigan, undoubtedly referring to FBI Agents, describes the "sedulous hounds...hot on my trail."

References to Justice Department and Attorney General

On page 110, Berrigan speaks of attending a conference on Violence in America during the Apollo landings (presumably 7/20/69). Among those attending were "a rigid State Department man, a less rigid Justice Department man (better steel in State)..."

On page 116, presenting a mythical dialogue, Berrigan refers to a visit Attorney General Mitchell made to "the campus where two black students were killed last week" and quotes him as reporting "very useful meetings, in view of similar incidents which may occur in the future." The dialogue continues about visions, some of which "rot the mind that contains them." In this connection, Berrigan asks, "Did you ever reflect, for example, that the Attorney General too is ruled somberly by a vision?"

Publisher

The publisher of this book is Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, with whom the Bureau has established very cordial relations.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

7/8/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reid 7-29-71 AMB.

"Free Huey: The True Story of the Trial of Huey P. Newton for Murder" by Edward M. Keating. Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California; 1971; $6.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Egan)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jta
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA R. M. Egan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review -- relates to Black Panther Party (BPP). Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Callahan
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Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Beaver
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 7/8/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Kent State: What Happened and Why" by James A. Michener. Random House; 4-30-71; $10.00

2. "Odyssey" by Earl and Miriam Selby. G.P. Putnam's Sons; 1971; price not known

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (E
1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:bjn
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research Section, for use as reference in work assignments; book #2 requested by SA R. M. Egan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review re racial matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
PONDER

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-12-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE NIGHTMARE DECADE
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
SENATOR JOE McCARTHY"
BY FRED J. COOK
BOOK REVIEW

62-104776-143

ENCLOSURE

REVIEW:

Cook's book is published by Random House, New York, and is a concentrated attempt to indict, convict, and sentence former Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy to an ignominious place in history. The book, by the very nature of its subject matter, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI. The vast majority of these references, however, are merely in passing. In view of Cook's previous treatment of the Bureau in his earlier works, it is noteworthy that with the exception of a few sly innuendoes and erroneous conclusions his comment concerning the Bureau is neither critical nor vindictive, in the typical Cook manner.

Nearly all references to the Director and the Bureau are from information which has been in the public realm since the McCarthy hearings of nearly 20 years ago. As an example of Cook's treatment in this book of the Bureau and the Director, he describes Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Tydings Committee as "convincing... and cogent." He further quoted Mr. Hoover's statement before that committee in which the Director stated that he would not be a party to any action which would "smear" innocent individuals for the rest of their lives. Cook presents these intrinsic truths without sarcasm of any kind. Cook describes FBI investigations as "diligent" and a secondary theme of this book is that security investigations, according to Cook, are best left to "experts" and he implies the expertise in this area lies with the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
KPW:cmc (13)

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Book Review Section - Domestic Intelligence Div.
1 - M. A. Jones

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CRIME RESEARCH

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CONTINUED OVER

For critical comments Cook found he must resort to his own imagination and lack of scholarship to provide subsistence for his remarks. For example, on page 11, Cook claims that when he wrote an article for "The Nation" on Alger Hiss, his friends began to get checkup telephone calls about him from a variety of sources, "including former FBI Agents," whom he, of course, neglects to identify. On page 503, he refers to a Bureau report which was classified as "Confidential" and erroneously concludes that confidential "in Bureau lexicon was equivalent to 'top secret'". His final critical statement is found on page 386 of the 580 page book and is made almost in passing. He refers to Bernardo De Voto, an advisor to Adlai Stevenson, as "the writer and historian who had presumed to criticize the excessive power of the FBI." Cook also mentions on a number of occasions, former Agents who worked for Senator McCarthy and has no derogatory information concerning them with the exception of former Special Agent Donald Surine, whom he describes as being fired from the Bureau in early 1950 on the charge that he had been found consorting with a "Baltimore beauty whom he had been supposed to be investigating on a white slavery charge." Surine was, of course, dropped from the rolls of the Bureau for failure to abide by Bureau rules.

OBSERVATION:

This book can best be described as a superfluous warning to the Nation by Cook of what he alleged was the extremism of former Senator McCarthy which he now views as alive, well, and living in Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

FRED J. COOK - AUTHOR:

Cook is the journalistic prostitute who is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has served as a minor irritant for a number of years. He is on the List of Persons Not To Be Contacted. He has gained a reputation among his fellow journalists as an unprincipled critic of the FBI who will do anything for money. Cook has in the past been an outspoken apologist for Alger Hiss, William Remington and has been responsible for a number of previous articles and a book which is highly critical of the Director and the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/13/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

REC-73

ReBulet, dated 7/8/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Kent State: What Happened and Why" by James A. Michener; and "Odyssey" by Earl and Miriam Selby.

EX 101

REC-73 62-46855-951

JUL 15 1971

2 Encls carded by & filed in Bureau Library. 7-14-71 AmB.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:cs
(3)

55 JUL 21 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

7/20/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 9-2-71 AMB.

1. "Ten Vietnamese" by Susan M. Sheehan. Knopf; $4.95

Rec'd 10-29-71 AMB.

2. "If They ~~Take You~~ Come in the Morning" by Angela Davis. Third Press -- Joseph Okpaku Publishing Company; $6.95 (to be distributed by Viking Press), publication scheduled for Fall, 1971

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Wagoner)

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) (Crescioli)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

REC-11 62-116395-952

AMB:jd/djs
(7)

5 JUL 20 1971

NOTE: EX-100

Book #1 requested by SA J. R. Wagoner, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for use in work assignments; book #2 requested by SA L. A. Crescioli, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with a case being handled by the Section. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 7
JUL 19 1971
FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
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Tavel
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

21 JUL 23 1971

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 7/21/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 5/11/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "This Is the One: Messenger Elijah Muhammad", by BERNARD CUSHEER.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

RJL:cs
(3)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
201 JUL 26 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235) 7/27/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The New Radicalism: Anarchist or Marxist?" by Gil Green. International Publishers, New York; paperback, $2.45; July, 1971

2. "Steal This Book" by Abbie Hoffman. Pirate Editions (publishing company owned by Abbie Hoffman), New York; paperback, $1.95; July, 1971; distributed by Grove Press

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
(Putnam)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)

AMB:smn/pjc
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by SA R. C. Putnam, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes in connection with work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested as economy measures.

REC-51 62-46855-953

21 JUL 28 1971

MAILED 3
JUL 27 1971
FBI

JUL 30 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

7/30/71

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Who-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy" by Mona McCormick. A New York Times book, distributed by World Publishing Company; $5.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:dah
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in Research Section, for ready reference purposes.

REC-47 62-46855-954

JUL 30 1971

MAILED 10
JUL 29 1971
FBI

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53 AUG 3 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 7/30/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed for your assistance is a Xerox of an article relating to a two-volume study entitled "The Planning of the Vietnam War" by the Institute for Policy Studies. Bureau has determined, through the Institute, that publication is expected in September, 1971, by Random House, New York; however, the cost is not known at this time.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the two-volume study for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure Rec'd. 9-16-71. Actual title: "Washington Plans an Aggressive War"

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:kdf/smn
(5)

NOTE:

Assistant Director C. D. Brennan requests that book be reviewed by Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book is a study of the Vietnam decisions which includes interviews with many principals in the decision-making process. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-47 62-46855-955

MAILED 10
JUL 29 1971
FBI

JUL 30 1971

EX-112

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

53 AUG 3 1971

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: July 29, 1971

FROM : A. A. Staffeld, Jr.

BOOK & EVILINS

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN MAFIA: GENESIS OF A LEGEND
BY JOSEPH L. ALBINI
INFORMATION CONCERNING

M A Jones

SYNOPSIS:

Recent publicity has been given to captioned book, written by Albini, an instructor at Wayne State University in Detroit, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." A copy of this book has been obtained and reviewed in the Special Investigative Division.

The fact that Dr. Albini's study was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes, and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field.

There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing, noncritical references to the FBI.

Dr. Albini attacks corrupt police and public figures, as well as members of the public who utilize the services and goods of the underworld. Although professing to be proud of his Italian heritage, Dr. Albini does not deny the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. He merely denies the existence of a Mafia, maintaining that the United States is plagued by a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups who share certain common interests and a periodic need for cooperation but who give no evidence of any national leadership structure.

REC-35 62-43855-956

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Flynn
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Staffeld
1 - Mr. McHale

EX-114

8 AUG 4 1971

CONTINUED OVER

51 AUG 1971

JEM:sj
(11)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISCRIMINATION

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend

When a major stumbling block, such as the Apalachin hoodlum convention of 1957, threatens to undermine his whole position, Albini merely quibbles about the number of mobsters said to have been present and dismisses everything with a statement that, "The allegations... about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention."

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present but escaped detection.

Another error Albini makes is in stating that no parents of "contemporary important syndicate figures" have been shown to have "any criminal involvements whatsoever," overlooking California La Cosa Nostra functionaries Frank Desimone and James Lanza, whose fathers were "bosses" before them; Joseph Colombo, whose father was killed in a gangland slaying; and Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno, whose sons have become underworld powers of their own.

To completely write off the existence of such an organization as La Cosa Nostra in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary indicates a preconceived judgment and all but destroys whatever possible usefulness the book might otherwise have had.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Albini.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend

DETAILS:

Considerable publicity was given in the press recently to a new book by a Detroit criminologist, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." An instructor at Wayne State University in Michigan, Dr. Albini claims to have spent four years researching captioned book, which was published in May by Appleton-Century-Crofts of New York City.

A copy of Dr. Albini's study has been obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, and the fact that it was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes, and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field.

There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing references to the FBI: (1) a quote from an Italian writer who claims that the Bureau believes hoodlum Salvatore Lucania, better known as "Lucky" Luciano, actually died of poisoning rather than a heart attack, and (2) a brief mention of FBI documents introduced into court in the Louis Taglianetti tax evasion case. Neither reference is critical in nature.

Despite the fact that Albini told reporters he was proud of his Italian heritage, his book does not attempt to disavow the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. It simply maintains that there is no such thing as a Mafia. In Sicily, Albini maintains, it is "a system of social relationships" rather than an organization, and since the same relationships do not exist in the United States, there is no need for a Mafia here. Instead, he says, there are a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups scattered throughout the United States, sharing certain common interests and bound together by a periodic need for cooperation, but evidencing no indication of any national leadership structure.

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend

In explaining his concept of organized crime, Dr. Albini cites a "triple alliance" composed of the criminal element, corrupt police and civic officials, and an acquiescent society willing to purchase the services and goods of the underworld. He devotes considerable space to castigating both citizens and officialdom for not trying to rid their communities of the evils inherent in the racket element. Also, for the benefit of the neophyte reader, he details the inner workings of a numbers ring and a loan-sharking operation, as well as explaining why it is so difficult to combat such hoodlum activities as smuggling and narcotics.

Although Dr. Albini's study is quite scholarly in places--his analysis of the derivation of the word "Mafia" being one of the best available--he nevertheless vitiates his whole effort by building it around a completely untenable position: that there is no Mafia or Cosa Nostra. To completely write off the existence of such an organization in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary indicates a preconceived judgment and all but destroys what could otherwise have been a useful dissertation.

Ignoring the various minor merits and faults of Dr. Albini's book, the one single issue that stood to make or break his contention that there is no national underworld structure in the United States was the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York, where 60 ranking American mobsters were detained by local officers and another 40 or 45 escaped detection. In discussing this most crushing evidence against his theory, Albini merely starts quibbling over the number of persons said to have been present and then dismisses everything with a statement that, "The allegations... about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention."

After emphasizing his familiarity with the Italian language and explaining how the phrase "cosa nostra" is a common expression of no consequence (rather than the name of a national or international mob of killers and thieves), Dr. Albini continually refers to the subgroup in a Mafia gang as a "decima," instead of a "decina," the standard Italian word for "ten."

In still another passage of his book, Albini tried to buttress his position that there is no national underworld structure by stating, "In the United States there is no evidence to show that the parents of contemporary important syndicate figures were themselves members of 'The Mafia' or for that matter had any criminal involvements whatsoever." This, of course, overlooks the fact that James Lanza (head of the San Francisco La Cosa Nostra "Family"), and the late Los Angeles La Cosa Nostra chieftain Frank Desimone were both sons of former Mafia leaders; that Joseph Colombo, national La Cosa Nostra functionary, lost his father in a gangland shooting; and that the sons of such notorious La Cosa Nostra figures as Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno have risen to become underworld powers of their own.

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present. He just happened to be among the fortunate ones who escaped without being detained for questioning.

Another weak point in Albini's study isthat even though his bibliography extends over 17 pages and contains a number of Italian publications, he either intentionally or otherwise excluded the eight-part series of articles appearing in Paese Sera, an Italian newspaper, detailing the autobiographical remembrances of Nicolo Gentile, a former high-ranking official in several Mafia "families" throughout the United States. Since it is difficult to believe that Dr. Albini did not have access to this series, printed in September, 1963, it must be assumed that he ignored them because they seriously undermined the position he had taken.

Bureau files contain no information pertaining to Dr. Albini, who may have succeeded in his goal of "analyzing syndicated crime through the use of sociological frameworks and concepts" but who has grossly misled any of his readers naive enough to accept his basic premise about the absence of a national crime syndicate general known as the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 8/3/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Steal This Book", by ABBIE HOFFMAN.

EX-109
REC-52 62-46855-957

20 AUG 5 1971

1 Encl. filed in Gr. Library. 8-4-71 Am B.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

2- Bureau (ENCL. 1)
1- New York

RJL:njz
(3)

AUG 10 1971

62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-46855) 7/26/71

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 7/8/71.

In compliance with request in referenced letter, a copy of the following described book is enclosed:

"Free Huey! The True Story of the Trial of Huey P. Newton for Murder" by EDWARD M. KEATING, Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California, 1971, $6.95.

REC-38 62-46855-95

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms
(3)

EX-112

NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 2 1971

62-46855-95

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/4/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The New Radicalism: Anarchist or Marxist?" by GIL GREEN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/13/80 BY SP2/TAP/JRM
JLC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-35868-

EX-100 REC-6 62-46855-959

2- Bureau (ENCL. 1) / Encl. filed in Bu-Library 8-5-71 AMB.
1- New York

RJL:njz
(3)

Sealed
ENCLOSURE

20 AUG 6 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

204

60 AUG 11 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: August 3, 1971

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE RIOT MAKERS"
BY EUGENE H. METHVIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Methvin is an Associate Editor of "Reader's Digest" and is on Bureau's Special Correspondents List. Book is exhaustive study of disturbances that have been wracking America's cities. Author traveled to the scene for on-the-spot investigations in Harlem, Berkeley, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington, D. C. Avows dangerous new breed of troublemaker has learned from and cooperated with Communists, many being what he terms "red diaper babies." Methvin demonstrates how today's headlines are result not of spontaneous events but of "the technology of social demolition." He traces that technology back through history and shows role of Lenin in its development. He sets forth the stages in creating a riot which are used extensively by today's young radicals and which were derived directly from teachings of Lenin and Marx. As an answer to riots and riot makers, Methvin proposes a plan of cooperation between law enforcement and organized non-Government citizens whereby the riot makers can be met and repelled at each stage of riot development and eventually expunged. Book contains numerous non-derogatory references to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

REC-61 62-46855-960

EX-104

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. D. P. White
1 - Miss L. Muir
62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

11 AUG 10 1971

DETAILS - Page Two

1m
(7)

61 AUG 17 1971

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE RIOT MAKERS"
BY EUGENE H. METHVIN

DETAILS:

The Author

Eugene H. Methvin is an Associate Editor of "Reader's Digest" headquartered in Washington, D. C. He was formerly a reporter on the Washington "Daily News." His 1965 article, "How the Reds Make a Riot," won for "Reader's Digest" the award for public service in magazine journalism given annually by Sigma Delta Chi. He is on the Bureau's Special Correspondents List. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Methvin.

FBI and Mr. Hoover Mentioned

There are several non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book. On page 435, with reference to the Harlem and Berkeley riots of 1964, the author described the FBI as "one of the most effective fact-gathering organizations ever developed, but Director J. Edgar Hoover has always and quite properly insisted that it is an investigative agency and not a policy body. It does not evaluate its findings; and unfortunately the Justice Department had no effective organization for monitoring, identifying or evaluating the threats to domestic tranquility uncovered by the FBI. Under Attorney General Ramsey Clark a computer intelligence center was established, supposedly to track extremist agitators from city to city. But while the computers could spew out rolls of raw data the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, neither they nor the Justice Department officials were capable of evaluating the picture, even within the context of today's inadequate knowledge of the social processes of civil disorder and revolutionary violence. The response was primitive because the challenge was wholly new, without parallel in the history of domestic societies."

Book Review

Captioned book, consisting of 553 pages, published in late 1970, is an exhaustive study of the disturbances that have been wracking America's cities. Methvin traveled to the scene for on-the-spot investigations in Harlem, Berkeley, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington, D. C. He gives us blow-by-blow descriptions of what happened, and why, in the race riots at Newark and the student riots at Columbia and adds what

CONTINUED - OVER

he has learned from the dozens of other riots he has witnessed and studied. He demonstrates how today's headlines are the result not of spontaneous events but of "the technology of social demolition." He traces that technology back through history and shows the role of Lenin in its development.

Methvin avows that the dangerous new breed of trouble-maker has learned from the Communists and often cooperates with them. Many, in fact, are what he terms "red diaper babies." He cites a survey of New Left youngsters at 36 campuses by pollster Sam Lubell, who found that 17% had a radical family upbringing. "Their goal is to destroy America as we know it today in the hope that they can pick up the pieces and put them together into a perfect society, just as Lenin sought to destroy Czarist Russia even at the price of cooperating with Kaiserist Germany," he writes. "They are totalitarian destroyers, demolitionists." As "a conscious preconditioning program," the author has found, the "New Left Leninoids," as he characterizes them, use a sort of "3-D" RX--desanctification, disruption, and disengagement. "Desanctification," according to Methvin, is merely "the rationale for attacks on the authority of the law, the economic system, parents, elected leadership, and religion. Desanctification is modern nihilism, the first step toward anarchy. In "disruption," every institution through which public authority is exercised is an open target: police, armed forces, the family, school, university, corporation, bank, church." And "disengagement" means separating people from "the system" and its sets of values, rewards and punishments. But the "3-D" program is merely to set the mood, and the New Leftists are far too cautious to let it go at that, just hoping that riots may result. Methvins' research has disclosed that they have developed a number of sophisticated techniques for the care and feeding of disturbances, i.e. use of walkie-talkies to direct the movements of riot agitators; medical "volunteers" who in reality use their white uniforms and red cross armbands as visas across the police lines and hence are available for reconnaissance and communication and who afterward supply affidavits attesting to police brutality, which testimony most people accept as coming from impartial medical observers while in fact it is from "secret Communist Party members or known fellow travelers;" cheering sections of "talented and loud-mouthed agitators" and "banner carriers," the banners being used by key agitators as points where messengers from the internal or external commanders can

CONTINUED - OVER

quickly find them. And to provide photographic proof of police brutality, Methvin charges that police horses are attacked with razor blades on the ends of placard staves, jabbed in their flanks with hatpins or lighted cigarettes, or given a whiff of red pepper in their noses. This makes them rear and rush through the crowd while cameras click.

Methvin says that although the majority of the riot makers aren't Communists in the sense of "belonging to a disciplined political party that responds to foreign dictation," the following seven stages used by them in creating riots were derived directly from the teachings of Lenin and Marx and have been used by Communists since time immemorial:

(1) Organizational Deployment, i.e. a grouping of defined roles tied together by lines of communication and channels of command and control;

(2) Preconditioning, i.e. the planned preparation of a general climate of opinion through a process of indoctrination, psychological manipulation and attitude molding that is fundamental to all propaganda operations;

(3) Sloganeering and Hate Targeting, i.e. locating the weak points and sources of irritation, frustration, and dissatisfaction in any society; focusing public attention on them; generating new frustrations wherever possible; creating open social cleavages; converting them all into practical radical action; and finally, assembling all the dissatisfied elements into orchestrated mass actions under a Leninist elite. Lenin's 1917 slogan, "All power to the Soviets!," has today become "All power to the people!" The 1928 Congress of the Communist International laid great stress on carefully phrased sloganeering: "The Party determines its slogans and methods of struggle in accordance with circumstances, with the view to organizing and mobilizing the masses on the broadest possible scale and on the highest possible level of the revolutionary struggle."

(4) Creating the Crowd Nucleus and Screen, i.e. generation of mass hysteria in which present-day instant communication is a big factor. For example, a college editor of the North Dakota State University newspaper suggested, tongue in cheek, that collegians should turn the town of Zap, North Dakota, population 300, into the "Fort Lauderdale of the North,"

CONTINUED - OVER

whereupon the idea was spread by other student media until on May 9, 1969, 2,000 students from as far away as Florida showed up, dismembering buildings for bonfires, smashing stores and wrecking the town, until the National Guard was called.

(5) On-the-Scene Crowd Management. For example, Jeff Segal, Chicago SDS experienced riot technician flown to Oakland, California, in October, 1967, to plan and execute the siege on the Oakland Induction Center, reported how SDS organizers planned paramilitary action, complete with mobile walkie-talkie leadership teams and, operating with a screen of some 10,000 antidraft demonstrators, seized 22 blocks in downtown Oakland, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police. "We experimented with tactics that involved direct conflicts with the duly constituted forces of the law--cops. It was not guerrilla warfare or armed insurrection, but carried all the seeds for all the elements we will need when, indeed, our time does come," Segal wrote.

(6) Police-Baiting and the "Confrontation." Since the days of Stalin this has been a favorite tactic of riot makers. They attempt to manipulate circumstances so as to provoke the police, National Guard, or other security forces into the initial use of force, frequently maneuvering women and children into the front ranks of mobs so it will appear that police are wantonly attacking youth or helpless people. They do not rely exclusively on police to provide them with instances of "police brutality" but manufacture incidents, where necessary; and once the struggle begins between police and the invisible paramilitary apparatus concealed within a crowd, the innocent onlookers are quickly swept up in it.

(7) Manufacturing Martyrs, a case in point being the December, 1969, raid by Chicago Police armed with a search warrant of an apartment occupied by Black Panther Party (BPP) leaders, during which two Panther leaders were shot and killed. Immediately, BPP spokesmen issued charges of genocide and a national conspiracy to wipe out their leadership and organization. Charles Garry, general counsel for the BPP, announced in the press that 28 Panthers had died in police shootings since January, 1968. No mention was made of the fact that Garry had been identified in a sworn Congressional testimony in 1957 as a Communist Party

CONTINUED - OVER

member. When the "New York Times" asked Garry to name names on his charges, he responded with a list of 19, not 28, who had "died violently" since March, 1968, and of these, four were killed by rival black extremists and two met unexplained deaths Garry did not attribute to the police. It finally wound down to nine who were killed in shootouts with police. Two policemen also died in these battles. Before this exposure of Garry's claim, however, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and a glittering cast of other notables formed a "Citizens' Commission" to investigate whether there was, indeed, a "national conspiracy" to "repress" the Panthers; Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, wife of the famed composer-conductor, gave a cocktail party benefit to raise money for the Panthers on the anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's birth, all of which, Methvin believes, is stark testimony to the continuing effectiveness of Leninist mass manipulation technology.

What is the answer to riots and riot makers? Methvin stresses that Government alone cannot quell them, inasmuch as totalitarian strategists deliberately choose the private sector of society--beyond the proper realm of limited Government--as the battleground. "No FBI Agent can take over the job of responding to a Stokely Carmichael or a 'Rap' Brown at a ghetto rally, or to a Ku Kluxer shouting race hate into a television camera," says Methvin. "For this very reason, there can be no substitute for free men, private citizens, organized to defend their own liberty."

Methvin maintains that four different types of non-Governmental organizations are needed "to counter-attack extremist movements and organizations" at each of the seven stages set out heretofore: (1) Attack organizations, to engage in political-ideological operations designed to expose and isolate the Communist organizations and all subversive activity in general; (2) Special interest organizations, to engage in preemptive organizational warfare by providing peaceful democratic alternatives to extremist organizations designed to attract youth, women, veterans, professional groups, farmers, teachers, etc.; (3) Single issue organizations, to attract people who might join together on a specific issue that can embarrass the extremists or support the democratic cause generally; (4) Multi-issue organizations, to provide leadership and constructive action alternatives in closely allied

CONTINUED - OVER

areas such as peace, social programs, education and democratic reform. Methvin is emphatic in his belief that only by strong community organization and action in cooperation with law enforcement can the riots and riot makers be expunged.

Methvin offers this 5-pronged attack to be maintained by men of good will in Government and out:

"Economic and social action against discontent. We can make war on the enemy's socio-economic base, the discontent and underdevelopment that provide him with issues to exploit.

"Psychological action against ideology. Through climate-making campaigns we can destroy the enemy's philosophical and psychological bases of action.

"Police action against cadres. Where the subversive organization resorts to open incitement to violence, guerrilla warfare or terrorism, we can track the insurgent down and kill or capture him.

"Counterorganizational warfare. We can attack the subversive organization's activities by exposing and spotlighting its deceit and violence, creating a hostile populace which in turn puts psychological pressure on the insurgents to adopt democratic methods for social changes and 'revolutionizing' society.

"Preemptive organizational warfare. We can deprive the enemy of the opportunity to exploit social stagnation and political disorganization by preempting his opportunity to recruit and mature his own organization. We can give the ambitious and discontented young men some avenue to express constructively his urge to modernize his society and to pursue his ambitions."

"Certainly we cannot stop firebombing on Springfield Ave. or 12th St. by urban renewal, minimum wage laws, job training and antidiscrimination statutes," Methvin feels. "We can stop them by preventing the congregation and coalescence of a criminal insurrection; and by arresting the early lawbreakers before the moral holiday is signaled and the drawing effect creates a tornado of anarchy."

Methvin feels George Washington phrased it best of all when the weak young national government was threatened in 1786 by Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts:

CONTINUED - OVER

"Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them, if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once . . . Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the constitution reprehended."

The rebellion was put down.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 8/10/71

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1970 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

EX-105

REC-62 62-46855-961

20 AUG 13 1971

1d

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 8-12-71. AmB.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Package (Destroyed) AmB.
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see

AUG 19 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
8/11/71

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. R. M. Egan
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

Mr. C. D. Brennan

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEWS
"THE CHOICE: THE ISSUE OF BLACK SURVIVAL IN AMERICA"
BY SAMUEL F. YETTE
RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Samuel F. Yette, is Washington, D. C., (WDC) correspondent for "Newsweek" magazine and a former reporter for the WDC "Afro-American" He served briefly as Special Assistant to Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Executive Secretary of the Peace Corps.

Yette and "Afro-American" were subjects of a restricted Obstruction of Justice investigation in 1957 by the Bureau at the request of the Department when Yette authored an article favorable to James Hoffa, Teamster Union official, while Hoffa's trial was in progress.

In his book Yette argues that the United States Government is in the midst of a campaign of repression and selective genocide against the blacks. He views United States history as 250 years of nationally sanctioned slavery followed by 100 years of deceitful enslavement outside the law.

The author's wide-swinging criticisms cover the enforcement of civil rights laws, the war on poverty programs, birth control, drug addiction, "police lawlessness" and the Vietnam War. In his opinion, all of these currently operate to the detriment of black communities.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
136 AUG 19 1971

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

CONTINUED - OVER

RPF:fb
(8)

58 SEP 17 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-22772-1

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE CHOICE: THE ISSUE OF
BLACK SURVIVAL IN AMERICA"
BY SAMUEL F. YETTE

Yette points to the detention centers, created under Internal Security Act of 1950 and envisions fascism in control in the United States with ultimate South African style apartheid and/or genocide for the dissenting black minority.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On page 108 the author refers to a National Nutrition Survey conducted in 1968. At a Congressional Hearing the survey director was asked why the State of Mississippi was not included among the states covered by the survey. He replied that Mississippi was dropped after he had been questioned about the purpose of the study by FBI Agents sent by Congressman Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

The author alleges that in a later interview Whitten admitted asking the FBI to look into the matter in the interest of getting documentation of the hunger reported in a CBS television program, "Hunger in America," and by two United States Senators.

Bureau files indicate the investigation was in fact conducted by the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House Appropriations Committee. These included investigators from a number of Governmental agencies, including the FBI, on loan to that committee and operating solely under committee direction. Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex) of the Appropriations Committee publicly denied all allegations of intimidation on the part of committee investigators.

ACTION:

For information.

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-[illegible])
Attention: Liaison Section

8/13/71

Director, FBI (62-[illegible])

[illegible]
[illegible]

You should obtain discreetly, as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Mr. Duncan. Mark it to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reid 8-31-71 AMB

"The Money Circus" by Joseph C. Goulden. Putnam House, New York; 3/29/71; $5.95.

10/1

1 - Mr. H. F. Kow (6221 IB)

AMB:pag
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes in connection with current research project.

EX-114

REC- 66

62-[illegible]-962

2 AUG 13 1971

MAILED 10
AUG 12 1971
FBI

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 AUG 13 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. W. [redacted] Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

MR. C. D. BRENNAN

August 13, 1971

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. R. Egan
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW
"RAISE, RACE, RAYS, RAZE, ESSAYS SINCE 1965"
BY LEROI JONES
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published 1971 by Random House, being placed in the Bureau Library.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES - LeRoi Jones is a black extremist author from Newark, New Jersey. He is in the Security Index and is a Key Black Extremist on whom we have an intensive investigation. For years he has been making extremist statements at public appearances including many college appearances. He has advocated tactical violence. He helped elect the current black mayor of Newark.

BOOK REVIEW - This book is a collection of essays by Jones since 1965. In one essay he claims there are no black racists, that racism is exclusively white. He then fills his book with racist statements laced with obscenities. On Jewish lawyers: "Still connected to us by that desert experience; they follow niggers with wet sucking nozzles stuck in the niggers' throats. The Jews love us so." (p.5) On integration: "We must be revolutionary black nationalists passionately involved in the quest for Black Power, otherwise we are supporters of White Power...There is no neutrality." (p.88)

On riots: Newark "never seemed as beautiful as it did those nights when fire was eating up the sky" (during the riots). (p. 65) On drugs: "We 'support' the white revolution of dope and nakedness because it weakens the chain that binds Black People." (p. 127) On the urban crisis: "The cities must be Black ruled or they will not be ruled at all...Unless we Black People can come into peaceful power and begin the benevolet rule of the just, the next phase of armed rebellion will burn Newark to the ground." (pgs 79-80)

62-46855-

100-425307

549 SEP 62-46855 (Book Review File)

CONTINUED - OVER

CEG:ekw (8)

NOT RECORDED
129 SEP 14 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "RAISE, RACE, RAYS, RAZE,
ESSAYS SINCE 1965" BY LEROI JONES
100-425307

Jones, recently interviewed on the "Today" television show, surprised the interviewer with his apparent moderation in view of the statements he made in this book. He explained that if he said the things he wrote, he would be arrested or shot.

MENTION OF THE FBI - None.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - M[illegible] A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 8/17/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 7-07-72 AMB

1. "Daniel Ellsberg on the Pentagon and Vietnam Policy" by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg. Dell; August, 1971; paperback, $1.50.

Rec'd 8-31-71 AMB

2. "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr." by Jim Bishop. Putnam; September 16, 1971; $8.95.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amk
(5)

NOTE:

Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-100

REC-15 62-46855-963

MAILED 20
AUG 16 1971
FBI

8 AUG 17 1971

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
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Dalbey
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

F-46

AUG 23 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. C. D. BRENNAN

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"STOKELY SPEAKS,
BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM"
BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: August 17, 1971
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. H. A. Newman

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
Pondor
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book published in 1971 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Synopsis:

"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from the civil rights movement to black power to his present position on Pan-Africanism. What we see are the thoughts of a civil rights organizer, a black extremist and a Pan-Africanist, but the relationship of these three voices are vague. The speeches themselves lack the substance that might show how Carmichael's thoughts developed. His words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, quasi-Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric from which no coherent whole emerges. His Pan-Africanism concept is not new, in which a strong Africa would be created that would protect the black minorities of the world. In his unique solution, Carmichael ignores Africa's complexity and the fact that African nationalists might not think that Pan-Africanism is in their own best interests. The land base in Africa he is trying to create may never be realized. Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying certain things at the precise moment when poor blacks were lecturing America with molotov cocktails.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 AUG 24 1971

AUG 20 1971

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files:

Stokely Carmichael was born 6/29/41, Trinidad, West Indies. He is a naturalized citizen through his father's naturalization. He graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1964

HAN:ekw
54 AUG 26 1971

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with a degree in philosophy. He is married to South African folk singer Miriam Makeba. Carmichael has been active in civil rights matters in this country since the early 60s and has progressed through the nonviolent stage to becoming extremely anti-establishment and is now considered a black extremist whose avowed purpose is to ultimately promote a revolution in this country through his Pan-Africanism concept. He is currently residing in Conakry, Guinea, from where he is attempting to direct the furtherance of his Pan-Africanism concept upon the black population of America and other countries.

Book Review:

"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from his days as a young worker in the civil rights movement to black power to his present political and extremist position in promoting Pan-Africanism. If his book is supposed to be a documentary record of Carmichael's political evolution, it is incomplete and could better be described as Carmichael's undiluted rage against American society.

Without the backdrop of burning cities and the sound of bullets in the night, his words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric. Carmichael as a Pan-Africanist is trying to convince black America that they are really Africans and merely living on another continent. His Pan-Africanism envisions a land base on the African continent with ultimate unification of all black nations from which the black minorities in the Western Hemisphere could be protected. The book is replete with extremist rhetoric against whites of all sorts including liberals and Jews. He gives no program as to how the many African nations could ever be brought together to form and foster his Pan-Africanism program. The complexity of any such undertaking is completely ignored as is any discussion of what the African people might think themselves.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "STOKELY SPEAKS, BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM" BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL

His speeches and essays ocillate from the theme of violence to the urging that blacks confront the white power structure with periods of nonviolence.

Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying things at the precise moment in history when poor blacks were lecturing America with molotov cocktails.

There was no mention of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - R. L. Shackelford
1 - Miss Butler
1 - G. J. Lex
1 - D. P. White
1 - Miss L. Muir

Mr. C. D. Brennan

August 18, 1971

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW
"A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM"
BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Calvert, Priority II on Security Index, was National Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 9/66-6/67, and on SDS National Interim Committee, 7/67-7/68, during which time he was Marxist who advocated force and violence. Neiman has worked for SDS since 1966 and was editor of SDS newspaper, "New Left Notes," in 1968. Special acknowledgment given Rabinowitz Foundation, frequent contributor to New Left groups, and Staughton Lynd, Priority II on Security Index, well known pacifist and Marxist. Authors lament American New Left has failed to achieve any radical reform transferring power from "corporate elite" to the people, or left one mass-based organization with power to resist repression or co-optation. They attribute this mainly to fact that New Left, as well as Old Left, adhered to obsolete Leninist notion of a vanguard party to lead workers to socialism, whereas working class has ceased to be progressive because their demands in the economic realm, which are satisfied by machine production, simply strengthen capitalist consumerism. Rather than an industrial army of blue collar workers or guerrilla struggles smashing the state, authors maintain main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class," the "technical aristocracy." These are teachers, social workers, engineers, computer programmers--who are the most repressed in terms of their potential for creative work and absence of such work available to them. These people will enter radical activity and eventually smash the state by acting out their own repressed desires. They will build communities with a different set of values which will result in social negation of capitalism. This will not be done by street-fighting but with political programs. FBI not mentioned in book.

ACTION: None. For information.
100-447549 (Calvert)
100-62-46855 (Book Review File)
LM/lm
(9)

DETAILS - Page Two

100-447549-
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 30 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549

DETAILS:

The Authors

Greg Calvert served as National Secretary of SDS from September, 1966, to June, 1967, and was on the SDS National Interim Committee from July, 1967, to July, 1968. He served as the Chicago coordinator for SDS in the disruptions of the Democratic Convention in August, 1968, and coordinated all activities in connection with the SDS-sponsored "10 Days of Protest" in April, 1968. He has been a columnist for "The Guardian," which is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. Calvert is currently working as a drug addict specialist in the Illinois State Drug Program. It is to be noted that at the time of his association with SDS Calvert publicly advocated force and violence on a nationwide scale to disrupt the Vietnam War effort and said the "establishment must be overthrown by force." The following review reveals Calvert's change of posture in this regard. In the past he has described himself as a "post communist revolutionary" and a "Marxist." Calvert is Priority II on the Security Index.

Carol Neiman is the wife of Greg Calvert and is founder of "The Rag," an underground newspaper in Austin, Texas. She has worked for SDS since 1966 and served as the editor of the SDS newspaper, "New Left Notes," in 1968. She continues to do radical political work, and several of her articles have appeared in "The Guardian."

Special Acknowledgment

The authors gave special acknowledgment in the preface of captioned book to the Rabinowitz Foundation, "which gave us respite from many more months of penury to continue work on the book," and to Staughton Lynd and his wife, Alice. The Rabinowitz Foundation was founded in 1944, its purpose purportedly being "to undertake, promote, develop and carry on religious, charitable, scientific, literary and/or educational work." Bureau files show that in 1965 the Foundation awarded $6,000 to Herbert Aptheker, member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee and the Party's leading theoretician, to further his work in preparing a

CONTINUED - OVER

bibliography of the public writings of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The Foundation has also made numerous contributions to various New Left groups.

Staughton Lynd was in the U. S. Army as a conscientious objector from October, 1953, to April, 1954, when he received a dishonorable discharge as a subversive. He has been employed as a teacher in numerous colleges and universities and his appeal among the New Left is enormous. He is self-described as a pacifist and a Marxist; has been arrested numerous times during demonstrations, including the disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968; traveled to North Vietnam via Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Peking and Cambodia during December, 1965, which resulted in his passport being canceled, as the visit to Hanoi had not been authorized. He is Priority II on the Security Index.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in the Summer of 1971 by Random House, has as its aim, to quote the authors, "to raise certain questions relating specifically to the interrupted history of the New Left--to interpret a social process whose political manifestations are temporarily obscured--in order to understand better the past failures and future possibilities." The preface to the book begins: "An uneasiness which borders on despair accompanies the final editing and rewriting of this book. It seems strange indeed to submit the final draft of a work on radical social theory to a large and important American publishing house which is part of an even larger complex of corporate power within the total context of America's industrial and military empire." They proceed then to explain that the "disintegration" of the organization (SDS) which they helped to build and the repression of their former friends and comrades made it imperative that an analysis and program foreign to most of the remnants of the American New Left reach the reading public by any means possible. "The experiences of SDS," say the authors, "ought to be sobering for

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our poetic 'community of the faithful' which began as a New Left and which ended in dogmatic posturing and programs which could not be implemented without an apocalyptic revolutionary moment. We have not achieved one single radical reform which transferred power from the corporate elite to the people. The military posture of the Black Panther Party has produced many martyrs but not armed self-defense of the black community; the experiences of the 1960s, with all their pain and struggle, have not left one mass-based organization which has the power to resist either repression or co-optation; some of our friends are dead--too many; some of our friends are underground in a noble but spurious attempt to make classical terrorism the catalytic force for the creation of a viable revolutionary movement. We who tried most desperately to turn America-the-Obscene into America-the-Beautiful failed miserably and our brothers and sisters are dying as a result of that failure. It is not an easy atmosphere in which to publish a book."

The book's analysis is subsumed into three categories: neocapitalism, new working class, and post-scarcity. From these comes an analysis which argues that capitalism is basically sound, that university students and university-trained professionals are the main revolutionary force, and that all demands for merely material gains are objectively reactionary.

The authors aver that capitalism has successfully overcome class contradictions and the contradictions within the relations of production. The primary contradiction of "neocapitalism" does not lie within the system, but between what the system is and is not: "In capitalist society you have to work in order to live despite the fact that living without working is the potential of capitalist economic-technological development." It is argued that the productivity of machines rather than workers is what now produces wealth, so that there is no longer any need for conflict between workers and owners for the appropriation of value. Therefore, the working class has ceased to be historically progressive, and the main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class," the technological aristocracy.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY:
THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM"
BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549

Calvert and Neiman maintain that teachers, social workers, engineers, computer programmers--these people have the strongest awareness of capitalism's contradictory nature because they are the most repressed in terms of their potential for creative work and the lack of creative work available to them. They will enter radical activity and eventually smash the state through an "affirmation of self," i.e., by acting out their own repressed desires.

The authors repeatedly attack the "Old Left." For example, "Old Left parties, still biding their time and hawking their literature to a smaller and smaller audience, continue to wait for the industrial armies of blue-collar workers to wake up, throw out their bad leadership, and follow the communist 'good guys' to revolution (or to peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R. as the case might be). As the student movement became an increasingly vital force, the Old Left denounced students as petit-bourgeois and encouraged the New Left to calm down some of its revolutionary spirit and find jobs in the factories." The authors contend that since labor "has had its class significance altered," it can be "integrated into the bourgeois social structure." Thus working people as such are an impediment to a revolutionary movement because they are tied to outmoded "forms of consciousness" and their demands in the economic realm simply strengthen capitalist consumerism.

The main task of imperialism, according to the authors, is to force consumer society on the rest of the world. "Third world struggles" are irrevelant to real change because they take place in technologically backward countries.

What about the black struggle within the United States? Calvert and Neiman consider that black workers are not important to production and are not really part of the social system at all but rather discards from it. They assure the reader, however, that there is no racist implication in this assessment: "Every stratum . . . has its place." The black struggle cannot be important in a general revolutionary strategy, since "Black Power . . . is largely negative power to rebel, to burn, to disrupt." And, according to the authors, "Neither the escalation of revolutionary rhetoric nor the multiplication of militant tactics will answer the hard questions which the social complexity of the advanced capitalist world poses."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY:
THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM"
BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
100-447549

The authors state that French students, during the unexpected revolutionary upheaval in France during May-June, 1968, "led the way" in proving the concrete possibility of socialist revolution in an advanced capitalist society. "Suddenly, revolution was no longer a question of Third World Liberation and minority struggles in the United States. . . . . The lessons of France are still far from being absorbed by the New Left. Many eyes remain fixed on Havana, Hanoi, or Peking for inspiration and guidance. However, increasingly the realization is dawning that the events of France's near revolution are the closest model which we are likely to have in the advanced capitalist world. . . . If there is one fundamental lesson to be learned from the experience of France, it is that the Leninist notion of a 'vanguard party' which will lead the workers to socialism is obsolete and dead-ended."

Neiman and Calvert are appalled that the New Left has reached the stage where it envisions the final triumph of world socialism through a series of guerrilla struggles waged both externally and internally against "the capitalist metropolis" and characterize this perspective as a reversion to the "catastrophic and apocalyptic view of revolution typical of the Old Left." They maintain that despite its pretensions to Marxism-Leninism and its quotes from Mao, the New Left is not following a Marxist theory at all, stating: "If Marxism is a theory of social change and revolution which attempts to define how the internal contradictions of capitalist society will produce the social negation of capitalism, then it must rest primarily on the analysis and understanding of how the forces of negation develop within the capitalist society order. . . . The success or failure of the New Left in the next decade will depend not on its ability to perfect street-fighting techniques, but on its willingness to develop political programs and build alternatives which will involve the vast majority of the American people in a day-to-day struggle for the creation of a new society."

Avowing that the "old liberal advocates of nonviolence" (such as Dr. Martin Luther King) did great damage to the movement, because they obscured issues, the authors state the movement is still living with the confusion they created. "They were wrong," maintain Calvert and Neiman, "to believe that power in a capitalist

CONTINUED - OVER

society would respond to their moral demands. They were wrong to believe the enemy could be redeemed. . . . The answer, then, is not to be found in converting individual capitalists to our cause. The answer is to identify, isolate, and expose them as a prelude to depriving them of their power. The way to do this is not by convincing people that they should hate capitalists, but rather by breaking down the isolation and separation of the people who aren't capitalists. . . . by building a community which has a different identity and a different set of values." Along this line they stress that conscripted soldiers should in all cases be regarded as potential recruits for the movement, as should police officers, since neither category is composed of the capitalist class. They insist that the fight cannot be built on hatred--neither can it be built strictly on love--but it must be built on the realization of unrealized and frustrated human potential for freedom and creativity.

It is plain to the authors that the task of organized socialists is now one of "upping the ante" by raising increasingly radical demands rather than waiting faithfully for the cataclysmic crisis while developing the correct ideological line. They think it obvious that the greatest weakness of the New Left over the past decade has been its failure to consolidate a mass base on the campuses. The pull of the antiwar movement and the ideological invasion of SDS by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party diverted the organization from the student syndicalist perspective. They project that the effective renewal of the New Left in the 1970s will depend upon the following:

(1) The development of a program for long-term mass organization on the campuses, fulfilling the need for both control by the base (students, faculty, and staff) and transformation of the content and function of the universities.

(2) The movement must drop its elitist vanguardism and develop a model of radical activity which links campus struggles organically rather than mechanically to other sectors of society; for example, instead of fighting about wages and hours demands, they must begin to talk with workers in the organized labor movement about workers' and community control and the transformation of productive resources for human need rather than waste and profit.

CONTINUED - OVER

(3) The values and life style of the youth revolt must be articulated in a manner which speaks directly to the potential in our society for the realization of post-scarcity and creation of the "community of free persons," rather than hiding behind the rhetoric of "socialism, communism, or anarchism."

"We have, as it were," say the authors, "another chance. It may be our last."

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 8/18/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Think Tanks" by Paul Dickson. Atheneum; 10/11/71; $10.00.

2. "The Battle for Cairo, Illinois" by Charles Koen. The Third Press (Joseph Okpaku Publishing Company, Inc. -- distributed by the Viking Press); October, 1971; $6.95.

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review (Egan)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lac
(6)

NOTE:

Book Number One requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith Research Section, for use as reference material in current research project. Book Number Two requested by SA Robert M. Egan, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters.

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
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MAILED 8
AUG 19 1971
FBI

EX-109
REC-32 62-46855-964

19 AUG 18 1971

55 AUG 26 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-46555-

August 23, 1971

Mr. Howard L. Gregory

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Mr. Hoover received your letter on August 17th, with enclosures, and asked me to tell you that we do not have any material which we can send you in response to your inquiry. The files of the FBI are confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

He read the material you forwarded and desired that I let you know there is absolutely no basis for the comment on page 5 of "Some of My Best Friends" to the effect that he has criticized the Jews nor does the quotation on page 4 from his book "On Communism" support the statement you make that he denoted that many of the members of the Communist Party, USA, have Jewish backgrounds. These presumptions of yours are incorrect. He would appreciate your removing from your manuscript your erroneous references.

MAILED 12
AUG 23 1971
FBI

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Helen Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Book detached & filed in Bureau Library 8-31-71

114625

NOTE: Enclosures are a book inscribed to Mr. Hoover captioned "The Falcon's Disciples" which is about parachuting, reviews of the book and part of a manuscript for the correspondent's proposed book, "Some of My Best Friends," which is to be about the Jewish domination of our culture. Bufiles indicate no derogatory information regarding Mr. Gregory. Inscription in Falcon's Disciples reads "Mr. Hoover: I hope you enjoy the book. Best Wishes Howard." Mr. Gregory misquotes from page 148 of "J. Edgar Hoover on Communism." The favorable comments in correspondent's letter are an obvious attempt to secure the Director's endorsement of his forthcoming book, which is self-described as a criticism of Jews. No specific acknowledgment being made of inscribed book in view of correspondent's letter.

JJH:jkm (3)

Tolson
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 13 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-

14/19

Howard L. Gregory

[redacted]

b6
b7C

August 9, 1971

Mr. Tolso
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sulliv
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brenna
Mr. Callah
Mr. Caspe
Mr. Conr
Mr. Daib
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rond
Mr. Roser
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walt
Mr. Soya
Tele. Roo
Miss Hol
Miss Gan

J. Edgar Hoover
c/o The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20013

Book Reviews

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of my book "THE FALCON'S DISCIPLES". The experts say it is the best book on parachuting ever written (documentation enclosed). One of the things my book does is portray our men in Viet Nam as heroes. The publishing companys treated me like a leper. In frustration I decided to publish it myself. Since it has been printed, many prominent critics (including Dr. Frederick Shroyer, the literary Editor of the Los Angeles Examiner) have stated that it is too good a book to have been subsidized.

Mr. Hoover: Your book "On Communism" should have been America's number one best seller.

The purpose of my letter is not to butter you up, but to ask for your help. I am presently gathering material for a book, "Some of My Best Friends"; it is a book criticizing the Jewish domination of our culture. The first chapter is titled, "Is it fair to criticize Jews as a group?" which is usually the first road block encountered whenever this subject is brought up (attached are a few pages from the manuscript).

A dubious outfit which calls itself "The National Socialist, White Peoples Party" which I feel certain that the FBI is aware of, is putting out some pretty wild stuff. Just recently I read some of this material and said, "Aha! Suspicions confirmed." The material closed with a Heil Hitler and some swastikas which automatically put it at a comic book level. The same material without the kookey swastikas is political dynamite. But the question is, where do you separate truth from fiction or passion from honest prose?

If you telephone (213) 443-9455 this "socialist" group plays a record each week. In July they had a record that stated that the Jewish anti-Semitism in Russia is all a big smoke screen and in reality many top Russians are Jews or married to Jews and they named names. Mr. Hoover, the purpose of my letter is a request for documentation to verify this Jewish communist conspiracy. (Names, facts, etc.). I want to expose this conspiracy in an honest, rational manner. Certainly I do not believe that all Jews are evil; the title of my manuscript is, "Some of My Best Friends".

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
23 SEP 2 1971

I realize that it is foolish for me to request certain secret information that the FBI may have access to. On the other hand, there is probably plenty of information that is a matter of public record that the FBI has researched. This is the type of material which I hope you can help me acquire. This material would be used for

EXP. PROC.
AUG 17 1971

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Miss Gandy Reply
23
8-30-71

SEP 1 1971

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constructive criticism, not malicious propaganda.

Emile Zola (J'accouse) said: "If you shut up the truth and bury it under the ground it will grow and gather to itself such explosive power that the day it bursts through it will blow up everything in its way."

Regardless of your answer, I am proud to be able to correspond with you and I hope you enjoy my book, "THE FALCON'S DISCIPLES" that I would like you to have for your library.

Best wishes,

Howard Gregory

Howard Gregory

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: August 27, 1971

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "WINCHELL"
BY BOB THOMAS
BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Thomas' book is an apparently slightly fictionized, although highly readable, treatment of the life and times of former newspaperman Walter Winchell. The book is replete with references both to the Director and the Bureau, few of which are complimentary but most of which are neutral. Thomas, who apparently is not above dealing fast and loose with the truth, alleges the basis of the friendship between the Director and Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact that FBI Agents risked their lives for minor pay and no pension during the 1930's and that he brought this to the public's attention. As a result, Congress took notice of Winchell's statements and boosted the Bureau's appropriation as well as expanding its jurisdiction. The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell.

Another example of Thomas' lack of proximity with the facts is his capsulized version of the capture of Louis Lepke Buchalter. The facts relating to Lepke's surrender are essentially correct which occurred on August 24, 1939. The author claims, however, that when Winchell called his newspaper, "The Mirror," with the biggest scoop of his career, Winchell's editor said "That's a good story, Walter -- but Hitler just invaded Poland." The fact of the matter is, Poland was invaded by Nazi forces, of course, on September 1, 1939.

The author states that the only persons immune from attack by Winchell in his column were former President Franklin Roosevelt and the Director. He also states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on Winchell's part.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
SEP 8 1971

2 AUG 31 1971

CONTINUED OVER

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Book Review Section - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - M. A. Jones

KPW:yrr (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-31415-1287

CRIME RESEARCH

DETAILS:

The following are specific references both to the Director and the Bureau.

On page 91, the author alleged the basis of the friendship between the Director and Walter Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact FBI Agents, in the 1930's, risked their lives for minor pay and no pension, and that widows of slain Agents were given scant compensation. As a result of Winchell's activity, Congress took notice and boosted the FBI's appropriation as well as its area of jurisdiction. The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell and he and Winchell formed an enduring friendship. The author then proceeds to describe a fictionalized incident which allegedly occurred in 1934 in Chicago, which cannot be substantiated because the only person named is Winchell. Thomas alleges that when Winchell arrived in Chicago in 1934, he was met by two Agents who advised him that Mr. Hoover had assigned them to protect him while he was in Chicago. Winchell was then also confronted by two additional men who were with the Chicago Police Department, and after being advised by Winchell that he was already accompanied by two FBI Agents, the Chicago policemen replied "Those fairies? What can they do for you?" The author then states two additional men who were cousins of Al Capone, also joined Winchell to protect him. Upon the completion of Winchell's engagement, a party was given for Winchell and his bodyguards from the FBI, the Chicago police, and Al Capone's cousins. When the party ended, one of the Agents, according to the author, told Capone's cousin 'Some day I'm going to shoot you down."

The next pertinent reference to the Director is found on page 108, where Thomas says Winchell bought a $700 Ford in the 1930's because J. Edgar Hoover had told him that Dillinger used that type of car because it had the most pickup.

On page 114, the old canard concerning a New Year's Eve party in 1936 at the Stork Club is related again. This relates to one Terry Reilly, who was described by the author as a notorious gangland murderer who was on parole for extortion and impersonating an FBI Agent, being asked to pose holding a toy machine gun on the Director. Reilly refused to pose for the picture and left.

CONTINUED OVER

The author states on page 116, that "no public figure, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Edgar Hoover, was exempt from criticism in the Winchell column."

On page 121, the author states that the Director served as a peacemaker between Winchell and one of his friends, Louis Sobol, whom Winchell was angry at for an alleged slight.

Pages 151 through 153 relate Winchell's activites pertaining to the capture of Louis Lepke Buchalter in 1939. He relates the meeting of Lepke and the Director in New York but then alleges that when Winchell reported the story to his newspaper as the biggest scoop of his career, his editor stated "That's a good story, Walter -- but Hitler just invaded Poland." The author is apparently unaware of the fact Hitler invaded Poland September 1, 1939, and not August 24 or 25, 1939.

On page 194, Thomas states Winchell and the Director were together on December 10, 1946, when they learned of the death of Damon Runyon. He states the Director ultimately suggested something could be done to help other victims of cancer. As a result, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research was formed, which by 1970, had resulted in more than 32 million dollars being disbursed to cancer research throughout the world.

The reference on page 201 states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on the part of Winchell.

On page 213, the author states that on Winchell's visits to Forida and elsewhere, J. Edgar Hoover provided a bodyguard and the fact that the FBI could protect him was the major reason why Winchell never traveled abroad. Thomas again either ignores or is unaware of the fact that Winchell traveled to Africa.

CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "WINCHELL"

On page 228, the author, in considering the relationship between former Senator Joseph McCarthy and Walter Winchell, claims that one of the charges against McCarthy was that he permitted a secret FBI document "to fall into the hands of a gossip columnist." When Winchell was called to Washington to testify, he told the chairman of the committee which was called to investigate charges leveled at Senator McCarthy that he, Winchell, did not recall who gave him the document--and he would not tell if he knew. He added that J. Edgar Hoover advised him he would be jailed if he made the information public, so Winchell burned the papers and flushed them down the toilet of his Washington hotel room.

On page 230, Thomas alleges that shortly after the broadcast by Winchell wherein he mentioned that the number-one star of television was a communist, a conversation ensued between Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball in which Miss Ball asked her husband why he was so calm about the allegations concerning her. According to the author, Arnaz replied that he had known about it for two weeks because J. Edgar Hoover told him about it at the racetrack and advised Arnaz there was nothing he could do about it.

The last reference to the Director or the Bureau is found on page 245, pertaining to a broadcast by Winchell wherein he listed other famous Americans who did not vote and he stated John Edgar Hoover couldn't vote for President because he lives in the District of Columbia.

BOB THOMAS, AUTHOR:

Thomas apparently is identical with Robert Joseph Thomas, columnist and author, [redacted] There is no identifiable information in Bufiles pertaining to him and no arrest record could be located. b6 b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 9/1/71

FROM : SAC: NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 7/20/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Ten Vietnamese" Book by SUSAN M. SHEEHAN.

U.S.

EX 101 REC-62 62-46855-965
NOT RECORDED
5 SEP 2 1971

1 Encl. filed in Bu. Library. 9-2-71 Am.B.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)

58 SEP 10 1971
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/30/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 7/30/71, 8/13/71 and 8/17/71

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Who-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy" by MONA MC CORMICK. "The Money Givers" by JOSEPH C. GOULDEN. "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr." by JIM BISHOP.

5-1 to NY, 9-2-71, advising McCormick book not received. 1C let encl.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-46567

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 288,030
DATE 10/7/88 BY SP5CIL DMS

Only 2 encl. rec'd in Reg. Unit 8/31/71

2 Encls "The Money Givers" and "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr." filed in Bureau Library 9-2-71

ENCLOSURE

REC-42 62-46855-966
EX-103

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 3)
1 - NY (100-87235)

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(6) 1 SEP 14 1971

AUG 31 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. W. [illegible] Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. C. D. Brennan

9/7/71

C. C. Moore

1 - Mr. C. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK ANGLO-SAXONS"
BY NATHAN HARE
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book first published in 1965 and republished in paperback form in 1970 by Collier Books, a subsidiary of The Macmillan Company, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Nathan Hare, is a sociologist. He formerly taught at Howard University and San Francisco State and was dismissed from both faculties for extremist activities. He currently publishes a monthly magazine "The Black Scholar" which contains articles by black militants as well as general articles pertaining to black culture. He is a Priority II, Security Index subject.

Hare devotes his entire book to criticism, scorn and ridicule of the black middle class. He calls them "Black Anglo-Saxons" and claims they have lost their sense of identity and responsibility for the black masses. He criticizes their quest for money, political power and social recognition and claims it is a fruitless effort to gain admittance to white society.

Hare's hope is that the "Black Anglo-Saxons" will eventually move toward militancy and that his criticisms will play a role in this change of direction.

Hare may be a sociologist of sorts but he is weak in his knowledge of psychology and history. He ignores and confuses distinctions between caste and class and totally fails to recognize the natural human desire to excel and improve the human condition.

1 - 62-45055 (Book Review File)

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 15 1971

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(8)

SEP 17 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum C. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE BLACK ANGLO-SAXONS"
BY NATHAN HARE

The recognition afforded accomplished Negroes in the fields of religion, education, arts, entertainment and athletics provides strong motivation for emulation and self-betterment by the young. A growing black middle class would appear to be a normal, healthy process in American society and the larger it becomes, the more likely it is that Hare's dark hopes will remain unrealized.

Mention of the FBI

There is no mention of the FBI in Hare's book.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9-9-71

Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Look for Me in the Whirlwind: The Collective Autobiography of the New York 21." (Introduction by Haywood Burns, National Director, National Conference of Black Lawyers.) Random House; September, 1971; $8.95

2. "Together; A Reporter's Journey into the New Black Politics" by L. H. Whittemore. Morrow; September, 1971; $6.95

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Rox, 6221 IB

AHB:amt
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with assignments relating to Extremist Matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 11
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REC-37 62-46855-967

EX-103

SEP 9 1971

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Gandy

SEP 16 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9-9-71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Frantz Fanon" by David Caute; edited by F. Mermade.
Viking Press; 1970; paperback, $1.65

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt
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NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Extremist Matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-102

REC 20 62-46855-968

SEP 9 1971

MAILED 11
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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31 SEP 16 1971

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Atlanta

9-9-71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of publication "The Black College in a Time of Revolution" by Richard K. Barksdale, for use of Bureau. This publication is available from the Center for African and Afro-American Studies at Atlanta University for 35¢ a copy. Mark publication to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

Paid 2-4-72 AMB.

AMB:amt
(6)

NOTE:

Publication requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters general. Publication will be filed as enclosure to review.

EX-102
REC 20

62-46855-769

SEP 9 1971

MAILED 11
SEP 9 - 1971
FBI

SEP 16 1971

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Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Detroit

9/9/71

Director, FBI (62-116855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following publications for use of Bureau. Mark publications to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Nigger Cycle," by Kuweka Amiri Kwandisha. Broadside Press, 12651 Old Mill Place, Detroit, Michigan 48238; $.50

2. "A Long Rap/Commonly known as a poetic essay," by Carolyn M. Rodgers. Broadside Press; $.50

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G.C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt
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NOTE:

Publications requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters general. Publications will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-100

REC-41 62-116855-970

7 SEP 10 1971

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Gandy

57 SEP 17 19

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 9/14/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 7/30/71, 9/9/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Washington Plans and Agressive War" by RALPH STAVINS; "Look for Me in the Whirlwind: The Collective Autobiography of the New York 21"; "Together: A Reporter's Journey into the New Black Politics" by L.H. WHITTEMORE; and "Frantz Fanon" by DAVID CAUTE.

EX-100

4 Encls. filed REC-34 62-46855-971
Bureau Library
9-16-71 Am B.

ENCLOSURE

16 SEP 16 1971

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

RJL:cs
(3)

SEP 22 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

C. SONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. E. S. MILLER

DATE: September 17, 1971

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "A RAP ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by J. B. Lippincott Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Synopsis:

"A Rap On Race" represents a tape-recorded dialogue between Margaret Mead, renowned anthropologist and author, and James Baldwin, well-known Negro author. Each expressed views concerning various issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton, the English language and the black bourgeois. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. Baldwin believes our society is on edge of absolute chaos.

Details:

Review of Bureau Files:

Margaret Mead, born 12/16/01 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Curator Emeritus of Ethnology at the American Museum of National History in New York City. She is a renowned anthropologist and author.

When Mead was being considered for employment as an anthropologist by the United States Public Health Service, an investigation during 1948 under the Loyalty of Government Employees Program revealed she had been affiliated with several communist front organizations. Later when she was an applicant with the World Health Organization, investigation under the Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations disclosed Mead reportedly was a close associate of several individuals who were known members of communist front groups.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 62-108763 (James Baldwin)
1 - 100-386818 (Margaret Mead)

LGB:ekw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-15-84 BY SP6 BJA/aqg

62-108763-
100-386818-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-13 62-46855-972

15 OCT 1 1971 5 - BROCKMAN

58 OCT 8 1971 F415

EX-102

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "A RAP ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

When being considered for employment as a consultant with the Department of State in 1963, Mead indicated she had participated in various events which she later found to be communist controlled and that she had contact with individuals who were later publicly declared to be communists or members of communist front organizations.

James Arthur Baldwin, a well-known American Negro author, born 8/2/24 at New York City, has been connected with several Communist Party front organizations. He has lent his name to subversive causes and is an advocate of the black power movement in the United States. He has been critical of the Director. Baldwin is included on the Security Index.

Book Review:

This book represents a dialogue between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, which was entirely tape-recorded in 1970. Each author relates views concerning issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party, the English language and the black bourgeois. Baldwin is of opinion no one assumes any responsibility in our country and that our society is on the edge of absolute chaos. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. At times Mead and Baldwin showed anger as he was accused of mouthing anti-Semitic nonsense and Baldwin accused Mead of being one of his victimizers since she is white. Mead indicated she could not possibly be a racist because of her impeccable upbringing. Baldwin related that he could not be an anti-Semite since one of his best friends is Jewish.

Mention of the FBI:

On page 154 in discussing ethnic identification in the United States, Mead asked, "What about the Italians who are picketing the FBI as being unfair to Italians because they are persecuting the Mafia?" Baldwin had no comment.

Mead undoubtedly is referring to picketing of our New York Office on a number of occasions within the past several years by an Italian-American group led by Joseph A. Colombo, Sr.

ACTION: For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Administrative Policy Folder
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

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TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM/e

DATE: 9/30/71

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter RDC/TJS

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH SECTION

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Reviews Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to the attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service -- it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:

EX-109 REC-5 62-46855-973

During period of 9/30/70 through 9/30/~~71, a total~~ of 129 books was received.

8 OCT 5 1971

Total books reviewed -- 69
Total books received for reference ~~purposes -- 60~~

The majority of the reviews conducted (37) were done by the Extremist Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned extremist and related matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year.

5 - A. Butler

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

AMB:smm:jta
(6)

01 OCT 12 1971

ELR

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

9/22/71

Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. O. Ingram

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"FROM THE DEAD LEVEL,
MALCOLM X AND ME"
BY HAKIM JAMAL
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published by Andre Deutsch in 1971, London, England. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Hakim Jamal, true name Allen Donaldson, a black extremist Security Index subject. Bureau files show Jamal, a Negro male, was chairman of Malcolm X Organization of Afro-American Unity which is also known as Malcolm X Foundation. This organization desires to enshrine the name of black extremist Malcolm X in the minds of black people of America and the world. Jamal has traveled throughout the world spreading his black extremist philosophy.

Captioned book consists of 240 pages which was published in London, England, and released July, 1971. Jamal, born in Boston in 1931, admits that he was a heroin addict, an alcoholic, and an exconvict until he joined the Nation of Islam (NOI). He joined NOI and became a black muslim under the tutelage of Malcolm X. He recounts that Malcolm X, who was born Malcolm Little, instilled pride in thousands of ghetto blacks. He writes that Malcolm X, raised in the ghetto, was a heroin addict and a juvenile delinquent in the Boston ghettos. Malcolm X split with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the NOI, over a moral issue after two of Muhammad's secretaries became pregnant. After Malcolm X left the black muslims he began to turn away from the teachings of Elijah Muhammad. He said that he had been wrong in teaching blacks to hate all white men. Malcolm X had related that from

62-46855

1 - 100-444622 (Hakim Jamal)
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
JOI:acs (9)

NOT RECORDED
CONTINUED OVER
45 SEP 28 1971

54 OCT 7 1971

the time that he split with Elijah Muhammad he knew he was marked for death and he would be killed by his own black brothers. Jamal said that Malcolm X was truly able to make the black man feel proud of himself and he told them to take pride in being black. Malcolm X was shot to death while addressing a rally in New York in February, 1965, reportedly over a dispute between he and Elijah Muhammad. Jamal, throughout the book, indicated that the black man needed the words and the leadership of Malcolm X and Jamal states that he is attempting to spread the teachings of Malcolm X where his teachings will not be a testament of despair.

The FBI is not mentioned in captioned book.

ACTION:

For information.

SAC, San Francisco (100-[illegible]) 10/5/71

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-29-71 AMB.

"The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U. S. - China Relations," by Robert Stewart Service. Published earlier in 1971, by Center for Chinese Studies, University of California. Cost of book not listed.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (O'Brien)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - 100-267360 (Amerasia)

AMB:vlb
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA F. X. O'Brien, Chinese Unit, NIS, for review relating to work assignments. Cost of book is not known--but believed not to be exorbitant. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 2
OCT 4 1971
FBI

EX-103

ELP REC-30 62-46855-974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/6/83 BY SPS RGB

18 OCT 5 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-267360

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
9/21/71
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. W. C. Patterson

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"ODYSSEY; JOURNEY THROUGH BLACK AMERICA"
BY EARL AND MIRIAM SELBY
EXTREMIST MATTERS

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a review of captioned book edited by Earl and Miriam Selby, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau files indicate Earl Selby was formerly editor and columnist for "The Evening Bulletin," a daily Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, newspaper. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Miriam Selby.

The Selbys, who are white, within a two-year period beginning in late Fall, 1968, interviewed over 300 blacks in 21 states and the District of Columbia and traveled 46,500 miles attempting to find what the blacks really think and want. Those interviewed represented all sections of the country and all walks of life.

The interviews, selected to give greatest possible range, revealed numerous incidents of racial discrimination, police brutality, and oppression of the blacks. The main desire expressed was the right to be free and equal; however, they differed in their opinions as to the means in achieving these objectives. For example: A former Black Panther Party officer in Chicago, Illinois, who is now deceased, Fred Hampton, demanded the blacks assert themselves now; Andrew Young, a former Southern Christian Leadership Council executive, advocates non-violent measures; Howard Moore, a Student National Coordinating Committee attorney, stated there has to be a revolution and by

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

REC-41

CONTINUED - OVER

WCA:acs (8)

55 NOV 2 1971

OCT 8

any means necessary; Maynard Jackson, vice mayor Atlanta, Georgia, says "It is not going to do us any good to elect somebody just because he is black, if in fact he is going to sell out. Real freedom for blacks will come when we have a say-so, with tangible, visible power, in all things that affect us."

The FBI is mentioned specifically during the interview of Dr. Earle G. Person, a black dentist and official in the Omaha Urban League, who in mentioning the FBI included it in his criticism of the "White Establishment," not the FBI as an organization, for not attacking source of Omaha violence.

The authors feel there are no "pat solutions" to the racial problem. The authors admitted being shaken by their experience and were discouraged by the barrier between the races which they speculated may be getting wider. These interviews give an excellent insight into the lives of the blacks and their thoughts. The general thrust is that whites will ignore blacks until cities are burned and people are killed. Blacks are no longer begging for equality but are actively working to achieve it themselves.

ACTION:

For information.

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to Patterson 806 9(1)

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject Earl Bell

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/7 Searcher Initials MW

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-[illegible]	✓
I X	9-43634	✓
I X	9-30020	✓
	[illegible] microfilm	
destroyed	[illegible]-3-4-221-890 -859	destroyed
I	[illegible]	
I X	[illegible]-27-417 p26,27,29	
I	[illegible]	✓
I X	[illegible]	✓
I	[illegible]	✓
I	[illegible]	✓
I	[illegible]-31-131	✓
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I	[illegible]	✓
I	[illegible]-173-7	✓
I	[illegible]	✓

-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Carl Selby

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 9/7 Searcher Initial MW

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR	66-2341 [illegible]	37-19021 ✓
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I ~~X~~	62-[illegible]-1[illegible]04 [illegible]	
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	E	
NR	105-108220-250 ✓	
NI	[illegible]-16-35-[illegible]	EP7 ✓

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. [illegible]psen
(L. J. McDonough)
9/21/71

Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. W. H. Atkinson

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE MAKING OF A MAN"
BY LEWIS GREEN ROBINSON
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, an autobiography by Lewis Green Robinson, published in 1970 by Robinson under name of Green and Sons. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This autobiography allegedly recreates Robinson's struggle against bigotry and oppression. It alleges "Hough riots" in Cleveland in July, 1966, were precipitated by police and not by ghetto youths with whom he was associated. The book is slanted against law enforcement and may exaggerate the significance of Robinson's role in black community in Cleveland. Robinson is included on Security Index. During interview with Bureau Agents on 10/8/64, Robinson expressed belief racial situation will not be resolved without resorting to violence and such violence would probably consist of "sniper tactics" from rooftop positions. Cleveland police reported the "Hough riots" were largely brought about by young blacks associated with Robinson. He referred to FBI in a factual manner on two occasions. In four other references, he misrepresented our jurisdiction and made false and ridiculous allegations, including charge we intimidated voters by conducting investigation of his activities just prior to elections for Cleveland City Councilman in 1965.

ACTION:

EX-101 REC-45 62-46855-976

For information.

NOT RECORDED
47 OCT 8 1971

100-442679
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

WHA:cal
(9)

58 OCT 15 1971

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Making of a Man"
By Lewis Green Robinson
100-442679

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

b6
b7C

Robinson is included in the Security Index. He was [redacted] and is an attorney. During 1960s he was an aggressive and militant black leader in Cleveland and one of the leading exponents of black power. He played a prominent and well publicized role in confrontations with Cleveland police and city government concerning civil rights issues.

On 4/5/64 he publicly announced intention to form the Medgar Evers Rifle Club for purpose of affording protection to civil rights workers if police failed to do so. Participants participated in training to become effective rifle marksmen. He was active in organizing and directing the activities of the Freedom Fighters in Cleveland, a civil rights group seeking greater employment opportunities for blacks. During 1964 at a Freedom Fighters meeting, he stated that group did not subscribe to a theory of nonviolence and it did not "believe in turning the other cheek."

During interview with Bureau Agents on 10/8/64, Robinson expressed his belief that racial situation will not be resolved without resorting to violence. He felt such violence would probably consist of "sniper tactics" from rooftop positions.

Robinson was Director of the JFK (Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) House in Cleveland from October, 1964, until June, 1966. Cleveland police have reported the "Hough riots" in July, 1966, were largely brought about by young blacks associated with the JFK House.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Making of a Man"
By Lewis Green Robinson
100-442379

BOOK REVIEW:

This autobiography allegedly recreates Robinson's struggle to break out of the mold allegedly cast for the black in America by the dominant white society. It reportedly documents bigotry and oppression that he experienced in the Midwest and Massachusetts after fleeing the South because of limited opportunities. It reports in a most favorable light his participation in civil rights activities in the Cleveland area and alleges "Hough riots" were precipitated by the police and youths associated with the JFK House did not participate. The book is slanted particularly against law enforcement and may exaggerate the significance of Robinson's role in the black community in Cleveland.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

Robinson, on page 61, reported many people in 1961 couldn't understand why FBI did nothing when blacks were being beaten during civil rights violence in the South. Although an attorney, Robinson is fully aware the FBI is an investigative and not a protective-type agency and he obviously bent the truth so as to cast the FBI in unfavorable light.

Page 98 revealed Robinson advised blacks interested in forming a rifle club not to reveal their true identities as there was probably an FBI informant present.

Page 115 indicated an alleged civil rights violation by members of the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department had been referred to the FBI and page 117 revealed the FBI was investigating the "brutality by Cleveland police."

Memorandum to Mr. L. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Making of a Man"
By Lewis Green Robinson
100-442879

Page 136 reported producers of a Cleveland television program had been warned by either FBI or Cleveland Police Department Subversive Squad "not to have Robinson or any of his people on the station any more." Cleveland Office previously advised this charge is false.

Page 137 implied that the FBI interferred in Robinson's campaign for election as Cleveland City Councilman in 1965 by conducting an active investigation of his activities just prior to the voting. He claimed he telephonically contacted Cleveland FBI Office and asked to speak to the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) to determine why he was being investigated. He concluded FBI inquiries were only being made to scare voters and to insure they would not vote for him. He alleged the FBI, through their investigation of him, was taking "sides in partisan politics," particularly since FBI inquiries concerning him were terminated immediately after the election.

Robinson's charges and innuendos are ridiculous. Our files reveal Robinson endeavored to telephonically contact SAC at Cleveland on 9/17/65 and left a telephone number where he could be contacted. Efforts, thereafter, to locate Robinson at this number were unsuccessful. During 1965 we did conduct investigation concerning Robinson's involvement in black extremist matters and particularly in relation to his formation of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club.

Page 143 related Robinson was arrested 1/22/66 by Cleveland Police Department and he telephonically contacted Cleveland FBI to register a complaint against the Cleveland Police Department. He reported the FBI "refused to come out and investigate. I told the Agent to go to Mississippi and join his segregationist cousins."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Making of a Man"
By Lewis Green Robinson
100-442379

Our files reveal Robinson telephonically furnished our Cleveland Office with information he alleged was a civil rights violation by a member of the Cleveland Police Department and such data was dissaminated to the Department of Justice. No request for additional investigation was received from the Department.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Miller, E. S.
Callahan
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Cleveland
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Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10-5-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "J. EDGAR HOOVER SPEAKS CONCERNING COMMUNISM"
COMPILED BY JAMES BALES, SEARCY, ARKANSAS

Captioned book was recently brought to our attention by a correspondent who sent in literature from The Anti-Communist Book Club, Washington, D. C., which is sending the book free to persons joining the club. We have now obtained the book which (page v) is dedicated to Mr. Hoover and which states "Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the compilation and publication of this collection of material from his pen." The book's introduction pays high tribute to Mr. Hoover. The author notes that the book has been prepared from material by Mr. Hoover found in the public record.

The first chapter consists of the 3-article series which appeared in "Christianity Today" in 1960. The second chapter, which is the greatest portion of the book, consists of quotations from LEB Messages, Appropriation Testimonies and articles by the Director on topics related to communism. Chapter 3 is a reprint of Mr. Hoover's Communist Party brief published in 1920. The fourth chapter is the article "One Nation's Response to Communism" distributed in 1960. The fifth chapter is a 1970 Appropriation Testimony excerpt on the New Left.

JAMES D. BALES:

b2-4b855-

In 1965, Bales sent the Director a manuscript of the Director's writings he had compiled and desired to publish; the Director replied he could not give permission. In 1969, Bales wrote the Director that he had held up publishing the manuscript out of respect to Mr. Hoover. This manuscript is identical to the published book except for recent quotations and the 1970 Appropriation Testimony excerpt.

NOT RECORDED
168 OCT 14 1971

OBSERVATION:

Since the material in Bales' book is in the public realm, it is felt we should make no issue of his publishing the book. (It is noted he obtained permission from several private publications in which the Director's articles had originally appeared.)

7 OCT 8 1971

RECOMMENDATION:

If further inquiries are received from individuals concerning captioned book, that our replies merely indicate that the book was published without Mr. Hoover's permission or endorsement.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Central Research Unit
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

60 OCT 9 1971

JVA:ssa (10)

D.G.K.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/13/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The I. Q. Argument" by H. J. Eysenck. The Library Press, 50 Liberty Avenue, Freeport, New York 11520 (distributed by World Publishing); $5.95; available now at bookstores.

Paid 10-20-71 AMB.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mbl mbl
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 10
[illegible] 1971
FBI

EX-112 LR

REC-60 62-46855-977

19 OCT 14 1971

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/4/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "KENNEDY JUSTICE" BY VICTOR S. NAVASKY
BOOK REVIEW

SYNOPSIS: Book Reviews

"Kennedy Justice" by Victor Navasky and published by the Atheneum Publishing Company, New York, constitutes a major attack on the Director and the Bureau, the total fabric of which consists of the threads of half truths, insinuations and outright lies, woven in a clever and lucid style. One-third of the book is entitled "The Code of the FBI," and belies the author's 1968 contention, when he asked to interview the Director, that he was not out to do a "hatchet job" on the Bureau -- since it is obvious he has graduated to the use of a double-bladed ax.

EX-102 REC-53 62-46855-978

Specific allegations are made that the Bureau lied to the then Deputy Attorney General Byron White in 1961 when it supplied the basis for the Bureau's authorization for use of technical equipment and then slipped the memo in with other routine papers ~~in the~~ hope ~~that~~ White would not see it. This patently false allegation is repudiated by the fact the memo sent to White under previously established procedures was plainly captioned "Technical and Microphone Surveillances," and quoted the authorization of former Attorney General Brownell, verbatim. Navasky also charges the Bureau tricked Kennedy into signing a microphone authorization by claiming a New York telephone company required the authorization of the Attorney General. This, of course, is a subjective opinion of the author which is negated by the fact that the telephone company did require the authorization. The entire matter was discussed with Kennedy, he was shown a copy of the letter to the telephone company, and in fact signed it -- thereby indicating his approval. As a corollary to his accusations concerning the use of technical and microphone surveillances, the author alleges the Director released a "top secret" document to the press, Kennedy's authorization, without declassifying it. The fact is, the document was never classified in the first place, and the only security classification placed on the document was done so by Navasky.

OCT 8 1971

1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Book Review - Domestic Intelligence Division

CRIME RESEARCH

54 OCT 19 1971

(SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-428

Detached and filed
Bureau Library 10-7-71 (DGS)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "KENNEDY JUSTICE"

Allegations are also made that the Bureau had no knowledge, interest, or desire to learn about organized crime prior to Kennedy's arrival. The author apparently is unaware Kennedy did not assume office until January 21, 1961, and in testimony before the appropriations committee in February, 1960 -- nearly a full year before Kennedy's arrival -- the Director spoke of over 160 special conferences held by the Bureau in 1959 concerning organized crime.

In the second chapter entitled "Civil Rights: The Movement and the General," Navasky repeats the tedious tirades of earlier critics of the Bureau that the FBI failed to provide protective services for civil rights activists, despite our lack of jurisdiction to do so, and the old cliche that Southern field offices were staffed with Southern Agents who had close contacts with local law enforcement officials. Of course, all of these allegations have been made and evidence introduced in the public record to dispute them previously.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

JCF qjr

TEB

(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

DETAILS

"Kennedy Justice" is written by Victor S. Navasky and published by the Atheneum Publishing House, New York. It is an attack on the Director and the Bureau of major proportion, the total fabric of which consists of the threads of half truths, insinuations and outright lies, woven in a clever and lucid style. The first one-third of the book, entitled "The Code of the FBI," belies the author's assertion made in 1968 when he wrote the Bureau and requested an interview with the Director stating it was not his intention to do a "hatchet job" on the Bureau. Navasky has obviously outgrown the hatchet and is now using a double-bladed ax.

Navasky's specific charges included, but are not limited to the following: he charges the FBI lied to then Deputy Attorney General Byron White concerning authorization for the Bureau's microphone surveillance policies. All of these charges have been aired and refuted in public, but in an attempt to bolster his weakened argument, Navasky contended that the notification sent by the Bureau to the Department was not flagged in any way and therefore arrived with other routine papers in a way calculated to be overlooked by the Deputy Attorney General. This statement is totally untrue and the memorandum to Mr. White dated 5/4/61, was forwarded to him in contemplation of the Attorney General's appearance before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. It sets forth the Bureau's policy on microphone surveillances and included verbatim the concluding paragraph of former Attorney General Brownell's memorandum which contains the authorization. The memorandum to White first discusses the Bureau's use of microphones in the internal security field as well as major criminal activities including those of top hoodlums and criminals. The Bureau's memorandum was entitled "Technical and Microphone Surveillances" and was duly mailed to the Deputy Attorney General in accordance with established procedure.

The second major accusation of Navasky, is that the FBI tricked former Attorney General Kennedy to sign an authorization for technical surveillances on August 17, 1961, by reporting to him that this was a requirement of the New York telephone company. This statement is totally and completely without foundation in that the telephone company did specifically over the years require that a letter be furnished to that company

(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

each time a special telephone line was leased by the FBI and that such a lease arrangement be approved by the Attorney General. This matter was discussed with Mr. Kennedy who was sent a copy of the proposed letter setting forth the procedure for obtaining a lease line and he signed the letter indicating his approval.

As a corollary to the previous accusation, Navasky attempted to buttress his "leaning tower of fallibility" with the additional charge that the Director released the Attorney General's authorization with Mr. Kennedy's signature without going through declassification procedures in a letter written in December, 1966, to Representative H. R. Gross. Navasky now states that this authorization was "top secret" but it appears the classification was fixed by him. His statement, of course, is completely false in that the authorization of FBI procedures by Mr. Kennedy was not classified in any way and therefore required no procedure in declassifying it. The fact that former Attorney General Kennedy was fully aware of FBI microphone practices is fully documented in numerous Bureau files, and has been aired ad nauseam by the critical press, which only serves to underline the author's deliberate misstatement of facts, lack of scholarship, and his concentrated attempt to smear the reputation of the Director and the Bureau.

Navasky's lack of competent sources is further exhibited by the allegation that the principal reason the Bureau tapped the telephone of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was because of King's association with a lawyer named Stanley Levison. Navasky contends that Levison is not now, was not, and probably never had been a member of the Communist Party and the Government eventually decided it was wrong in its suspicions about him. This statement is so blatantly false it is almost as though Navasky was willfully providing evidence for his exercise in futility. We have known through a highly sensitive top level [redacted] informant for a considerable period of time that Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for years dating back to the 1940's. He [redacted] b7D We also know through this informant that in 1964, Levison broke from the CPUSA [redacted]

(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

The theme, omitting the false accusations of the author, in "The Code of the FBI" is that the Bureau is a secret society which has mastered new technology and has the power to define its own jurisdiction. These three points coupled with the Bureau's relations with Congress, the fact that it has files on so many persons, and its assertions that it is involved in national security, all made it an organization which could not be controlled by the limited abilities of Mr. Kennedy, who was basking in the political spotlight of his brother, the President, in the political arena.

Navasky makes numerous errors in his tedious tirade which are easily proven false. Illustrative of this is his claim that the necktie used in tying up Alvin Karpis is "available for viewing in the FBI museum." The necktie has never been part of the display on the tour route and it goes without saying that the Bureau has no museum. He also alleges that when Kennedy arrived at the Department, the Director did not believe there was any such thing as a national crime syndicate. It should be noted Attorney General Kennedy did not take office until January 21, 1961, although on February 11, 1960, a full year prior to the arrival of Kennedy, the Director testified before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations and referred to a series of over 160 special FBI Law Enforcement Conferences to combat organized crime and racketeering in 1959, a full two years prior to Kennedy's arrival.

Navasky's book is replete with inaccuracies and false accusations too numerous to mention, the majority of which have been repudiated on the public record previously. The one exception is found in Chapter two entitled "Organized Crime" wherein he alleged in the Fall of 1958, 25 numbered copies of an FBI report on the Mafia, the first and only time the FBI has acknowledged the Mafia's existence, were distributed to the top 25 officials in Government concerning law enforcement. The day after they were circulated, the Director had every copy recalled and destroyed and denounced the report as "baloney." In such a brief passage, Navasky has managed to make four major errors. To begin with, he apparently is referring to the two volume monograph entitled "Mafia," which was published and distributed in July rather than the Fall of 1958. Secondly, a numbered copy of this monograph went to the Attorney General and was the only copy disseminated outside the Bureau. It was recalled nearly two months later on 9/5/58, and not the day after they were circulated as Navasky had previously stated in his unfounded accusation, because a telephone call from

(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

columnist Victor Resiel indicated its existence had been leaked to the press. Finally, it is obvious that if the Director had disapproved of the contents of this monograph, it never would have been published in the first place.

In Chapter three, entitled "Civil Rights, the Movement and the General," Navasky makes a number of statements which have been previously shown to be erroneous in the public record. He attempts to take the FBI to task for not providing protective services for civil rights activists in the South, but then muddles his own argument by acknowledging the FBI has no jurisdiction to provide bodyguard services. He reports the often heard allegations that prior to Kennedy's appointment as Attorney General, only Southern Agents who had close ties with local law enforcement were assigned to the Southern offices.

The entire argument of Navasky as it pertains to the role of the FBI in the Civil Rights chapter is negated by his necessity of referring to our success, i. e. discovery of the three slain civil rights workers, etc. In an attempt to fabricate further accusations, the remaining six chapters of the book found in Parts Two and Three which are captioned "The Code of the Ivy League Gentlemen," and "The Code of the Kennedys," make only passing references to the Director and the Bureau, and contain nothing new, startling, or faintly objective.

VICTOR S. NAVASKY:

Navasky, [redacted] was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1954, and attended Yale Law School (1956-59) during which time he was engaged in the publishing business. [redacted]

b6
b7C

From 1959 to 1961, he served as an assistant to Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan. In 1961, he was an editorial consultant for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.

In my memorandum to you dated 3/22/68, captioned "Victor S. Navasky, 27 Washington Square North, New York, New York, Request To Interview Assistant to the Director DeLoach," it was noted that Navasky had

(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

written to former Assistant to the Director DeLoach advising that he is writing a book on the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and noted that while his work will not be an "authorized" account, he hoped that Mr. DeLoach would afford him an interview in order to have the benefit of Mr. DeLoach's impressions and observations concerning the FBI's relationship with Mr. Kennedy during his tenure as Attorney General. Since it was felt that there was a good chance that Navasky's book would be a fast-commission book designed to extoll the accomplishments of Kennedy and possibly be antagonistic toward the FBI, it was recommended and approved that Mr. DeLoach decline to be interviewed by Mr. Navasky.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. DeLoach, again requesting an opportunity to interview him, which request was denied, Navasky noted that he would be less than honest if he did not concede that as a result of his Yale Law School training and his past membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, he would approach his study with certain predispositions about some of the FBI's activities.

In my memorandum to you dated 10/21/70, captioned "The Government and Martin Luther King," by Victor Navasky, that portion of the book pertaining to King was reviewed, as it had been published as a separate article in "Monocle" magazine.

Navasky is one of the individuals who is doing a paper on "Electronic Surveillance" for the conference on the FBI being sponsored by the Committee For Public Justice and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University on October 29-30, 1971.

"ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK"

This firm was investigated by us in 1965 for a possible violation of Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter based on a request received from the Department pertaining to publication by the firm of a filthy novel entitled, "Can I Get There By Candlelight." The results of our investigation were furnished to the Department, which requested no additional investigation in mid 1965.

JCF

SAC, Minneapolis

10/13/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"1971 Desk Copy Edition, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Appellate Procedure" West Publishing Company, 50 Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102; $9.50.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Decker)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mbl
(6)

NOTE:

Book is requested by Number One Man A. J. Decker, NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in NIS as a ready reference.

EX-112

MAILED 21
OCT 13 1971
FBI

REC 25 62-116855-979

19 OCT 14 1971

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC 155

51 OCT 21 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. E. S. Miller

10/13/71

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"FRANTZ FANON"
BY DAVID CAUTE
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by The Viking Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, David Caute, is a former Oxford University professor who has written extensively on French intellectual history. Bureau files have no information concerning the author, however, his methodology bears the Marxist stamp. He is no friend of the United States or of a free society.

Caute's book is a brief, disorganized biographical essay on the life and work of Frantz Fanon, a Martinique born black intellectual. Educated in France in psychiatry and medicine, Fanon subsequently became a radical revolutionary, championing the cause of Algerian independence. A philosophical disciple of Karl Marx and Jean Paul Sartre, he preached global revolt of blacks against white colonial rule. He is the author of "The Wretched of the Earth," a book often quoted and misquoted by Stokely Carmichael and other black power advocates, both foreign and domestic.

Fanon's importance has been inflated into exaggerated dimensions by the need of black revolutionaries for philosophical justification and leadership.

Referral/Consult

Fanon died in 1961 at the age of 36 stricken with leukemia. [redacted]

1 - 62-46355 (Book Reviews File)
1 - 105-96959 (Fanon)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46355

RFF:fb (9)

NOT RECORDED
183 OCT 20 1971

58 OCT 20 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 15-1-23500

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"FRANTZ FANON"
BY DAVID CAUTE

Mention of the FBI

There is no mention of the FBI in Caute's book.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. [illegible]en
1 - Mr. M[illegible]r
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
10/13/71
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. J.M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Recer
1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Mr. E. S. Miller

R. D. Cotter

BOOK REVIEWS
"THE DAYS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."
BY JIM BISHOP
RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, published in Summer, 1971, relates the life and death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the path of the civil rights movement during King's lifetime. The author is Jim Bishop who, although considered somewhat pompous, has been commendatory of the Director and the Bureau in the past and with whom we worked, with the Director's authority, when he was writing a previous book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." In his book on King, Bishop lists the FBI on page 498 as a source he drew from for the book. In accordance with the Director's wishes as noted in a Bishop to Deloach memorandum, 6/1/70, the author was advised that the Bureau could not furnish him classified information regarding [redacted] his communist and subversive connections. In Jones to Bishop memorandum, 12/10/70, the Director authorized furnishing the author only public source data concerning those matters and the Director's meeting with King in 12/64. The book will be maintained in the Bureau Library.

The Book OTHER : Withheld under court order

The book portrays King as a "small man with a fine mentality and a massive ego" who considered himself a black Moses and a black Gandhi and sympathized with the economic philosophy of Karl Marx. King, according to Bishop, was a "creature of the flesh" whose private morals did not match his public image. King is also shown to have been an opportunist who used the theme of nonviolence to further his personal goals, allowing others to perform acts of courage while he basked in the spotlight of the mass media. Bishop notes some of the positive results of the civil rights demonstrations in which King participated, but his research and writing pin down the fact that King was less than the man his adulators followed.

1 - 62-46855

JMS:amt
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

5 OCT 28 1971 62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 26 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 288.030
DATE 16/7/88 BY SPSCI/DMS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-465-67-1

Memorandum to Mr. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
By Jim Bishop

Mention of the FBI

Bishop's book contains a number of favorable references to the Director and the Bureau, including praise (page 76) for the Bureau's efforts to locate King's assassin, James Earl Ray and (page 349) for the investigative work which led to the Bureau's identification of those involved in the murder of the three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in 1964.

While Bishop is complimentary, there are several places in the book in which Bishop criticizes the Bureau. For instance, on page 65 he says the FBI was slower than the Memphis Police Department in responding to King's assassination. Bishop fails to mention that local authorities, not the FBI, had the primary jurisdiction inasmuch as the offense was murder.

Bishop mentions (page 359) the FBI's electronic surveillance established to detect King's subversive associations and notes that the Bureau could have been more selective by deleting information on King's personal escapades from reports sent to high Government officials.

Bishop discusses (pages 359-361) the press conference between the Director and women journalists on 11/18/64 at which the Director referred to King as "the most notorious liar in the country." In connection with this comment about King, Bishop characterizes the Director as the "Holy of Holies of Justice," adding that the Johnson administration tried unsuccessfully to have the Director retract the words. Bishop also states that the Director was "imperious and mysterious" in his 12/4/64 meeting with King and claims that the "animosity of J. Edgar Hoover directed itself more to the personal life of Dr. King than to his public existence." Bishop also questions again at this point the propriety of FBI telephone taps that relate to King's personal activities.

Bishop (pages 465, 471-477) believes that James Earl Ray, admitted slayer of King, was hired to kill King by a man known as "Raoul," although Bishop provides only circumstantial evidence to substantiate this belief. In this connection, no information

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
By Jim Bishop

has been developed in our investigation to substantiate Ray's involvement in a conspiracy plot to kill King.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 10-20-71 AMB.

1. "Soledad Brother. The Prison Letters of George Jackson." Bantam Books, paperback, if available

Rec'd 10-20-71 AMB

2. "Black Voices from Prison" by Etheridge Knight. Pathfinder Press; paperback, $2.45

Rec'd 8-7-72 AMB

3. "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by James Forman. Macmillan; $12.50; 11/18/71

Rec'd 4-28-72 AMB.

4. "African Congress: A Documentary of the First Modern Pan-African Congress" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones). Morrow; paperback, $4.95; 11/71

Rec'd 2-7-72 AMB

5. "Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church" by Albert B. Cleage, Jr. Morrow; $7.95; 2/72

Rec'd 12-3-71 AMB.

6. "The Bonds: An American Family" by Robert M. Williams. Atheneum; $10.00; 11/9/71

Rec'd 10-20-71 AMB.

7. "A Special Rage" by Gilbert Moore. Harper & Row; $6.95

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

REC-47 62-46855-980

AMB:mbl
(6)

MAILED 24
OCT 15 1971
FBI

EX-103

25 OCT 18 1971

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Books will be placed in Bureau library.

OCT 26 1971 REC-155

ELR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/19/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 10/13/71, and 10/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The I. Q. Argument" by H. J. EYSENCK. "Soledad Brother. The Prison Letters of George Jackson." "Black Voices from Prison" by ETHERIDGE KNIGHT. "A Special Rage" by GILBERT MOORE.

EX-101 REC-89

62-46855-981

15 OCT 28 1971

4 Enclosures filed in Bureau Library 10-27-71 AMB.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) Enc.4)
1 - NY (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

58 NOV 4-

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

October 21, 1971

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. S. Young

MR. E. S. MILLER

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW
"LOOK FOR ME IN THE WHIRLWIND,
THE COLLECTIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE
NEW YORK 21"
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is review of captioned book published in 1971 by Random House, Incorporated, New York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

The authors of this book, the "New York 21," frequently referred to as the "Panther 21," are members of the Black Panther Party who were indicted in 1969 in New York on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and arson. In May, 1971, 13 of the defendants were acquitted. The remaining eight have not been tried.

In their disoriented and ill-reasoned autobiographies, the 21 authors spend 364 pages spewing their vulgar venom on all aspects of American life. From infancy to majority, through neighborhood, school, military, and employment, each portrays an endless sequence of beatings, deprivations, persecutions and, finally, prosecution. Complicity is not denied, it is conveniently avoided. For these 21 Panthers, many of whom point to deceased militant Malcolm X as their greatest source of inspiration, reason sits only at the end of a gun barrel.

In only one sentence, the last in the book, is mention made that the same judicial system which was written off as "racist, blood-thirsty, pitiless, and inhuman" found all 13 defendants not guilty on all counts.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
157 NOV 9 1971

A reader who wishes to maintain some state of compassion for oppressed peoples will not welcome this manifestation of black paranoia. The reader is held personally responsible for 350 years of oppression and told that bygones will not be bygones. The apparent alternative is complete destruction of our present form of government, total divorce from the past (accomplishments as well as failures) and redistribution of wealth. Only then will the score be even.

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 157-22627 (BPP - Cleaver Faction)
(9)

NOV 10 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-4503

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "LOOK FOR ME IN THE WHIRLWIND, THE COLLECTIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW YORK 21"

Mention of the FBI

Law enforcement in general, of course, as viewed by these 21, takes the brunt of the tirade. The FBI is mentioned specifically twice: once on page 193 in connection with the arrest of one of the "Panther 21" as a deserter and again on page 283 concerning a Bureau informant, not otherwise identified or identifiable, who was to testify against the "Panther 21."

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION - RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/27/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 10/5/71.

Enclosed is one copy of the book requested in referenced letter described as follows:

"The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U.S. - China Relations" by JOHN S. SERVICE.

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library 11-1-71 [illegible]

EX-101
REC-55
62-4[illegible]

Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
San Francisco

OCT 29 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds [illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. E. S. MILLER

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"BORN BLACK"
BY GORDON PARKS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: October 26, 1971
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. L. Adams

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is a review of captioned book, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York, New York, in 1971. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Gordon Parks, a well-known Negro writer and photographer who joined the staff of Life Magazine in 1949. He also writes music and has done several film documentaries for movies and television. Parks has not been the subject of an FBI investigation. He has appeared on Black extremist mailing lists and on lists of attendees at various Black extremist fund raisings.

Captioned book consists of 192 pages. Parks was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, and prior to taking up photography in the late 1930s worked at several different menial occupations. He worked for several different Government agencies during World War II and after the war assisted in making documentaries for Standard Oil Company. He joined Life Magazine in 1949 as a staff photographer and is now a Life contributor. He has written music, done film documentaries, and has credits for four other books. This book consists of nine articles, some commissioned by Life Magazine and some appearing for the first time. It gives accounts of the Black Muslims and Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, former heavyweight title holder. The book also has an article on the death of Martin Luther King and on the life of a Harlem family. Parks obtained his material through personal interviews and research. He describes the use of the gas chamber at San Quentin; he reviews the Black Muslims and Malcolm X. He reports on personal interviews with both men. He later goes into an account of the death of Malcolm X. Parks also goes into the beliefs of Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, and Stokely Carmichael. He

JLA:ekw ekw
(7)

REC 20 62-46855-983

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-104

6 NOV 8 1971

1 NOV 2 1971

has a chapter on the hardships of a Negro family that are brought on by the father being out of work and turning to drink. He then goes into the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and follows this with accounts of the Black Panther Party and Eldridge Cleaver.

As previously pointed out, the information in the book was obtained through personal interviews and research; therefore, it is a rehash of information that has appeared before. The author claims to be taking a truthful approach to his subject matter; however, he appears to try to make the extremists and militants he deals with "Knights in Shining Armor."

The FBI is mentioned in the write-up on the Black Muslims, page 37. It is used when an unidentified taxi driver's remark to Parks that "Malcolm ain't afraid to tell Mr. Charlie, the FBI or the cops or nobody where to get off." The FBI is mentioned on page 148 in the write-up on the Black Panthers as follows, "J. Edgar Hoover, in the fiscal 1969 FBI report wrote: 'Of all the violence-prone black extremist groups, the Black Panther Party is without question the greatest threat to the internal security of this country.'"

EM

ACTION:

JLA
CEG
DEM/mor

For information.

R/bd

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/27/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 7/20/71, and 8/18/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "If They Come In The Morning" by ANGELA DAVIS. "Think Tanks" by PAUL DICKSON.

62-46855-984

NOV 2 1971

2 Encls. Carded by + filed in Bu Library.
A.M.B.

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3) 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FORM NO. 10
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/28/71
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

CR

Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a publication entitled as follows: "2 Love Raps by CAROLYN M. RODGERS".

This enclosure is as close as Detroit was able to come to the title of the RODGERS' publication requested in referenced letter. Detroit is unable to confirm the existence of publication listed in relet. Bureau requested to advise if enclosed item satisfies request set out in relet.

Regarding other item in relet, "The Nigger Cycle" by MWANDISHE, contact at Detroit advises he has been unable to locate this publication at any logical outlet.

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

Will continue efforts to secure material as requested in relet.

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

2 - Bureau (Enc. - 1) (RM)
2 - Detroit
JWB:RMR
(4)

REC-38 62-46855-985

EX-104

6 NOV 3 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

5 NOV 11 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



ENCLOSURE

11 -985

66 H855-RS

who taught us pigology (human & otherunhumanwise)
I want a poem for the eternal Red, Big Red, dead Red,
a-live Red in our hearts, his ending,
our beginning, yeah

I want a poem that don't be cryin
or scream/preachin/rappin
for the end of scream/preachin/rappin
or protestin for the cause of protestin
or lying for the white pigs,
I want uh mean poem.

uh cool muthafucka poem
uh taking care of business poem
uh we all black & love each otha poem
uh beautiful Lugman poem
uh seer Andy Thompson poem
uh gang banger's poem
uh stupid negro poem
uh leave whitey in his own shithouse poem
uh black university poem
uh get your guns poem
uh Karenga poem, a LeRoi poem
uh Panther poem, uh NAACP poem,
uh where is Rap Brown poem

I want uh love poem
I want uh trust poem
I want uh unity poem
I want uh Liberation poem

uh blackhood poem
uh selfhood poem, uh building poem
uh let's fuck more babies poem
for uh black strong Nation poem
I want uh Nationhood poem
no lines, no cute words, no tired rappin fuh days will do,

I want Black bodies poems
I want Black hands poems
I want Black minds poems
I want Black actions poems

I want us to be uh Black Nationhood Poem
for
El Hajj Malik El Shabazz

CAROLYN M. ROGERS
Copyright 1969
All Rights Reserved
Third Printing

2

LOVE

RAPS

by Carolyn M. Rodgers

THIRD WORLD PRESS
Chicago, Illinois

25c

Black Against The Muthafuckas

Dedicated to UMOJA Student Center
and The Chicago Student March

There were no drums today
only feetbeats
and song/chants
and onyx love children
foot-drumming their way to the sky
they came flat-haired,
throbbed,
tramped, throbbed and throbbed
until
say it loud!
And feet beat out the sun
and laughter and fists
and sheepy hair
and red and green and orange
and the day was a prism of blackness and
by twos
by fours they walked
sixes, they linked arms and tramped thunder
with white head bands and black berets
and umoja umoja umoja
umoja screamed and striped and tunneled the air
and umoja umoja umoja
Keep up Keep up keep up
don't break the step, just move move move move
don't stop and singgggggggg
louddddddddd,
say it now
it's here it's here
its
black against the muthafuckas
black against the muthafuckas
black against the muthafuckas
rah rah rah
and hey hey whatta yuh say
say it loudddddddddd
pigs. blue lights flashing
flashing
grunting grunts, "get behind that line and don't
move ahead of us or else"
and park and green soft green and love and children
and why are we and ain't we the most
beautiful
ever made?
and we don't need nothin but
what we
got and that's ourselves and
umoja umoja umoja
and we need black history
rah rah rah
and what are we gonna do if they don't
come around
burn it down
burn it down
burn it down
u said it bro. and take roll
CALL CALL CALL
who's here
we're all up in heah on this grass
sitting in this hot sun, coooool,
not even watching the sweaty pigs
spying us get our thang together, yeah,
ain't we black and ain't we royal and
ain't we sumpthin else?
There are no children in this (r) evolution
There is only
Black Against The Muthafuckas.

Poems for Malcolm

Memorial '69

Poems for Malcolm
Poems for Malcolm
No words, no lines, no poetic phrases,
I'm asking for Real poems for Malcolm
Black poems for Malcolm
Poems for the pimp who sold us ourselves
Poems for the hustler, who whipped the games on
the nigger psychoses in our minds, yeah,
I want a poem for that dope-pusher who
turned us on to the heaviest tuffest high, high truth
got us hooked on (r) evolution, can't git enough
fixes till Liberation, yeah
I want a poem for the convict who did time,
so we could have time, this, our time
Revolutionary times, Black Nationalist times
I want a poem for a Muslim brother who made me a sister
and you a brother, I want a poem for the Mightiest cleanser

1 - Mr. A. Mason
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
October 29, 1971
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. H. E. Helgeson

MR. E. S. MILLER

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEWS
"A PANTHER IS A BLACK CAT"
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is review of captioned book published 1971 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, New York, New York. Book is being placed in Bureau Library.

Author is Reginald Major, a Negro male. Due to a lack of background data concerning the author, it is not possible to definitely identify him in Bureau files. However, Bureau files disclose that a Reginald Major, Chicago, Illinois, in 1948 was a member of the Young Progressives of America (YPA) and a member in 1949 of the Socialist Youth League (SYL). YPA was a communist front group and SYL was cited by Attorney General as coming within purview of Executive Order 9835. Bureau files further disclose that Reginald W. Major of San Francisco, California (where author recently employed) was the father of David Robert Major reported to be a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in San Francisco in 1968.

The book attempts to set forth a chronological history of the BPP and contains limited background data concerning national BPP leaders. It is quite apparent the author is very sympathetic to the BPP and its activities. For example, when talking of a BPP leader's threat to kill the President, the author says this individual "was using rhetoric." The author is critical of the police claiming they are racists, that they use unnecessary force and harass blacks. He claims it is impossible for blacks to get justice and concludes that blacks will civilize the jungle which is America.

The FBI and the Director are mentioned in the book as follows:

EX-115 REC-38 62-46855-986

Page 24 tells of an FBI raid on Panther headquarters in Chicago in connection with efforts to arrest a fugitive.

NOT RECORDED
47 NOV 9 1971

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 105-165706 (BPP)

HEH:acs/ekw (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

6 1 NOV 18 1971
5 8 NOV 15 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "A PANTHER IS A BLACK CAT"

Page 64 mentions FBI participation in search for Robert Williams, black revolutionary fugitive who fled to Cuba.

On page 179 the author mentions that the Director has stated on repeated occasions that black nationalist groups (the Panthers in particular) constitute a serious threat to internal security.

On page 219 the author states, "In October, 1967, the Panthers did not look too much like the threat to internal security that J. Edgar Hoover finds them."

Page 247, in speaking of the trial in Chicago, Illinois, of BPP leader Bobby Seale and others presided over by Judge Julius Hoffman, the author states, "Both the judge and the Government witnesses subjected the defense to a unified wall of opposition, and the entire trial was conducted in a courtroom filled with marshals, surrounded by Federal security troops and infiltrated with FBI Agents."

On page 271 the author talks of the increase in violence in this country and states, "Much of this violence is the direct result of national policies; and police, who ostensibly fight crime, help to contribute to the figures. The tone for police departments is set in many instances by the FBI, which in numerous ways is both racist and right wing. J. Edgar Hoover, despite evidence to the contrary, has repeatedly asserted that black militance is a major cause of social unrest."

The entire book is best described as a defense of black revolutionaries in general and the Panthers in particular. It is extremely slanted and the author's sympathy for these black radicals is readily apparent.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/4/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 6/25/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Students & the Law" by PETER M. SANDMAN.

EX-100 REC-18 62-46855-987

NOV 9 1971

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 11-5-71. AMB

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

54 NOV 11 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/11/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A SEARCH FOR JUSTICE"
BY JOHN SEIGENTHALER
BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

Captioned book is published by Aurora Publishers, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee. Contributors to the book are identified as John Hemphill of the Washington Bureaustaff of "The New York Times"; Frank Ritter, City Editor of "The Nashville Tennessean"; and James Squires, a Nieman Fellow in journalism at Harvard University.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Author Seigenthaler is on the Director's Special Correspondents List. He is a former Administrative Assistant to the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy and served in the Department of Justice when Kennedy became Attorney General. The last correspondence shown in file with Seigenthaler, from the Director, was 12/20/63 when Mr. Hoover thanked him for a complimentary editorial of the Director which appeared in "The Nashville Tennessean."

b6
b7C

Bufiles disclose no information identifiable with Hemphill or Ritter. However, Squires came to our attention in October, 1968, as an Assistant Editor of "The Nashville Tennessean," who was then covering

EX-112 REC-27

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
Attention Book Review Unit
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - M. A. Jones

62-4[illegible]5-988

17 NOV 15 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

JHC:lg (10)

58 NOV 12 1971

CRIME RESEARCH

the investigation of James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.. There is no derogatory information in files identifiable with Squires.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

The theme of "A Search for Justice" is that the American criminal trial system has developed serious weaknesses which are urgently in need of reform. To illustrate this thesis, the author has chosen three widely publicized trials, 1) the New Orleans, Louisiana, trial of Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy; 2) the Memphis, Tennessee, trial of James Earl Ray for the assassination of Dr. King; and 3) the Los Angeles, California, trial of Sirhan Sirhan for the assassination of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Author Seigenthaler contends that these trials were often "contrary to the public interest" and belief that the American system of justice "...has built-in procedures that emphasize that the rights of the accused be protected" is a "myth."

According to Seigenthaler's reasoning, Shaw should never have been tried in the criminal justice system since the evidence against him did not even justify his indictment; the trial of Ray raised more questions than it answered concerning the accused and his crime; and that only Sirhan's sanity (not his guilt) was at issue and this could have been resolved without a trial.

Seigenthaler raises a number of other procedural questions concerning each of these trials but the thrust of his argument is much akin to those criticizing the advocate system of American trial procedures. In short, this point of view argues that the advocate system is not designed to bring out the essential purpose of a trial--the truth.

A subsidiary complaint running through the book is that unwarranted restrictions of the press by the courts have often prevented the public from learning the truth of issues involved in trials. The author emphasizes this complaint in his discussion of the Ray case. He claims: "The court ignored the momentous national concern that resided in the unasked question--who, if anyone, conspired with James Earl Ray?" Citing a "remarkable set of coincidences that existed" in the Ray case, Seigenthaler repeatedly suggests that insufficient explanation of these "coincidences" has led many to believe that Ray was part of a conspiracy to kill Dr. King. It is noted that all of the "coincidences" identified by the author came to our attention during the investigation of this assassination. These were given intense

CONTINUED - OVER

and complete investigative attention and not a shred of evidence was ever developed to indicate that Ray conspired with anyone in his assassination of Dr. King.

REFERENCE TO FBI:

The FBI and the Director are mentioned frequently throughout the book, particularly with regard to the discussion of the Ray trial. These references are not critical, and, for the most part, are consistent with our investigative involvement in the Ray case and indirectly (through the Lee Harvey Oswald case) to the Shaw trial.

RECOMMENDATION:

SD/C-CM

For information.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11-19-71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

CR

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Quotations from Chairman Jesus" compiled by David Kirk, foreword by Daniel Berrigan. Bantam paperback, $1.25; publication date, December, 1971

Read 12-2-71 pmb U.S.

2. "The Stalemate Machine" by Daniel Ellsberg. Touchstone paperback, $2.95 (Simon and Schuster); publication date, November, 1971

U.S.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jvl
(5)

NOTE:

Books requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-100 REC 9 62-46855-989

19 NOV 19 1971

TSS/ELR

MAILED 3
NOV 18 1971
FBI

FBS

Tolson
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Callahan
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Conrad
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Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

F915
NOV 24 1971 TSS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/16/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (80-715) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated 10/13/71.

We are forwarding under separate cover one copy of the following book:

"1971 Desk Copy Edition, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Appellate Procedure"

The aforementioned book is published by the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was obtained without charge.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Package Copy) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
WAA:ras
(4)

EX-101

REC-2 62-46855-990

Book recd 11-22-71. Carded by Bu Lib. Changed permanently To NPS (SA-AT Decked) Dom. Intel. Div. Ans B.

NOV 19 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

57 DEC 1 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413—135

Tolson 12-6-71 AMB

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 11/29/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reid 12-3-71 AMB.

1. "By Any Means Necessary" by Malcolm X, edited by G. Breitman. Pathfinder Press, New York; paper, $1.95

Reid 12-2-71 AMB

2. "Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders" by George R. Metcalf. McGraw-Hill, New York; $7.95

Reid 12-3-71 AMB.

3. "White Niggers of America: The Precocious Autobiography of a Quebec 'Terrorist'" by Pierre Vallieres. Translated by Joan Pinkham. Monthly Review Press, New York; $7.50

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review)(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:rlc
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC-15 62-46855-991

EX-100

19 NOV 29 1971

Tolson
Felt
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Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 22
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FBI

5 DEC 2

TJS/ELR

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/30/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 11/19/71, & 11/29/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Quotations from Chairman Jesus" by Daniel Berrigan. "Up From Within: Today's New Black Leaders" by GEORGE R. METCALF. U.S.A

PUBLICATION

ReBulet dated 8/17/71 requesting NYO to purchase 1 copy of "DANIEL ELLSBERG on the Pentagon and Vietnam Policy" by Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG publisher Dell; this August 1971 the publisher and title of aforementioned book was changed. Present publisher is SIMON and SCHUSTER and current title is "The Stalemate Machine" as stated in Bulet 11/19/71.

62-46855-992

REC- 36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EX-117
DATE 3/23/82 BY SP2TAP/rlj

5 DEC 2 1971

65-74060-
100-448680-

2 Encl. carded by & filed in Bu. Library. 12-2-71 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

XEROX
DEC 6 1971
F415

54 DEC 9 1971

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/2/71
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 7/3/69, 8/18/71, 10/15/71, 11/19/71 & 11/29/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Bonds: An American Family" by ROBERT M. WILLIAMS. "By Any Means Necessary" by MALCOLM X. "White Niggers of America: The Precocious Autobiography of a Quebec 'Terroist'" by PIERRE VALLIERES.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Stalemate Machine" by DANIEL ELLSBERG, book will be published and released on or about 2/15/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" by BENJAMIN GOODMAN, is out of print and efforts by NYO to obtain a copy from local bookstores has proved to be negative. NYO will remain alert to obtain a copy.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Battle for Cairo, Illinois" by CHARLES KOEN is set for publication and release on or about 3/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

Publishing source, NYO advised that "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by JAMES FORMAN is set for publication and release on or about 2/72. NYO will attempt to obtain a copy upon release.

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1c let retained 720/0 AMB.

3 Encls. carded by + filed in Bureau Library 12-3-71 AMB.

16 DEC 6 1971

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.3)
1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

RJL:chj
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REROX
DEC 8 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

DEC 13 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 12/13/71
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Thirty Years of Treason" edited by Eric Bentley. The Viking Press, New York; 1020 pages; $20.00; available now Reid 12-17-71 AMB

2. "Notes of a Processed Brother" by Donald Reeves. Pantheon, New York; $6.95; 1/20/72 Reid. 12-17-71 AMB.

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)
1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:at
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested for reference purposes by Section Chief W.A. Branigan, Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book concerns excerpts from "the record" -- the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings, 1938-1968. Book #2 requested by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to racial matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-28 62-46855-994

TJS/ELT

3 DEC 14 1971

EX-117

MAILED 24
DEC 13 1971
FBI

Tolson
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Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 DEC 17 1971

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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles

12/10/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Power on the Right" by William W. Turner (former FBI agent), Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California (to be distributed by Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California); $5.95; available now. (Obtain as soon as possible.)

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB
1 - [redacted]

b6
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AMB:rlc RLC
(7)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book, by William W. Turner (former FBI agent), reportedly is a scathing expose of right-wing elements in America from the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen to more subtle right-wing Washington lobbying organizations. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 25
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REC-28 62-46855-995

EX-117

TJS/ELR

3 DEC 14 1971

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/13/71

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Detroit letter, 10/28/71; and Bureau routing slip received at Detroit, 11/12/71.

Efforts to locate material requested at logical local outlets negative as of 12/8/71. ("THE NIGGER CYCLE")

Efforts continuing.

Publication

2 - Bureau (RM) 1c retained 720/D
2 - Detroit
JWB/ah
(4)

EX-100 REC-51 62-46855-996

3 DEC 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

60 DEC 27 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235)
Attention: Liaison Section

12/17/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Paid 12-23-71 AMB

"No Cause for Indictment--An Autopsy of Newark" by Ronald Porambo. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York; $8.95; October, 1971

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:at/tlp tlp
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters General. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

EX-115

FBI REC-4 62-46855-997

DEC 20 1971

TJS/ELR

MAILED 5
DEC 17 1971
FBI

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Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
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Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 27 1971

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OPTIONAL FORM
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 12/15/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet, 12/13/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "Thirty Years of Treason" edited by ERIC BENTLEY and "Notes of a Processed Brother" by DONALD REEVES.

N.Y.

EX-100 REC-48 62-46855-998

2 Encls. carded by + filed in Bu. Library 12-20-71 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Encs. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

22 DEC 20 1971

RJL:lwt
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

DEC 27 1971

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 12/17/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "No Cause for Indictment--An Autopsy of Newark" by RONALD RORAMBO.

NO LOC

1 Encl. carded by & filed in Bu. Library. 12-23-71 AmB.

ENCLOSURE EX-115

REC-48 62-46855-999

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

3 DEC 23 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

30 JAN 5 1972 F253

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/20/71
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-New) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

OO: Bureau

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 12/10/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book entitled, "Power on the Right" by WILLIAM W. TURNER (former FBI Agent).

No further action is being taken by Los Angeles in this matter at this time.

1 Encl. carded by & filed in Bu. Library 12-22-71 AMB.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM)
1 - Los Angeles

LOB/mlh
(4)

Place 1 c in

REC 107

62-46855-1000

b6
b7C

DEC 22 1971

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

XEROX
JAN 4 1972
F415

PERS. REC. UNIT

RESEARCH SECTION

JAN 4 1972

JAN 7 1972

DEC 23 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Chicago (66-3705) 12/28/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one set of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark the volumes to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Ebony Pictorial History of Black America" (deluxe, slip-cased set of three volumes). Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616; $27.95 per set. (Xerox of a coupon is enclosed to help identify the set desired).

Enclosure

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Atkinson)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bjn
(6)

NOTE:

Set of books being obtained at request of SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The set of books will be retained in the Extremist Section for ready reference purposes.

62-46855-1001

MAILED 25 DEC 27 1971 FBI

REC 25

DEC 28 1971

EX-115

TJS/ELR

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

F415

57 JAN 7 1972

TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/5/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Dick Gregory's Political Handbook" by Dick Gregory. Harper & Row, New York; $6.95; January, 1972

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:tlp
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review re racial matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 25
JAN5 - 1972
FBI

REC-22 62-46855-1002

JAN 6 1972

EX-117

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5 JAN 12 1972

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/6/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1971 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

Book

X-117

1 Encl. retained in Research Section.

3 - Bureau (RM) Dom. Intell. Div.
1 - Package 1-10-72 Amb.
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see
(4)

REC-15 62-46855-1003

20 JAN 10 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

60 JAN 17 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, two copies of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Double-Cross System, in the War of 1939-1945" by J. C. Masterman. Yale University Press; $6.95; February 16, 1972 (hard-cover edition)

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review)
(W.A. Branigan/Clough)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. D. Clough, Jr., Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book contains information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents. Book will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Book requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use.

EX-104

REC 20 62-46855-1004

JAN 25 1972

TJS/ELR

MAILED 20
JAN 25 1972
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TJS/ELR

55 JAN 28 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"NEVER AGAIN"
BY RABBI MEIR KAHANE
RESEARCH MATTER

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: 1/18/72

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. J. McDonnell
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Miss M. M. Chamberlain

Tolson
Felt
Boser
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

"Never Again," referring to the enigmatic meekness of the millions of Jews who died in German concentration camps, was written by the founder and National Director of the militant Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane. The book is a blueprint for "Jewish Power," castigating Jews for their failure to keep Jewry in tact; for their self-destructive and futile preoccupation with trying to woo and win the gentile; for preoccupation with the rights of others, to the detriment of Jews; and for denying their children the chance to be Jews because of their (the parents) frantic search for the status and symbols of materialism. Kahane advocates a militant American Jewry, some formed into vigilante squads to protect Jews in crime-ridden areas, and all armed and ready to handle any aggressors--real or imagined. He points to dangers from the Left and Right, pinpointing the Right as offering to the American Jew an impending "fascist" pogrom to be condoned by the American people as another was condoned by the German people who, under the right circumstances, voted Hitler into power. As an answer, he counsels a back-to-Israel movement for all who can leave. For those who can't, he recommends working with non-Jewish groups for the sole advancement of Jewry. Kahane's book is dangerously nationalistic, ethnically insulting, and politically divisive. Kahane, presently on the Administrative Index, founded the Jewish Defense League in 1968 and has been arrested numerous times for rioting and violent demonstrations in which he and his group have been engaged, particularly against Soviet diplomatic personnel in his efforts to have Soviet Jewry freely immigrate to Israel. Kahane is presently on probation for five years stemming from his conviction in July, 1971, for violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-207795

MC:jan
(10)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
136 JAN 24 1972

JAN 20 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

265
55 JAN 26 1972

105-207795

Department. Because of the investigation of the group's plot to bomb the Soviet Mission and a further plot to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy, Bureau keeping close watch on Kahane's location and activities. No reference in book to Director or FBI and no record in files of publisher, Nash Publishing Corporation in Los Angeles, California.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

DETAILS:

Review of the Book

Pointedly referring to the enigmatic epic when millions of European Jews walked into German ovens, "Never Again," which should have been titled, "A Blueprint for Jewish Power," is a very militant book written by the founder and National Director of the extremist Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

The book is an indictment of yesterday's and today's World Jewry for its contribution to the public image of the Jew as a meek, beaten, bloodied, and peculiarly masochistic scapegoat for history's politically repressed and economically deprived. It is a castigation of American Jews for their obsession with success and its status symbols; for their maudlin concern for the rights of all but Jews that will ultimately lead only to enhancing anti-Semitism; for their continuous strivings to gain the respect, acceptance, and "love" of gentiles; and for their failure to recognize that in their costly search for such elusive "trivia," they forfeit theirs and their children's Jewishness. And their children, neither Jews nor gentiles, seek their identities in drugs, leftist causes, and terrorist bombs.

The book is what Kahane hopes will be a literary bottle of starch for Jewish spines. It is a cultural and religious clarion call to all Jews to expend their attention, money, talents, power, and love exclusively on Jews; to educate and train their children in Jewry; and to return to the faith of their father, Abraham, and become--at all costs--Jews.

Like a Yiddish Frantz Fanon, author of "The Wretched of the Earth" and initiator of black violence against colonialism, Kahane has written a call to arms for all Jews to learn the art

CONTINUED - OVER

of self-defense, to achieve proficiency in firearms, to man their homes with trained marksmen and weapons, and, through vigilante squads, protect the helpless Jews in crime-ridden areas or any other areas where Jews are threatened. "If thy brother smite thee," smitehim back! counsels Kahane, for regardless of what the softened Jewish liberals say, the strong respect only the strong. "The best laid plans of mouse-like men," warns Kahane, "usually go awry."

Kahane has belabored the need for Jewish self-respect as a preliminary to all dealings with all men and, as Hamlet said, "it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Kahane denudes the American Jew of his Americanism by claiming that the "melting pot" is but a myth, for it has not and will never assimilate the Jew. Right now, claims the "prophet Meir," forces on the Left, with the help of some foolish and misguided Jews--by whom all Jews will be judged when the "fascist" chips are down--have created perilous conditions among the thousands of Rightist Jew-haters in the United States that point directly to a rapidly approaching pogrom. And this pogrom will follow conditions and a public apathy that will duplicate those which occurred in Germany in the 1930s. "Never Again!" Whatever Americans may pretend, writes Kahane, this is the home of no Jew. The more the Jew defends the civil rights of others--black and white--the more he jeopardizes Judaism. For all Jews who can, return to Israel! For all who can't, invest your money in the homeland and invest your skills in coalescing with such non-Jewish individuals and groups that can in some way--today or tomorrow--aid the cause of Jewry. Start with the plight of the Soviet Jew! With an eye on the anti-Sovietism of the American Middle Western political bloc, engage in militant, publicized demonstrations against Soviet diplomatic personnel and force the President of the United States--soon to be in a rocking boat on a choppy political sea--to take steps to free Russian Jewry.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

Kahane's book is un-American, nationalistic, and extremely dangerous. In kicking over the "melting pot," Kahane ridicules America's proven guarantees of freedom for the thousands of "tired" and "poor" that streamed to this country from Europe's "teeming" shores. He is contemptuous of the innumerable members of his own religious and ethnic background who put their faith and trust in democratic ideals, and he slings mud on the sparkling threads they have woven into the political, economic, and social fabric of this country. He insults the intelligence and integrity of the American people by charging that, with so little provocation, they grin malevolently as they plot a Hitlerish pogrom. Such a book as this serves no purpose but to further divide the "House" against itself.

The Author

Kahane, who is presently on the Administrative Index, is National Director of the Jewish Defense League, which he founded in 1968. Kahane and members of his group have been arrested on numerous occasions for rioting and for acts of violence committed during demonstrations, mostly in support of Soviet Jewry. In September, 1971, he warned the Soviets that the Jewish Defense League would "kill two Soviet diplomats for every Jew that dies in a Soviet labor camp."

During the summer of 1971, the Jewish Defense League ran a training camp in the Catskill Mountains called Camp Jedel, where Jewish youths were taught to handle firearms and instructed in military drill and the art of self-defense.

Kahane is currently on probation for five years as a result of his conviction in July, 1971, for violation of the Gun Control Act, investigated by the Treasury Department. This organization also was investigated in connection with a plot to bomb the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. The Bureau is keeping a close watch on Kahane and his activities because of a new plot of the League to launch a sniper attack against the Soviet Embassy.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Never Again," By Rabbi Meir Kahane

In September, 1971, Kahane, at that time in Tel Aviv, advised that he was going to set up a world headquarters in Jerusalem and would divide his time between Israel and the United States.

Bureau References

There are no references to the Director or the Bureau in Kahane's book, nor are there any references in Bureau files to the publisher, the Nash Publishing Corporation, Los Angeles, California.

EM

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 1/11/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 1/5/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by DICK GREGORY.

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - NY (100-87235)

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
201 JAN 18 1972

RJL:chj
(3)

61 JAN 20 1972

FBI - NEW YORK

1 - M[illegible] A, M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 1/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Black Panthers" by Murray Kempton. Dutton, New York; $6.95; March, 1972

2. "An American Death" by Gerold Frank. Doubleday, New York; $10; April, 1972

3. "Eat of Me: I Am the Savoir" by Arnold Kemp. Morrow, New York; cost not known; April, 1972

4. "The Black Preacher" by Charles Hamilton. Morrow, New York; cost not known; April, 1972

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

EX-104 REC-60 62-46855-1005

16 JAN 25 1972

MAILED-23
JAN 24 1972
FBI

54 JAN 31 1972

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - M[illegible]. S. Miller
1 - [illegible] M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 1/24/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division:

1. "Real Personages of Mother Goose" by Katherine E. Thomas. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., New York; $5.95 (2 copies).

2. "The News Twisters" by Edith Effron. Nash Publishing Company, Los Angeles; $7.95 (2 copies) (By 5-1 Form, dated 1/6/72, Bureau questioned whether, as subscriber to "Combat," free copy of book could be obtained. Bureau desires above two copies, regardless of decision regarding free copy.)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:crc
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Acting Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. One copy of each book will be retained by Assistant Director E. S. Miller, Domestic Intelligence Division.

REC-39 62-46855-1006
EX-115
MAILED 25
JAN 21 1972
FBI

19 JAN 28 1972

TJS/ELZ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

58 FEB 1 - 1972
TJS/ELZ

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 1/25/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

BOOK
1. "What Black Politicians Are Saying" by Dr. Nathan Wright, Senator Edward Brooke, et al. Hawthorn, New York; cost nor publication date known.

Rec'd 6-22-72 AMB

BOOK
2. "Dick Gregory's Election Handbook" by Dick Gregory. Harper & Row, New York; $6.95; January, 1972.

Canceled same as "Dick Gregory's Political Handbook" now received. AMB

BOOK
3. "Liberating Our White Ghetto" by Joseph Barndt. Augsburg; $2.95; February, 1972.
AUTHOR U.S.A.

Rec'd 8-17-72 AMB

BOOK
4. "White Uses of Black in America" by Dan Lacy. Atheneum; $7.95; February 14, 1972.
AUTHOR U.S.A.

Rec'd 3-3-72 AMB

157-8455-
94-62824-
100-440423-

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section
(Route through for review) (G. C. Moore) GCM
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:deb
(6)

EX-117 REC-10 62-46855-1007

NOTE:

JAN 25 1972

Books requested for review by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 5
JAN 24 1972
FBI

TJS/ELR

XEROX
JAN 31 1972

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

54 FEB 3 1972 TJS/ELR
MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 1/26/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The Double-Cross System, in the War of 1939-1945" by J. C. MASTERMAN.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-31404-9

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 2 1972

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

54 FEB 9 1972

L FORM NO. 10
2 EDITION
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 1/28/72

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 1/24/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "The News Twisters" by EDITH EFFRON.

book

no LOC

2 Encls. carded by Bu Library
1 Encl. retained in Research Sec.,
1 Encl. retained by Assistant Dir.
E.S. Miller, 1026, 9 CS.

Amb
1-31-72

REC-41

62-46855-1008

EX-103

16 FEB 1 1972

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2)
1 -New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

60 FEB 7 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DID

DATE: 1/31/72

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Detroit letter, 12/13/71.

Efforts to locate material requested at local logical outlets negative as of 1/26/72.

Efforts continuing.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1C retained 720, 9th & D
2 - Detroit
JWB/ah
(4)

REC-4 62-46855-1009

EX-100

18 FEB 3 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

57 FEB 10 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 2/8/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Hagstrom's Atlas and Official Postal Zone Guide of the City of New York -- Five Boroughs" (Current issue.) Cost is not known.

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Quinn)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mmb
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA G. M. Quinn, Espionage Section. Book will be charged permanently to the Espionage Section, where it will be readily available for reference use.

EX-102

REC-35 62-16855-1010

FEB 9 1972

MAILED 3
FEB 3 - 1972
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI (~~62-46855~~)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

2/4/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ST-

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church", by ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

62-46855-

FEB 9 1972

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

RJL:csb
(3)

57 FEB - 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-448517-36

1 - Mr. A[illegible]sen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

2/2/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. J. Seabaugh

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"NOTES OF A PROCESSED BROTHER"
BY DONALD REEVES
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Incorporated, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS

Captioned book is a self-analysis of author's educational experiences. Donald Reeves received his early education in Jamaica and New York City. Following difficulties in ma[illegible] adjustments, Reeves became race conscious and identified himself with Malcolm X. He adopted certain concepts of Malcolm X, a deceased black nationalist, and reached conclusion that powers of school administration must be restricted and student rights enlarged. Reeves led an unsuccessful fight for student rights culminating in an all out confrontation with the New York Board of Education. Reeves' struggle and unsuccessful fight for student rights is complicated by an intimate association with a Jewish girl, whose parents object to an interracial marriage. The girl, faced with a break with her family, abruptly terminated her association with Reeves, leaving him humiliated. Reeves, filled with hatred, pain, and bitterness, severed ties with the white world.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855

TJS:pag
(8)

60 FEB 16 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 9 1972

62-46855-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Notes of a Processed Brother," by Donald Reeves

DETAILS:

Donald Reeves was born in the United States, received his early education in Catholic and Presbyterian schools in Jamaica and attended public schools in New York City. His father was born in Costa Rica and his mother was born in Jamaica. Reeves has not been the subject of an FBI investigation and no identifiable reference to him appears in Bureau files.

Captioned book, consisting of 447 pages in addition to an Appendix, is a somewhat detailed self-analysis of the young author's educational experiences. He was sent to the West Indies by his mother so that he could grow up away from America's racial discrimination. He returned to a ghetto neighborhood in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn, New York, to continue his education, where he found the Jewish Ghetto being inherited by the black man. He became fascinated by the realization that the educational system in America indoctrinates children to become second-class citizens and that schools for blacks were failures. Finding difficulty in adjusting, Reeves falls in love with Vickie, a young Jewish girl whose parents are rich. He becomes president of his student government but finds himself branded as an "Uncle Don" and a Martin Luther King "compromiser" when standing between militant students and the school principal.

After many bitter political experiences in school, Reeves sees the white school using him against the black students, and he becomes race conscious. He believes American history has assigned superiority to the white man and inferiority to the black man. From the autobiography of Malcolm X, Reeves draws conclusions that change his life. Schools are run like prisons and, in a sense, all students are "Niggers"; accordingly, school administration powers must be restricted and student rights enlarged. Hostilities are encountered on every side and Reeves' intimate association with Vickie make him unpopular with everyone. He accuses some of the students who attack him as having "Afro-heads and yet have processed minds."

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Notes of a Processed Brother," by Donald Reeves

Reeves identifies himself with Malcolm X and sees the enemy as the white power structure. He adopted the concept of "Do unto your oppressor before he does unto you." Reeves dropped out of school to build a movement for an all out confrontation with the source of their trouble, the Board of Education. Acting on his convictions, Reeves organized high school students in New York City in a fight for their Bill of Rights. An unsuccessful attempt is made to form a Student Coalition representing 275,000 high school students who called for schools that would educate students and not process them. Their confrontation with the Board of Education failed in an unsuccessful fight for student rights.

Threatened with a break in family ties, Vickie abruptly terminates her relationship with Reeves, which leaves him humiliated. Reeves' ego is crushed and he understands that he is responsible for his own self-destruction brought about through stubborn blindness. Reeves, filled with hatred pain, and bitterness, severed his ties with the white world and is now an undergraduate student at Cornell University.

Although the FBI is not mentioned by name in this book, reference is made on page 354 to a school controversy involving ten demands of students. One of the demands was that "special agents and all police" be excluded from school property.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section, DID

DATE: 2/3/72

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (157-5224)(RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta, 9/9/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Black College in a Time of Revolution" by Richard K. Barksdale, Dean, School of Arts and Sciences, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. The paper was obtained from the Center for African and African-American Studies, Atlanta, University.

EX-103

1 Encl. retained in Extremist Section, by SA R.M. Egan. 2-8-72

REC-6 62-46855-1011

FEB 7 1972

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Atlanta
REF/df
(3)

FEB 15 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/10/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Game of the Foxes" by Ladislas Farago. McKay; $11.95; available now

1 - Espionage Section (Branigan - information)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
AMB:mmb (6)
NOTE: mmb

By memo, 2/7/72, M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, captioned "Ladislas Farago; Author of 'Game of Foxes'," recommendation was made that Domestic Intelligence Division obtain and review book.

In December, 1967, Farago requested an interview with a Bureau official concerning this proposed book. This request was declined by letter over Miss Gandy's signature. Bureau has not assisted Farago because of his reputation for lacking in integrity and scruples. After review, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-104
REC-50 62-46855-1012

7 FEB 10 1972

TJS/eir

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 20
FEB - 9 1972
FBI

61 FEB 17 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Mr. E. S. Miller

2/8/72

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. E. R. Stark

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY"
EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1970 by Pathfinder Press, Incorporated, New York, New York, and edited by George Breitman. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Editor George Breitman, member of Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has taken speeches, interviews and a letter of black extremist Malcolm X, assassinated in 1965, and incorporated same into this book. Emphasis is placed by Malcolm X on need for black people to unify, bear arms, control their own educational processes, obtain economic and political power, rid their communities of crime and bring their problems to attention of United Nations. The FBI is mentioned on three occasions and includes contention by Malcolm X that FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 16 1972

100-182800

1 62-46855 (Book Review File)

ERS:fb
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

61 FEB 22 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY"
EDITED BY GEORGE BREITMAN
100-182800

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

George Breitman, the editor, is a white male born 2/28/16 in Newark, New Jersey. He is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), formerly served as editor of the SWP publication, "The Militant," is currently employed by Pathfinder Press and is subject of a pending investigation.

BOOK REVIEW

This book consists of a collection of speeches, interviews and a letter by deceased black extremist Malcolm X Little which, according to the editor, represents Malcolm's views as developed in the final, independent phase of his life when, as the editor states, Malcolm X was thinking and speaking for himself. (This is a reference to the period from 12/63 when Malcolm X left the black extremist Nation of Islam to his assassination on 2/21/65).

The most significant chapter in this book is the one in which Malcolm X states the basic aims and objectives of his group, the "Organization of Afro-American Unity" which he started in New York during 6/64. These aims and objectives which relate to his own philosophy and which are reiterated by Malcolm X in other portions of the book are as follows: (1) unify all people of African descent, (2) bear arms, as history of unpunished violence against black people indicates they must be prepared to defend themselves or continue to be a defenseless people at the mercy of a ruthless and violent racist mob, (3) educate the Afro-American community under direction and control of Afro-Americans, (4) obtain economic and political power for Afro-Americans to eliminate vicious exploitation practiced in black communities,

CONTINUED - OVER

(5) launch a cultural revolution to rid the black communities of crime, drug addiction, exploitation, apathy and police brutality and (6) bring problems of black man before the United Nations.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in three instances. On page 29, Malcolm X, in discussing Robert F. Williams (former Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution fugitive based on kidnapping charge in Monroe, North Carolina), stated that Williams had made mistakes which allowed the FBI to make him appear to be a criminal which he is not. On page 66 Malcolm X claims the FBI cannot find a white criminal when the victim is black and advocates not waiting for the FBI to look for criminals who are shooting and brutalizing black people. On page 164, in attempting to make the point that Federal Government is just as racist as the government in Mississippi but more shrewd, he illustrates by stating the FBI is more skillful than state police and state police are more skillful than local police.

EX-104

REC-6 62-46855-1013

February 8, 1972

Mr. Bernard P. Parrish AKA: Bernard Parrish

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Parrish:

Your letter enclosing a copy of your book, "They Call It A Game," and your note dated February 1st, were received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. They will be brought to his attention upon his return; however, I am enclosing a copy of his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on March 17, 1971. There is no charge for this material.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8
FEB 8 - 1972
FBI

S/ Helen Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure

NOTE: Parrish is a former professional football player who attempted to unionize football players unsuccessfully. Bufiles disclose that he wrote in July, 1971, requesting a copy of 1966 and 1970 appropriations reports and that

[redacted]

[redacted] In 11/69 Parrish contacted Cleveland Office requesting facts on the Bureau's contact with him in '65 for a book he was writing on football. The Cleveland Office advised him files are confidential and data, therefore, could not be given out. He was furnished the 1966 and 1970 appropriations testimony over Miss Gandy's signature on 7/27/71. No further reply contemplated. Book contains no reference to Bureau or the Director.

JWD:rmm (3)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walkart
Mr. Walters
Mrs. Soyars
Mrs. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

54 FEB 25 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mainfeldt

Bernard P. Parrish

b6
b7C

February 1, 1972

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of my recently published book on professional football. I am sure your schedule is extremely taxing, but I hope you can find time to read Chapters Twelve and Thirteen on game fixing and owner gambling or underworld connections.

I am absolutely convinced that money from organized crime controls several NFL franchises. I also believe that point shaving by both players and coaching staffs take place as a matter of course during every NFL season. Self-regulation and self-policing is a farce. The idea that an owner's hireling, a sports commissioner, can police his employers is unrealistic. Sports commissioners function primarily as public relations men or press secretaries more than as impartial guardians of the game.

The economic impact of illegal bookmaking on pro football and other professional team sports is too great to allow it to continue at a $20 billion (tax free) annual rate. The sport has meant too much to me in my life not to do everything I can to keep it from becoming a tool of organized crime which costs us billions of hard earned tax dollar each year.

I am sorry to have learned of so many instances of FBI cooperation with the NFL's public relations-oriented security department. My experience has been that the NFL does not deal honestly with the public and that it checks its bank account before it makes a move.

Book Reviews

EXP. PROC. FEB 3 1972 35

ENCLOSURE
In-ads. reply
2/8/72
JWD:

EX-104 REC-6 62-46855-1013

FEB 22 1972

I hope that the recent rumors that the FBI is now involved in the investigations of illegal bookmaking are true and that you will extend it into the area of franchise ownership/gambling and organized crime connections. I think it would be a great thing for the sport if you did. Baseball survived the Black Sox scandal and I am confident that football is strong enough to survive any possible scandal, too.

Sincerely,

Bernard P. Parrish

Bernard P. Parrish

BPP:jgv

Enclosure

(See enclosure)
gcm

MEMO

from

BERNARD PARRISH

TO: Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 1, 1972

Please send me a copy of your latest Appropriations Report. I will be glad to reimburse the Bureau for any expenses incurred.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Bernard P. Parrish

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

62-46855-1013

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Adm.
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 16, 1972

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES F. AHERN

Reference is made to memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, dated 2/8/72, on which Mr. Mohr suggests that I call this book to the attention of President George Murphy, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and other officers friendly to the Bureau. The Director noted "Yes. H."

This morning, 2/16/72, I telephonically contacted President George Murphy and talked to him concerning this book. I reminded him specifically that Ahern had never attended any annual conferences of the IACP to my knowledge while he was chief of police; that Ahern in his book blasts the Bureau, the President, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) programs, and praises former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Patrick V. Murphy and himself, Ahern. I told him that in the book he makes such statements as "most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen and that he makes the officers on the street look like nothing more than a bored human being who is doing more harm than good." I told Murphy the particularly bad part about this was that he is coming out with a politically motivated book during an election year and using his credentials as a policeman which will possible give credence to his remarks. This book will, therefore, play right into the hands of the critics of law enforcement. I also told Murphy that former Commissioner of Police, Frank L. Rizzo, now Mayor of Philadelphia had refused to write a commentary on the book because it was so anti-law enforcement. Murphy assured me that he would look into this matter and if he received the concurrence of the other officers will blast Ahern for his remarks, when appropriate. I told him if he needed any more data or facts, please give me a call.

REC-6 62-46855-1014

Murphy advised me he had talked by telephone with Attorney General Mitchell concerning the LEAA grant for helicopter pilot training and Mitchell said he personally reviewed the audit and so far as he, the Attorney General, was concerned it was all a bunch of "nit picking." Murphy said hopefully the matter will be fully clarified and corrected sometime during next week.

FEB 18 1972

JJC:aga
(2)

CONTINUED - OVER

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON
CRIME RESEARCH

66 FEB 29 1972

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Book Review
"Police in Trouble"
By James F. Ahern

Murphy told me that he had removed Myles J. Ambrose, Commissioner of Customs Bureau, from the Executive Committee and had replaced him with Grant Wright, Chief of U. S. Park Police. He also told me that apparently LEAA is going to fund a meeting in May to be attended by representatives from all segments of the criminal justice system in Washington, D. C., to be run by IACP. Murphy advised me he has instructed that the FBI should be represented at this meeting.

I thanked him for his support and told him to keep me posted of any pertinent developments. He assured me that he would do so.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
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Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-8-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES F. AHERN

SYNOPSIS:

BACKGROUND:

Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia in meeting with Director 1-24-72, mentioned captioned book and said he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He forwarded it via Philadelphia Office.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:

Ahern, former Chief of Police, New Haven, Connecticut, 1968-1971; we had cordial relations with him; although, characterized as publicity seeker who involved himself in controversial issues; was a member of President's Commission on Campus Unrest; and attended Princeton Conference. Currently, Director, Insurance Crime Prevention Institute, Westport, Connecticut, and has in his employ former SA John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

Publisher of book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with them and they are currently scheduled to publish forthcoming book regarding FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

OVERALL REVIEW OF BOOK:

After reading this book, two principal thoughts stand out: 1)During this election year author attempts to show alleged utter failures of Nixon Administration in its law and order programs and criticizes the President in many ways. Also criticizes Attorney General and FBI's cooperative functions. States FBI has

REC-6 62-46F5J-1015

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - M. A. Jones

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

neither the resources nor inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement, our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities, and that FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption. 2) Author's second purpose seems to be to write a self-aggrandizing autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society. Takes all the credit for saving New Haven from the Black Panther and other extremists in 1970. He makes it very clear that he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy of New York, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He is most critical of the handling of the disturbances in Chicago in 1968, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Claims there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement.

He criticizes the assistance given to local law enforcement and the FBI Field Police Training Program. Says when he was Chief of Police he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. Paints a very black picture of the average policeman as a bored person subject to graft. Says most Chiefs of Police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen. It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with references to the FBI in that chapter.

Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter, Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman. States that police training is uninteresting and the rookie learns nothing. As soon as he goes on the beat, he learns petty graft. In this chapter, he is critical of our fingerprint procedures, and it is obvious he does not know what he is talking about.

 SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. Goes into great detail regarding the May Day disturbances in New Haven and this detailed description is mainly a glorification of the author himself. In talking about the Panthers, he states: "Since the director of the F. B. I. had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence ima given situation was heightened. "

He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal overreaction. It is ironical and interesting to note that while he praises himself and is most critical of the Federal Government regarding demonstrations in general and New Haven in particular, SAC, New Haven at time of the New Haven disturbances indicated Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended letter of commendation. This was done and in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part:

"Whatever success we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.

"Special Agent Charles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.

"I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department. "

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern. Praises Kansas City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. Only mention of FBI is when he discusses training and says that most Directors of Training are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F. B. I. agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day."

Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As an example, states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. After looking into it, he refused because he claims it was an impossible situation. Says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to law enforcement. Says state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. Says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Says FBI is ineffective because exchange of information with FBI is a one-way street. He does say, however, reluctance of FBI understandable because of the corrupt nature of so many local police departments. Then criticizes us for being ineffective in fighting organized crime.

Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

Author states the policeman on the beat is far away from our leaders; yet, at times of crisis, a President can with a few words reach down to where a cop walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there

is a vacuum of true leadership such that exists in the few other professions. Mentions his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and is most critical of the President and the Department. In talking about the White House meeting regarding Police Killings to which New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy was not invited, he states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today."

With regard to Kent State and Jackson State, he states: "The only question should be whether the crime involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter." He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

Ahern makes the blanket statement, "Most of the progress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark."

He says the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership. He says the International Association of Chiefs of Police is ineffective because it is made up exclusively of Chiefs of Police who are little more than 50-year-old patrolmen. He claims the Attorney General cannot offer leadership because he is more interested in the realities of political power than the objectives of justice.

Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and divides crime into four categories: consensual crime, street crime, organized crime, and white collar crime. He says the use of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict. He then spends several pages discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting program, and it is observed that he does not know what he is talking about. He states: "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted

on accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent." The facts are that during his first year as Chief crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year it increased nine percent, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He claims that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is absurd as terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not the full definition of it and that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected against politics and insulated from public recall, he states:

"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F. B. I., which is an extreme example. The F. B. I. as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.

"The present state of the F. B. I. indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B. I. would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments."

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says at present the average policeman is under educated and poorly trained. In discussing police training, he says:

"Although the F. B. I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the FB. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. I. agents or ex-agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I. lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F. B. I. assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterile in all but the areas of the F. B. I. 's particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I. to one lecture--concerned with the federal jurisdiction. "

Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:

The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He says there are dangers in Federal involvement but they can and must be avoided. Ahern claims that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. He again criticizes us for withholding information on organized crime from local police. He says we have no legitimate role in the area of police training except in those areas in which we have a special expertise.

 SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

He concludes this chapter and his book with many pages which are highly critical of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that this book is highly critical of the President and the Department, we should consider the advisability of furnishing both the White House and the Attorney General with a copy of this manuscript. It should be pointed out to them that it was received somewhat in confidence and is only a galley proof which will be subject to change.

WBS

I suggest Casper call this book to attention of Pres. Murphy of J.A.C.P. and other officers friendly to the Bureau.

JAM
2/8

TEB

PEOP

Yes.

DETAILS - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that on 1-24-72 Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, had a lengthy meeting with the Director. During the course of this visit Rizzo advised the Director that he had received a galley proof of captioned book and had been requested to write a Foreword for it. He said that he had reviewed the galley and it was very critical of the Administration and the Director and that he had no intention of complying with the request for a Foreword. He promised to send the Director the galley proof that he had received and he forwarded it to us through the Philadelphia Office. The galley has been reviewed in the Crime Records Division, the Training Division, and a part of it in the Identification Division.

JAMES F. AHERN, AUTHOR:

Ahern is a former Chief of Police of New Haven, Connecticut, and while in this position we enjoyed cordial relations with him. He was a long-time member of this force, worked his way up through the ranks, and was named Chief in 1968. SAC, New Haven advised he made a practice of seeking publicity and continually involving himself in controversial issues. He was a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest and also attended the Princeton Conference on the FBI. He resigned his position as Chief of Police in 1971 and is currently Director of the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute in Westport, Connecticut. He now has in his employ in this organization former Special Agent John Shaw and former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan.

The Publisher of his book is Hawthorne Books, Incorporated, of New York. We have had limited cordial relations with this company. They are currently scheduled to publish the forthcoming book regarding the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" written by H. Paul Jeffers. We cooperated with Jeffers on this book.

OVERALL REVIEW OF BOOK:

After reading this book, one cannot escape the feeling that it was written with two principal thoughts in mind:

1. During this election year to show the alleged utter failures of the Nixon Administration and its law and order programs. Author criticizes Mr. Nixon in many areas; states the President has manipulated the law and

 CONTINUED - OVER

and order issue for own purposes; that President did more with White House meeting on Police Killings to injure cause of police professionalism than to help it and contributed to reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society; that President should not interfere in such considerations as whether a policeman should wear the Flag patch on his uniform; that those who talk most about law and order often prove to be the least willing to ask for money to improve police; that the Nixon Administration has initiated no programs and requested no money that had not been approved or authorized under the previous Administration; that most of progress in recent years was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; that Nixon Administration had done little but allow Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to be dissipated without Federal guidelines or standards.

Author criticizes Attorney General Mitchell, and just about all the FBI's cooperative functions (training assistance, laboratory, and identification services). He states the FBI has neither the resources nor the inclination to provide leadership in law enforcement; that our training assistance to local police relates little to the realities of police department responsibilities since those responsibilities have hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers; that the FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a lrelationship with local police departments for informational purposes.

2. To write a self-aggrandizing autobiography showing himself as a progressive and effective police executive who understands the elements causing trouble in our society and with the answers as to how these crises can be handled. He writes pages showing exactly how he saved the City of New Haven in 1970 from the Black Panthers and other extremist elements, despite all the roadblocks he had to overcome because of Federal interference, state police planning, etc. Author makes it rather clear he believes only Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, New York City, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and he clearly understand the police function and how the disruptive elements in our society should be handled. He criticizes the mass arrests in Washington, D. C.; blames the Attorney General and the Administration for forcing Chief Wilson to take affirmative action and characterizes Chicago (the Democratic Convention in

CONTINUED - OVER

1968), Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica as new names for police failures. He states that restraint and balanced judgment are keys to neutralizing violence; that physical contacts with hostiles must be kept to a minimum; and that police should only be "referees" in demonstrations to insure protection for citizens, property, and demonstrators.

The author states there is a vacuum of true leadership in law enforcement; that those who deal in power seldom seek to improve the policeman's lot, but only try to use his discontent; that such people urge the policeman to lash out at targets selected for him. He states the "crimes" at Kent State and Jackson State present only the question of whether murder or manslaughter was involved.

He criticizes assistance given to local law enforcement in FBI Field Police Training Program. He hands the FBI National Academy a "left-handed" compliment, but states that our assistance to local law enforcement on field level is irrelevant to day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. He believes the training program in New Haven Police Department, while he was Chief, was more appropriate and points out he used FBI only to discuss jurisdiction. His program was directed by a civilian with a Masters Degree in Educational Psychology and who had directed the Neighborhood Youth Corps in New Haven. Police Department trainees were put through exceptionally complex and arduous role-playing situations designed to test an officer's self-knowledge, knowledge of his trade, and sensitivity to human interaction. He does admit the FBI can be helpful in areas of technical training and sophisticated investigative techniques. He states the FBI excels in scientific and technical areas, but that the domination by default of the local police to the FBI in training matters must cease and local departments must be given the incentive and capacity to do for themselves those things they should do and which the FBI should not do.

In his first chapter, Ahern analyzes the current policeman and perhaps tries to invoke some sympathy for him as being ill-equipped to handle his responsibilities. Actually, author characterizes most patrolmen as bored people who perform vital police functions and who use a variety of excuses for not being where they should be. He states that patrolmen play malicious tricks on people who cause them administrative problems, etc.

CONTINUED - OVER

Ahern does more to tarnish the image of the police officer than can any police-baiting sociologist or militant, principally because author formerly was in the profession. He states that most chiefs of police are nothing more than 50-year-old patrolmen.

It is felt this book will be a delight to opponents and critics of the Nixon Administration, especially in criminal justice considerations, and the militants and other elements who believe that American law enforcement is an unnecessary blemish to the democratic processes.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Ahern's book is divided into nine chapters and set forth below will be a brief resume of each chapter together with any references to the FBI contained in that chapter. It should also be pointed out that while Ahern is all wrong in his facts and conclusions the book is well written.

Chapter 1: The Closed Fraternity:

In this chapter Ahern gives a very dark and pessimistic picture of the rookie policeman and he states that police training is uninteresting and the rookie naturally learns nothing. Continuing this theme, he maintains that when the rookie goes out on the beat all he learns is petty graft. He claims that psychologists and sociologists have pointed out that police work attracts authoritarian personalities who seek legal license to subjugate others and who often in the process become aggressive and even brutal. The author claims this is true. In talking about detective work on page 9, he states: "The detective may go to the scene of a robbery and he may return with a perfect set of fingerprints which he is certain are those of the suspect. But when he sends them to the F. B. I. laboratory, he must send with them a list of the names of ten suspects against which the Bureau can check them. If he has guessed wrong, he may be able to send in ten more names. If his twenty questions have all been failures, however, the Bureau is unlikely to cooperate further. It is a public myth of some currency that the Bureau checks sets of prints sent to it against all the prints in its files. This is completely false. In fact, unless the detective has an excellent idea of who committed the crime, the Bureau's fingerprint files are useless to him." This, of course, is not true and on a major case we will search thousands of prints. He forgets that the

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slayer of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., was identified directly through fingerprints as was Ronald Kauffman in regard to the recent bank bombings.

Chapter 2: May Day: Cops In Crisis:

In this chapter, Ahern is critical of police action at Chicago, Orangeburg, Kent State, Jackson State, and Attica. He goes into great detail concerning the May Day disturbances revolving around Bobby Seale's being in New Haven and this detailed description of the events is mainly a glorification of Ahern. He criticizes the methods of the D. C. Police Department during disturbances in this City as being too strict and claims that in any type of disturbance the police department should only have a "referee role" rather than enforcement role. It is pointed out that in this chapter pages 16, 17, and 18 are missing from the galley. The first sentence on page 19 states "Since the director of the F. B. I. had honored the Panthers shortly before by calling them the greatest internal threat to the security of the country, the usual tendency of law-enforcement agencies to overestimate the potential for violence in a given situation was heightened." He is critical of the Nixon Administration and claims the Administration's role in disturbances is only to make political capital out of the event by "getting tough" with protestors. He describes this as Federal overreaction. In talking about the New Haven disturbances, he states, "The large commitment of federal troops can perhaps be explained by the fact that President Nixon, juggling a volatile combination of international politics and domestic crises, knew he would be announcing the invasion of Cambodia at the very time that thousands of radicals were converging on New Haven. He states: 'I wondered how much longer the nation's leaders, by refusing to respond to widespread dissent on the issues of war and race, and on the broad range of underlying social problems that aggravated them, would continue to depend on police to keep apart segments of society that never really needed to be set against one another." As indicated, this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern and a degradation of Federal authorities, particularly President Nixon. In this connection, it is ironical and interesting to note that SAC, New Haven at the time of the New Haven disturbances had indicated that Ahern had done an excellent job and recommended a letter of commendation. This was done, and, in reply in a letter to Mr. Hoover dated May 19, 1970, Ahern thanked the Director for his letter and stated in part: "Whatever success

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we had in containing a potentially dangerous scene can be attributed to the cooperation of various law enforcement agencies.

"Special Agent Charles Weeks and his staff worked closely providing equipment, intelligence and counsel. I might add that this is not unusual and represents the nature of the relationship between the New Haven Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"It is precisely this type of support and cooperation from agencies such as yours that will bring about the changes so desperately needed in local police departments.

"I want to thank you personally and compliment you and your men for the professional assistance rendered to our Department."

Chapter 3: Chief of Police:

This is another self-serving chapter glorifying Ahern when he took over as Chief of Police in New Haven in 1968. He praises the Kansas City Police Department but is somewhat critical of the Departments in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. On page 29, he is critical of most police departments for the type of individual they hire as Director of Training. He says that most of them are transferred into the job from another position and forced to become overnight experts in an unfamiliar field. He states: "The exceptions are equally inefficient: retired military officers or F. B. I. agents who, in addition to lacking general knowledge about training procedures and educational theory, know little or nothing about the problems a patrolman faces from day to day."

Chapter 4: Political Interference:

In this chapter, Ahern states that the greatest threat to good law enforcement is illegitimate political interference. As one example, he states that after he resigned from the New Haven Police Department Mayor Stokes of Cleveland offered him the job of Chief of Police in that City. He said he went to Cleveland, was indirectly threatened, and Stokes painted a gloomy picture of the job of Chief of Police in Cleveland, and he refused it because it was an impossible situation. He says that political bosses control the Chiefs of Police through the political machine and that gambling is the greatest threat to honest

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law enforcement. He then gives numerous examples of political influences on the police department in New Haven. He also takes this opportunity to pat himself on the back and indicates that he forbade testimonial dinners while he was Chief of Police because they were usually inspired by political bosses and gamblers and influenced police officers adversely. He says that thus far state and Federal agencies have been completely ineffective in rooting out widespread and subtle networks of crime and corruption and thus have been ineffective in supporting local police departments. In talking about the limitations on state police in dealing effectively with like problems of municipal corruption, organized crime, or narcotics, he said these problems should be attacked by Federal agencies. He says the principal Federal organizations able at present to deal with interstate crime problems are the FBI, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Independent Task Force set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. He states (page 39): "The FBI is limited in these areas by its dependence on local police forces for much of its information. To the consternation of local police departments, the exchange of information with the F. B. I. is strictly a one-way street. Although F. B. I. agents are constantly asking local police forces for information, they virtually never give out information themselves. Consequently, there is no organized national effort on the problem of organized crime. Given the corrupt nature of so many local police departments, this reluctance on the part of the F. B. I. is understandable. In many cases, they could just as well have given their information directly to local criminals."

He continues: "But local corruption does not account for the F. B. I.'s inability to deal with this serious national problem. While the F. B. I. may have built itself a national reputation for crime fighting, in recent years it has done more to attract publicity to the radical left than to fight the truly dangerous criminals that have pervaded so many areas of the country's public life, and to local police departments it has seldom proved useful. Indeed, the bulk of federal action against organized crime has been taken by Justice Department strike forces in which the F. B. I. does not cooperate."

Chapter 5: The Vacuum of Leadership in Law Enforcement:

In this chapter the author states the policeman who is alienated from the society he must police is far away from its leaders. He says that to the cop who patrols the streets of our cities, the White House and the power it

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represents are far away abstractions. Yet at times, especially in times of crisis, a President can, with a few words, reach down to where a cop walks his lonely beat. He says the reason for this is because there is no profession of law enforcement and above the cop on the beat there is a vacuum of true leadership that exists in few other professions. (page 40)

He then goes into a long discourse on the details of his membership on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, praises the report but is most critical of President Nixon's luke warm reception of it. He is also most critical of the mass arrests of demonstrators at the May, 1971, demonstrations in Washington, D. C. He is most critical of the Department because they condoned and even encouraged the mass arrests that were made at that time. In commenting on the White House meeting regarding police killings, he is critical of the President for not inviting New York Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy and states: "The President had done more with his White House meeting to injure the cause of police professionalism than he had done to help it, and in fact had contributed to the very reasons why police are feared, hated, and sometimes killed by segments of American society today."

He states the Government is setting a dangerous pattern and that Governors and Congressmen were coming to believe that their privacy was being violated and their telephone conversations were being monitored by the Justice Department. He states that files stolen from the FBI Office in Media, Pennsylvania, indicated that it was the Bureau's conscious policy to create this very kind of fear among the ranks of the political left. (page 44)

In returning to the subject of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest regarding Kent State and Jackson State, he says that when people are killed unnecessarily, inexcusably, unreasonably, and unjustifiably, only someone with a deep cynicism concerning our system of justice could assume that they were not killed illegally. He concludes: "The only question should be whether the crimes involved could somehow be considered not murder but manslaughter." (page 44)

He states that although the FBI emphatically denies ever evaluating evidence, certain members of the Bureau felt confident concerning a possibility of successful prosecution at least in the Kent State case.

At the top of page 46, he makes the statement, "Most of the progress that has been made in recent years in law enforcement was initiated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark." He says the Nixon Administration itself has done little but allow the funds of the LEAA to be dissipated without Federal guide-

lines or standards in the vast boondoggles of local politics. He continues that the Federal Task Force on Organized Crime was one of the few promising agencies that stood a chance of making concrete improvements in police departments on local levels, but that their role could hardly be one of leadership.

He then continues: "The F. B. I. has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The F. B. I. has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well of providing local agencies with leadership."

He continues: "In other professions, a great deal of leadership comes from professional organizations such as the American Bar Association or the American Medical Association. The only group analogous to this in police work is the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I. A. C. P.). It would seem as though I. A. C. P. could function as a kind of professional organization. But since it is made up exclusively of police chiefs from among the nation's 40,000 police agencies (many of whom, as I have said, are little more than fifty-year-old patrolmen), it has in the past done little more than offer technical advice and organizational analysis to individual police departments."

He says the Justice Department would seem a natural source for police leadership but says it is difficult to see how an Attorney General who masterminded President Nixon's election to office in 1968, and who will doubtless do it again, can have his sensitivities attuned to the objectives of justice rather than to the realities of political power.

Chapter 6: Crime and the Police:

In this chapter, the author dwells at some length on the historic background of police departments and says their first role was order maintenance rather than strict law enforcement. He says that the rising crime rate changed this function to crime control. He divides crime into four categories: 1) consensual crime; 2) street crime; 3) organized crime; and 4) white collar crime. In a discussion of each kind of crime, he says that the taking of drugs and homosexuality are consensual crimes and feels that the laws against such activities are too strict.

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Ahern spends the next several pages of his text discussing the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For a self-styled police administrator, Ahern has little knowledge of the method, purpose and role of Uniform Crime Reports. He confuses Part I offenses with Crime Index offenses, overlooks the fact that we collect data on 29 crime classifications based on arrests, and does a disservice to police departments nationwide on various methods that could be used in downgrading and eliminating crime counts. His comments are "trash." The best evidence of this is his statement, "During my first year in the New Haven Police Department (as Chief of Police) we insisted on accurate reporting and crime was up 150 percent." The facts are that during his first year as Chief, crime in New Haven increased five percent, well below the national average. The second year nine percent increase, still below the national average, and during his last year decreased six percent.

With respect to NCIC, Ahern states that at the present time there are NCIC terminals only in FBI offices, large cities, and state police offices. He says that these terminals should be installed in all local police departments. This is absurd. Terminals are installed in over 6,000 police agencies throughout the country.

With regard to street crime, he said the solution is to provide speedy trials as required by the United States Constitution.

In discussing organized crime, he says there are many kinds and that the Task Forces begun by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark were effective in getting to the source of power in several cities. He states: "It is significant that they did so without wiretapping or other methods which threaten civil liberty."

With regard to white collar crime, he said sometimes it is not considered crime at all but merely "good business." He states that measured in dollars white collar crime is by far the most serious crime problem existing in America today.

Chapter 7: Professional Police and Democratic Control:

According to Ahern, the first step toward making substantive changes in the police role is to realize that fighting crime is not a full definition of it. He says that policemen are only one part of the criminal justice system. He says that police in America, and those who would help them, face a dramatic dilemma: how

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to eliminate illegitimate political and criminal interference in police departments and yet strengthen democratic controls on police. In discussing the position of Chief of Police and how such an individual should be protected from politics and insulated from public recall, he states:

"That this kind of streamlined system can work was clearly shown by the F. B. I., which is an extreme example. The F. B. I. as it was taken over by J. Edgar Hoover was a corrupt, inefficient organization that was a national scandal. Hoover succeeded in building it into a highly professional organization with a reputation for integrity beyond question. This was done without benefit of Civil Service or any other regulatory apparatus. Hiring and promotions were handled strictly on the basis of effectiveness as evaluated by an agent's superiors, and the chain of command was tight from top to bottom.

"The present state of the F. B. I. indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And his entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the F. B. I. would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments." (Page 59)

Ahern's muddled thinking is further exhibited when in discussing the role of the policeman he states: "Or suppose that the policeman works in an urban ghetto. Is he obliged to enforce there all the laws passed by legislatures dominated by middle and upper-class representatives, regardless of whether or not they correspond accurately to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the community? Must he do this at the price of alienating and possibly destroying the community?

"Or suppose that the policeman works near a college community whose liberal attitudes lead it to tolerate behavior--be it sexual, or related to free speech, or to trespassing--that would not be tolerated in other parts of the city. Is his role to use the law to enforce the moral views of society in this environment?" (page 63)

 CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"

Chapter 8: Inverting the Local Police Department:

Ahern states the local police department must continue to be the nation's basic police agency and that the patrolman is the key. He says the most serious crisis in law enforcement can be characterized in one word: "people" because police departments operate with the wrong people, under educated and poorly trained. He claims that until this situation is rectified, there can be no hope of improving American law enforcement.

In discussing police training, he says very little emphasis is given to the value of such "outside experts" as FBI Agents. He then states: "Although the F. B. I. has for years dominated the training of local police departments, it knows virtually nothing about the day-to-day problems that occur on the local scene. In most regions the F. B. I. provides a systematic lecture service which is available to local police departments. This service consists of a number of carefully marked filing cabinets and a number of F. B. I. agents or ex-agents who make use of them. A local police department will request an F. B. I. lecture--for instance, on juvenile delinquency. The F. B. I. assigns someone to give the lecture, who goes to the filing cabinet and pulls out, under the letter J, a prepared lecture on the topic. At the time he delivers it, he may have read it or he may not have. At any rate, he has certainly never handled juveniles himself, and even if the lecture should have any applicability to the local police department, he will be unable to answer questions. Obviously this canned approach by an agency concerned solely with national law enforcement problems and with serious crime is completely sterile, in all but the areas of the F. B. I.'s particular jurisdiction and competence. The New Haven Police Department in the end reduced the role of the F. B. I. to one lecture--concerned with the federal jurisdiction." (page 69)

He says the FBI can be helpful in one area and that is the area of technical training and sophisticated investigative techniques.

In regard to the use of photographic equipment, fingerprint equipment, microscopic analysis, etc., Ahern says, "The F. B. I. and some large-city police departments have had a monopoly on these techniques for so long, and the myth that the F. B. I. supports local police departments by making these techniques available to them is so pervasive, that few departments have been able to develop scientific and technical capabilities of their own." (page 74)

Chapter 9: The Future and the Federal Role:

The theme of this chapter is that the Federal Government must enter the field of law enforcement dramatically and decisively to support efforts to ensure police effectiveness, police professionalism, and police responsibility. He said there are dangers in Federal involvement in local law enforcement but they can and must be avoided. He says the first area should be the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the FBI must be transformed from an isolated to a responsive resource for local police departments. There is no excuse for a local police department handling an investigation of an organized crime case to be denied access to FBI data about it but that this happens time and again. The only way in which departments ever receive information from the FBI is through informal channels based on personal cooperation between police detectives and FBI Agents. While there are some areas in which the FBI should expand to help local departments, there is one area which the FBI has long dominated in which it has no legitimate role. This is the area of training. The FBI should discontinue its involvement in local police training except in those areas in which it has special expertise. He concludes this chapter with many pages which are highly critical of the LEAA.

OPTIONAL FORM N
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CF

UNITED S GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/16/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

8

ReBUlet 2/8/72 and 2/10/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Hagstrom's Atlas and Official Postal Zone Guide of the City of New York -- Five Boroughs". "The Game of the Foxes" #2 by LADISLAS FARAGO.

#1

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EX-104

REC-51

62-46855-1016

2 Encls. carded by Bu. Library.
#2 filed in Bu. Library;
#1 chgd perm. to Espionage Sec.
2-18-72 AMB.

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

60 FEB 28 1972

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5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POWER ON THE RIGHT"
BY WILLIAM W. TURNER
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: 1/13/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. F. A. Tansey

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is a review of captioned book published 1971 by Ramparts Press, Inc., Berkeley, California. Book being placed in Bureau Library. Information concerning author, a disgruntled former FBI Agent, is contained in addendum to this review.

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals, in actuality drums on the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments." The volume repeatedly lists names of individuals and organizations tying them all together by innuendo and association without any real facts that would astound the average individual. Turner refers to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, which he characterizes as "our national secret police," on more than 50 pages. His utterances and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. The book contains no news and nothing of historical or literary value. His regurgitative perverted approach toward the role of law enforcement is typically (for Turner) paranoid.

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PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

ACTION:

For information

EX-104 62-46855-1017

REC-58

FEB 24 1972

62-46855

1 - [redacted]

FAT:pjc/at
(9)

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

MAR 1 1972

5 MAR 2 1972

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals deals, among other things, with the John Birch Society; the Ku Klux Klan; Robert DePugh and the Minutemen; the American Security Council; and the police, referred to as "Blue Power." In actuality, Turner spends most of his time interspersing very few details with very many allusions and innuendos that police organizations at all levels, local, state and Federal, are functioning in and through these various right-wing organizations. He beats on what the publishers refer to as the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments."

The author complains about "witch hunts;" the dossiers compiled by various intelligence agencies and police departments; and the voluminous index cards compiled by enumerated right-wing organizations, yet Turner's book itself consumes page after page and chapter after chapter listing names of individuals and organizations tying them all together without any real facts that would astound the average individual. By implication he associates all right-wing organizations and their sponsors or backers with each other.

Although the Warren Commission clearly established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy, to further muddy the waters Turner states in his opinion there is graphic evidence to show that "at least two people" fired at Kennedy when he was assassinated. He alludes to a conspiracy insinuating involvement or cover-up by the FBI or CIA or both. He uses much space covering New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's much discredited investigation of the assassination and implies that much of this theory is new and was not considered by the Warren Commission.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Like Turner's other diatribes, this book is designed to downgrade law enforcement at all levels. The pages are replete with innuendos downgrading FBI Agents and former Agents. He refers at one point (page 242) to the FBI as "our national secret police."

Typical comments by Turner are quoted from pages 242-243 as follows:

> "The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powers to incite. On June 4, 1969, heavily armed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn't there)..."

Turner then states that on July 15, 1969, the Director stated the Black Panther Party represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. He then takes notice of two pre-dawn raids on Panther headquarters by local police in Chicago and Los Angeles in December of that year. He follows this by stating:

> "Such is the overpowering ambition of Hoover that perhaps unwittingly he has brought his Bureau to the status of a de facto national police."

Turner's many other similar utterances and additional comments and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. He mentions Mr. Hoover and/or the FBI on more than 50 pages.

The book contains no news; nothing of historical value that cannot be located through thousands of other sources; nothing of literary value; and he spends so much time regurgitating perverted insinuations and distortions regarding the role of law enforcement that his approach is typically (for Turner) paranoiac.

Even the book jacket is false and misleading. It describes Turner as "a ten-year veteran of the FBI who left the Bureau in 1961 after calling for a congressional investigation of J. Edgar Hoover's policies."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

b6
b7C

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

The author, William W. Turner, entered the FBI as a Special Agent [redacted] He was dismissed [redacted]

Turner appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Commission; the Appeals Examining Office; and, the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. Turner then filed a civil action in U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on October 5, 1962, seeking reinstatement. The court denied his motion and he appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was denied on November 9, 1964.

Throughout the proceedings against Turner and even before they began he sent numerous pleas to members of Congress and other high-ranking officials. After his effort in court had failed, he appeared on radio programs and at various forums in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and Mr. Hoover. His vitriolic articles have appeared in such publications as "Saga," "The Nation," "Playboy," and "Ramparts." Turner also has participated in various panel discussions where he has proven himself to be a dedicated enemy of law enforcement. He has made numerous unfounded charges about improper activities of various law enforcement agencies in his comments and his writings. His book "The Police Establishment" published in 1968, is a bitter and unfounded attack against law enforcement. His book "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth" published in 1970, is a compilation of time-worn criticisms against the FBI with the majority having been repudiated on the public record. It includes a tedious litany of the personal complaints of the author against the strict discipline and rigorous FBI system which he bucked -- all the way to the Supreme Court -- and lost.

EHM
R

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

Mr. E. S. Miller

1/13/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. E. A. Tansey

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"POWER ON THE RIGHT"
BY WILLIAM W. TURNER
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published 1971 by Ramparts Press, Inc., Berkeley, California. Book being placed in Bureau Library. Information concerning author, a disgruntled former FBI Agent, is contained in addendum to this review.

SYNOPSIS:

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals, in actuality drums on the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments." The volume repeatedly lists names of individuals and organizations tying them all together by innuendo and association without any real facts that would astound the average individual. Turner refers to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, which he characterizes as "our national secret police," on more than 50 pages. His utterances and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. The book contains no news and nothing of historical or literary value. His regurgitative perverted approach toward the role of law enforcement is typically (for Turner) paranoic.

ACTION:

For information

62-46855

1 - 67-455829 (W. W. Turner)

FAT:pjc/at
(9)

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which purportedly sets out to portray the extremist dangers of various right-wing organizations and individuals deals, among other things, with the John Birch Society; the Ku Klux Klan; Robert DePugh and the Minutemen; the American Security Council; and the police, referred to as "Blue Power." In actuality, Turner spends most of his time interspersing very few details with very many allusions and innuendos that police organizations at all levels, local, state and Federal, are functioning in and through these various right-wing organizations. He beats on what the publishers refer to as the "steady rightward drift of the nation's police departments."

The author complains about "witch hunts;" the dossiers compiled by various intelligence agencies and police departments; and the voluminous index cards compiled by enumerated right-wing organizations, yet Turner's book itself consumes page after page and chapter after chapter listing names of individuals and organizations tying them all together without any real facts that would astound the average individual. By implication he associates all right-wing organizations and their sponsors or backers with each other.

Although the Warren Commission clearly established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy, to further muddy the waters Turner states in his opinion there is graphic evidence to show that "at least two people" fired at Kennedy when he was assassinated. He alludes to a conspiracy insinuating involvement or cover-up by the FBI or CIA or both. He uses much space covering New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's much discredited investigation of the assassination and implies that much of this theory is new and was not considered by the Warren Commission.

MENTION OF THE FBI

Like Turner's other diatribes, this book is designed to downgrade law enforcement at all levels. The pages are replete with innuendos downgrading FBI Agents and former Agents. He refers at one point (page 242) to the FBI as "our national secret police."

Typical comments by Turner are quoted from pages 242-243 as follows:

> "The case of the Black Panthers may well be an example of Hoover's powers to incite. On June 4, 1969, heavily armed FBI Agents staged a pre-dawn raid on Black Panther Party headquarters in Chicago on the pretext of looking for a fugitive (who wasn't there)..."

Turner then states that on July 15, 1969, the Director stated the Black Panther Party represents the greatest threat to the internal security of the country. He then takes notice of two pre-dawn raids on Panther headquarters by local police in Chicago and Los Angeles in December of that year. He follows this by stating:

> "Such is the overpowering ambition of Hoover that perhaps unwittingly he has brought his Bureau to the status of a de facto national police."

Turner's many other similar utterances and additional comments and degradations of law enforcement deserve not to be dignified by repeating them in detail. He mentions Mr. Hoover and/or the FBI on more than 50 pages.

The book contains no news; nothing of historical value that cannot be located through thousands of other sources; nothing of literary value; and he spends so much time regurgitating perverted insinuations and distortions regarding the role of law enforcement that his approach is typically (for Turner) paranoiac.

Even the book jacket is false and misleading. It describes Turner as "a ten-year veteran of the FBI who left the Bureau in 1961 after calling for a congressional investigation of J. Edgar Hoover's policies."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Power on the Right"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

b6
b7C

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

The author, William W. Turner, entered the FBI as a Special Agent [redacted] He was dismissed [redacted]

[redacted]

Turner appealed his dismissal to the Civil Service Commission; the Appeals Examining Office; and, the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. Turner then filed a civil action in U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on October 5, 1962, seeking reinstatement. The court denied his motion and he appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was denied on November 9, 1964.

Throughout the proceedings against Turner and even before they began he sent numerous pleas to members of Congress and other high-ranking officials. After his effort in court had failed, he appeared on radio programs and at various forums in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and Mr. Hoover. His vitriolic articles have appeared in such publications as "Saga," "The Nation," "Playboy," and "Ramparts." Turner also has participated in various panel discussions where he has proven himself to be a dedicated enemy of law enforcement. He has made numerous unfounded charges about improper activities of various law enforcement agencies in his comments and his writings. His book "The Police Establishment" published in 1968, is a bitter and unfounded attack against law enforcement. His book "Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth" published in 1970, is a compilation of time-worn criticisms against the FBI with the majority having been reputiated on the public record. It includes a tedious litany of the personal complaints of the author against the strict discipline and rigorous FBI system which he bucked -- all the way to the Supreme Court -- and lost.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/3/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

5- G. C. Moore (info.)

ReBulets, 1/5/72, 1/24/72, and 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "Real Personages of Mother Goose" by KATHERINE E. THOMAS. N.Y.

"Dick Gregory's Political Primer" by DICK GREGORY N.Y. which was furnished to the Bureau on 1/11/72, appears to be identical with the Bureau's request for "Dick Gregory's Election Handbook", by DICK GREGORY.

NY will discontinue attempt to obtain copy of book.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-440423

BRDAB
ATKWHM

1 Encl. chgd perm. to Research Section;
1 Encl. chgd perm. to A.D. E. S. Miller, Dom. Intell. Div.
Carded by Bu. Library.
2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York

2-7-72
AMB.

REC-4 62-46855-1018

6 FEB 7 197

RJL:csb
(3)

(Sealed) ENCLOSURE

ST-105

RESEARCH SECTION

5 MAR 2 1972

737

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - [redacted] A. M. Butler

SAC, Miami

3/2/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Basic Documents" edited by Jay Mallin, University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida; Spring, 1972; $7.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:crc
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and possible review. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

EX-101

REC-4 62-46855-1019

16 MAR 2 1972

MAILED 20
MAR - 1 1972
FBI

TJS/ELR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

268 TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 MAR 7 1972

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW RACISM"
BY LIONEL LOKOS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. [illegible]sen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/23/72

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" presents the author's thesis regarding what has happened in America in recent years and proposes the question, "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. He concludes that discrimination against whites (with the threats of extremists and separatists) will not solve the problems of the Negro and could lead to a race war. He suggests that we say honestly and even bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in America to placate the ghetto militant and that the Black Panthers and other such groups be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos.

ACTION:

For information.

ST-113 REC-35 62-46855-1020

1 - ~~62-46855 (Book Review File)~~

JGD:maz
(8)

3 MAR 2 1972

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

24 MAR 9 1972

5 - Mr. Deegan

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The New Racism"
By Lionel Lokos

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

No pertinent information contained in Bureau files. There is no information in Bureau files concerning the author, Lionel Lokos.

BOOK REVIEW:

"The New Racism - Reverse Discrimination in America" is a laborious chronicle of events in various black militant, extremist, and separatist groups by the author ending with his conclusion that "If we lack the will and the courage to end it (reverse racism), the day will come when this new racism will end every dream of liberty and equality our country has ever had."

The author, an admitted conservative Jew, in setting the stage presents this question: "If it is wrong to discriminate against a minority, how much more wrong is it to discriminate against the majority?" In answering this question he analyzes the devastating effect of compensatory programs for blacks in colleges, in business, in neighborhoods, and in unions. Discrimination against whites will not solve the problems of the Negro and it could lead to a race war. He buttresses this grim view with what the advocates of the new racism have in store for us, with specific attention given to the Black Panther Party, the Black Muslims, the Republic of New Africa, and similar terrorist groups. He relates in great detail the extremist and revolutionary rhetoric of these groups, however, sets forth nothing new that has not been a matter of public record in America except that he characterizes such activities as far more "racist" than the "white racism" practiced for the past 200 years.

He also treats in great detail the "black rebellion on campuses" and the establishment of "black universities" with the conclusion that the "reverse racism" practiced in such institutions is doing irrevocable damage to the black man from which he may never recover. He alludes to the fact that things are happening to the black man because of his color with no consideration given to his abilities as they compare with the white student with whom he must eventually compete.

Considerable space is devoted to the demoralizing effect the "new racism" is having not only on our educational institutions but also in public discrimination against the whites in unions. In summing up the employment problems, the future could scarcely be grimmer. If job programs are not successful, the ghetto residents will denounce "whitey" for "jiving" him again. If the programs are successful, the white workers will see the black skin as a passport to privileges in plants and factories. Either way, the program most inevitably engenders wall-to-wall hostility.

In concluding, the author is convinced that armed conflict may well occur in the '70s. He sees as the only alternative left "honesty" and suggests that we say honestly and bluntly that we are not going to abandon majority rule in the cities to placate the ghetto militants. We must insist that employment be on the basis of experience and ability and not because of color. Admission to colleges must be based upon grades and objective tests of intelligence with fairness to all students. The Black Panther Party and other such groups must be regarded as thugs and demagogues rather than martyrs.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The only mention of the FBI (page 145) is in reference to Mr. Hoover's being quoted as saying, "The Black Panther Party, without question, represents the greatest threat to the internal security of this country." (New York Times, 7/16/69, page 17)

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Mr. E. S. Miller

2/23/72

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW RACISM"
BY LIONEL LOKOS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

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ACTION:

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

JGD:maz
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The New Racism"
By Lionel Lokos

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~1 - Mr. A. Rosen~~
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM/DEM

DATE: 3/1/72

FROM : G. C. Moore GCM

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. F. Olmert

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"A SPECIAL RAGE"
BY GILBERT MOORE
EXTREMIST MATTERS

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

N.Y. Calif. Jamaica

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS

The author was assigned by "Life" magazine to cover the first trial of Huey Newton on the charge of murdering Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. The author traces Newton's youth, his association with Bobby Seale and the formation of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He comments on the trial, including selection of jury, and testimony given at the trial pointing out contradictions. He tries to show fear of the BPP on the part of the white community caused the confrontation resulting in Officer Frey's death. He concludes by stating this fear was unwarranted and the underlying cause was racism which is widespread in America, but admits he does not have the answer to ending this racism. There is no information concerning Gilbert Moore in Bureau files. FBI mentioned on page 260 as describing the BPP as a major threat to national security. No other references to Bureau or Director.

ACTION:

ST-113 REC-45 62-46855-1021

12 MAR 3 1972

For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

RFO:vlb/pag
(8)

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

58 MAR 9 - 1972

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: "A Special Rage"

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files contain no information concerning Gilbert Moore.

BOOK REVIEW

Gilbert Moore, a staff writer for "Life" magazine was assigned to cover the trial of Huey Newton, charged with the murder of Officer John Frey of the Oakland, California, Police Department on 10/28/67. In an effort to establish his credentials, Moore starts the book with a description of his youth in Harlem, education in Jamaica and service in the U. S. Army, during which he admits being a bad soldier. He then reviews Newton's youth, his education, family background and early criminal activities in an effort to paint a picture of an individual who was a victim of repression from the day of his birth. He attempts to explain Newton's criminal history as being caused by prejudice and minor confrontations which resulted in Newton being a suspect in all future crimes in his neighborhood.

He discusses Newton's association with Bobby Seale and the formation of the BPP, describing Newton's and the BPP's credo as "antiexploitation, antidegradation, antioppression" and "belief in anything that is necessary to correct unjust conditions." He then describes the May, 1967, march of armed BPP members to the California legislature as a typical American act designed to bring attention to their cause which in this instance was racism.

The author states the arming of the Panthers created considerable fear in the white community of Oakland and, as a result of this paranoia, many confrontations resulted which gave the BPP its undeserved bad reputation.

The author next describes the shooting incident with the Oakland Police Department, resulting in Officer Frey's death and the trial of Huey Newton. He gives special emphasis to the selection of the jury, repeatedly pointing out the difficulty in obtaining qualified jurors, particularly white people who were

not prejudiced against Newton and the BPP. There is a considerable amount of space devoted to the trial with emphasis on the contradictions and testimony given and the deliberation of the jury. This is an apparent effort to show that Newton's conviction for manslaughter rather than murder was a proper result.

In summation, the author points out Newton received a fair trial according to a dictionary definition, but in reality this trial was rigged because Newton is black and because of the unwarranted fear of the party created by the press and law enforcement. He states the belief that Panthers are "mad killers" is the result of their own rhetoric and the extensive racism existing in the country today. He says this is indeed an agonizing and outrageous situation but readily admits that he does not have a solution to eliminate racism or repair its harm.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 260 where the author quotes the FBI as describing the BPP as a major threat to the national security. There are no other references to the Bureau or the Director.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore GCM

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE BONDS, AN AMERICAN FAMILY"
BY ROGER M. WILLIAMS
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: 2/29/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. L. Ridgeway

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by the Atheneum Press, New York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

This book is a collective biography of four generations of Bonds with the main impetus directed toward Julian Bond, first Negro elected to a seat in the Georgia Legislature since Reconstruction. The book covers a span of 130 years tracing the Bond family from a Kentucky slave woman, Jane, who bore two sons by her white owner, to Julian Bond. Julian's forefathers were reportedly scholars and followed lives of academic achievement dedicated to betterment of the black man's life. Julian, a poor student and certainly not an intellectual, has chosen political activism to achieve the goals of his forefathers. Julian Bond, who has openly supported revolutionary black extremist organizations, has a questionable future as his ambition for national political life is in doubt. The author purports to show in his book the meaning and burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. The book is clearly pro-Bond lacking in objectivity. Bureau files negative concerning author Roger M. Williams. The FBI is not mentioned in this book.

ACTION:

For information.

62-46855 (Book review file)

RLR:mmb/klk

EX-101

5 - R. L. Ridgeway

REC-5 62-46855-1022

15 MAR 3 1972

57 MAR 8 1972

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Bonds, An American Family"
62-46855

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

Bureau files contain no information concerning the author of captioned book, Roger M. Williams.

BOOK REVIEW:

This book is a collective biography of four black lives in America covering a span of 130 years. The book begins with a Kentucky slave woman named Jane who bore two sons, James and Henry, to her white owner, Preston Bond. These light-skinned sons of Jane eventually gained freedom through emancipation. Jane instilled in her sons the desire to persevere, learn and to succeed. Henry Bond became a lawyer and a teacher in Kentucky. James took undergraduate work at Berea College and later a degree in divinity from Oberlin College. James entered a life of preaching and social activism and finally in Kentucky became the Commissioner on Interracial Cooperation, a post he held until his death in 1929.

Horace Mann Bond, one of James' sons, was a scholarly young man who succeeded in a segregated world of higher black education. He attended Pennsylvania's Lincoln University and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. He taught at Fisk University, became Dean at Dillard University and President at Fort Valley State College in Georgia, and finally to the presidency at Lincoln and deanship at Atlanta University. He was never offered a position with a white university.

Julian Bond, the son of Horace, born in 1940, attended a private academy in Philadelphia where he performed poorly in scholastic endeavors. His lackluster academic performance continued at Atlanta University. He was never

considered a good student. Julian was not to follow the scholastic life of his father and grandfather. Williams reports that the civil rights movement in the early 1960s gave Julian the motivation that was lacking in his early years. Julian Bond became a leader in the old Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He ran for the Georgia Legislature and won a seat but was expelled in 1966 for refusing to retract a statement denouncing the Vietnam War which was a vicious distorted attack on the U. S. position in Vietnam and an affront to the Georgia Legislature. He was ordered reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1967. In the Summer of 1968, Bond was seen by millions on national television when at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, he lead a disruptive challenge to the seating of the legitimate Georgia delegation. Bond, according to the author, has established himself as one who could on the one hand deal with the established political machine and on the other deal with violence-prone individuals of the black community whose activities he has frequently endorsed.

The author purports to show the burden of black inheritance and how it has changed over the years. All the Bonds, he says, were dedicated to improving the lives of their people and fought well with the weapons at hand. Julian's weapons are new, he wants to reach the goals of his forefathers through political and social action, not accommodation but confrontation with personal risk and involvement. Unfortunately the author fails to show the revolutionary extremist philosophy of Julian Bond.

The story closes with Julian Bond portrayed as the reluctant hero with many questions concerning his future. He is shown as a national figure with a weak political base with a potential for national political success but with reservations as to his desire and ambition to become personally involved in national politics. Williams concludes his story

by finding it difficult to imagine a Bond deliberately avoiding the heat of battle. The book is clearly pro-Bond lacking in objectivity.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is not mentioned in captioned book.

RLP JDR DEM EM CC M

SAC, New York (100-87235) 3/6/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 3-20-72 AMB 1. "The Time of the Furnaces: A Case Study of Black Student Revolt" by Earl Anthony. Dial Press; paperback, $1.95

Rec'd 3-20-72 AMB 2. "Black Americans and White Racism: Theory and Research" edited by Marcel L. Goldschmid. Holt, Rinehart and Winston; paperback, $6.25

Rec'd 3-9-72 AMB 3. "Blacktown, U.S.A." by Frank L. Keegan. Little, Brown; $8.95

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

REC-45 62-46855-1023

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

19 MAR 6 1972

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 22
MAR 3 - 1972
FBI

GCM

TJS/ELR

F-444 TJS/ELR

MAR 10 1972

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 3/1/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "White Uses of Black in America" by DAN LACY

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Encl. routed by & filed in Bu. Library. ST-100
3-6-72 Amb.

REC-35 62-46855-1024

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1.)
1 - New York (100-87235)

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(3)

Sealed ENCLOSURE

6 MAR 3 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

F44

62 MAR 1 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 3/6/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The War Within: Violence or Nonviolence in the Black Revolution" edited by James Robert Ross. Sheed and Ward; paperback, $3.95

2. "The Black Revolt and Democratic Politics" edited by Sondra Silverman. D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts. (Cost not given; paperback will suffice.)

3. "The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr." by Hanes Walton, Jr. Negro Universities Press, Westport, Connecticut, $8.00

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

62-46855 — 1025

REC-89

19 MAR 7 1972

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAILED 5
MAR 6 1972
FBI

6 1 MAR 10 1972

TJS/EER

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/6/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of each book listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

rec'd 3-10-72 AMB

1. "The New Urban Guerilla" by Elmer "Geronimo" Pratt. C/O Right On!, 2026 7th Avenue, New York; date of publication not given; price not given

rec'd 3-10-72 AMB

2. "Blood in My Eye" by George Jackson. Random House, New York; publication 2/21/72; $5.95

rec'd 4-21-72 AMB

3. "Garvey: The Story of a Pioneer Black Nationalist" by Elton C. Fax. Dodd, Mead; March, 1972; $7.95

4. "Black Caucus Movements and Revolutionary Unionism." Author not given; publisher not given; $1.50

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review)(G. C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

62-46855-1026

AMB:deb
(6)

REC-41

19 MAR 7 1972

NOTE:

EX-101

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 5
MAR 6 1972
FBI

TJS/ELR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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57 MAR 15 1972

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: March 8, 1972

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Attn: Miss A. Butler)
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. D. A. Brumble

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"PANTHERMANIA - THE CLASH OF BLACK AGAINST BLACK IN ONE AMERICAN CITY"
BY GAIL SHEEHY
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by Harper and Row. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is a rehash of the over-reported New Haven, Connecticut; trial of Black Panthers charged with the killing of Black Panther Party (BPP) member, Alex Rackley, wherein the author, who is white, attempts to present an apologetic, sympathetic view to what she considers to be the plight of blacks in the U. S., which is not based on facts and is replete with emotional interpretation.

No identifiable derogatory information is contained in Bureau files concerning the author. She is a white female described in the cover of book as having worked for ten years on the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle Tribune" and "New York Herald Tribune," and thereafter engaged in free lance writing for many national magazines. Incidental to completing a fellowship on interracial reporting at Columbia University, she authored this book.

EX-117 REC-30 62-46855-1027

In this book the author departed upon a literary endeavor to support her sympathies with the Black Panthers at New Haven, Connecticut, who had been charged with the kidnapping, torture and murder of Alex Rackley, allegedly an informant in the Black Panther Party, New York Chapter, whom she believed

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2 MAR 10 1972

62-46855
1 - 105-165706 (Black Panther Party)

CONTINUED OVER

54 MAR 16 1972

62-46855-1027
ENCLOSURE

had been victim of an oppressive system. She desired to recall and reflect upon black reactions to this incident. She attempts to trace a history of revolutionary movements within the U. S. by both the blacks and the New Left, which caused the incident to occur at New Haven. She attempts to project legitimate causes which preconditioned this event, but does so without documentation and factual presentation of individuals and revolutionary movements in any depth. Her discovery, if any, was an over reaction found among New Haven citizenry which she described in the title of her book as panthermania, i.e., individuals becoming over excited to what was an unreal threat.

She identifies, to her own disbelief, the fact that a murder actually had occurred and the charges involved were legitimate. She does recommend that everyone should "resist the emotional catharsis of manufacturing black martyrs - as there is too much real work to be done."

She concludes that the New Haven trial was politically limp and an exhibition of weaknesses inherent in any revolutionary organization. She described these weaknesses as being two-fold, consisting of intense rivalry among leadership and successes of informers and paranoia. She recommends that if the Black Panther Party is to succeed or survive, it may have to copy the "Mafia technique" of requiring members to kill somebody at time of indoctrination into the group.

MENTION OF FBI

On page eight, the author comments on what she considers to be pantherphobia and accuses the FBI and police of spreading a myth of open warfare existing between police and Panthers. The only other mention of the FBI is a quote of a Black Panther Party member's relative in New Haven concerning the trial in New Haven, wherein the Director is accused of the arrests involved as being his conspiracy. Both accusations are untrue and without foundation.

ACTION:

For information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 ... 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 3/7/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Blacktown, U.S.A." by FRANK L. KEEGAN.

U.S.A.

S

EX-100

REC-66 62-46855-1028

1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bu. Library 3-10-72 AmB.

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

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(3)

5 (Sealed)
ENCLOSURE

6 MAR 9 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

56 MAR 16 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 3/8/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of #1 "Blood in My Eye" by GEORGE JACKSON. "The New Urban Guerilla" by ELMER "GERONIMO" PRATT. #2 publication USA

2 Encls carded by Bu Library;
#1 filed in Bu Library
#2 retained Extremist File V.
3-10-72, AmB.

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

REC-6 62-46855-1029

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6 MAR 10 1972

RESEARCH SEC.

62 MAR 13 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. E. S. Miller 3/7/72

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
T. J. Smith 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. M. Butler
1 - Miss M. M. Chamberlain

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEWS TWISTERS" (TNT)
BY EDITH EFRON
RESEARCH MATTER

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California.

SYNOPSIS:

Funded by research grant from The Historical Research Foundation, author Edith Efron, adhering to precise formula and rigid guidelines, has set forth indictment of NBC, ABC, and CBS, proving to her satisfaction, through use of tapes of actual broadcasts, existence of television network ideological monopoly guarded and perpetuated by Democratic-liberal-left commentators and network management. Author, concerned about upcoming Presidential election, presents study showing liberal bias exists against right, left, and center and greatly influenced electorate during 1968 Presidential election. Recommends unified attack on monopoly and favors abolition of Government control of television news media, as now regulated by Federal Communications Commission and Fairness Doctrine, thus giving to this media same freedom, guaranteed by First Amendment, enjoyed by other forms of communication. This would, according to author, allow development of competing news services, each of which would have the "unbreached right to any political point of view it preferred." With little hope for achievement of this goal, Efron advocates public fight militantly for Fairness Doctrine. Bureau files indicate Efron investigated Security Matter-C in 1953 at request of State Department, which had received allegation of communist affiliation while attending Barnard College early 1940s. Investigation failed to substantiate charges. Revealed Edith Efron Bogat newspaperwoman and then "stringer" for "New York Times Magazine" in

(1) - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

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184 MAR 22 1972

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Haiti. Mid-1940s, wife of black Haitian businessman, had, through sentiments and activities, roused ire of American colony who considered her a liberal. Her former husband, [redacted] whom she divorced [redacted] later married known member of Benjamin Franklin Club of Communist Party, USA. Other security references in Bureau files relating to Efron's relatives. Derogatory references also located concerning individual who might be identical with [redacted] Numerous references in book to Director and Bureau, most merely cite Bureau's position on national security matters and show how television networks handle, mishandle, or suppress its warnings on dangers from New Left and black extremist violence. One alleges only conservative publications print "political opinions" of such men as J. Edgar Hoover. In one of appendices, presenting diversity in selection of facts to prove bias on part of selected publications, Efron includes reprint of "Time," 2/2/70, article pointing out Bureau discrepancies in investigations of Judge Clement Haynsworth and George Harrold Carswell, Supreme Court nominees. No record Bureau files publisher, Nash Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California, or The Historical Research Foundation.

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b7C

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

DETAILS:

Review of book: Concerned about the upcoming November, 1972, Presidential election and a 1968 electorate guided in no small measure by political counseling on the part of the press, notably the network news, the author set out to prove biased reporting by the major networks in the United States. Funded by a research grant from The Historical Research Foundation and adhering strictly to a precise formula and a rigid set of guidelines, Miss Efron has set forth an indictment of NBC, ABC, and CBS, proving, to her satisfaction, the existence of an ideological monopoly jealously guarded and perpetuated by Democratic-liberal-left commentators and network management.

Author's techniques: Efron's techniques involve: (1) agreement upon a definition of bias; (2) analyzation of opinion-selectivity, including editorial opinion; (3) selection of a control group of subject matter (the three 1968 Presidential candidates, major campaign issues, and principal groups of the United States political spectrum); and (4) utilization of tapes of actual news broadcasts made during the period surveyed.

Deductions: Efron has demonstrated through actual word count of taped commentaries, that the legal provision requiring each side of an issue be given equal time is but a myth as practiced by television networks. She has shown, through an explanation of 33 propaganda gimmicks used by network commentators, how they were not only quantitatively but qualitatively devastating to those whom they opposed.

Among the specific deductions Efron has made are the following:

Richard Nixon is President today in spite of the network television news media, for the three major networks daily broadcast editorials against him during the campaign.

The cumulative effect of the networks' depiction of George Wallace as provoking disorder, plus the anti-intellectualism sprayed on pro-Wallace-ites, turned the tide against him.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re; Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

No opinions favorable to "white middle-class America" were voiced on any network during the weeks leading up to the 1968 election. This segment of the population was portrayed as racist and militaristic.

Network handling of black militance was described as "largely the voice of black power, heavily reinforced with editorial support." According to the author, all three networks sanctioned the most extreme, the most violent, and the actively criminal elements of the black power movement.

Nor has the New Left fared any better than the right and the middle. It has been "favored quantitatively, but betrayed qualitatively." After Vice President Agnew's antipress speech in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1969, many New Left voices agreed that his charges of bias were justified. Despite sympathy for the principal left positions, the networks do not identify people as leftist or radical, thus censoring the New Left's identity. New Left political or ideological analyses are never allowed into network news. Only slogans and chants are heard--not thoughts. The networks chose not to introduce the public to the young Marxists, Maoists, and Marcusians; to identify their groups; to portray their devotion to brute force as a means of solving political problems; to put their opinions on the air and subject them to the impact of critical opposing opinion. The obscenities and vulgarities of the youthful New Leftists in Chicago in 1968 were censored out of existence by network newscasters.

Deviation from the entrenched line brought professional punishment to Chet Huntley and Howard K. Smith and an ominous silence from some of their network contemporaries, probably fearful of being granted their portion of "liberal justice."

Efron concludes unconditionally that there is no conspiracy in network news departments; instead, there is active dishonesty. "What we are seeing," she writes, "is power lust." Only liberals have control of the selective and interpretive processes in the network news departments.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Solutions: Miss Efron recommends a unified attack on the network's ideological monopoly by all excluded groups, right, left, and center. She also favors creation of the system that exists in other communications media--"the system which would totally expel government from its confines and allow the development of competing news services, each of which had the unbreached right to any political point of view it preferred." This system, sheltered by the First Amendment, would give, according to Efron, maximum competition and maximum intellectual diversity without a "government-imposed frontal lobotomy on broadcasting," as performed by the Federal Communications Commission and only slightly less by the Fairness Doctrine enacted in 1949. She refers to the incompatibilities of the First Amendment and the Fairness Doctrine, considering them to comprise the "supreme abandonment of logic," and admits her solution is the most "revolutionary."

Having little hope that the First Amendment protection of this medium can be achieved, thereby thrusting it among contributors in the free market of free ideas, Miss Efron advocates the public--comprising all political persuasions--fight militantly for the Fairness Doctrine, the "lesser evil," and urges that the monopolistic system that operates this communications medium be altered.

To all the Davids, she offers her book "as a sling and a stone."

Review of Bureau files: On 3/5/53, the Bureau was requested by the State Department to conduct an investigation of one Edith Carroll Efron Bogat, then a resident of Haiti, about whom allegations had been made of Communist Party membership, activities, and sympathies. Specifically, it was alleged that she was a Communist Party member and assumed a leading role in front organizations while attending Barnard College, New York City, and that she was reported to have in her Haitian home phonograph albums including "Songs of New China," and "Songs of the Red Army."

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Our investigation disclosed that Edith Carrol Efron was born 3/10/22 in New York City to Alexander and Rose Efron, both of whom were born in Russia. She attended Barnard College, receiving an A.B. in 1942 and a Masters Degree in Journalism from Columbia University in 1944. In 1941, she married [redacted] but divorced him 7/30/47, marrying a [redacted] on 8/29/47. [redacted] later married [redacted] an individual identified as a member of the Benjamin Franklin Club of the Communist Party, USA.

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b7C

From 1941 on, Efron was employed as a newspaper reporter for various papers, including "The New York Times." At the time she was in Haiti, she served as a "stringer" for "The New York Times Magazine," submitting material on an irregular basis. In the late 1940s, she opened her own journalism school in Haiti and taught there, reportedly at the special request of the then President of Haiti.

In 1953, according to State Department information, Efron, because of accusations of communist sympathy, had her passport limited to six months at the time she applied for renewal. It was established that no evidence had been uncovered that she was or ever had been affiliated with or sympathetic to the communist cause. She was subsequently extended normal passport privileges.

In 1954, the President of Haiti requested the United States Embassy in Port-au-Prince to determine the political orientation and activities of Edith Efron Bogat, and it was thought that she was at that time under the surveillance of the Haitian police. It appeared that the President objected to her relationship with Haitian "liberals with large ideas."

Although our investigation failed to substantiate the charges against Edith Efron, memoranda emanating from United States Government personnel in Haiti during the time of Efron's residence there indicated that--justified or not--she was not held in high esteem by the American colony.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

Previous to her marriage to [redacted] described as a [redacted]" Efron, then Mrs. [redacted] Abrahams, was referred to as a young New York Leftist. In the mid-1940s, she was friendly with an individual named [redacted] of dubious reputation. As an indication of public opinion, a 21-year-old embassy secretary, suspicioned to be leaking information from the Military Attache's office, was returned to the States by the Military Attache because she had moved in with Abrahams and had become part of the "Abrahams [redacted] crowd." Mrs. Bogat's articles submitted to Haitian newspapers were reported to be written with an anti-American slant. This caused some speculation as to whether she was a communist.

In 1946, Miss Efron's uncle, Joshua Kunitz, and his wife, and her uncle-by-marriage, Alexander Kendrick, were in contact with Soviet Embassy officials. Kunitz was a writer and contributor to "Soviet Russia Today," and was identified as a communist during the 1940s. Kendrick, London correspondent for CBS in the 1940s, was alleged to have been a member of the Communist Party, USA, during the latter part of World War II. b6 b7C

Information indicated that Edith Efron Bogat returned to the United States sometime in 1954, resumed residence with her parents in New York City, and was seeking a divorce from her Haitian husband. On her return, she was employed as Special Departments Editor of "Look" magazine.

Clytia M. Chambers: On the cover of Efron's book, "The News Twisters," credit is given to her partner in research, one Clytia M. Chambers. It is curious that one of Efron's [redacted] This individual, [redacted] Edith Efron.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "The News Twisters," by Edith Efron

During their stay in Haiti, [redacted] involved themselves socially with the Haitians and as a result, also roused the ire of certain elements of the American community. One prominent individual interviewed in Haiti remarked that he considered them poor representatives of the United States and avoided them as much as possible, implying dangerous political activity. These individuals, including Edith Efron Bogat, obviously comprised the more liberal segment of the American colony in Port-au-Prince.

[redacted]

Edith Abrams (unquestionably Abrahams) and that both of these individuals followed the left-wing line of certain international events and were adjudged to be liberals. During [redacted]

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A name check request in 1961 regarding [redacted] indicated she was no longer [redacted] No current information appears in the files, and there is no way to ascertain if this individual is identical with the [redacted] Edith Efron [redacted] "The News Twisters." The [redacted] however is an unusual one.

There is no information in Bureau files regarding The Historical Research Foundation, which funded this study on the news media, nor is there any data on the publisher, Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, California.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Mention of Director and FBI: There are numerous references in this book to the Director and the Bureau.

Speaking of the opinion selectivity of various publications with varied political persuasions, Efron states that it is to "The Chicago Tribune" and "Human Events" that one must go to keep up with the political opinions of such men as Barry Goldwater, Senator Tower, Governor Ronald Reagan, or J. Edgar Hoover--"again because only a conservative publication so admires the wisdom of these men as to report regularly on their opinions."

In one of the appendices, the author, showing diversity in the choice of facts between selected publications, inserts a reprint of a "Time," 2/2/70, article which mentions the Bureau's investigation* of Judge Clement Haynsworth, which "overlooked Haynsworth's financial dealings," and alleged that the Bureau "had not bothered" to check a speech Judge George Harrold Carswell had contributed at an earlier date to the Irwinton, Georgia, hometown weekly newspaper, in which he asserted his belief in the principles of white supremacy.

Other references to the Director and the Bureau are cited by the author merely to show how the major networks handle, mishandle, or suppress the Bureau's expressed position on national security matters and its public warnings regarding Students for a Democratic Society, New Left, and black extremist violence.

*See Addendum page 10.

ADDENDUM - SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, RBL:bsh, 3/17/72

The Bureau did not conduct an investigation of Clement Furman Haynsworth or George Harrold Carswell at the time of their nominations to the Supreme Court. We had previously conducted investigations of Haynsworth in 1957 and of Carswell in 1953 and 1958. (77-74002 Haynsworth; 77-57344 Carswell)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3/9/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Miss Dorsey
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"FREE HUEY" BY
EDWARD M. KEATING

#976209
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-03 BY 60267/NLS/LP/LLD

Tolson
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Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Ramparts Press, Incorporated, Berkeley, California. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

"Free Huey" from the author's viewpoint offers a chronology of events surrounding the trial of Huey P. Newton in connection with the death of Oakland, California, Police Officer John Frey on 10/28/67. The book actually presents an inaccurate image of Newton and gives a distorted account of his encounters with police authorities. This book tries to impart Newton has been the innocent victim of injustice.

Author mentions on Page 67, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a Black Panther Party (BPP) member, who was killed in gun battle with Oakland, California, police on 4/6/68. This is an unfounded attack since FBI conducted a preliminary inquiry at specific request of Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from gun battle which resulted in Hutton's death.

62-46855-1030

REC-19

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ACTION:

EX-105

16 MAR 13 1972

For information.

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1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - [redacted]

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SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO

56 MAR 20 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Free Huey" by
Edward M. Keating

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate Edward Michael Keating is a former editor of "Ramparts" magazine, which is published in California. "Ramparts" has been critical of the U. S. Government Vietnam policy and of the FBI. Keating has frequently criticized U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. He has also been an outspoken critic of the FBI, frequently making baseless charges or allegations concerning the work of the Bureau.

BOOK REVIEW

This book claims to offer a chronology of events surrounding the 1968 trial of BPP leader Huey P. Newton; however, it actually presents an inaccurate image of Newton, a cofounder of the revolutionary BPP. Distorted accounts are furnished of Newton's encounters and arrests by police authorities. The author, an attorney who helped defend Newton, admits that his fairness may be legitimately questioned. Newton is pictured as being honorable, religious, devoted to the welfare of his people, and one who has been continually harassed by police, although it was acknowledged Newton's past record would show his violence and practice of lying. Newton was indicted for murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and the kidnaping of a civilian in making his escape from the scene of the killing of Oakland, California, Police Officer John Frey during the early morning of 10/28/67. On 7/15/68 Newton's trial commenced and he was subsequently found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The author claims Newton was prosecuted for political reasons and that it was fortunate the California Court of Appeals later reversed this conviction and that to the world his response is, "Free Huey." A subsequent trial of Newton resulted in a hung jury and the local district attorney has indicated he does not intend to ask for another trial of Newton.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Free Huey" by
Edward M. Keating

MENTION OF THE FBI

On Page 67 it was reported, "Fruitless efforts were made to get the FBI and the Justice Department to investigate the killing of Hutton." This refers to Bobby James Hutton, a BPP member, who was killed by Oakland, California, police officers during a 90-minute gun battle 4/6/68 in which black extremist Eldridge Cleaver and several other BPP members were involved. Information presented to the Alameda County, California, Grand Jury indicated that an armed group of BPP members went looking for "some shooting" with police during the evening of 4/6/68 in West Oakland, California. This information presented to the Grand Jury resulted in eight BPP members being indicted and police authorities were exonerated in the killing of Bobby James Hutton. The BPP had charged that Hutton was shot down as he fled from a house clad only in shorts. The evidence showed he was fully clothed.

The FBI conducted a preliminary investigation during 1968 at the specific request of the Department of Justice relative to alleged civil rights violations arising from a shoot-out between BPP members and Oakland police on 4/6/68 which resulted in the death of Hutton. BPP members alleged harassment and mistreatment by Oakland police in that officers illegally and unlawfully killed Hutton. Neighborhood witnesses said Hutton was called on several times by police to surrender. Police stated Hutton refused to raise hands as ordered and was shot as he attempted to flee. Results of this investigation were appropriately disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. This allegation by Keating is false and is another example of his unfounded attacks upon the FBI.

DEM

EM

Mr. Bishop

March 8, 1972

M. A. Jones

"STRANGE ALLIANCE"
CODE NAME FOR "JOHN EDGAR HOOVER"
BY HANK MESSICK

0 Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

Through newspaper book review columns we learned in January, 1972, that a book to be entitled "John Edgar Hoover" by Hank Messick would be published in April, that it would cost $7.95, and would be a "critical examination" of the Director. Special contacts of our New York Office at the time checked and advised that the publisher, David McKay Company, considered the book so poorly written that they were keeping the "galley proofs" unavailable to prevent unfavorable reviews by literary critics. Through a confidential source, the Bureau has obtained an "uncorrected proof" of the book entitled "Strange Alliance" which is listed as the code name for the real title "John Edgar Hoover."

Hank Messick is well-known to the Bureau as a reporter who specializes in organized crime reporting and in the past has been critical of the FBI's approach to the organized crime problem. Due to his critical statements in 1967, the Bureau advised all Offices that no courtesies or information should be given to him. He has three previous books, including "The Silent Syndicate" (1967), "Secret File" (1968), and "Lansky" (1971) regarding organized crime and containing snide references to the Bureau.

A review of the "galley proofs" bears out the opinion that captioned book is very poorly written, disjointed in contents, and definitely not "saleable" in its present cumbersome style and shoddy research. It is a mosaic of many false stories and fabrications by long-standing critics such as Hal Lowenthal, Fred Cook, etc. It repeats much of the data in Messick's previously reviewed book about Internal Revenue Service, "Secret File," wherein he accused the FBI of avoiding organized crime cases until Robert Kennedy forced the Bureau to investigate them. In line with the code title "Strange Alliance," the author, in tedious fashion, again and again restates his main premise that right-wing politicians and right-wing businessmen have supported and increased the power and stature of both organized crime and the Director's FBI.

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1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy

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ENCLOSURE

In this respect, he is frequently critical of Lewis Rosenstiel and Schenley Industries, and many reported good friends of the Bureau, such as Clint Murchison and former Senator Joseph McCarthy.

This book contains many of the worn-out and false criticisms of the FBI, including those regarding the Palmer raids, the Lindbergh case, the relationship with former Senator Joseph McCarthy, the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, the Judith Coplon case, the ex-Agent John Shaw incident, and Congressman Hale Boggs' remarks. He also ridicules as false the stories such as the origin of the term "G-Men," the surrender of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, and the Director's capture of Alvin Karpis.

There is nothing new or startling regarding the Bureau in this book and he repeats his well-known misconception regarding the nature and structure of organized crime. As noted, this book is presently in the "uncorrected proof" stage and even with considerable editing and restructuring, it is doubtful it will "sell" on the public market. A review of the highlights of captioned book by chapters follows.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

H. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

DETAILS:

A book column in the 1/29/72, issue of the "New York Post" and advertisement from the 1/24/72, issue of "Publishers Weekly" announced a new book entitled "John Edgar Hoover" by Hank Messick to be due in April and would sell for $7.95 and be a "critical examination" of John Edgar Hoover. Subsequently, a contact of our New York Office advised that the publisher, David McKay Company, was keeping the "galleys" out of circulation to prevent bad publicity inasmuch as the book was so poorly written. Through a confidential source we have obtained an "uncorrected proof" of the galleys of this book.

The author, Hank Messick, who specializes in exposing organized crime, has previously been critical of the FBI's work in organized crime investigations, and for such criticisms, our Field Offices were instructed in April, 1967, to afford him no cooperation. He has three previous books: "The Silent Syndicate" in 1967, "Secret File" in 1969, and "Lansky" in 1971, which contain critical references to the Bureau. A review of captioned book reflects that it is indeed poorly written; repeats the same old unwarranted accusations and stories as written by such Bureau critics as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook and others; and repeats much of the data in Messick's previously reviewed book "Secret File," in which he criticizes the FBI for avoiding organized crime investigations until Robert Kennedy forced the Bureau into them. A review of the highlights of captioned book by chapters follows.

INTRODUCTION: The Introduction starts off by saying, "Unlike God, John Edgar Hoover admits to no mistakes." It repeats several old wives' tales and criticisms such as : installation of $30,000 air conditioner in Director's car to cool it while windows open; special wiring in Director's TV set to make it turn on instantly; charting of papers on Director's desk every night to make sure none are out of position when he returns; coffee spilled on Director's rug while he was out of town and exact duplicate manufactured over the weekend and installed before his return; ridiculing of former agent who wrote unflattering book about FBI on Joe Pyne Show; the "watch the borders" tale, and the critical letter of former SA John Shaw.

The Director is compared with former Senator Joseph McCarthy in his cultivation of wealthy bigots by continually repeating and partially causing the communism scare; is accused of chasing "punks" and defending the Nation against bungling saboteurs while organized crime became a major force; and is depicted as an opportunist able to adjust to various presidents

of differing political persuasions. The Introduction concludes by indicating the Director desires to continue at least until the new FBI building is completed which is described as a monument fit for a Roman emperor. It is stated that the Director fears that his confidential files will come under hostile eyes as soon as he leaves and the scandals will prevent the building being dedicated to him.

CHAPTER ONE: This chapter concerns the Director's early work in the Department and the Bureau of Investigation, and is a rehash of old, and false accusations against the Director, such as those by Max Lowenthal and Fred Cook. It is implied that the Director left the Library of Congress in 1917 to become a clerk in the Department of Justice because that position was draft exempt. It is claimed the Director's father had been a Washington bureaucrat, that his older brother by 15 years had followed the family pattern, and the Director knew well the security of civil service and was "familiar with all the angles." The author stated that men planning a political career might find a record of war service outstanding as did Joe McCarthy but the Director preferred draft exemption. (Thus, an evil motive is attributed to both service and non-service in the armed services.)

The author points out that Mr. Hoover never devoted any time to women and it later became fashionable to explain that he was "wedded to his work." The author says "the legend builders in their zeal created "an unhealthy picture of a young man and nothing in the years that lay ahead corrected it." Considerable effort is made to connect the Director with the Palmer raids including the allegation that Mr. Hoover prepared two documents on subversive organizations which were sent to the field for study by those conducting the raids. Additionally, alleged instructions are quoted in detail which would indicate that Mr. Hoover had a major role in the Palmer raids, being the person on duty all night when these raids were made and the person to whom communications were to be directed. The author says the detailed information is set forth to overcome arguments of apologists who claim the Director had no major part in these raids.

H. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

The author points out that four days after William J. Burns became Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover was named Assistant Director. Burns is accused of a most unsavory reputation. It is noted that these years under Harding were years of scandal, costing the Nation literally billions of dollars, and that the Justice Department became known as "the Department of Easy Virtue" and the Bureau of Investigation as "Government by Blackmail." The author says that the picture of an idealist Hoover is misleading because by accepting the job as Burns' chief aide "he made himself part of the gang's operations."

CHAPTER TWO: There is a discussion of the scandals occurring in the President Harding era, and the indication that Mr. Hoover must have been loyal to his superiors in this Administration. The book disclaims the legend that the Director somehow remained removed and above the misconduct of the old Bureau of Investigation. Ridicule is cast upon the Director's appointment by Attorney General Harlan Stone. Contrary to historical record, the author claims the Director was a professional bureaucrat and would not conceivably have set any special conditions upon his acceptance of this position. It is further stated that the Director was the logical appointee for Acting Director since he had been Assistant Director and therefore knew the personnel and investigations pending.

The author claims the Director was great at fighting the Red menace but not organized crime since "there is an alliance between organized crime, right-wing politicians and business leaders." The author claims that the Director did not originate hiring law-trained Agents since that had been an earlier Bureau policy. He pointed out that Mrs. Jessie B. Buckstien, former confidential secretary to William J. Burns, was subpoenaed and testified before the Senator Wheeler Commission and shortly thereafter received a letter from Mr. Hoover requesting her resignation. Senator Wheeler was quoted as commenting, "When they did tell the truth, why, they fired them." The author says this pattern has been repeated again and again, and that when any Special Agent told the truth which reflected in any way on the legend of John Edgar Hoover, he was fired or banished.

The item regarding Mrs. Jessie Duckstien is typical of the loose handling and innuendo of the author. Bufile 67-24617 shows that Jessie B. Duckstien (Mrs. William O. Duckstien) EOD in the Department of Justice as a Stenographer-Typist on 9/11/21; served as Secretary to William J. Burns, then Director of the Bureau of Investigation, from December, 1921, to December, 1923; and by letter of 11/27/23, Mrs. Duckstien was appointed as a Special Agent in the Bureau of Investigation. By Memorandum 5/20/24, a Special Agent in Charge, E.A. Bohner, of the Washington Field Office advised there was no particular work adaptable for women Agents in the Washington Field Office and that it was not advisable to have any women Agents assigned to that Office. Accordingly for this reason, the resignation of Jessie Duckstien was requested by letter of 5/26/24, and she submitted same by letter of 5/27/24. Contrary to Messick's false allegations, this personnel file shows subsequently friendly correspondence by Mrs. Duckstien with the Director in 1932 and 1941.

CHAPTER THREE: This chapter starts with the Director's appointment by Harlan Stone. It repeats the false assertion that "neither Congress or the President" dares to review FBI activities, and alleges that Stone was the "last Attorney General to exercise complete control over Hoover." The author harps on alleged FBI reluctance to investigate organized crime, and belittles the 1925 FBI investigation of police corruption in Cincinnati, Ohio, stating the FBI overlooked corruption in nearby Newport, Kentucky, until Attorney General Robert Kennedy looked into it in 1961. He then digresses into the background of Lewis S. Rosenstiel who formed Schenley Products Company in 1927; bootlegging activities and early Mafia activities in the 1920's and 1930's. He claims the FBI ignored the Mafia for 40 years; and avoided liquor law enforcement jurisdiction because this was an impossible task which fell to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) but tried to take credit for the arrest and conviction of Al Capone. He states the Lindbergh Case is "another example of stolen glory." According to the book, the FBI, under orders from President Hoover, cooperated with New Jersey authorities, but insisted that New Jersey authorities should direct the case. The author credits IRS with providing the substantial solution to this case. He claims that in records of the IRS, Charles Lindbergh has given full credit to IRS for solving this case.

Then, in the loosely written style of this book, the chapter describes how crime leaders became wealthy during the depression years because their ill-gotten profits were not in banks which failed and because they did not pay taxes on this wealth. Instead, he states, the crime lords started putting their money into legitimate businesses and influencing politicians. He inquires rhetorically where the FBI was during this early stage of organized crime in America.

CHAPTER FOUR: This chapter is another motley assemblage of false and critical statements about the Bureau. The author again stresses his monotonous themes that the Bureau thrived on the good will of businessmen and politicians, and that the FBI chased bank robbers and car thieves rather than gangsters and corrupt politicians. He claims that the real "propaganda campaign" by the Bureau became effective when Louis B. Nichols became Assistant Director of the FBI and the Bureau went into every conceivable means of communications to publicize success and blur mistakes.

He cites as a big feature the coining of the name "G-Men" but claims this was a false story and refers to a 1936 "Harper's" magazine article claiming that a Memphis Police Department Detective captured "Machinegun" Kelly who said nothing of the sort. He refers to the legendary capture of Alvin Karpis by the Director and then cites Karpis' 1971 book in which Karpis ridicules this version.

Also typical of Messick's lifting of material, he copies the false account of the 1933 kidnapping in Miami of 5-year-old James Cash from the notorious book by Max Lowenthal. Messick alleges that a local Sheriff twice presented the suspect, Franklin McCall, to the FBI who released him and that the local Sheriff then got a confession from McCall and then the FBI took him and the credit for solving the case. This story is totally untrue. Actually, the FBI did not have jurisdiction in this case, but assisted local authorities.

The FBI first referred local authorities to McCall as a suspect and, subsequently, in questioning him at the Miami Office, obtained a partial confession. After the case was completely solved, McCall was turned over to local authorities for state prosecution. In fact, John Pennekamp, city editor of the "Miami Herald" newspaper, broke the agreement not to publicize this case during the hunt for the kidnapper and it was Pennekamp who published the false stories which both, Lowenthal and Messick, have used.

In the predominant theme of the book, the author asserts that through the years, Hoover's FBI, together with organized crime, increased power because both were supported by "right-wing politicians and right-wing businessmen." Again he refers in disjointed comments and observations to Lewis S. Rosenstiel and Schenley Company, imputing alliances with crime syndicates and inferring benefits from organized crime connections.

CHAPTER FIVE: This is a rambling and mostly incoherent chapter starting with a 1931 gangster killing and the emergence of Charles "Lucky" Luciano. It is falsely claimed that the FBI never acknowledged the existence of the national crime syndicate and says, "In fact, Hoover did not admit there was a Mafia until 1963 and then the FBI had to give it a new name -- La Cosa Nostra." The author ridicules the surrender of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter in New York, and says the Narcotics Bureau, not the FBI, made the first case against Lepke and that Lepke's surrender "was arranged by Meyer Lansky, Mafia chief, through an elaborate plot to get rid of Lepke, a dangerous rival." He says that when the FBI discovered La Cosa Nostra in 1963, it refused to admit the existence of other related groups and without any documentation assigned men as Meyer Lansky to the special status of "associate member" of LCN.

The author claims that when the Bureau was alleging its manpower was tied up in security matters in 1940, a series of raids were conducted by the FBI at Miami Beach involving Mann Act cases. The "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" wondered why these matters couldn't be left to local authorities while the FBI concentrated on the more serious matters. In a preposterous vein, the author indicates that the real reason for the

raids was to warn Miami hoodlums not to ridicule the Director who often went to the tracks in that area and who posed with a number of friendly horse players who were actually major hoodlums unknown to the Director.

The author facetiously claims that President Roosevelt recognized the Director as having "civil servant mentality" without political ambition and that he did not take the Director seriously. It is said that in 1941, Roosevelt was amused by the FBI's spying on Harry Hopkins. The author says that although the FBI had security responsibility in 1941, in Hawaii, it was no more successful than anyone else caught off guard. The solution of the eight Nazi saboteurs' case is ridiculed, and it is alleged the FBI's role in the case was minimal, although our solution of the case was shrouded in mystery to impress the American public.

The remainder of the chapter rambles about various prominent individuals and their manipulations with particular emphasis on Lewis Rosenstiel and the growth of Schenley Industries. The author says that it is dangerous to generalize, and guilt by association is tricky business but that "John Edgar Hoover has received support as well as more tangible rewards from right-wing businessmen who, in turn, have dealt directly and indirectly with organized crime figures who are not disturbed by John Edgar Hoover."

CHAPTER SIX: This rambling chapter begins with President Roosevelt's death. The writer ridicules President Truman, alleges the Reconstruction Finance Corporation became the source of funds for syndicate figures, and the most important influence peddler was the mysterious Dutchman, Henry W. Grunewald. In this period of unprecedented syndicate expansion and complete laxity within the national government, the author says that Hoover became very concerned about juvenile delinquency and that the FBI set up a Juvenile Delinquency Instructors School to equip Special Agents with expertise to lecture police groups. He claims that the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, which is set up to finance research on sociological aspects of juvenile delinquency, received donations from organized crime figures including

$5,000 from Yonnie Licovoli, a former member of the Purple Gang of Detroit. He claims columnist Drew Pearson had adopted the newly formed John Edgar Hoover Foundation as a pet project and received a $5,000 check on Yonnie's behalf. He says that when Life Magazine referred to the episode, C.D. DeLoach (former Assistant Director) wrote a letter explaining that "the John Edgar Hoover Foundation to which you refer in your story was a proposal initiated in the late 1940's without Mr. Hoover's knowledge. Mr. Hoover protested this proposal and refused permission for the use of his name." This is true.

The author ridicules the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case as unimportant, saying the Russians would have developed the atomic bomb anyhow and he also snidely refers to the Judith Coplon case as reflecting adversely on the Bureau. He claims that when admission was finally made that the FBI had tapped Coplon's phone, the judge ordered the records produced and was told the wiretap records had been destroyed. The book claims that the Director urged Attorney General Tom Clark to seek a mistrial in the Coplon case rather than expose the FBI's methods, that Hoover never forgave Tom Clark for not doing so and that "there was reason to believe he (Hoover) vented upon Tom Clark's son the rage he was unable to direct against the father." The author says that Hoover refused to cooperate with Clark's "strike force" against organized crime, but called Ramsey Clark a "jellyfish" because Clark didn't want the FBI to use wiretaps and says Richard Nixon joined the chorus in 1968, promising loudly to replace Clark when elected. Of course, this is completely out of context. The Director called Ramsey Clark a jellyfish after Clark had made disparaging remarks in his book, "Crime in America," long after President Nixon was elected and after Ramsey Clark was no longer Attorney General.

In connection with the Alger Hiss case, the author says "the possibility cannot be dismissed that Hiss was framed by the FBI. Only one with complete faith in Hoover's integrity can ignore the suspicions, and no one who has studied Hoover's career in depth, can cherish this faith."

He talks about the American Jewish League Against Communism, indicating anti-Communism offered both political and business opportunities. He says that George Sokolsky was a Hearst columnist who was a stablemate of Westbrook Pegler and Fulton Lewis, Jr., and that the trio were "hate mongers of the most vicious sort." The author again brings in Lewis Rosenstiel as a close friend of Sokolsky. He claimed Rosenstiel used his influence with liquor dealers to raise funds for Tom Dewey's Presidential campaign. He claimed the FBI followed implicitly the instructions of the Department of Justice to do a "preliminary" and "limited" investigation, and thus incompletely investigated allegations that Schenley and other liquor distributors were violating anti-trust laws. The writer claims the FBI prepared a report on communist influence in government which was given to an intelligence officer in the Pentagon, "with instructions to pass on" to leaders of the American Jewish League Against Communism. The dissemination to the military was legal and that's the reason it was done this way--"Louis B. Nichols, Hoover's public relations expert, knew all the tricks." The League approached four senators, three of whom refused to become involved. The fourth said he was "buying the package." He was, of course, Senator Joseph McCarthy. The writer sets forth Senator McCarthy's alleged background and claims he was largely a fraud. But when he was offered the package on communism with its promise of financial support and data from FBI files he didn't hesitate. McCarthy subsequently charged there were 205 security risks in the State Department and the nightmare decade had begun. "John Edgar Hoover must have been delighted," the author states.

CHAPTER SEVEN: The first section of this chapter deals with the author's view of America and the world during the early 1950's and no mention is made of the Director or the Bureau.

During this portion he alleges that a group he calls the "China Lobby," consisting of the Nationalist Chinese, American businessmen, and the American Jewish League are interested in starting World War III for personal gain. He states this group is elated over the Communist invasion of South Korea and one of the members of the group, Louis S. Rosenstiel, is happiest of all. He orders Schenley Industries into over production of bonded whiskey in anticipation of a war-time production cut-back.

However, the Director is confronted by his own crisis at the same time, according to the author, with the arrival of the book by Max Lowenthal in 1950. The China Lobby then sets out to destroy Lowenthal, who is critical of the Bureau in his book, and this attack spreads to the floor of Congress. The author ultimately is forced to acknowledge, however, that none of the criticisms by Lowenthal did any damage to the Director's image.

For some reason the book next turns to the Senator Estes Kefauver committee, without any kind of transition, after discussing Lowenthal's book. He repeats the old fallacious allegations concerning the Bureau not being interested in organized crime, and not surprisingly, also ignores our absence of jurisdiction. He brings this disjointed thought to a close by saying the Director must bear the responsibility for law enforcement's failure to deal effectively with organized crime by insisting that no national police force be formed. Then without pausing, he castigates the Bureau for insidiously taking over authority from other agencies.

The last two thoughts of the chapter are remarkable for their transparency. He claims that Roy Cohn and G. David Schine were foisted upon former Senator Joseph McCarthy by the American Jewish League in an attempt to prove Jews were anti-Communist. He then tries to indicate a relationship between the Director and Schine by noting that Mr. Hoover at one time stayed at the Gulfstream Hotel in Miami, which was part of the Schine chain.

Completely ignoring facts, the author brings up the old Harry Dexter White case and concludes this chapter by stating former Attorney General Brownell smeared Harry Dexter White and the Director backed him up by contradicting former President Truman. According to the author, this resulted in Mr. Hoover acting as if he were the most powerful man in the country.

CHAPTER EIGHT: This chapter begins with the author stating "Very little is known about John Edgar Hoover's private life," and then he goes on to add absolutely nothing. He states blandly that Mr. Hoover is fond of horse racing and that the Director's chief companion for years has been Clyde Tolson.

The remainder of the chapter is devoted to repetition of the theme that there is an unholy alliance between big business, politics, and organized crime. He alleges that the Director is a part of this alliance, and therefore, the FBI is an integral part of it. For example, he alleges that since Clint W. Murchison, Sid Richardson and the Director are each acquainted with one another and know a number of unsavory characters, it therefore follows that the Director, Murchison, and Richardson are also unsavory.

Various other petty and untruthful indictments are made by the author, all of them ineffectual. He alleges that the Hotel Del Charro in La Jolla has a minimum rate of $100 per day and that the Director stays there at no cost. He also states that Murchison persuaded the Director to write, "-or have his ghost write," Masters of Deceit while the Director was in La Jolla and then purchased the Henry Holt Publishing Firm to publish the book, thereby reaping a handsome profit.

Almost in passing, the author attempts to resurrect many of the oftentimes repeated charges relating to the FBI furnishing information to Senator McCarthy. He dwells for some length on the censure of McCarthy, and implies that the tie which bound Roy Cohn, G. David Schine, and McCarthy together was a clandestine homosexual relationship.

CHAPTER NINE: Indicative of the shallowness of thought of this author is his contention at the beginning of this chapter that the fact Roy Cohn once stayed at a hotel managed by Seymour Weiss, who had been convicted of income tax evasion some 15 years earlier, is illustrative of the relationship between organized crime and politics. Similarly, he states that the Director and Attorney General Frank Murphy were present at a reception given by the Governor of Louisiana, who just two months later was to be indicted for income tax evasion. He alleges that Louis B. Nichols was purloined from the FBI by Lewis Rosenstiel for the express purpose of lobbying for a change in the federal tax on all the bonded whiskey he had manufactured at the beginning of the Korean War (which the author refers to in the previous Chapter Seven). After Nichols had accomplished this task, at a savings to the Schenley industrial complex of millions of dollars, his purpose had been served.

Once again, with no attempt at transition, the author changes topics completely and begins discussing the special group formed at the Department of Justice after the New York Apalachin meeting and falsely alleges this special group was shut down and their efforts thwarted because of the jealousy of the Director and the FBI.

There are no additional pertinent references to the Director or the Bureau in the remainder of the chapter which have not been made before by the author or other irresponsible journalists. He alleges that Cuba finally resorted to Communism because organized crime did not want the United States Government to establish friendly relations with Castro. He repeats many of the questionable charges initially stated by Jack Anderson, alleging that the CIA had financed a number of plans to assassinate Castro through the use of underworld figures. He concludes this chapter by repeating the canard that the FBI finally started paying attention to organized crime but only after being forced to do so by Attorney General Kennedy.

H. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

CHAPTER TEN: Devoted to organized crime, this chapter's thesis is that every law enforcement agency in the country was aware of the existence of an organized crime syndicate and did something about it, except the FBI. He then adds that once the FBI did become involved in fighting organized crime, the Bureau did it badly, untruthfully, and for the express purpose of indicating it was run by Italians and deliberately omitted all references to Jewish gangsters. The author clearly shows his ignorance of organized crime.

According to the book, the Bureau of Narcotics obtained a manuscript from one Nicola Gentile, a small-time Italian hood, in 1958, which told all about organized crime long before Joe Valachi spoke on it. A copy of this manuscript was furnished to the Department of Justice, but since it did not correspond to the Director's views, nothing was done about it until Attorney General Kennedy took office and became aware of its existence. Kennedy then forced the Director and the Bureau to begin investigating organized crime, which was much to the Director's displeasure because, according to Messick, "... to become involved would have forced him to investigate friends, particularly right-wing supporters who were deeply involved in business and politics."

The book then states that even the public relations secret weapon of the FBI's war against organized crime, Joe Valachi, was in fact located and uncovered by the Bureau of Narcotics and not the FBI. He states that every time the Bureau became involved with the crime syndicate it blundered badly because of the necessity of insuring the investigation corresponded with the Director's preconceived ideas. He states that indicative of this is the manner in which the name "La Cosa Nostra" came about. According to the manuscript, the initial coining of the word came about through an illegal wire-tap in which gangsters were using "Cosa Nostra" as a code word. The FBI misconstrued the word as a name of their organization. Then, to add a bit more polish to the word for public relations purposes, the Italian word for "the", or "La" was added, hence - La Cosa Nostra.

Meyer Lansky and other Jewish criminals were elated over the Director's identification of the syndicate as predominately an organization indigenous to Italians, because it left them undisturbed and provided a clear field ahead for their nefarious activities. The author expresses personal criticism because the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice chose to accept almost verbatim Mr. Hoover's concept of organized crime and La Cosa Nostra.

CHAPTER 11: Messick reaches a pinnacle of fabrication when he attempts to show that our use of electronic devices against hoodlums was completely illegal as distinguished from our using them against the "Reds." He infers that as soon as we identify a hoodlum we immediately institute an electronic surveillance on him with "one known exception--Hoover refused to tap the Las Vegas casinos controlled by his good friend Del Webb." He adds the worn-out observation that Robert Kennedy reluctantly agreed to "bug" Martin Luther King, which activity resulted in the FBI failing to prove the allegations that King did associate with communists. However, this, according to Messick, did not deter us from making available to Washington journalists transcripts of tape recordings made in a hotel room occupied by King.

To illustrate what he considers one possibility for the FBI to blackmail "victims of our illegal activities" (use of electronic devices), Messick cites alleged 1963 conversations between Dade County, Florida, State Attorney Richard E. Gerstein, and Miami Beach Attorney Alvin Ira Malnick, who was "deeply involved with organized crime figures in the Bahamas and Las Vegas," concerning a stock promotion deal involving Gerstein, Malnick, and two other individuals. Messick points out that if Gerstein, who is interested in running for Congress this year, is actually elected, the FBI, who overheard Gerstein's conversations with Malnick, would obviously have a "friend and supporter" because Gerstein could not afford to step on John Edgar Hoover's toes. (Messick had access for the data from these 1963 tapes when they were made public in a tax court case involving Alvin Malnick in 1970.)

He concludes this chapter by rehashing false and baseless allegations concerning our investigation into President Kennedy's assassination, all of which have been exhaustively

checked and refuted previously, and closes by criticizing the formation of the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation, with great financial help from Lewis Rosenstiel and Schenley Company, as a means to perpetuate Mr. Hoover and give him "his place in history."

CHAPTER 12: The last chapter of this book, appropriately enough, is a repetition of many of the insidious and sly allegations made by the author throughout the book. Messick reprints a memo from the Organized Crime and Racket Section of the Department to Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., in 1966, pertaining to a contact by former SAC Frederick Frohbose of the Miami Office with Sir Stafford Sands, Vice Premier of the Bahamas at Nassau, and then adds that the Department had information Sands was a highly corrupt politician in the pay of gambling interests in the Bahamas. The author alleges former SAC Frohbose was charmed by Sands. These baseless allegations have already been refuted once by the late SAC Frohbose and the Department was appropriately advised by our memo to Vinson on 8/17/66.

The author reiterates his charges that the real menace in organized crime is Meyer Lansky, the Jewish crime lord, and not Italian gangsters. He also alleges again that Lansky has been protected by an unholy alliance consisting of friends in high places in business and politics. He states Lansky's activities in the Bahamas have been protected by this group and adds that the Nixon administration could get Lansky back from Isreal if they <u>really</u> wanted to do so.

As a parting shot, Messick dwells on the incident involving former Special Agent John Shaw and claims that by making the Director pay him back pay, Shaw forced the Director to reverse himself in a disciplinary matter for the first time in 46 years and is indicative of the fact that the Director's power is slipping. Not surprisingly, he concludes his book by quoting the shallow remarks of Congressman Hale Boggs in his attack on the Director and the Bureau in the Congressional Record on April 26, 1971.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "STRANGE ALLIANCE"

AFTERWORD: This short (3 1/2 pages) "Afterword" claims that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in 1962, engineered a Justice Department investigation which linked Frank Sinatra to numerous figures in organized crime. Sinatra, a friend of many Democrats, was reportedly cancelled as a featured act at a 1963 Democratic fund-raising party because of this report. The author then states that by 1971, Sinatra was very friendly with the Republicans and Vice-President Spiro Agnew, and that Mr. Hoover, who considered Martin Luther King a security risk, saw no harm in the Sinatra-Agnew association. The author then blandly states that the necessary study of the alliance between crime and business and politics should concentrate on the study of the career of Director Hoover. He repeats again that the Director failed to destroy organized crime and did, in fact, encourage the "Right" to distrust democracy, and that the "Hoover legend" remains a barrier to progress.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 3/16/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Time of the Furnaces: A Case Study of Black Student Revolt" by EARL ANTHONY. "Black Americans and White Racism: Theory and Research" by MARCEL L. GOLDSCHMID.

Photograph

Canada

205,888

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/81 BY SP-1654/VH

157-8045-

2 Encls. carded by and filed in Bureau Library
3-27-72.
Am B.

ST-117

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

REC-60

62-46855-1031

6 MAR 20 1972

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

62 MAR 7 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/15/72
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (62-6176) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to Miami, 3/2/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the book entitled "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents", edited by JAY MALLIN.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Miami 1C let destroyed

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(4) & filed in Bu. Library
3-17-72.
AMB.

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REC- 45

62-46855-1032

6 MAR 17 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

58 MAR 23 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/17/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly the books listed below for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "A Revolutionary Suicide" by John Herman Blake and Huey P. Newton. Harcourt, Brace; Spring, 1972; price not given (one copy)

2. "Great True Spy Stories" edited by Allen Dulles. Harper & Row; 1968; $6.95 (two copies; hard cover preferred, but, paper or secondhand copies will suffice)

3. "The Real CIA" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. Macmillan; 1968; $6.95 (two copies; hard cover preferred, but, paper or secondhand copies will suffice)

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (H.D. Clough)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:at
(7)

62-46855-1033

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/86 BY sp3mcldd

19 MAR 20 1972

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Section Chief G.C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to extremist matters. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Books #2 and #3 requested by SA H.D. Clough, Jr., Espionage Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. These two books contain information of value to Special Agents engaged in the recruitment and handling of defectors and double agents and they will be readily available to these agents attending in-service training at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Books requested in hard-cover edition because of anticipated frequent use.

MAILED 24
MAR 17 1972
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 24 1972 MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

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TJS/ELR

TJS/ELR

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/15/72
(ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(P)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Detroit letter, 1/31/72.

Efforts to locate material requested at local logical outlets negative as of 3/14/72. Efforts continuing at Detroit, Michigan.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1c retained
2 - Detroit 720, 9+5
JWB:PMR 3-29-72
(4)

REC 25
ST-116 62-46855-1034

8 MAR 29 1972

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58 APR 5 - 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"UP FROM WITHIN"
BY GEORGE R. METCALF
EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 3/21/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. F. A. Tansey

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is review of captioned book, published in 1971 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library. Author, George R. Metcalf, has never been subject of FBI investigation. Our files do indicate he was member of Board of Directors of New York Civil Liberties Union in 1967. A proponent of civil rights legislation as State Senator of New York (1951-1965) he now teaches Black Studies at Auburn Community College. Information in Bureau files concerning principal individuals in book is set forth in addendum to this review.

ST-115 REC-50 62-46855-1035

SYNOPSIS: This book is designed as a profile of eight prominent black Americans: John Conyers, Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor, Newark, New Jersey); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President, Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (Georgia legislator); John Mackey (football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew F. Brimmer (member, Federal Reserve Board). It projects thesis these leaders have chosen to fight for racial equality within the system and this is the way to achieve change rather than fighting against it. His noteworthy purpose is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach. He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. In actuality this book, written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence, is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. Complicated and tedious jargon would repel average reader from consuming overall product. Result is that one might assume it necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system. The FBI is mentioned in two places in the book. One instance refers to Alabama Bureau of Investigation being that State's equivalent of FBI and other instance refers to Mr. Hoover's description of Black Panthers as being "most dangerous and violence-prone of all extremist groups." Neither mention of FBI is derogatory.

16 APR 4 1972

ACTION: For information.

62-46855
58 APR 11 1972
FAT:at/esd (8)

SEE DETAILS ON PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

DETAILS:

BOOK REVIEW

"Up From Within" is designed as a profile of several of today's "new black leaders." It projects the thesis that despite the "persuasive power" of black militants a number of individuals the author describes as "America's most prominent and influential black leaders" have chosen to fight for racial equality from within the system, side by side with white, to advance their cause.

The author zeros in on the lives of eight prominent black leaders. These include biographical sketches pertaining to the lives of John Conyers, Jr., (Congressman, D-Michigan); Kenneth Allen Gibson (Mayor of Newark, New Jersey); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., (President of Michigan State University); Shirley Chisholm (Congresswoman, D-New York); Horace Julian Bond (member of Georgia Legislature); John Mackey (professional football player - Baltimore Colts); Alvin F. Poussaint (Associate Dean and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School); and Andrew F. Brimmer (member of the Federal Reserve Board).

The author's alleged purpose, noteworthy insofar as he purports to show that the way to achieve change is through the system rather than fighting against it, is somewhat defeated because of his naive approach. He tends to glorify the wrong individuals and/or stands taken on issues by his principal biographical characters. For example, he alludes to the pro-Martin Luther King and pro-Adam Clayton Powell attitude of John Conyers and considers this good. On page 6 he comments that Conyers, as a representative of Detroit's black area, sought to "emulate his hero, Martin Luther King, Jr., 'the greatest person, the most moving human being,' he said he had ever known." The author also tends to glorify, through his naive manner of writing, the misdirected stand taken by Conyers against the Vietnam War and what Conyers believes to be police "brutality."

The author consistently talks about the blacks' concern over the feelings of prejudice yet when he deals with the make-up of Shirley Chisholm he, wittingly or unwittingly, indicates she, herself, is considerably prejudiced. Chisholm, born in New York as the daughter of West Indian immigrants,

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

was raised in the West Indies, in Barbados, by her grandmother. It is noted the West Indians do not like to be considered Negroes. They even rebel at any indication that they are in the same (racial) category as Negroes. On pages 116 through 118 he sets forth comments of Chisholm such as "...this is something I have noticed about West Indian migrants compared with American Negroes. They are more ambitious and more prepared to make sacrifices for goals they consider important." In connection with her marriage she was quick to point out that her husband is "another West Indian, a Jamaican."

In actuality this book, written to encourage the extremist militant elements to adhere to legal means rather than to espouse violence, is geared to the wrong audience because of its style. It should be designed to appeal to a specific segment of society. However, the author uses a staccato method of laboriously noting a chronicle of events in the lives of each individual which he portrays as indicative of the environment, background, and events which produced the whole person. The words seem to be a conglomeration of a stifling, repetitive, complicated and tedious jargon which would repel the average reader from consuming the overall product. The result is that if the reader does not read closely, one might assume it is necessary to vigorously oppose much legitimate authority in order to work within the system.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is only mentioned in two places in the book. On page 159 the author refers to the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and indicates it is the State's "equivalent of the FBI."

The FBI is again mentioned on page 250, in discussing the fact that Dr. Alvin Poussaint has categorized six different personalities emerging from the black community, some aggressive. The author states one category is "the militants." He notes the best (he should have said, "most notorious") example of this group is the Black Panthers. He states "the Panthers, not large in number but united in their opposition to the white power structure (symbolized by the police, whom they dubbed 'pigs'), were a seething bed of revolutionary tinder. Their presence in the urban centers of the United States had prompted FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to call them the country's 'most dangerous and violent-prone of all extremist groups.' And whether one believed Hoover's definition of 'dangerous,' the Panthers certainly reflected Poussaint's description of this type of objector, a 'chronic resentment and stubbornness toward white people - a chip on the shoulder.'"

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

ADDENDUM:

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

Information in Bureau files concerning individuals about whom the book has been written is set forth below with the individuals listed in alphabetical sequence.

HORACE JULIAN BOND (Georgia Legislator)

Our files indicate Bond, during 9/70, at a speech before the 12th Annual Summer Conferences of the Philadelphia Bar Association said that black Americans may have to "resort to force" if Vice President Spiro Agnew and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover continue their "rantings." Bond also characterized the Director as "the little tyrant who runs the FBI."

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Bond, born [redacted] was founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1960, and was Communications Director from 1961 to 1966. SNCC at that time was a civil rights-oriented group which has since evolved into a full-blown black revolutionary organization under leadership of Stokely Carmichael who was National Chairman from 1966 to 1967. Bond was elected to Georgia House of Representatives from Fulton County in 1965, but was not seated because of his anti-Vietnam War stand. Subsequently, the Supreme Court ruled his constitutional rights were violated and he was permitted to take a seat. Bond has participated in activities of and spoke before numberous civil rights and pacifist groups. He has spoken at meetings sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) the militant Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

During 12/71 Bond accepted chairmanship of the International Committee to Free President Imari Obadele and the Republic of New Africa (RNA) 11. Bond was quoted as saying he will do "anything of a concrete nature to secure the release and acquittal of the RNA 11." Bond also announced he is writing the introduction to Obadele's new book "Foundations of a Black Nation." The book was written in the Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Mississippi, where Obadele is a prisoner. The RNA a militant black separatist organization has the alleged purpose of setting up a separate black nation within several southern states. The RNA 11 refers to 11 RNA members awaiting trial in Jackson, Mississippi, as a result of a shoot-out which occurred between RNA members, local police and the FBI on 8/18/71. One police officer was killed, another officer and an FBI Agent were wounded in the gun battle.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Up From Within"
62-46855

ANDREW F. BRIMMER (Member of Federal Reserve Board)

Bureau files indicate an applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Brimmer in 1950. Investigations were also conducted concerning him in 1952 and 1961 under provisions of Executive Order 9835 and 10450 respectively. Results indicate Brimmer is considered a person of good character, reputation, and associates; a loyal and patriotic American citizen.

It should be noted, however,

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM (Congresswoman, D-New York)

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Bureau files indicate Chisholm, formerly a New York Assemblywomen, was first elected to Congress 11/5/68. She represents the 12th Congressional District which covers the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York.

She is the first black Congresswoman ever elected, a fact of which she is obviously proud. She has attended meetings of Emergency Conference To Defend The Rights of The Black Panther Party to Exist; has spoken at a rally sponsored by Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and New York Vietnam Moratorium Committee; and has pledged her support to Women's Union, a new women's liberation group which has launched a drive of $100,000 for bail for a female Black Panther awaiting trial in Manhattan.

On 4/28/71 Representative Bella Abzug (D-New York) introduced House Resolution 410 for herself and 11 other Congressmen. Chisholm was one of the sponsors. This bill would authorize and direct the House Committee on the judiciary, as a whole or a subcommittee, to conduct a "full and complete investigation" of the FBI.

JOHN CONYERS, JR. (Congressman, D-Michigan)

Our files indicate Conyers, is completely hostile to the Nixon Administration, to the FBI, and is considered by many to be a racist. He is a key member of the so-called "Black Caucus" in the House of Representatives. One of his

current projects is to conduct investigation of U. S. military bases attempting to show that there is a racialistic policy and discrimination against the blacks on the part of the military. He has been outspoken concerning U. S. policy in Vietnam. On 8/22/65 at a Freedom Dinner for the Deacons of Bogalusa, Louisiana, held in Detroit, Michigan, Conyers stated he did not believe in violence but he stated it was the constitutional right of every American to "take up arms for self-defense" if law enforcement agencies failed to provide such defense. Conyers spoke of police "brutality" in Detroit and said Negroes must register and vote to defend the "bigots" who constantly support police brutality and deny the Negroes their basic rights.

Conyers has offered support to the RNA and RNA causes in Mississippi. (Information concerning RNA activities is set forth, supra, in data pertaining to Julian Bond.)

KENNETH ALLEN GIBSON (Mayor - Newark, New Jersey)

Our files indicate Gibson was elected Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, when he defeated former incumbent Hugh Addonizio. Addonizio was long known to be closely allied with La Cosa Nostra (LCN) elements. During 6/70, while Gibson was out of the country, we advised [redacted] of information from one of our sources that the hoodlum element in northern New Jersey was discussing murdering Mayor-elect Gibson. [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] In 9/70 Gibson made a statement that "false" stories about conspiracies to attack police were used to justify raids on the Black Panthers and to condition people to accept repressive actions.

On 7/1/71 a United Press International (UPI) news release from Newark indicated Mayor Gibson said he had been under surveillance by four or five Government agencies, including the U. S. Department of Justice, since before 1967. This statement is completely irresponsible and unfounded since we have never had Gibson under surveillance of any type nor has he been under active investigation by the Newark Office. Our files indicate, however, that he is a close associate of Leroi Jones, who is being investigated by us. Jones is a black extremist in Newark, whom Gibson credits with helping to elect Gibson mayor.

JOHN MACKEY (Pro-football player, Baltimore Colts)

Mackey has never been investigated by the FBI. We have no derogatory information available concerning him, and in fact, he appeared on a radio program with the Special

 CONTINUED - OVER

Agent In Charge of the Baltimore Office on 2/15/66. Mackey at that time expressed his willingness to cooperate with and be of assistance to the FBI in the future.

ALVIN F. POUSSAINT (M.D., Harvard psychiatrist)

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Poussaint has never been the subject of an FBI investigation. However, our files reveal he advised another governmental agency in 1962 that he [redacted]

In 11/68, Poussaint was the main speaker at the evening session of a Black University Conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Stokely Carmichael, well-known black extremist currently living in Africa, conducted a seminar at this same conference. Poussaint allegedly praised the black soldiers who refused to serve in Chicago during the National Democratic Convention, noting that this was clear testimony to black unity.

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. (President, Michigan State University)

Our files indicate Dr. Wharton has been strongly pro-law enforcement, an admirer of the Director, and highly cooperative with the FBI since becoming president of Michigan State University (MSU). In May, 1970, at a student demonstration at MSU regarding President Nixon's Cambodia statement, Wharton stated he was "firmly convinced that the new expansion of the war is a serious error and miscalculation." However, he has established a firm policy of dealing with radical and demonstrating students and readily called on law enforcement agencies to prevent and/or curb violent acts on campus. He adheres to the Director's philosophy of dealing firmly with radical elements on campus. Although not offered a specific invitation, he was one of 12 individuals being considered during 1971 for the Advisory Committee for the new FBI Academy.

EM

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/4/72

FROM : G. C. Moore GCM

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - (Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"TOGETHER - A REPORTER'S JOURNEY INTO THE NEW BLACK POLITICS"
BY L. H. WHITTEMORE

Book

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by William Morrow and Company, Incorporated, of New York City. This book is being placed in the Bureau library.

BOOK REVIEW

This book purports to be an objective study of the current black political movement in the U.S. and the principal figures involved in that movement. The author compiled the book as a result of his travel through much of the U.S. during the period 1969-70 during which he personally met and interviewed a large cross section of the black political movement's key figures.

The author attempts to convey the rather naive and mistaken belief thrust upon him by various of his black political contacts that there can be no solution to the problems faced by black Americans which can be resolved, or indeed approached, with compassion, by other than black political leaders. This attitude is best summed up in the author's statement that "...the people we brought to this country in chains are the ones who have the chance to set it free."

Those interviewed included a number of black politicians who expressed the need for black unity to work within the present political system. However, as testimony to the author's apparent failure to thoroughly research his subject, the cast of black political heros on whose shoulders he would apparently place the burden for solution of the problems of black people in the U.S. include such unlikely figures as: Julian Bond, member

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55 APR 13 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Together - A Reporter's Journey Into The New Black Politics" By L. H. Whittemore
62-46855

of the Georgia State Legislature; Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, New Jersey; LeRoi Jones, also of Newark, New Jersey; Dr. John Cashin, one time candidate for Governor of Alabama; and Frank Ditto, director of an organization known as East Side Voice of Independent Detroit.

Bond is a former activist in the black extremist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, currently known as Student National Coordinating Committee. Gibson came to power in Newark partly as a result of the efforts of the avowed black revolutionary author and poet LeRoi Jones. Jones, who utilizes the Swahili pseudonym of Imamu Baraka, currently serves as East Coast Regional Coordinator of the Congress of African Peoples (CAP) organization. CAP is an umbrella group dominated by black extremists who advocate black unity and the reunification of "Motherland Africa" from which to mount black revolution. Dr. Cashin has also served in a leadership capacity with the CAP organization in Alabama. Frank Ditto, operating under the guise of a concerned black ghetto social action worker, has publicly advocated that blacks obtain guns by infiltrating the police department.

It appears the author's reference to the aforementioned figures as possible messiahs and contributors to the solutions of problems of black Americans is, in fact, ludicrous and that he, in placing false hope in such controversial figures, might better have titled his book "Together Toward Chaos."

There is no identifiable derogatory data contained in Bureau files concerning the author. He is a white male, born in [redacted] He is a resident of Larchmont, New York.

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MENTION OF THE FBI

The author makes reference to the FBI on pages 86 and 92; however, both references are general in nature and in reference to the Bureau's investigative capacity.

ACTION:

EM

For information.

DEN WNA

DEM

4-22-(Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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_____, 19___

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward t
- ☑ Attention
- ☑ Return to

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☑ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject L. H. Whitemore
Birthdate & Place _____
Address Author
Localities _____

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	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I 55	62-46855-971	
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	Author I Together a reporter's Journey Onto the New Black Politics	
	Bureau Library	

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 4/20/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each book listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 4-28-72 AMB

1. "The Struggle for Black Power" by Edward Peeks. Scribner's; $7.95 NOIRC

Rec'd 4-28-72 AMB

2. "The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches by Malcolm X." Merlin House; $6.00

1 - Extremist Section (Route through for review) (Moore) FCM
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1 will be used as a reference; book #2 will be reviewed. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/20/83 BY 8269 JHE/WFB/2d
#335,295

EX-109 REC-32

62-46855-1037

19 APR 19 1972

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Soyars
Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TJS/ELR

TJD

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) .6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/19/72

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 1/25/72 and 3/6/72

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "An American Death" by GEROLD FRANK. "Garvey: The Story of a Pioneer Black Nationalist" by ELTON C. FAX. "The War Within: Violence or Nonviolence in the Black Revolution" by JAMES ROBERT ROSS.

EX-114

3-Encls. (books) carded & filed in Bu Library. 4-21-72 AMB

REC-3

62-46855-1038

NOT RECORDED
1 APR 21 1972

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 3)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

70 MAY 1 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/20/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Read 5-1-72 AMB

1. "The Rope Dancer" by Victor L. Marchetti. Grosset & Dunlap; July, 1971; $6.95

Read 4-28-72 AMB

2. "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by E. H. Cookridge (true name: Edward H. Spiro). Random House; March, 1972; $10.00

Read 5-1-72 AMB

3. "Pan-Africanism or Communism" by George Padmore. Doubleday; $8.95

1 - Espionage Section (Route through for review) (Branigan)
1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jvl/bjr
(7)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by ASC T. J. Smith, Research Section, book #2 requested by SC W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, and book #3 requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 7
APR 20 1972
FBI

REC 68 62-46855-1039
EX-115
19 APR 20 1972

APR 25 1972

Tolson
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Miller, E.S.
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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 APR 27 1972

65-63536-
65-74520-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
DATE: 4/19/72
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss A. Butler
1 - Miss M. Chamberlain

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"TERROR AND URBAN GUERRILLAS:
A STUDY OF TACTICS AND DOCUMENTS"
EDITED BY JAY MILLAN
RESEARCH MATTER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-122383

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by the University of Miami Press.

SYNOPSIS:

Introduction by editor Jay Mallin confines book to terrorism as it relates to urban guerrilla warfare. Tactics encompass killings, bombings, kidnappings (including hijackings). Mallin sets forth pattern usually followed by terrorist campaigns, important part of which are attacks on police, which deal psychological and real blows to establishment. States counterterror causes repugnance. Good police crime-fighting techniques are what should be used to counter guerrilla activities. Mallin's anthology includes writings by Lenin, the Viet Cong, Palestinian terrorists, Carlos Marighella ("Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"), Alberto Bayo Giroud ("One Hundred Fifty Questions to a Guerrilla"), and two articles by George Prosser on urban guerrilla tactics in United States. Prosser a pen name for Thomas Williams Sanders, long time communist once associated with Communist Party, USA; Socialist Workers Party; and Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Sanders was publisher and editor for Berkeley, California, journal called "Black Politics" and is revolutionary devotee of guerrilla warfare. Presently on Administrative Index. Editor Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin, former "Time" and "Life" correspondent in Havana, Cuba. Anti-Castro and anticommunist. Has been cooperative with Bureau. Presently writer living in Florida. No references to Director or Bureau in book.

ACTION:

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
141 APR 27 1972

For information.

MC:jan
(8)

DETAILS - OVER

15 APR 26 1972

70 MAY 5 1972

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin.

DETAILS:

The Introduction

In the introduction, the editor, Jay Mallin, confines the range of the book to terrorism as it relates to the struggle for power--terrorism as a form of urban guerrilla warfare to which the complex, modern world is highly vulnerable. Mallin establishes the basis of terror tactics as threat--extortion of a sort demanding either capitulation or overt threats to the population and officials with a constant sprinkling of disruption. It is a hit, run, hide "combat by attrition," a wearing away of the strong by the weak. Such tactics encompass three distinct types of activity: killings, bombings, and kidnappings (including hijackings). Whereas sabotage is another component, it is directed primarily against property instead of individuals.

Cuba is cited as the classic example of clandestine struggle linked with guerrilla combat. Widespread bombings undertaken by Castro's forces led to economic chaos which resulted in the fall of the Batista Government. When similar guerrilla movements failed in Latin America in the 1960s, insurgents concentrated on urban guerrilla warfare, kidnapping, and murdering foreign diplomats.

But nowhere in modern times, claims Mallin, has terror been used so extensively as a political weapon than in Vietnam.

Mallin states that terrorist campaigns usually follow a pattern, determined, of course, by local circumstances. They usually begin with sporadic activities without much design consisting of scattered bombings and maybe a few assassination attempts. If not eliminated completely in urban areas, they grow more sophisticated. They then select

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

and carry out attacks on specific targets, such as the police. In this connection, Mallin quotes Lenin: "The first objective (of armed struggle) is to kill individuals such as high officials and lower-ranking members of the police and army." In South Vietnam, writes Mallin, the police have been a primary target of Viet Cong terrorists. In the Dominican Republic's 1965 uprising, so many police were attacked and killed that they disappeared from the streets of the cities. Police, says Mallin, are symbols of existing order and a major support of that order. Strikes at the police deal psychological, as well as real blows, against the establishment.

In countering terrorist activities, Mallin warns that counterterror usually causes repugnance in a population and turns many people against the authorities. He states that good police techniques are the best method to beat terrorism, which he defines as a political variation of crime. Infiltration of terrorist groups; detailed files of suspects; strict controls over the sale and distribution of weapons and explosives; security at public buildings; and civic action programs aimed at winning over the inhabitants are offered by Mallin as effective countermeasures.

Selected Documents

Mallin includes in his anthology: Lenin's treatise on Partisan Warfare; a Viet Cong directive on "Repression"; statements by Yasser Arafat and William Khoury, Palestinian terrorists; the long active Brazilian communist, Carlos Marighella's operational handbook, "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"; and Alberto Bayo Giroud's "One Hundred Fifty Questions to a Guerrilla," alleged to be the first detailed and instructive work on the conduct of guerrilla warfare. Bayo, according to Mallin, was a Spanish Army officer who settled in Mexico and trained Fidel Castro and his followers in 1956. The questions and answers are all encompassing.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin .

A chapter entitled "Terror in the United States" quotes at length two articles written by one George Prosser and excerpted from a publication called "Black Politics." These articles, entitled "An Introduction to Elementary Tactics" and "Some Questions on Tactics," are in-depth indoctrination for the prospective urban guerrilla, who, according to Prosser, must be familiar with every foot of the urban terrain; able to maneuver to keep from being pinned down or holed up; and adept at retaining nocturnal mobility through close acquaintance with alleys, backyards, etc. The greatest danger of all, according to Prosser, is the enemy intelligence agent, who "must be neutralized without mercy."

Although Prosser made clear that he did not advise action now, before preparations could be completed, direct action is his byword. Considering demonstrations a failure, he writes of "pinching off" military supply lines in the United States; exploding ammunition dumps by as simple a method as dropping one 81-millimeter mortar shell into the right place by as few as three men. Backed by such a small tactical unit, such activities, according to Prosser, are capable of destroying the weapons depot at Port Chicago and leveling most of the countryside. Prosser laments the incineration of Vietnamese women and children, yet almost gloats over the devastation such a conflagration could bring to Americans, who, according to Prosser, are sunken in degeneracy and vice.

He outlines numerous relatively simple sabotage techniques that could cause massive chaos in this country and singles out the nerve gas storage tanks in Utah, which he states are inadequately protected. Nerve gas, he claims, is transported over lonely roads and, in the event of an accident, could, with prevailing winds, be carried to population centers.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Prosser goes into numerous sabotage methods, such as throwing a handful of sand on rolling stock to ruin the bearings; shooting our insulators on high tension power lines; tossing a hand grenade into the air intake of a jet engine; destroying computers by taping a five gallon can of gasoline with a small explosive charge to each machine; and putting sugar in gas tanks of motor vehicles. Of course, he writes, more effective sabotage can be done with explosives.

Prosser concludes his do-it-yourself terror-kit by emphasizing the necessity for the underground's claiming credit for acts of sabotage. "This psychological impact of sabotage is so important that it can be said that any group which neglects it is throwing away half the battle."

Who Is Prosser?

George Prosser and C. N. Fuegos are pen names for a long-standing, 42-year-old leftist named Thomas Williams Sanders. Beginning in 1948, Sanders became active in the Progressive Party in Lubbock, Texas. This Party was reportedly dominated by persons known to be Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), members. In 1953, Sanders married a Security Index subject who had been active in CPUSA affairs during her entire adult life and whose former husband was a Party member. By October, 1953, Sanders was on the Security Index. He contributed small sums to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in 1954 and was at that time concentrating on organizing subversive groups among Texas blacks.

In 1954, Sanders appeared at our Dallas Office claiming he was divorcing his wife and offering to furnish information concerning his activities in the CPUSA. In order to obtain custody of his child, Sanders said he was thinking of going into court and telling of his wife's CPUSA activities (which he later did). Sanders mentioned what his radical activities had done to members of his family and

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

stated he intended to return home and atone for his past affair with subversion. Dallas Agents suspicioned that Sanders' visit to the Bureau was motivated by selfishness. They thought he was trying to obtain information from the Bureau about his wife which he could use in court to his own advantage. He was informed that the Bureau had no interest in his personal problems. In May, 1955, he was removed from the Security Index because he was cooperative at the time of his appearance at our Dallas Office and because he was no longer married to a CPUSA member.

The next involvement of this individual was with the ministry. In 1958, he entered the Starr King School for the Ministry (Unitarian) in Berkeley, California, where he studied off and on until 1962. In September, 1959, after dabbling in a few campus demonstrations, Sanders became a member of the Socialist Workers Party in Berkeley and was put back on the Security Index. In August, 1960, he went to Cuba for a short visit, and the next year he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Sanders became increasingly revolutionary and dramatic, visiting Mexico in March, 1966, admittedly to learn Spanish so that he could travel to Central America and join guerrilla groups. He spoke of robbing banks to finance his group and left the United States with two guns and a "guerrilla kit" containing the necessary accoutrements for terror. He claimed he would notreturn until he could lead an invasion force across the southern border of the United States. Because he failed to consult the Socialist Workers Party regarding this adventure, he was suspended from membership.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review, "Terror and Urban Guerrillas: A Study of Tactics and Documents," Edited by Jay Mallin

In 1967, Sanders returned to Berkeley, claiming to be on a "secret mission for the Columbian, Nicaraguan, and Bolivian rebels." Whatever the mission, Sanders then announced his intention of devoting himself to study and writing instead of employment. He became publisher and editor of a defunct journal called "Black Politics," to which he contributed articles on sabotage and guerrilla warfare under the names George Prosser and C. N. Fuegos.

Because of his inflammatory writings appearing in "Black Politics," Sanders was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of the Committee on Government Operations, conducting hearings on riots, civil, and criminal disorders in the summer of 1970. Sanders, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, was able, through a civil suit filed in the United States District Court, to secure a permanent injunction against enforcement of the subpoena. Sanders thus did not have to testify.

Thomas Williams Sanders is presently on the Administrative Index.

The Editor

b6
b7C

Jay Mallin, born Junius Jaffe Mallin [redacted] was raised in Havana, Cuba, where, during the 1950s and early 1960s, he served as "Time" and "Life" correspondent. When Castro's forces were holding out in the mountains, Mallin twice ventured into the area. In 1957, he and another newsman, in Hollywoodish fashion, effected the release of two teenagers who were being held by Castro's guerrillas. The youths were sons of United States Naval personnel assigned to Guantanamo Bay. The second venture into the hills occurred in 1958, after which Mallin wrote

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

an article in which he mentioned that a former United States Marine was allegedly training Castro's forces and referred to the guerrillas as hospitable and friendly. Then Cuban President Batista registered his dissatisfaction over this article with our embassy in Havana.

Mallin became openly anti-Castro as the political orientation of the guerrilla forces solidified. He had been cooperative with our Legal Attache in Havana and, on occasion, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] Mallin claimed to be the last newsman to leave Cuba in May, 1961. He is identified on the book jacket as a war correspondent having firsthand knowledge of trouble spots around the world.

In 1961, Mallin and the Managing Editor of the "Miami Daily News" came to Washington and saw Mr. Hoover. Mallin was extremely complimentary on his departure. Mallin is presently a writer, continues to reside in Florida, and as of February, 1971, remained cooperative with the Bureau.

References to the Director and the FBI

There are no references in this book to either the Director or the Bureau.

EM

1 - Miss A. H. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"American Communism In Crisis 1943-1957" by Joseph R. Starobin. Harvard University Press; $12.95

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review) (Gray)
1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

AHB:dld
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SC A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, as a reference. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-115

REC-19

62-46855-1040

19 APR 25 1972

MAILED 4
APR 24 1972
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54 APR 28 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 4/25/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of following listed book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Beat the Heat: A Radical Survival Handbook" by the Berkeley International Liberation School and legal workers and members of the Bay Area National Lawyers Guild. Ramparts Press; February, 1972; paperback, $2.45.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference use in connection with current assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library. Bu saves $4.50 ordering paperback edition.

AMB:bjr
(5)

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MAILED 5
APR 24 1972
FBI

REC-72 62-46855-1041

EX-109

19 APR 25 1972

TJS/ELP

APR 28 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Miss [redacted] Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 4/27/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A History of the Jews Since the First Century A. D." Macmillan; 10/21/71; paperback, $1.95. (Book is also available through regional offices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.)

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (McCarthy)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:crc
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. H. McCarthy, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference. By ordering paperback, Bureau saves $6.00.

EX-116
REC-7 62-46855-1042

19 APR 26 1972

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Holmes
Gandy

61 MAY 3 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mis[redacted] M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/27/72

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of books listed below for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Bloods: The Black Soldier from Vietnam to America" by Wallace Terry. Viking; $8.95; August, 1972

No Loc

2. "A Time to Speak, A Time to Act" by Julian Bond. Simon & Schuster; June, 1972; price not listed

Paid 7-7-72 AMB

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:crc
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-7 62-46855-1043
EX-116

MAILED 5
APR 26 1972
FBI

19 APR 26 1972

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Gandy

54 MAY 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/28/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 4/20/72 and 4/27/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Rope Dancer" by VICTOR L. MARCHETTI. "Pan-Africanism or Communism" by GEORGE PADMORE. "A History of the Jews Since the First Century A.D."

3 Encls. carded by and filed in Bur. Library.
5-1-72
Amb.

62-46855-1044

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(ENC. 3) REC-4
1 - New York (100-87235)

EX-116

10 MAY 1 1972

RJL:chj
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

61 MAY 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-21-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"POLICE IN TROUBLE"
BY JAMES F. AHERN
NY
Comm.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that on 1-24-72, Frank Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, in a meeting with the Director, mentioned captioned book and indicated he had a galley proof which he would send to the Director. He further advised that Ahern had requested him to write a foreword for the book but after reviewing the contents he emphatically declined. Rizzo did furnish us a galley and a detailed review of it was made on 2-8-72 (attached).

Ahern's book is now on the market. A copy has been obtained and compared with the galley initially reviewed. The book is substantially the same although it is noted he has deleted a few paragraphs and toned down others. However, the basic content of the book is the same. Actually, he deleted a number of such paragraphs concerning the FBI but the book is still basically very derogatory.

THE BOOK "POLICE IN TROUBLE":

Foreword:

REC 27 62-46855-1045

The foreword to this book has now been written by another individual of Ahern's ilk, John V. Lindsay, Mayor of New York. The foreword is short and basically does nothing but praise Ahern. Lindsay makes the statement, "In this remarkable book he has shown us what it really means to be a tough cop." He then continues that while Police Chief in New Haven, Ahern had to deal with enduring crises in law enforcement and the demonstrations in New Haven in May, 1970. According to Lindsay, Ahern's handling of both of these challenges can serve as a national model. He then says the book is not a success story but is a story about a failure, not Ahern's but society's.

Enclosure

3 MAY 2 1972

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

PRIME RESEARCH

MAY 1 1972

DGH:ssa (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

Missing Pages in Original Galley:

You will recall that when the galley of Ahern's book was initially reviewed, three pages, pages 16, 17, and 18, were missing. A review of the book reflects that these pages are in Chapter 2 entitled "May Day: Crisis in Focus," and deal with the demonstrations in New Haven in May, 1970. It should be pointed out that this whole chapter is a glorification of Ahern in which he takes all the credit and derogates state and Federal officials. The missing pages indicate that in a meeting with the Mayor of New Haven, the Governor of the State of Connecticut, the Commissioner of State Police, the General of the National Guard, and William Ruckelshaus, then Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Ruckelshaus brought with him a confidential report he said had been compiled by the FBI. Ahern states he insisted on seeing it and says, "What I read when I finally did get the report was alarming, but not in the way I had expected it. It raised serious doubts about the quality of information that results in crucial government decisions. The report was almost completely composed of unsorted and unevaluated stories, threats, and rumors that had crossed my desk in New Haven. Many of these had long before been discounted by our Intelligence Division. But they had made their way from New Haven to Washington, had gained completely unwarranted credibility, and had been submitted by the Director of the FBI to the President of the United States. They seemed to present a convincing picture of an impending holocaust." In the ensuing pages Ahern quotes parts of this report allegedly sent to the President by the Director and ridicules the veracity of it.

Changes in Final Manuscript:

As indicated above, there have been some changes made in the final manuscript mostly by deleting or changing paragraphs here and there. For the most part, they are not pertinent and only those referring to the FBI will be set forth here. In the chapter "The Pawns of National Power," in talking about Federal Task Forces on Organized Crime, Ahern deletes an entire paragraph in the book which appeared in the galley and read as follows.

"The FBI has had neither the resources nor the inclination to do the job. The Bureau does provide some training for local police officers but relates little to the realities of police departments whose

CONTINUED - OVER

primary function has hardly been to apprehend murderers and bank robbers. The FBI has been relatively ineffective in controlling corruption because it has to maintain a relationship to local police departments for informational purposes. This means that it has proven incapable as well of providing local agencies with leadership."

In Chapter 7 "Professional Police and Domestic Control," in discussing police departments in general and the control the electorate has over them, Ahern refers to the organization of the FBI under Mr. Hoover. In the book, in commenting on this, he has added this sentence which did not appear in the galley. "Although some of Mr. Hoover's recent personnel decisions may be doubtful, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments." He then deletes from the book two paragraphs which appeared in the galley. These read, "The present state of the FBI indicates that its example was too extreme. Its director has reached the point where he can use the Bureau in ways of which the public, and the representatives of the public, are totally unaware. And this entrenched power is such that publicly elected officials can neither obtain cooperation from him on many issues, nor remove him if they wish.

"Still, it is important that Hoover's position is not institutionally invulnerable. He could be removed, if the public demanded it loudly enough or if elected officials had the courage to take such a step. And if he were removed, the administrative structure of the FBI would indicate that its orientation could be changed much more rapidly than that of most local police departments."

In Chapter 8, "Rebuilding our Police Departments," in talking on this subject and the Federal role, Ahern deletes from the book four lengthy paragraphs which appeared in the galley dealing with the NCIC, fingerprint identification, and FBI training in local police departments.

CONTINUED - OVER

In Chapter 9, the last chapter of the book, "The Future and the Federal Role," Ahern deletes five paragraphs which appeared in the original galley, four of which discussed in a critical fashion supportive services provided law enforcement by the FBI, such as the NCIC and police training. In suggesting an agency similar to the Organized Crime Task Force he proposes it be on the model of the various Federal regulatory agencies. He then deletes from the galley a paragraph which reads, "The FBI cannot perform this function both because of its present orientation and because it should and must move away from becoming a national police force toward becoming an agency which is first a resource for local police departments and second a protector of national security in a very broad and fundamental sense. This is not to say that the FBI should refuse to cooperate with such an agency as it refused to cooperate with Clark's task forces. Certainly this new agency would have to work closely with the FBI in untangling the intertwined networks of organized crime and public corruption."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

Book detached and sent to Mr. Bishop -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/26/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ST
phs

ReBUlets 10/15/71 and 4/20/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "African Congress: A Documentary of the First Modern Pan-African Congress" by IMAMU AMIRI BARAKA (LEROI JONES). "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by E.H. COOKRIDGE. "The Struggle for Black Power" by EDWARD PEEKS. "The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches by Malcolm X." by MALCOLM X.

BOOKS

No LOC

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REC 16
EX-112

62-46855-1046

72 MAY 2 1972

4 Encls. carded by + filed in Bu. Library.
5-1-72
AMB.

C

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

1-D

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 4)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

70 MAY 8 1972

265

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
4/24/72
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Dorsey
1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

64d. BOOK REVIEW
"BLOOD IN MY EYE"
BY GEORGE L. JACKSON

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Random House, Incorporated, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Author of book is George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, who along with two other inmates, was charged with murder of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. These three inmates later became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Jackson was killed during an abortive prison break during August, 1971. Self-admitted Communist Party member Angela Davis is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers."

This book is dedicated to the black communist youth and openly advocates an end to capitalism in this country by armed revolution and violence. Author admits he is an extremist and a communist. Emphasis placed on educating blacks toward revolution and forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army to create disruptions and complete chaos. Author believes Black Panther Party (BPP) will lead way in revolution and overall objective is to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace established culture with a black revolutionary one. Total revolution is only solution. Several unfounded attacks against FBI mentioned.

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 5 1972

ACTION: For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 157-18253 (Soledad Brothers)
LGB:aso (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

127
66 MAY 10 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 4 - 42984-

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in My Eye"
By George L. Jackson

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, born 9/23/41, was indicted and charged with assault and murder in the death of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. Charged with Jackson were Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, who like Jackson were inmates of the California Department of Corrections. These three individuals subsequently became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Self-admitted Communist Party member Angela Davis is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers." During February, 1971, at the specific request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted due to complaints by these three individuals that they had been deprived of certain rights in connection with the aforementioned criminal charges.

George Lester Jackson was himself killed from a gunshot wound during an abortive prison break from San Quentin on 8/21/71. During October, 1971, at the specific request of the Department, which was brought about by several Congressional inquiries, a limited investigation was conducted as to the cause of George Jackson's death. In both instances, pertinent results were furnished the Department.

Jonathan Jackson, a younger brother, was the individual who smuggled guns into the Marin County, California, Courthouse on 8/7/70 and during an attempt to take hostages to exchange for the freedom of the "Soledad Brothers," Judge Harold Haley, Jonathan Jackson and two prisoners were killed.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in My Eye"
By George L. Jackson

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which is George Lester Jackson's last will and testament, presents his burning vision that the world has to be reshaped, is dedicated to the black communist youth, and openly advocates an end to capitalism in the United States by armed revolution and violence. The publisher reportedly received this manuscript less than a week before Jackson was killed attempting to escape from San Quentin. The author admits he is a communist, an extremist, and claims revolutionary acts carefully planned by blacks can overthrow our existing society. He recommends educating blacks with the idea of promoting the revolution, of infiltrating police departments, the military, prison staffs, Governmental agencies, and other selective places which can eventually provide assistance to their cause. Emphasis is placed on forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army, on the practical use of ambush attacks, on perfect disorder created by a number of disruptions and other internal problems and the always healthy spontaneous mass looting. He claims surprise attacks and quick withdrawal can create complete chaos and bring about the complete revolution. The only form of attack employed by guerrilla forces is the ambush, the surprise attack, and there must never be any front lines or defending of territory. These various planned violent attacks should start taking place in the heart of cities with the objective to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace the established culture with a black revolutionary one. The author indicates the plans to foment this revolution, to seek triumph over bourgeois capitalism will be led by the BPP and other trained urban guerrilla units. He emphasizes the urban guerrilla can mingle with the enemy and remain invisible and invulnerable and that total revolution is the only solution.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On Page 97 the author indicates he refuses to argue with statistics compiled by the institutions and associations he indicts yet he claims it is true that even official figures prove the case

against capitalism. The FBI compiles and indexes almost all information on crime in the United States and of property crimes in 1969, 28 percent occurred in the ghetto.

On Page 103 it is reported that during a 1971 preliminary hearing a bailiff jabbed Jackson in the ribs and that subsequently Jackson threw a karate blow to the bailiff's head. Jackson commented, "I would hate to run into freaks who have Mike Hammer/J. Edgar Hoover complexes without being armed."

On Page 119, in commenting about fascist conditions, he compares the German SS Agents, Italian Black Shirts, and the FBI, as having crushed the vanguard elements which posed an internal threat. He claims after the threat is removed the ruling class goes on making profits as usual.

On Pages 169-70 Jackson claims the ruling class in the United States is composed of one million people including the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, DuPonts, Ford and others and that they use their Ivy League universities and elite law schools for their offspring as training grounds for their corporate hirelings. They rule with iron precision through the military, the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, private foundations and financial institutions.

On Page 173 Jackson refers to the FBI as the hired goons in our fascist country working to infiltrate and destroy any anti-establishment vanguard movement.

On Page 185 Jackson claims the Africans were the first communists but that J. Edgar Hoover in one of his books called it "primitive communism."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 5/3/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 4/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "American Communism In Crisis 1943-1957", by JOSEPH R. STAROBIN. Harvard University Press; $12.95.

Encl. carded by & filed in Bureau Library. 5-5-72 AmB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - New York

RJL:ats
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-100
REC-14 62-46855-7047

10 MAY 5 1972

51 MAY 11 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Callahan
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Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: April 25, 1972

FROM : T. J. Emery

SUBJECT: STRIKE FORCE
BY CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Room 809 OPO

O Reviews

Captioned book, which has just reached the book stores for sale to the general public, was written by Clark Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer Prize winning newspaper reporter and former Special Counsel to President Nixon. Obviously prepared with considerable assistance from Department of Justice officials, the book contains a laudatory analysis of the Administration's fight against organized crime, stressing in particular the part played in this campaign by electronic surveillances and the Strike Force concept.

At the same time, Mollenhoff is repeatedly critical of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark for being generally "inept" and reluctant to utilize court-approved electronic surveillances, even after Congress had passed a law in 1968 giving him the power to do so. Mollenhoff indicates that Clark and former President Lyndon B. Johnson banned the use of electronic devices by Government investigators for fear of what they might reveal about the ties between the Democratic Party and the organized underworld. Mollenhoff claims that President Johnson was especially concerned about disclosures affecting him which might arise from the Bureau's coverage of his former Senate aide, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker. In a typical passage, Mollenhoff says that, "for the most part, the political complexion of underworld business was decidedly Democratic."

With respect to the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Mollenhoff is much more enthusiastic, but even here the book pointedly supports the Bureau's long-standing position that it conducts electronic surveillances only with the approval of the Department.

62-116481-94

20 MAY 2 1972

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Emery
1 - Mr. McHale

CONTINUED - OVER

JEM:jsj
(9)

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 5 1972

NINE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Strike Force
By Clark R. Mollenhoff

By and large, Mollenhoff's study is very favorable toward both the Director and the Bureau. It quotes innumerable instances of our accomplishments in the drive against organized crime and wholeheartedly joins the Director in citing the indispensable nature of electronic surveillance information in combating the forces of the underworld. Mollenhoff also notes that "even liberal Democratic lawyers in the Justice Department agree with Mr. Hoover" when he cites Ramsey Clark as having been "the worst Attorney General in history."

There are two areas, however, in which objections might be raised to Mollenhoff's presentation. Since the book is obviously aimed at promoting the Strike Force concept in organized crime investigations--to which it claims President Johnson's Administration paid lip service in order to "allay censure"--it sometimes goes much too far in giving the Strike Forces credit for cases actually investigated by the FBI. In one passage, for example, it has a Departmental Attorney "solving" a bank robbery and a gambling case; in another it describes him as conducting and supervising surveillances; and, in still a third, it refers to raiding parties of Bureau Agents as "Strike Force agents."

The other major objection stems from an allegation, apparently obtained from a source in the Department, that information was being divulged to the defense during the investigation of labor racketeer James Hoffa and intimating that the "leak" had probably occurred in the FBI rather than the Department. The situation eventually got so bad, Mollenhoff says, that the Department had to protect the identity of [redacted] from all except top officials in the Bureau for fear of jeopardizing his life. To demonstrate the unfounded nature of this accusation, it should be noted that Bureau files reveal [redacted]

b7D

Bureau files also reveal that Mollenhoff was the subject of two favorable applicant-type investigations in 1962 and 1964 and of a favorable Special Inquiry investigation for The White House in 1969. He met the Director in 1961.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WVA TJE JEK DJD

1 - Mr. A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 5/12/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

rec'd 6-22-72 AMB

rec'd 6-22-72 AMB

rec'd 6-20-72 AMB.

1. "To Die for the People" by Huey P. Newton. USA
Random House; paperback, $1.95; 5/31/72

2. "Garvey and Garveyism" by Amy Jacques Garvey. USA.
Macmillan; 1971; paperback, $1.95

3. "Black America and World Revolution" (booklet) by Claude M. Lightfoot. New Outlook, New York; $.90 NY

GCM

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(Moore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sak
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested for review by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC-9 62-46855-1048

EX-114

MAILED 21
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19 MAY 12 1972

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60 MAY 17 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-46855

May 9, 1972

W. W. Norton and Company, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048 DKM/LMB
FOIA # 342,865

Gentlemen:

The review copy of "The Drug Hang-Up--America's Fifty-Year Folly" by Mr. Rufus King was received on May 2nd.

While the interest which prompted you to send this book is appreciated, as a matter of long-standing policy, we do not comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. I am returning the book under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

MAILED 2
MAY 11 1972
FBI

1 - Mr. Engelmeier Room 4724
USC Material: "The Drug Hang-Up--America's Fifty-Year Folly"

NOTE: The book traces the history of America's attempts to repress narcotics and to show "that groundless hysteria on the subject has blinded United States authorities." Mr. Hoover is mentioned on pages 69, 75 and 115; the FBI on pages 75, 115, 299 and 307. Bufiles contain no reference to this book. Bufiles disclose that King is a former chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association and was former Counsel with the Senate Committee on organized crime. The Bureau has had numerous contacts with him over the years and he was not considered friendly toward the Bureau. Bufiles contain numerous references to the W. W. Norton Company in connection with other books which were not reviewed.

JWD:blw (4)

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57 JUN 15 1972

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 2, 1972

MR. TOLSON
MR. FELT
MR. CAMPBELL
MR. ROSEN
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. MILLER, E.S.
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CASPER
MR. CONRAD
MR. DALBEY
MR. CLEVELAND
MR. PONDER
MR. BATES
MR. WAIKART
MR. WALTERS
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached Review Copy of the book "The Drug Hang-Up -- America's Fifty-Year Folly" by Rufus King, was sent to the Director from W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., c/o National Book Co., Keystone Industrial Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18509.

Reference made to Mr. Hoover on page 69, 75 and 115. Reference made to the FBI on page 75, 115, 299 and 307.

Malmfeldt

nm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048 DKM/LMB
FOIA # 342,865

O Book REVIEWS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-100288-3

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P.O. METER 625017

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Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20530

1/1972

Ack
5-9-72
JWD

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
JUN 7 1972

ENCLOSURE

REVIEW COPY

THE DRUG HANG-UP
America's Fifty-Year Folly

by Rufus King

Publication Date: May 22, 1962

$8.95 389 pages with Index

Please send two copies of your review.

Norton
W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, INC., 55 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. 10003

62-46855

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Gandy

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: May 8, 1972

FROM : T. J. Emery

SUBJECT: "LANSKY," A BOOK
BY HANK MESSICK
Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book was written by former newspaperman Hank Messick to picture Meyer Lansky as being in control of all organized crime in the United States.

Messick is well known to the Bureau as an investigative reporter who has continually been critical of the Bureau's work in the organized crime field. Because of his distorted ideas and false statements in criticizing the Bureau, the Director issued instructions in 1967 that no cooperation at all should be given to him. In his three other books, "The Silent Syndicate," "Secret File," and "Strange Alliance," he used the false stories and fabrications of long-standing critics such as Max Lowenthal, Fred Cook, and others, in his many snide references to the FBI. In "Lansky" Messick does not depart from his usual pattern whenever he mentions the FBI.

"Lansky" can best be described as a disjointed, poorly put-together collection of generally known information concerning organized crime, heavily larded with obvious fiction to make Meyer Lansky appear to have controlled all of the involved persons while engineering all significant happenings. For example, it is falsely claimed that Lansky tipped the New York State Police to the La Cosa Nostra meeting of November, 1957, although in fact it has been established that the detection of the meeting followed from knowledge gained by the police through a vehicular violation in the vicinity of a similar meeting during the previous year. He also attributes to Lansky certain underworld murders, particularly involving La Cosa Nostra leaders, where we have developed completely different information from highly confidential sources and top echelon informants.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
176 JUN 19 1972

- CONTINUED - OVER -

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bates

JUN 15 1972

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Emery
1 - Mr. Green

CLG:clk
(7)

61 JUN 27 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-8500-55

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

In "Lansky" Messick goes so far in imputing corrupting political influence to Lansky as to indicate that Lansky was responsible for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic convention in 1932, stating that he achieved this by working through political bosses Huey Long of New Orleans, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, Jimmy Hines of New York, and James Michael Curley of Boston. The attempt is also made to indicate that Lansky was behind Roosevelt's removal of Mayor Walker of New York City shortly thereafter, saying that Lansky wanted the power of the big city political bosses broken because they had been in the habit of exacting too much tribute from organized crime. We have no information lending credence to these allegations concerning President Roosevelt or that they have ever been voiced before. Messick also tries to make it appear significant that President Nixon briefly practiced law in Whittier, California, and Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel was located in Southern California at the same time. In discussing the 1946 parole and deportation of "Lucky" Luciano from New York, alleged by Messick to have been a machination of Lansky, Governor Thomas E. Dewey was mentioned as having been a "neighbor" of Lansky soley because at one time both lived on New York City's West End Avenue--a street containing more than fifty blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

Throughout this book Messick minimizes the importance of the "Mafia" or La Cosa Nostra, characterizing it as a small part of the National Crime Syndicate (NCS) of which Meyer Lansky is the "Chairman of the Board." In fact, he says the term "La Cosa Nostra" was an invention of the FBI to get itself and the Director off the hook as to its failure to act on organized crime. Actually, the term "La Cosa Nostra" came to us unsolicited from member top echelon informants and from highly confidential sources as being the term used by members as the name of their organization comprised of persons of Italian background.

The surrender of Louis Buchalter (Lepke) to the Director in 1939 was said to have been arranged by Lansky through the head of a giant liquor company (the reader will deduce this refers to Lewis Rosenstiel because of statements elsewhere in the book) and a deal was made with a high-ranking aide of the Director who later was "given a good job by the liquor man."

- CONTINUED - OVER -

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

This is a likely reference to former Assistant to the Director Louis B. Nichols but no mention is made of the time lapse between the two happenings (more than 19 years). From Messick's statements a reader could infer that Nichols was employed by Rosenstiel shortly after the surrender of Buchalter as part of a sinister "deal." Bureau files do not show Lansky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there was any "deal" made.

A review of the highlights of this book follows.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

cfy TJE

Re WRC

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

DETAILS:

The author sets up a chance meeting (obviously fictional) resulting in a melee among Lucky Luciano, Meyer Lansky and Benjamin Siegel. This stems from a sexual molestation of twelve year old Siegel by a woman then said to be Luciano's mistress. Lansky interceded in a fight that ensued and by his conduct earned the friendship of Luciano. (At the time Lansky would have been 16 years old.) The author then jumps around into various alleged incidents, ending up with an agreement between Lansky and Luciano to "take on" Giuseppe "Joe the Boss" Masseria, then considered the leader of the Italian criminal element.

Chapter two goes into Lansky's personal life rather deeply, particularly with reference to his marriage to Ann Citron and the birth of their first child, Bernard, who was a cripple (spastic) from birth. A feud arises between Masseria and his rival for leadership, Salvatore Maranzano, who was taken for a "ride" by orders of Masseria, but saved from death by Lansky and his associates.

In chapter three there is very little continuity, which is a common fault throughout the book. The reported public "confession" in Italy by Nicolo Gentile, who had been a La Cosa Nostra (LCN) leader in the United States at one time, was said to have "finally convinced J. Edgar Hoover there was a Mafia" etcetera. Joseph Valachi's chief contribution is said to have been that he "supplied" the name "La Cosa Nostra" to describe the Italian criminal organization. This is contrary to the facts, as we had received this terminology from a top echelon member-informant prior to Valachi's statements and from other sources. The author then goes into the gangland execution of Masseria in April, 1931, which the author attributes to Lansky's arrangements. The killing by Lansky's henchmen of Maranzano in September, 1931, is described by Messick but he declares Gentile to be naive in his account of the event. Messick obviously wants it believed that it was a Lansky operation from the start rather than a favor for his friend Luciano.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: "Lansky"

In chapter four the author makes allegations on which we have no information lending credence or that they have ever been voiced previously, attributing to Lansky the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency in 1932, maneuvered with the aid of political bosses Huey Long, Tom Pendergast, Jimmy Hines, and James Michael Curley. Then Mayor Walker of New York City was removed after a hearing by Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, which was the beginning of the lessening of power of the big city political bosses. It was said that this was a situation desired by Lansky in order that the tribute exacted from organized crime would be diminished. In this chapter the author puts Lansky in his first contact with dictator Batista in Cuba where Lansky has had extensive gambling interests during two periods of time. The first contact was said to have been to arrange a supply of molasses for the liquor industry in the United States following the repeal of prohibition. A 1934 meeting was described as taking place among Lansky's top associates such as Hyman Abrams of Boston, Morris Dalitz of Cleveland, Harry Stromberg of Philadelphia, Abner Zwillman of New Jersey, and others. Then follows the murder of the notorious Dutch Schultz and in this general era the "National Crime Syndicate" comes into being.

In chapter five Messick goes into the arrangements with Huey Long to open up gambling, particularly slot machines, in Louisiana. The author states that Huey was assassinated so that the Internal Revenue Service would stop the political motivated investigation of Long's political machine, thereby taking the heat off the gambling interests. In this chapter Luciano's conviction in New York for compulsory prostitution is described and it is indicated that there was an implied promise by Meyer Lansky to get Luciano out of prison.

Chapter six deals with the 1939 surrender of the notorious Louis Buchalter (Lepke) to the Director. The author said that a "deal" of sorts, engineered by Lansky, was worked out which differs from the principal version provided by Walter Winchell, through whom Buchalter arranged to surrender. The author said that the "head of a giant liquor company" made contact with a high-ranking aide of the Director to arrange the surrender. Messick goes on to say that the aide was later given a good job by the liquorman. By reading elsewhere in this book and in Messick's "The Strange Alliance" there can be little doubt that he is speaking of Lewis Rosenstiel and Louis B. Nichols. Bureau files do not show Lansky was involved in any manner in Buchalter's surrender, or that there was any "deal" made.

The author ignores the fact that there were more than 19 years between the surrender of Buchalter and the employment of Nichols by Rosenstiel.

In chapter seven Messick discusses the parole and deportation of Luciano in 1946. He finds significance in a West End Avenue New York City address given by Lansky when registering for Selective Service because ("neighbor") Governor Thomas E. Dewey had also lived on West End Avenue, a fashionable residential street in New York City lined with more than 50 blocks of massive high-rise apartment buildings.

In chapter eight the author starts Lansky and his associates into Las Vegas, Nevada, gambling by the building of the Flamingo Hotel and Casino by "Bugsy" Siegel. The author indicates that the Flamingo was Siegel's from the beginning; however, the casino was started by Billie Wilkerson, publisher of the "Hollywood Reporter." In 1946 Siegel was brought into the picture when Wilkerson found himself too short of money to complete the project. In the chapter, mention is also made of Lansky's Cleveland associates opening up gambling in the Newport--Covington, Kentucky, area. Luciano's surreptitious entry into Cuba in 1947 is mentioned with Lansky allegedly having made the move to have Luciano deported back to Italy by having an informant report Luciano's presence in Cuba to Commissioner Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics. It is further alleged that Lansky first induced Luciano to instruct his associates in the United States that all the previous rackets of Luciano's here were to be "supervised" by Lansky.

Chapter nine covers the gangland murder of "Bugsy" Siegel and also the entry of Lansky and associates into Broward Company, Florida gambling in such casinos as Colonial Inn, Green Acres Club, and La Boheme.

Chapters 10, 11, and 12 go into Lansky's second marriage (to Thelma Schwartz, a manicurist), the beginning of a campaign to attempt legalization of gambling in Miami Beach, a trip by Lansky to Europe where he visited with Luciano, and the Kefauver hearings of 1950-1951. The author also jumps forward to the Valachi hearings held more than ten years later and states that they "diverted attention"

to a small segment of crime (The Mafia) and away from the big picture of Lansky's National Crime Syndicate.

Chapter twelve contains a peculiar political and social philosphy in which conservative politicians are depicted as the companions of organized crime and the "communist scare" as diverting attention from the real enemy of organized crime. In this chapter Messick comments that when Richard Nixon opened a law practice in Whittier, California, and was named police prosecutor, "Bugsy" Siegel had his headquarters in Los Angeles and had a key interest in all matters relating to crime, police and courts. He then states that Nixon reportedly at one time had visited and explored the possibilities of establishing law or business connections in Havana. The fantastic and tenuous premise then follows that "the fact that Lansky's partner bossed crime in California and that in Cuba Lansky himself sat at the right hand of Batista may mean nothing. Yet Whittier is a long way from Havana for a young lawyer in search of new connections."

In chapter thirteen the author has Lansky, through an anonymous tip given by Vincent "Jimmie Blue Eyes" Alo to the Immigration and Naturalization Service causing the deportation of fellow hoodlum Joseph Doto (Joe Adonis); having his National Crime Syndicate banish Frank Costello; the killing of Albert Anastasia for having supported Costello in the dispute; the killing of Anthony (Little Augie Pisano) Carfano for trying to succeed to Costello's power; and then, through another anonymous tip, provoking the raid by Sergeant Edgar Croswell, New York State Police, on the meeting of LCN leaders in Apalachin, New York, in November, 1957. In regard to the last named incident a similar meeting was detected and investigated in the fall of 1956 as a result of the arrest of Carmine Galante and accompanying hoodlums, on a traffic charge near Apalachin. Galante had focused further attention on the 1956 meeting by attempting to bribe Sergeant Croswell, in connection with the traffic incident, through two West New York, New Jersey, police officers. Knowledge of the 1957 meeting logically followed from investigation of the one the year before.

Chapters 14, 15, and 16 deal generally with the entry of Lansky and his associates into the casino operation in the Carribean, particularly in the Bahamas following the defeat of the"Bay Street Boys."

The author adds an epilogue calling attention to the fact that Lansky is attempting to become a permanent resident of Israel.

esa

1 - M Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. R.L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
May 4, 1972
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. D. P. White
1 - Miss L. Muir

Mr. E. S. Miller

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW
"THE NEW RADICALISM - ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Revolutionary Activities Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Green, Category I on Administrative Index, is National Council member, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and has run gamut of CPUSA involvement since 1924. He was one of twelve members of National Board, CPUSA, indicted on charge of conspiracy to overthrow Government (Smith Act), 7/20/48; sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years and fine of $10,000; in addition served 124 days on contempt of court charge. Green is on Coordinating Committee of People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), communist-infiltrated anti-war protest organization headquartered in New York City. Green considers rebellion of youth against "general corruption and decay of corporate society" as one of most remarkable phenomena of the times; however, he believes unless anarchist tendency can be removed from "New Left" movement and youth united in Marxist-type long-term struggle, movement will disintegrate. He does give youth revolt credit for helping to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people and for challenging system "on its most sensitive and vulnerable side: its moral and ethical hypocrisy." Green calls upon new radicals to engage in mass, democratic struggle in organized, coordinated way; to take up fight for Black and white unity; to orient toward labor movement; and to fight to revitalize trade unions. "Our special task," states Green, "is to try to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively to changing conditions and to the concrete characteristics and complexities of the class struggle in the United States." Book contains several uncomplimentary references to FBI. For example, "What the young terrorists are doing is making it easier for the FBI and CIA to murder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can prove that the victims themselves were not responsible for their own deaths."

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 22 1972

ACTION: None. For information.

100-35868
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
LM/lm

7 (9) MAY 25 1972

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM - ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

DETAILS:

The Author

Green, age 65, formerly was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and currently is a National Council member, CPUSA. He has run the gamut of CPUSA involvement since joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1924 and has served in top leadership positions in YCL and in the CPUSA. On 7/20/48, he was one of 12 members of the National Board, CPUSA, indicted on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government (Smith Act). He was sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years and a fine of $10,000 on this charge, in addition to which he served 124 days in prison on a contempt of court charge. Green is on the Coordinating Committee of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), communist-infiltrated antiwar protest organization headquartered in New York City. He is on the Administrative Index, Category I.

FBI Mentioned

There are several derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book, as follows:

Page 27: "When it is remembered that Washington today is the general-staff headquarters for the world's most powerful imperial nation; when we note the present-day merger between the State apparatus and the industrial-military power; when we stop to think about institutions like the Pentagon, the CIA and the FBI, and the purposes they serve both at home and abroad; when war crime has become our most profitable business and our most dangerous, mad murderers are the respectable men who own our banks, insurance companies and corporations and who run our government, what better can we expect from the local police, and what kind of respect can a young generation have for established authority?"

Page 82: "The FBI is asking for and will get additional tens of millions of dollars to combat so-called 'subversion.' This is to be done by tapping more phones, bugging more homes, following more people, snooping through more wastepaper baskets and garbage cans, and infiltrating more organizations with more government stool pigeons and agent provocateurs."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "THE NEW RADICALISM - ANARCHIST OR MARXIST?" BY GIL GREEN
100-35868

Page 99: "Every recent arrest on a terrorist charge has uncovered at least one government agent who led in the wild talk and the formulation of fantastic plans. What the young terrorists are doing is making it easier for the FBI and CIA to murder Movement people under circumstances in which there is such widespread confusion that no one can prove that the victims themselves were not responsible for their own deaths. They are also making it easier for innocent people to be framed up on terrorist charges. What a field day this can be for those who wish to destroy the Movement root and branch."

Page 156: "The United States is not a loosely knit confederation of semi-autonomous principalities. It is not a country of self-sufficient agrarian economies engaged in a simple form of commodity exchange. It is the land with the very highest concentration of capital in the world, whose tentacles stretch into every continent. It is this that explains the ever greater concentration of political power, not only in Washington, but in the hands of the Presidency. At a time in history replete with crises, the ruling class wants assurance of prompt effective response to every domestic or international crisis or sign of crisis. And it is this, too, that explains institutions like the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI, and the qualitatively new role of government in the nation's economy."

Book Review

Captioned book, published in late 1971 by International Publishers, begins with a chapter entitled "Youth in Revolt." The rebellion of youth against the "general corruption and decay of corporate society" is considered by the author as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the times. He discerns two main tendencies in the existing "New Left" revolt, i.e., those who see the struggle in Marxist class terms and those who view it from an anarchist perspective; and he predicts that how this conflict is resolved will either have "lasting impact in helping to build a conscious revolutionary Left capable of surviving, and in time winning," or "It will be broken up and scattered in demoralization and disarray by a ruling class cleverly adept at turning anarchist tendencies within the movement to its own advantage." Green feels that if the working class would make its

CONTINUED - OVER

weight felt as a decisive force, it could pull the two factions together by supplying inspiration and perspective, thus making a stable, organized, disciplined force capable of overthrowing monopoly capitalism and replacing it with a rational socialist society.

In his analysis of Marxism and anarchism, Green states that both claim a concern for the fate of man and a firm belief in the possibility of a society in which, "in the words of the Communist Manifesto, 'the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.'" According to the author, however, there the common bond ends. Anarchism is solely interested in the emancipation of the individual as a pre-condition for the emancipation of the mass, whereas Marxism stresses that the emancipation of the mass from capitalist exploitation and oppression is the pre-condition for the freedom of the individual. Anarchism tends to view the revolution as a single act; Marxism as a prolonged historic period of bitter class struggle, requiring strategy, leadership, organization, coordination of effort, discipline, and immediate as well as ultimate objectives. Anarchism tends to regard all social authority as The Enemy. Marxism holds that there can be no society without some form of authority. What it seeks to end is oppressive authority. Toward that end the immediate enemy is capitalism and its State power.

In his examination of the various anarchist theories and currents which Green claims wreaked havoc in the youth movement, he states that anarchism is a radical expression of bourgeois individualism. This individualism classically gives rise to liberal ideology, Green says, but now with the bankruptcy of liberalism becoming more and more evident, it gives rise to anarchism; however, while intending to reject liberalism, anarchism, Green states, has exactly the opposite effect of promoting liberalism among the people. "Decrying program, organization, mass movements and leadership," he writes, (anarchism) makes it easier for liberals to capture and lead the struggles and movements around vital needs, while pseudo-Leftists stand aloof from them."

Green does give the youth revolt credit for helping to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people and for challenging the system "on its most sensitive and vulnerable side: its moral and ethical hypocrisy." The two distinct

CONTINUED - OVER

tendencies which have characterized the new radicalism from the outset have, according to Green, cross-fertilized each other, i.e., one tendency seeking to build a solid, growing, serious movement for change and the other viewing the movement in purely individualistic terms, as an outlet for personal frustrations and a place where individuals can "do their thing--anything." Green deplores the latter element of "self-imposed untouchables," since escape from society is no more possible than escape from gravity. Revolutionaries must be deeply immersed in all the democratic struggles of the people, Green states, and at the same time must constantly link the fights for immediate gains to the overall battle for power. "To live in society--and people cannot live without," states Green, "each person must accept limits on his or her own freedom of action to the degree that it impinges on the rights and freedom of others. We are not referring to repressive forms of authority imposed to defend vested property rights, but to the natural forms of authority required by any kind of social organization." Under anarchism, Green states, we are given the "anarchist-utopian society of getting away from it all via an underground psychadelic trip to groovyland, or the anarchist-terrorist society of wholesale violence."

He then raises the alternative of a third society--struggle--building a serious revolutionary movement that can change the way people live and not merely tell them how to live. While not discounting violence, when needed, Green states the choice as to the form of struggle depends on the concrete historical situation, and he believes violent techniques are totally inappropriate for the present moment. Violence simply serves as a divisive factor between organizations in the movement which should be united in a long, serious struggle to take over the Government. "A higher form of society, a communist society, based on abundance and complete elimination of classes and the State, is now at last within mankind's reach. To have foreseen and understood this historic process was the great contribution that Marxism made to social science."

Here Green emphasizes again that the big task is to spread and build the movement, especially among the workers. "When the first shop, plant, mine, mill, ship or dock closes

CONTINUED - OVER

down in protest against the war--even if only for a day--this will add an ingredient to the antiwar movement a thousand times more effective than the hit-and-run tactics of smashing windows or throwing bombs. ...Only the working class, Black, Brown, and white, can be the main social agency for revolution. ... There is no other class in modern society that can down the capitalist class, keep it down, and undertake to reconstruct society along collectivist lines. ...No other class in our stratum has the capacity to paralyze the system at the point of production, where it hurts the most, and establish a new economy based on production for public use instead of private corporate profit."

In addition to engaging in mass, democratic struggle in an organized, coordinated way, Green calls on the new radicals to take up the fight for Black and white unity, to orient toward the labor movement and to fight to revitalize the trade unions. "It is too bad," he reminisces, "that the expulsion of the Communists from leading positions in the CIO during the Cold War hysteria of the late Forties cut short further progress in the fight for the rights of the Black workers in industry and in the unions."

The most important task before the "Left" at this time, in Green's opinion, is to find the ways and means by which to begin to link up the thousands of spontaneous, sporadic, organized, semi-organized and unorganized struggles, and the many movements of one kind or another that exist, into one vast unified independent political machine. "Not a single one of the burning issues of the day can be solved by itself alone. ...The fact is that only socialism can be the solution for all these multiple crises. ...The capitalist State will cease to exist when it is replaced by a socialist State. ...A conscious decision on the part of the Left of this country to participate in the electoral struggle as a united force--or as near united as possible--would be of profound significance. ...Our special task is to try to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively to ever changing conditions and to the concrete characteristics and complexities of the class struggle in the United States."

And so, mouthing the cliches of the "Old Left" and deploring the disorganization of the "New Left," Green makes a plea for a simpler and more accurate class designation of plain "Left." It is noted, however, that the strategies and plans advocated offer no surprises to one familiar with Marxist-Leninist theories.

1 - A. M. Butler

SAC, WFO 5/12/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"A History of Pan-African Revolt" by C. L. R. James. Drum and Spear Press, 1802 Belmont Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009; $2.50

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:sak
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested for review by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-114
REC-21 62-46855-1049

19 MAY 12 1972

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MAY 11 1972
FBI

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Miller, E.S.
Callahan
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Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 MAY 17 1972

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 5/15/72
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/17/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of "Great True Spy Stories" edited by ALLEN DULLES and "The Real CIA" by LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.

4 Encls. carded by Bu. Library; charged permanently to F.B.I. Academy, Quantico, Virginia 5-17-72 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - New York

RJL:KD
(4)

REC-20 62-46855-1050

MAY 17 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/5/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, dated 4/25/72.

Enclosed is one copy of the book "Beat The Heat" as requested in referenced letter.

1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bu-Library. 6-7-72 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - San Francisco
EJO/sms
(3)

REC-34

62-46855-1051

17 JUN 7 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

57 JUN 19 1972

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
5/22/72
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"THE TIME OF THE FURNACES"
BY EARL ANTHONY
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by the Dial Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Earl Leon Anthony, is a 32-year-old former Black Panther Party (BPP) member. He served as Deputy Minister of Information of the Southern California area in the BPP, after joining the Panthers to help bring about the revolution he still believes to be necessary for black liberation. He was expelled in March, 1969, and labeled an "opportunist." He is basically sympathetic to the BPP but he differs in his emphasis on racial revolution, black versus white struggle, as contrasted to Marxist-oriented class struggle. His ego and intellectual bent made it difficult for him to accept BPP discipline. He described his BPP association in an earlier book, "Picking Up the Gun."

In his public appearances, the author has sounded a Pan-African theme addressing himself to the "international struggle against racism and economic exploitation." He insists that revolution will come and it will be "bloody."

"The Time of the Furnaces" is a brief, simply written, very sketchy and biased account of the black student revolt at San Fernando Valley State College in late 1968. This revolt, organized by a small group of black activists, was triggered by the kicking of a black football player by his white coach. Before the smoke cleared, there was a seizure of the administration building, a constructive imprisonment of the college administrators and a confrontation with police.

62-46855-

1 - 157-8045 (Earl Anthony)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

NOT RECORDED
168 MAY 30 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

RPF:asc (6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Time of the Furnaces"
By Earl Anthony

The author considers this incident as a milestone of black student revolt as it politicized a previously apathetic black community and resulted in organized resistance to an imposed white culture. Although three of the student leaders of the revolt were imprisoned, a significant number of their demands, mostly dealing with a black studies program, have been implemented.

The title "The Time of the Furnaces" is taken from a poem by a South American poet, Jose Marti.

MENTION OF THE FBI

There is no mention of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY, [illegible] EDITION
GSA [illegible] REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Felt
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Dalbey
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Waikart
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/19/72

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-1-92 BY 1048DKM/LMB FOIA # 342,865

SUBJECT: "THE DRUG HANG-UP" BY RUFUS KING

BOOK REVIEWS

By memorandum dated 5/16/72, under above caption, a brief review was made of the above book whose main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. Mr. Gray asked, "What is our response to such an argument?"

The whole matter of handling the current drug problem in America is highly controversial, with acknowledged experts in the field vehemently disagreeing with each other. At the present time drugs are not within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. Such matters on the Federal level are handled by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

King's attitude represents a so-called "liberal" viewpoint, which includes, for example, making the possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; limiting Federal involvement to tax collection and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions.

Our response to such a viewpoint and argument should be, it is felt, similar to that currently being held by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, for example, has been arguing that jail is not the only answer to coping with the problem of simple possession of marihuana. Along this line, the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 reduced the Federal penalty for simple possession of any controlled substance from a felony to a misdemeanor and gave judges a wide range of authority in determining punishment in these cases - actually, from one year to expungement of the arrest record.

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

FCS:yrs (6)

62-46855

6 JUN 1 1972

CONTINUED OVER

NOT RECORDED
JUN 7 1972

54 JUN 19 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memorandum
RE: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"

John E. Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, has stated: ("BNDD Bulletin," January-February, 1972)

> "None of us enjoy 'throwing kids in jail' for committing no other offense than possessing marihuana. We in law enforcement are the last to relish the prospect of 'graduating' youthful hardened criminals from our prisons each year. But we cannot surrender the problem to legalization because, as yet, we have no other alternatives. We must find those alternatives in useful work and treatment efforts. We must protect our young people until our scientists can say without reservation that our protection is not necessary because marihuana is harmless.
>
> "Expert medical opinion presently recognizes marihuana as a substance that has no known social value and that has not been proved harmless by scientific research. Indeed, there are persistent, documented reports of its dangers to motorists, acute effect on short-term memory, deterioration in intellectual and psychomotor performance because of acute intoxication, and so on.
>
> "I believe the people have a right to know more about those effects before the government condones its use. It may be true that harm to the individual using marihuana is minimal or does not exist. If the same is demonstrated with regard to society at large, then, and only then, should the government legalize its use.
>
> "If, on the other, research proves marihuana to be a dangerous substance in the future, will these same voices be heard? If so, what will they say? 'We didn't know. . . ?'"

In other words, it is felt our response should not be King's concept of almost a free circulation of drugs, virtually eliminating Federal penalties, and leaving the management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions. Rather, it should be an enlightened concept that legalization is not now (pending more scientific research) the answer, and that the Federal Government should have enforcement responsibilities, especially as they apply to the criminal drug suppliers, jobbers, and importers. In this connection, the time-proven deterrents of certainty of detection, swift apprehension and firm punishment are essential to defeat the drug menace?

RECOMMENDATION:

For Mr. Gray's information.

T26 NFR WVC

5/23 10:44 PM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Dalbey
Miller, E. S.
Ponder
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Waikart
Walters
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: May 16, 1972

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DRUG HANG-UP"
BY RUFUS KING

BOOK REVIEWS

Review copy of captioned book was recently furnished Bureau; our reply indicated we could not comment and that the book would be returned under separate cover. Mr. Gray asked that brief review of book be prepared for him.

King's main theme is that America's method of handling the drug problem through repressive measures carried out chiefly by Federal authorities is a failure and can be compared to the Prohibition fiasco. According to King, treating drug abuse as a criminal matter has not decreased the number of addicts but has actually served to promote illicit drug traffic and to corrupt officials. He traces the history of drug legislation as becoming increasingly repressive. Former Narcotics Commissioner Harry Anslinger is criticized for his influence in promoting harsh measures against drug use through the years, as are President Nixon for magnifying the drug problem, and former Attorney General Mitchell for emphasizing enforcement rather than rehabilitation.

King admits we do have a drug problem and suggests better ways to handle it; for example, separating addictive drugs from marijuana (which he believes should be legalized) and other nonaddictive drugs; limiting Federal involvement to tax collection and leaving management of drug abuse to local jurisdictions; supplying confirmed addicts with drugs under medical supervision, as in England.

King goes on to suggest more "realistic" measures: making possession of drugs not an offense; reducing penalties; not allowing arrests and seizures without warrants; removing enforcement authority from the Department of Justice and turning over tax-collection authority to Treasury's Alcohol Tax Unit; stopping efforts to make other nations curb their drug production. In conclusion, King suggests an assault on corruption which he implies exists where "authorities are tolerating activities." In this connection, he feels a new statute is needed to bring "errant local enforcers more directly under ~~the jurisdiction~~ of the incorruptible FBI."

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 1 1972
JUN 7 1972

RECOMMENDATION:

For Mr. Gray's information.

JUN 19 1972

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

JVA:dsm (5)

CRIME RESEARCH

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, E.S.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Waikart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

1. For Mr. Felt
2. For Mr. Bishop

We will not comment

Letter is OK TMA Jr.

Prepare a brief resume
of book for me so that
I am aware of the
Central Thrust & scope
of the key points made.

J...

See Jones to Bishop memo 5/16/72 Re Watson.

62-46855
ENCLOSURE

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. FELT ( )
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. BATES
MR. BISHOP
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CAMPBELL ( )
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CLEVELAND ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. DALBEY ( )
MR. MILLER, E.S. ( )
MR. PONDER ( )
MR. SOYARS ( )
MR. WAIKART ( )
MR. WALTERS ( )
MRS. NEENAN ( )

SEE ME ( )
NOTE AND RETURN ( )
PREPARE REPLY ( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )

REMARKS:

What is our response to such an argument?

5/19/72 [illegible] 5-17 11:37 Pm

Memo [illegible]

62-46855

ENCLOSURE

1 - A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 6/16/72

53
19

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

BOOKS

1. "Juche: The Speeches and Writings of Kim Xi (Il) Sung" edited by Yuk-Sa Li. Grossman; February, 1972; $10.00 — NO LOCALITY — Rec'd 7-7-72 AMB

2. "Black Crusader: A Biography of Robert Franklin Williams" by Robert Carl Cohen. Lyle Stuart, Inc.; June, 1972; $10.00 — NO LOCALITY — Rec'd 7-7-72 AMB — BO

3. "Cops and Rebels: A Study in Provocation" by Paul Chevigny. Pantheon; 6/22/72; $7.95 — NO LOCALITY — Rec'd 6-29-72 AMB

4. "Directory--National Black Organizations." Published by AFRAM Associates, 68 East 131st Street, New York, New York; $5.00; compiled by Professor Charles L. Sanders (Atlanta University School of Social Work) and Linda McLean, student at New York University School of Law. — Rec'd 7-26-72 AMB — N.Y.

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

62-46855-1052

AMB:egt
(6)

REC 16
MAILED 10
JUN 16 1972
FBI
EX-116
19 JUN 16 1972

NOTE:

Books requested for review or reference purposes by SC G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books Number 1 through 3 will be filed in Bureau Library; book Number 4 will be retained in Extremist Intelligence Section as ready reference.

Deleted Copy Sent Paul G. Chevigny
by Letter Dated 12-30-76
Per FOIPA Request lws:pjp

53 JUN 27 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Marshall
Miller, E.S.
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Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

1 - Miss A. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 6/21/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for the use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Fedayeen" by Zeev Schiff and Raphael Rothstein. McKay; June, 1972; $6.95.

2. "Karl Marx on Revolution, the Karl Marx Library, Volume I" edited and translated by Saul K. Padover. McGraw; February, 1972; paper, $6.50

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(O'Neill)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:egt
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA F. X. O'Neill, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, and it will be retained in NIS. Book #2 requested by Acting Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes; it will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-46855-1053

19 JUN 21 1972

MAILED 3
JUN 20 1972
FBI

REC-7
EX-112

57 JUN 29 1972

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Felt
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Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/20/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 1/25/72 and 5/12/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Eat of Me: I Am the Savoir" by ARNOLD KEMP. "What Black Politicians Are Saying" By DR. NATHAN WRIGHT, SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE. "To Die for the People" by HUEY P. NEWTON. "Garvey and Garveyism" by AMY JACQUES GARVEY.

Author BOOK

Author BOOK

105-165429

94-62824

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Encls carded by + filed in Bureau Library. 6-23-72 Am B.

ENCLOSURE

EX-104

REC-38

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Encls. 4)
1 - New York (100-87235)

62-46855-1055

RJL:chj
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JUN 22 1972

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RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/27/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/16/72 and 6/21/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Cops and Rebels: A Study in Provocation" by PAUL CHEVIGNY. "Karl Marx on Revolution, the Karl Marx Library, Volume I" by SAUL K. PADOVER.

EX-101

2 Encls. carded by filed in Bureau Library. 6-29-72 Am B.

REC-30 62-46855-1056

2 ENCLOSURE

JUN 29 1972

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

53 JUL 6 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-26-72

FROM : M. A. Jones
Committee For Public Justice

SUBJECT: "INVESTIGATING THE FBI"
BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED BY
DOUBLEDAY AND CO., INC.
BASED ON CONFERENCE ON THE FBI
AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER, 1971

Book Reviews

Re Jones to Bishop memo, captioned as above, dated 6-21-72.

The 671-page manuscript of "Investigating the FBI" has been reviewed and, with few exceptions, contains essentially the same material as the Princeton Conference papers we reviewed last October. Most of the changes are in rewording and editing; however, the book contains some additional material not included in the papers.

The main additions are an Introduction by Tom Wicker of "The New York Times"; discussions by Conference participants at the end of each chapter; a panel discussion of former Justice Department officials; a chapter entitled "Why I Got Out of It," by former Agent Robert Wall; and a chapter entitled "Lessons of the Conference."

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 4 1973

In the chapter on civil rights, the editors explain that the original Conference paper by John Doar and Dorothy Landsberg was not available for publication. A paper by Arlie Schardt, who attended the Conference, is substituted in the book. (Bufiles contain no information on Schardt.)

Attached is a chapter-by-chapter summary of the manuscript submitted for Mr. Gray's information prior to his meeting with Norman Dorsen, Duane Lockard, and Burke Marshall, Princeton Conference co-chairmen, on June 27th. Inasmuch as a review of the Conference papers is contained in Mr. Gray's briefing book, only additions to and changes in the manuscript are noted.

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
MAY 3 1973

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Kinley
1 - Mrs. Neenan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

70 MAY 18 1973

RBD:RCE:JVA:LIR:ULG:djm (7)

16 MAY 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-113909-77X

INTRODUCTION:

By Tom Wicker

Wicker's Introduction is a diatribe against the late J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. He also includes an attack on the Nixon Administration. He concludes that Mr. Hoover's death did not obviate the need for a study of the FBI, and "no one should again have the unlimited and unexamined license over so important an agency that J. Edgar Hoover had achieved in his long and remarkable life of single-minded devotion to the FBI."

In an attack on the Nixon Administration, Wicker states:

> "It was this Administration that pushed for 'preventive detention' of people who might commit crimes, and that sought the first prior restraint on newspaper publication in American history. It was this Administration's Attorney General who raised to legal doctrine the contention that anyone can be tapped and bugged without sanction if the Executive Branch thinks he may be a threat to national security, and who reduced to commonplace the government's reliance upon that most dubious of prosecutorial weapons, the conspiracy charge. It was this Administration that defended F.B.I. interrogation of a Harvard professor for opposing a Supreme Court nominee, began the practice of subpoenaing reporters' notes, and turned the F.B.I. loose to investigate critical television correspondents.
>
> "In such an atmosphere of carelessness and callousness toward personal liberties, J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. seemed clearly to fit; but the deeper question was whether the Director and his men had not, in fact, prepared the conditions from which that atmosphere had been bound to arise."

Much of Wicker's Introduction is simply a summary of selected derogatory points set forth in various conference papers. He refers to Robert Sherrill as undertaking "an analysis of what Sherrill calls 'the most successful job of salesmanship in the history of Western bureaucracy.'" He upholds Aryeh Neier's conclusion that "the FBI's promiscuous data dissemination practices have injured millions of people." He quotes former SA William W. Turner in an

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effort to prove the FBI's emphasis on "political intelligence" has rendered it ineffective in its crime-fighting role. He notes Walter Pincus' paper on the "Director's skill at the bureaucratic game, at public relations and perhaps the collection of dossiers in his control--kept the Bureau free of the close Congressional supervision that other agencies endure."

Wicker says the picture of the FBI emerging from the Princeton Conference was, as Mr. Hoover had feared, not a pretty one.

As Wicker sums it up, it is the picture of a law enforcement body that made domestic political surveillance in America a vast and ominous fact, that had fallen behind in the task of coping with crime--organized or otherwise--that functioned with little oversight from Congress or the Executive Branch. The FBI is pictured as an army of agents serving an "aging and autocratic Director whose social ideas had been formed early in the century and whose ideological fixations had scarcely changed since he led the raids in the Red Scare days of A. Mitchell Palmer after the First World War."

Wicker goes into detail on what he considers to be "the pattern of Executive or Congressional indulgence" relative to Director Hoover. He maintains the public was "gulled by the Bureau's incessant propaganda" and he indicates "there was little or no outcry when the Director...spoke up for Joe McCarthy, called Martin Luther King a liar, and for years singlehandedly held up Congressional passage of the consular treaty with the Soviet Union." Wicker makes snide references to movies and television portraying the FBI and to articles and books by former Director Hoover.

Wicker's suggestions for "doing something about the F.B.I." include: the Attorney General exercising real control over budget-making; the new Director being subjected to the same kind of intensive grilling other heads of agencies get; and the costs of wiretapping being measured "against the paucity of significant results."

Wicker says that, in view of the requirement for confirmation by the Senate, the President "cannot lightly name a political crony or anyone of dubious reputation or scant qualification and character to the position that--as now constituted--may be the most important in government...."

He also discusses a suggestion of conference participants for separating the functions of gathering intelligence, "whether on domestic subversives or foreign spies," from that of criminal law enforcement, and also for "separating foreign counter-espionage from domestic intelligence."

Wicker suggests consideration be given to the idea of a permanent, independent oversight body. "With that body as a precedent, even J. Edgar Hoover might find it hard to argue convincingly against the proposition that the F.B.I., too, ought to have some independent supervision from a body of capable but disinterested and public-spirited citizens; but the temporary Director, Patrick Gray, already has opposed this idea."

Wicker states: "Perhaps the best hope lies in the possibility that Mr. Nixon or the next President might appoint a blue-ribbon panel that would do an in-depth study of the whole 'national security' apparatus, and make recommendations on how best to proceed and what reforms are necessary." He thinks such a panel might well start with a perusal of the Princeton Conference proceedings. He says readers "who care... just might be able to force some necessary action."

CHAPTER 1

THE SELLING OF THE FBI

By Robert Sherrill

In this chapter, there appears to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the editors to omit references from the original papers which reflected the Bureau in a favorable light. For example, portions of the dialogue from the movies "The House on 92nd Street" and "The FBI Story" were deleted. In a reference to "The FBI" television show, Mr. Hoover's statement in testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, "I have received hundreds of letters from people saying that the Inspector (Erskine) portrays what they thought a FBI Agent would portray," was deleted.

A reference to former Attorney General John Mitchell was added, inferring that in 1971, Mitchell decided it was time to put a different twist to the FBI's crime statistics. Fred Graham of the "New York Times" is quoted as saying, "...as a result of the interpretation based upon the crime situation by Mr. Mitchell's Public Relations Staff, it has been made to appear that the FBI believes the crime rise that began under a Democratic administration almost a decade ago, is tapering off. The figures, however, show that reported crime is rising at about the same velocity as before."

In the conference discussion, Arthur Schlesinger, Professor of History, City University of New York, said, "The real problem isn't the propaganda effort on the part of the FBI, but the rate to which the Director succeeded in stopping criticism."

Burke Marshall states, "I think that we should always remember that a great deal of what is attributed to the Bureau shouldn't be attributed to the Bureau only. It's part of the whole political climate in the country, participated in by Presidents, Attorneys General, the Congress of the United States, and newspapers."

Columnist I. F. Stone commented, "The FBI's job is the investigation of crime, not indoctrination of the public. It's been engaging in brainwashing and self-glorification and this makes it difficult to control."

Sherrill responded, "That's because you read the speeches one way and people who agree with them read them another way. I don't think, if you consider most speeches FBI speakers give to schools and clubs, you could fault the general thrust of them."

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF THE FBI: DEMOCRACY'S DEVELOPMENT OF A SECRET POLICE

By Vern Countryman

The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, at the close of the chapter, which was not included in the papers we received previously.

Robert Silvers, Editor of the New York Review of Books, and a member of the Executive Council, Committee for Public Justice, asked Countryman what limits he would suggest on the functions of a Federal agency such as the FBI?

Countryman replied that in his judgment, the functions should be confined to the enforcement of criminal statutes. "The thing that most concerned me about the FBI is its compilation of political information," he stated. "This is largely, and perhaps today almost entirely, a consequence of the Federal loyalty program."

Harry Ransom, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, asked Countryman whether he thought the fundamental issue of the conference is not so much in defining the jurisdiction and role of the FBI, "but not doing the same for the Presidency, the Congress, and the courts, with regard to their role in controlling the FBI?"

Countryman answered: "There is no Congressional supervision of the operation at all.... The only time Congress gets an official look at the FBI is when Hoover makes his annual appearance before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, and the way members of that committee fawn over 'the great man' is pitiful. They never ask him any critical questions, so there is virtually no one in a position to control Hoover. That, I think, is the basic difficulty. The FBI does what Hoover decides it will do. It doesn't do what he decides it won't do."

CHAPTER 3

THE BUREAU BUDGET, A SOURCE OF POWER

By Walter Pincus

This chapter conforms closely to Pincus' Conference paper. During the discussion, John Elliff quotes Ken Clawson of "The Washington Post" as saying, "The Justice Department...does not know how much money the FBI actually spends for informants. The funds are hidden in the Bureau's $300 million plus budget, and the figure is jealously guarded." Elliff quotes Representative Rooney as having said, "The FBI informant fund is the same as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which is $3.7 million for informants."

Elliff discusses the practice of assigning FBI Agents to the House Appropriations Committee, pointing out that former Attorney General Francis Biddle strongly opposed such a policy.

Pincus comments: "Any committee can put together its own staff and in many ways do a much better job than the Bureau is capable of doing." He adds, "It is impossible to beat the Bureau. Nobody has really been willing to make the fight. If you want to go after the Bureau, you're not going to get anybody to talk to you about the Bureau. You've got to find out yourself."

CHAPTER 4

THE INSIDE STORY: AN AGENT'S DILEMMAS

By William W. Turner

Chapters Four and Five are based on Turner's paper "An Insider's View of the FBI."

The only change of significance in Chapter Four is the discussion by a panel of former Agents, at the close of the chapter, not included in papers received previously.

Blair Clark, Committee for Public Justice executive council member, asked the ex-Agents about their Bureau experiences. Former SA Robert Wall replied that his assignment to internal security matters consisted chiefly of covering demonstrations on the reasoning that the Communist Party was attempting to infiltrate the group involved; however, agents began to realize the communist menace was not as bad as Mr. Hoover said. Actually, Wall stated, the Bureau had a "bias" that anyone against "American war policy" was "bad" and had to be "watched."

Former SA John Shaw commented that the Bureau was unable to take criticism, and any Agent who voiced a need for change was "marked for administrative difficulties."

In reply to Clark's question as to whether "petty bureaucratic routine" had frustrated investigative work, Turner replied that the Bureau had looked the other way with regard to organized crime.

Roger Wilkins asked about possibilities for change under a new director. Turner replied that if President Nixon appointed a new Director, it might unhappily be a former FBI executive such as Cartha DeLoach. Turner indicated preference for someone who had not been an associate of Hoover. He said that to "Hoover's vast credit" the Bureau is "self-functioning," and with a man of the "right philosophy" setting policy, change could be rapid.

In reply to a question by Richard Wright, an official of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, involving improving the FBI, Shaw replied that the Bureau's expanded duties have created problems as to what areas to emphasize, so that civil rights violations, for example, will not be ignored at the expense of minor violations.

CHAPTER 5

THE FBI AND OTHER POLICE FORCES

By William W. Turner

(Continuation of Turner's paper "An Insider's View of the FBI," from which Chapter 4 is also taken)

The only significant change is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in the papers we received previously.

James Vorenberg requested comment on FBI cooperation with local police. Terrell Glenn, former U. S. Attorney in South Carolina, stated there was too much FBI cooperation with police, particularly in civil rights, where too close FBI-police relations made it difficult to impartially investigate police brutality.

Andrew Young, former Southern Christian Leadership Conference official, agreed with Glenn's observations.

In reply to Vorenberg's query about FBI dealings with police officials in major cities, Vincent Broderick, former New York City Police Commissioner, stated this is a one-way street, the FBI getting most benefit from police cooperation. He did not feel FBI training of local officers is effective because of differences between FBI responsibilities and those of local police.

James Ahern, former New Haven Police Commissioner, agreed the FBI has no feel for local police problems and cannot provide valid training.

Vorenberg asked where police look for setting of standards--the FBI or the IACP? Ahern commented that neither was setting standards; not the IACP, because of its "low" calibre membership. Ahern stated standards must be set on a model basis, with enlightened police leaders providing guidance for other agencies. He said the FBI should "stay out of" training and setting standards for local police.

Vincent Broderick suggested expanding cooperation among police departments, and, in some areas, nationalizing policing effort. He indicated Mr. Hoover's anti-national police position is "19th century talk." He continued that such cooperative efforts couldn't be through the FBI because of its limited law enforcement powers.

Ahern discussed FBI crime statistics, questioning their validity. Vorenberg felt the FBI's role in statistics is "mixed," and that the FBI has brought order in reporting of figures, but is misleading in its own use of the figures.

Adam Yarmolinsky, Harvard University law professor, discussed control of the central computerized data bank as vital to the national role in police work. Vorenberg felt the FBI should not control the computer, but rather some independent agency.

Aryeh Neier, ACLU official, commented the FBI has been guilty of "promiscuous dissemination" of data and felt severe controls should be imposed on this practice.

John Doar expressed concern about the other panelists' "centralist syndrome." He believes police functions should be further decentralized, suggesting the FBI instead of having New York City Agents at one address, assign them to Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, and have them live in those areas as well.

Vorenberg expressed doubts of more centralization, noting the FBI already has enormous control over police agencies in the country through NCIC, influence over availability of LEAA funds, etc.

CHAPTER 6

ORGANIZED CRIME: THE STRANGE RELUCTANCE

By Fred J. Cook

This chapter closely follows Cook's Conference paper. The only addition is a discussion at the end of the chapter.

In response to Cook's allegation that the FBI was slow to investigate organized crime because of its influence in Congress, William Hundley, former chief of the Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice during the Kennedy Administration, stated: "In some political prosecutions that I was personally involved in, the Bureau, although they would investigate, was very sensitive to the consequences. You really have to understand the Bureau's operation. If you're investigating a Congressman or a judge, the Agents, because of the internal workings of the FBI, are much more conscious than they are when they're investigating a top Communist. Criticism from the Hill on some slight mistake that an Agent might make, whether the criticism is justified or not, may, in that type of case, result in the transfer of the Agent....

"But there was always a feeling in the Department, when I was there, that if you had to investigate a political figure, you always tried to get the Internal Revenue Service in the case somehow. We didn't want to put a lot of Agents we liked on the spot."

Hundley continued: "When the Bureau realized that Robert Kennedy was going to take office, and that he had these strong feelings about a more effective Federal effort in the field of organized crime, it was simply a case of amplifying the number of bugs (on organized crime figures). I always thought it was somewhat similar to the situation John Doar had down in Mississippi. It was a little late in coming. But when it came, it came en masse."

CHAPTER 7

CIVIL RIGHTS: TOO MUCH TOO LATE

By Arlie Schardt

The original Conference paper on Civil Rights prepared by John Doar and Dorothy Landsburg described the FBI's work in the early 60's in the civil rights field as "superficial" and narrowly defined; however, after 1964 (because of Klan resurgence, murder of three civil rights workers, etc.) the FBI's performance greatly improved, and thereafter was most effective. Doar strongly defended use of informants in such investigations.

The chapter in the book dealing with civil rights was written by Arlie Schardt, a former reporter for "Time" and currently legislative representative of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington, D. C. (The notation is made that Doar's Conference paper was not available for publication in the book and that Schardt had been asked to prepare this chapter.)

Schardt is much more critical than Doar of FBI activities, and appears to be biased against Mr. Hoover and the FBI. He cites Mr. Hoover's preoccupation with possible communist infiltration of civil rights groups, in contrast to his apparent approval of white Citizens Councils in the South, as hindering civil rights investigations. He states that during the early 1960's, FBI Agents merely "took notes" during civil rights violations instead of taking action.

Schardt says reasons for FBI reluctance to properly investigate civil rights violations include: fear of alienating powerful Southern Congressmen; desire to investigate cases resulting in more convictions; and fear of offending local police.

Schardt is critical of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward hiring minority group members as FBI Agents, claiming that there have been very few in the past. Mention is also made of Mr. Hoover's remark that Martin Luther King was a notorious liar and Schardt implies Hoover "blackmailed" King by threatening to expose details of his alleged immorality. He claims that FBI Agents were more eager to investigate picketing by civil rights workers than in investigating police brutality against Negroes.

Schardt's chapter also deals with treatment of Mexican-Americans, particularly in Texas, where they were used as farm laborers. He stated that when FBI Agents interviewed these workers in connection with police brutality against them, the Agents were more interested in political views and previous arrests of the workers than in the charges of brutality.

Schardt is critical of the Bureau's treatment of black militants, implying that there were racial undertones in FBI's investigation of groups such as the Black Panthers; he claims the FBI is not sensitive to minorities and their frustrations.

Schardt admits that FBI solutions of the worst civil rights crimes of the mid-60's came about only through use of informers; but he questions the "efficacy" of such tactics. For example, he mentions the case in 1968 in which he claims Klan terrorists were lured into a bombing attempt by informers with the result that one of the would-be bombers was killed by police. Schardt states there was a sharp debate at the Princeton conference regarding the use of informants, with some claiming that informers should be strictly controlled and others that there should be no use of informants on the ground that they were used mainly for the "illegal purpose of political surveillance."

In conclusion, Schardt states that the FBI's civil rights performance has been "vacillating," and that much suffering and violence would have been averted had the FBI taken earlier measures. Suggestions for improvement include: hiring more minority group Agents, separate teams of Agents to make civil rights arrests while others perform normal investigative work, and making communities liable for damages in police brutality cases.

CHAPTER 8

APPRAISAL BY FORMER JUSTICE OFFICIALS

Chapter eight is a verbatim discussion by a panel of former officials of the Department of Justice. This material was not included among the papers previously reviewed. William Hundley, William Bittman, Robert Owen, and Roger Wilkins give their individual appraisals of the FBI and their relationship with it.

Hundley is both complimentary and critical. He indicates Agents were most helpful while he was in the Internal Security Section. He says that in organized crime there was no program, but after the Appalachin meeting there was some activity in the FBI. He speaks disparagingly of the top hoodlum program but states: "As we developed an organized crime program under Kennedy, the relationship with the agents became excellent. But Bureau policy in the field of organized crime was, at least in the beginning, very difficult. The top agents were still in the internal security field."

Hundley says the Bureau would not play the task force game and that others constantly told him the Bureau's policy was a one-way street. "They would take, but were very reluctant to give." Hundley characterizes the Bureau as "one of the most effective law enforcement agencies we have."

Bittman says there is an unequivocal need for an agency such as the FBI because of the mobility of crime. He is generally complimentary to the FBI and includes statements as to the efficiency of the agency, accuracy of reports, and Agents' refusal to go beyond their jurisdiction. Bittman says the major dispute he has had with the FBI is over the Bureau's refusal to get into an investigation when another government or local agency is involved. "When they (the Bureau) want to do something," he says, "they can do a fantastic job."

Robert Owen discusses the fact that he came into the Civil Rights Division shortly after it was set up. Early cases, he says, were not prepared by the Bureau. "They were prepared by Department of Justice attorneys." He discusses one early case and concludes, "The Bureau did, in fact, send fifteen agents to Hattiesburg to interview these people, but only after we had located the names." After 1964, Owen says, the FBI did a superb job, particularly in Mississippi and the southern part of Louisiana.

Roger Wilkins says his criticisms of the FBI are not solely the fault of the Bureau, but also the fault of the President and the Attorney General. Wilkins is critical of the small number of black Agents, because of which, he says the Bureau was really "in no position to collect" information relative to what blacks thought. He concluded that in the areas in which he dealt with the Bureau, it had a very limited capacity to do what it was assigned to do.

CHAPTER 9

DISSEMINATION OF DEROGATORY INFORMATION: A WEAPON AGAINST CRIME OR PART OF THE PROBLEM

By Aryeh Neier

The content of this chapter is essentially unchanged from the Conference paper presented by Neier. The editors note that since Neier's paper was presented at the Conference along with John Elliff's paper, discussion is included in Chapter 11 which is based on Elliff's paper.

CHAPTER 10

THE FBI AS A POLITICAL FORCE

By Thomas I. Emerson

The only change of significance in this chapter is the discussion at the close of the chapter not included in papers received previously.

Walter Pincus commented that Mr. Hoover and the FBI had become a "political police force." He stated that Presidents, Attorneys General, and Congress had permitted Hoover to reach this unique position and had "left him alone" probably out of fear that Hoover would pass around damaging information about those who attacked him. Pincus felt that to prevent such political police forces in the future, we must have Attorneys General who "will take control."

Pincus mentions that all of Hoover's top officials in his "powerful bureaucracy" have had long FBI service and that there is no "outside air" in the agency; Pincus asserts we need some "fresh air" in the FBI.

CHAPTER 11

SCOPE AND BASIS OF FBI DATA COLLECTION

By John Elliff

In a Conference discussion, Aryeh Neier stated that the FBI is no longer disseminating information to banks concerning an individual's criminal record. Neier commented, "What banks do to check employment records in satisfaction of Federal statutes should not be facilitated by a law enforcement agency." He said the FBI is becoming a national credit bureau.

Thomas Emerson, concerned about the power of the President to collect general political intelligence, stated that when Congress gives the FBI certain powers in very specific statutes it does not extend them.

Arthur Schlesinger raised the question whether the President has the authority to ask the FBI to look into the activities of a certain group without having an existing statute authorizing the FBI to conduct such an investigation.

Commenting on the dissemination of information to Congress and other groups, former Agent Robert Wall stated: "The Internal Security Squad of the Bureau's Washington Field Office regularly disseminates letterhead memoranda to the House un-American Activities Committee. These reports are the basis for their investigations of so-called radicals."

Former Agent John Shaw said: "It is probably the chief responsibility of the Internal Security Section of the FBI to disseminate information to other agencies. Most of the internal security cases do not lead to prosecution. There are many investigations that are conducted for intelligence purposes only. The whole purpose of the investigation is preparation of the letterhead memorandum and a wide dissemination of it."

CHAPTER 12

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

By Victor Navasky and Nathan Lewin

During the discussion, Elliff referred to the Media documents and stated that it appeared to him that wiretaps reported all kinds of irrelevant data.

Navasky questioned the use of wiretapping and commented that the criteria used to permit wiretapping is not clearly defined. He said former Agent Bill Turner stated that when he was an Agent, he conducted several unauthorized electronic surveillances. Navasky was especially concerned with how many wiretaps are set up by Government and local agencies which were definitely influenced by the FBI.

William Bittman commented that one of the major problems with wiretapping is the fact that many taps have resulted from decisions by the Executive Branch and there is no external auditing body governing the Executive Branch.

Navasky attacks the theory which gives the President authority to tap and bug without a warrant if national security is involved. He states that he does not think the Government should be allowed to listen in on international espionage matters since the Executive Branch has interpreted the use of wiretapping in national security matters for their own use.

Mr. Lewin states, "I am in favor of meaningful judicial oversight of wiretapping and electronic surveillance--in other words, based on a warrant for a limited period of time. But I am afraid that as the act is construed by the present administration, far too many cases are excluded from its reach by the national security exception."

CHAPTER 13

POLITICAL INFORMERS

by Frank Donner

The only change of any significance in this chapter is the discussion, which is not included in the papers we received previously.

Donner was asked to explain what he means by the use of the word "political." Donner said he means that the FBI uses its intelligence information to influence opinion-formation about politics. As an example, he cited Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee on November 27, 1970, concerning the Berrigan brothers. He called this an attempt by Mr. Hoover to build his own power and to affect opinion in a wholly illegitimate way, in conflict with the rights of the Harrisburg defendants.

John Elliff pointed out that Donner has strongly suggested that the FBI is fundamentally dependent and autonomous in its operations, but that the FBI's basic intelligence assignments which require informers, in fact, are not instigated by the FBI, but by the Attorneys General and by Presidents. Donner's reply is in the form of a question: "What policy decision justifies infiltrating Earth Day demonstrations?"

Frank Carrington, Executive Director, Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, pointed out that within ten days of the bombing of buses in Pontiac, Michigan, the FBI had that case solved because of an informant in the Ku Klux Klan, and that he (Carrington) felt that is a good example of what good effects so-called political surveillance can have. He further indicated he felt this was the only way bombings were going to be solved.

Vern Countryman said he felt if the only way to detect a bombing is to have the FBI infiltrate political organizations, he would rather the bombing go undetected, no matter whether somebody was killed or not.

Carrington said he was sure the family of the victim would not agree. Countryman did not feel that was any reason to repeal the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.

Chapter 14

Why I Got Out Of It

By Robert Wall

This chapter was not included in the Conference papers we received originally. Wall apparently was asked to prepare it especially for the book.

There is nothing new in the chapter that Wall has not already said in interviews and articles. He cites the same criticisms of the Bureau concerning investigations and surveillances of civil rights demonstrations, New Left activities, and antiwar demonstrations.

Wall states that toward the end of his short "career" as an Agent, "I had begun to loathe myself for doing what I was doing. I had become sorely disillusioned by my work. I could no longer accept the platitudes and rationalizations offered by FBI directives and policy pronouncements."

Wall said that during his first two years in the FBI he worked on criminal and applicant-type investigations, but it was not until he was assigned to internal security work in the Washington Field Office that "I began to have my first serious doubts about the integrity of the organization, its motives, and its goals."

Wall concluded the chapter by telling of an incident at a Buffalo, New York, antiwar rally in May, 1971. He said he saw an FBI Agent observing the rally and approached him and asked, "What do you think about this?"

The Agent replied, "You know we're not paid to think."

CHAPTER 15

THE BRITISH ANALOGY

By C. H. Rolph

This chapter, based on the Conference paper "Unlawful Scrutiny" presented by Rolph, is reprinted almost verbatim.

In the conference discussion, Rolph stated that "there is nothing in Great Britain that will compare with the millions of dossiers one hears about in this country. There's no law against compilation of such information and I don't think, myself, that there should be."

Vorenberg stated, "It strikes me there really isn't any reason built into the structure of the politics in the two countries why we should have ended up with the kind of agency the FBI has turned out to be. It really is more a question of bad luck, of having had somebody who has survived so many administrations and drawn so much power to himself... I don't think that one has to assume that this is the only kind of FBI that one can live with."

Rolph responded, "I find it difficult to accept the idea that the possession of an FBI is due to bad luck. I think it might be near the truth to say that it's due to a mixture of inherent romanticisms and boredom in a vast developing country."

CHAPTER 16

THE FBI AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

By Thomas I. Emerson

There appears to have been a deliberate effort on the part of the editors to slant material in this chapter against the FBI. Several instances are noted where word changes and deletions cast the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

For example, "The building of the Bureau into a fiercely independent...professional organization" from the Conference papers becomes "The building of the Bureau into a smugly independent...professional organization."

In another statement, the original version of the paper says Mr. Hoover's pronouncements are "...intended to move government officials and the general public toward courses of action favored by the Bureau." In the new version, Mr. Hoover's pronouncements "...are intended to arouse government and public hostility against political groups disfavored by the Bureau."

In another instance, a paragraph has been rewritten to read: "These undoubtedly do not cover all operations of the FBI that go beyond the bounds of the Constitutional limitations."

The following conclusions not in the original paper have been added: Summed up, the judicial system could do far more than it now does to protect "against infringements of the Bill of Rights by the FBI and other police agencies." The courts "have failed to adapt the ancient principles to the new conditions." "Particularly, they have failed to apply constitutional guarantees to the civil liberties threats that are justified in the name of 'National Security.'"

"The government is so obsessed with its law and order function, so ridden with bureaucratic loyalties, so vulnerable to its own investigators, that it cannot be trusted to curb its police force.

"The way must be shown by independent forces in the community who represent the long-range aspirations of the society and are less committed to the immediate fortunes of the administration in power."

In the discussion that followed presentation of the paper, Victor Navasky asks Emerson how much of the ideology that "...you identify, such as the equation of national security with the traditional way of American life, do you feel is conscious and emanates from the top and trickles down..." and "how much is built into the mission of the FBI and into the systems...?"

Emerson says both. He says Mr. Hoover was brought up at the time of the "Red Scares" and became imbued with a messianic anti-communist philosophy which has permeated the Bureau. He contends that, on the other hand, "Any bureaucracy tends to develop in the direction it is originally set."

Richard Wright questions Emerson, and defends the FBI. He sees the FBI as viewing itself "as protecting the democratic decision-making processes for the rest of us." He thinks the FBI and the government in general have the duty to see that the radicals don't get away with the process of intimidating other citizens. He deplores the revolutionary attempt to effect change in this country.

Chapter 17

LESSONS OF THE CONFERENCE

By Pat Watters and Stephen Gillers

Watters and Gillers state that the goal of the conference was not to reach a consensus or formulate resolutions. However, in editing the conference papers and discussion, there were certain recurring themes:

--Is the FBI's performance in law enforcement as efficient and effective as the public interest demands?

--How secret are Bureau operations and policy formulation, and to what extent are they subject to public control?

--To what extent do the Bureau's activities threaten the civil rights and liberties of Americans?

Watters and Gillers conclude that "the most important single step which should be taken to safeguard the Bill of Rights is to limit the statutory authority of the FBI." They state that the Bureau should only investigate those Federal laws over which it has been given jurisdiction; that a supplemental agency outside the FBI should have responsibility to investigate espionage and subversive activities; and that there should be further study of the FBI responsibilities in the loyalty-security area.

They further state that Bureau policies and budgets should be followed by the Attorney General and Congress to insure that the Bureau does not overstep its boundaries. They suggest that a Board of Overseers be composed of business and private persons with power to review Bureau policymaking, and that a Bureau ombudsman be established with the power to respond to individual citizens' claims of abuse or denial of rights.

"Dissemination of derogatory information about individuals should generally be limited to the fact of conviction and not mere arrest," they state, and citizens "should have a right to see and challenge any information the FBI has accummulated about them."

The authors state that the FBI director should be prohibited from propagating a political ideology in books and articles. They also say the FBI has used statistics to prove extraordinary success and to influence Congressional budgetary decisions. They suggest that the Bureau show less concern for its image and a great deal more concern for the rights of the Special Agent.

The writers conclude that "the American people need more information about the FBI." They urge that legislative representatives consider a national commission of inquiry that would answer many of the questions concerning the Bureau. They comment that after fifty years, the FBI has not had a thorough review, and suggest that freedom and good government require such a review in a democracy.

"The question of who watches the watchers will always test a democracy's commitment to freedom," Watters and Gillers conclude, but "the nation has so far answered it by looking the other way."

TSB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/28/72
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION -
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) P

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS -
BOOK REVIEW

Re Detroit letter dated 3/15/72.

Efforts to locate material requested at local, logical outlets continues to be negative. Bureau requested to advise Detroit if still interested in obtaining same. UACB, Detroit will continue efforts to secure requested material.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Detroit
JWB:caw
(4)

EX-104
REC-30 62-46855-1057

JUN 30 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

JUL 10 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/5/72

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"DICK GREGORY'S POLITICAL PRIMER" BY RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY
EDITED BY JAMES R. MC GRAW
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Harper and Row. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS: Book's author, Dick Gregory, aged 39, is antiestablishment black racist comedian and protester from Chicago, Illinois. Editor James R. McGraw, aged 36, is white Methodist clergyman and civil rights activist from New York.

This "primer" is a biased, consistently antiestablishment, analysis and critique of the current political apparatus in the U. S. with some recommendations for alternatives. Using historical prospectives, humorous rhetoric, and frequently overstated observations, author Gregory criticizes Government leaders, Federal intelligence-gathering agencies, Congress, the Vice President, the two-party system and other facets of politics.

Once he feels he has proved the inadequacy and corruption of the current and traditional political mechanism, he implies a new third party is necessary and sets forth his extreme view of desired qualifications in a political candidate. He then lists numerous persons in extremist, antiwar, protest and civil rights fields who meet his qualifications.

His criticism of FBI includes unfounded allegations of extensive uncontrolled wiretapping and surveillance, ridiculous implications of FBI usage of informants to set up "political killings," and unjust accusations of overconcern for internal security matters and property destruction rather than narcotics matters and loss of young lives through narcotics use.

EX-112 REC-71 62-46855-1059

The author's inconsistencies, generalizations, and extremes prevalent in book, tend to overshadow any valid and constructive recommendations, observations and conclusions he promotes, thereby negating his entire effort.

5 JUN 23 1972

ACTION: For information.

62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 [redacted]

TF:pr/llm (9)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

DETAILS:

Review of Bureau Files

Richard Claxton Gregory: Bureau files reveal Gregory is Negro male, [redacted] graduate of Southern Illinois University, who currently resides in Chicago, Illinois, with wife and several children. b6 b7C

He first achieved national recognition at Chicago's Playboy Club in 1960 as political satirist. By 1964 he had injected himself in, or associated with, all major civil rights movements and activities. He toured Moscow, Russia, 6/64 in connection with attending "World Peace Mission," failed in bid to visit North Vietnam in 1966, and in 12/71 visited Chinese Communist Embassy in Paris, France, and attempted contact with North Vietnamese Peace Talk delegation.

He was unsuccessful candidate for offices of Mayor of Chicago and President of U. S. in 1967 and 1968 respectively. An avowed supporter of Black Panther Party, he has also associated with, and been sympathetic towards, known communists, the North Vietnamese and revolutionary New Left activists. Gregory is frequent participant and spokesman at antidraft and anti-Vietnam demonstrations and periodically initiates well-publicized "fasts" in connection therewith.

His protest activities have frequently resulted in his arrest throughout the country, primarily on disorderly conduct-type charges.

Although employed primarily as nightclub entertainer, he regularly appears on university campuses as guest lecturer. His rhetoric is inflammatory against U. S. Government, Government officials, FBI and police.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Although holding no membership in extremist organizations, he is highly controversial black racist, always critical of treatment of blacks in this country. Recently he predicted imminent overthrow of U. S. Government by CIA and establishment of dictatorship.

James R. McGraw: Bureau files indicate James R. McGraw apparently identical to Reverend James Robert McGraw, white male, [redacted] an ordained United Methodist clergyman. McGraw reportedly received Bachelor of Arts degree from Northwestern University (1958) and is graduate of Yale University Divinity School. His last known residence was in New York, New York, where he edited the "Renewal" magazine, a Methodist Church publication.

b6
b7C

Since early 1960's McGraw has been active in civil rights activities and demonstrations throughout U. S., being arrested on several occasions in connection therewith. He has been known to associate with New York Communist Party members.

McGraw is advocate of nonviolence and urges establishment of strong third party in U. S. politics.

He has edited previous books by Gregory.

Book Review

"Dick Gregory's Political Primer" is a sometimes humorous, sometimes preposterous, sometimes accurate but most often sardonic, prejudicial and antiestablishment analysis of the entire U. S. political scene.

His sweeping criticisms span a wide political range and include historical prospectives and his current views regarding the two-party system, primaries, party platforms, patronage and "spoils," political financing and "machine" politics.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

The Supreme Court, the Vice-Presidency, and Congressional lawmaking and committee assignment procedures also receive his scrutiny. He devotes some of his most severe remarks to broad unsubstantiated criticisms of Federal intelligence-gathering organizations, especially the FBI and CIA.

Throughout the book the reader readily recognizes two distinct writing styles. One is written in a serious and orderly vein utilized to provide a somewhat scholarly background buildup for the second style, which consists of Gregory's caustic and humorous comments and observations. The former style may be attributable to Editor McGraw's influence.

At the conclusion of each chapter, Gregory sets forth cleverly manipulated and frequently witty questions, the answers to which are obvious and, of course, in line with the "lesson" he has attempted to "teach" in preceding pages.

Many of the author's inferences and statements are exaggerated, unfounded or overemphasized. In one of his anti-Vietnam arguments, for example, he details how protection of our rice-growing interests in the Southern U. S. is a main basis for our continued defoliation program and war in Vietnam. In another section discussing possible future food shortages, he states the Russians have diverted space program funds toward increasing their naval fleet as this fleet would primarily "be necessary for Russia to feed the world in the event of a serious famine crisis." (Favorable comments towards Russia and communism are interspersed throughout the book.)

Gregory, a self-admitted vegetarian, spends considerable verbiage criticizing Government production, quality control, and inspection programs regarding food.

CONTINUED - OVER

He opines that when the American people "learn to eat properly," profound changes will then accordingly be effected in the Nation's political and social system.

He speaks very favorably of the Congressional Black Caucus, implies a third party is necessary, and notes his vision of a political candidate would be the antithesis of present standards and qualifications (i.e., good military combat record, extensive educational background, successful in business and/or prominent employment or profession.) He would seek and support candidates with "scars" and "convictions" in the "human rights" struggle who have been "writers" of laws and history and represent the consumer and unemployed.

Among suitable candidates he suggests are protester and movie actress Jane Fonda, Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton, Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Dr. Ralph Abernathy, and antiwar leader Father Daniel Berrigan.

Further discussing candidates, he constructs a weak analogy between the political record and accomplishments of Huey Long of Louisiana and Huey P. Newton, who was born in Louisiana. He praises the late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., as being an exemplary black politician, appearing thereby to completely contradict his stand in previously condemning numerous Congressional and Government figures for their lack of morals.

A review of this work would not be complete without citing examples of some of Gregory's biting wit, for example:

CONTINUED - OVER

"So the President's role is both traditional and greatly expanded. He lights the White House tree every Christmas and ignites rice crops in Vietnam."

"Any time a black man in America can owe the telephone company twelve thousand dollars and they don't shut the phone off, you know that phone is tapped."

"Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men? The Shadow Congress knows." (referring to blacks in Congress)

The frequent inconsistencies, exaggerations, extremes and generalizations Gregory displays in this volume impress the reader as overriding and smothering any valid and constructive recommendations, observations and conclusions he attempts to convey, thereby negating his entire effort.

Mention of the FBI

Page 20. On this and previous pages, Gregory prints excerpts from George Washington's Farewell Address, highlighting Washington's comments about perils of "despotism" and "ruins of public liberty.". Gregory then makes comment "The CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon were all yet to appear..." when Washington made his remarks, implying that activities of these establishments exemplify these perils.

Page 264. Gregory has been discussing alleged monopoly on national food production in the State of California. He comments, "The FBI, the CIA, and the military are all engaged in wiretapping and other forms of snooping, when they should be looking at where food is produced in the United States."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Pages 277-296. Gregory devotes "Lesson Fifteen," an entire chapter, to "Citizen Surveillance" wherein he is severely critical of FBI, CIA, and the military for alleged extensive wiretapping, "bugging" and surveillance.

He mentions attack on FBI by U. S. Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) 4/6/72 alleging Congressional members are surveilled regularly; allegations by U. S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Democrat - Maine) condemning FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally 4/22/70 at Washington, D. C.; and comments on "Life" magazine article, 4/9/71 issue, which portrayed former Director Hoover as "emperor of the FBI." (Congressman Boggs' allegations are absurd and without foundation. FBI surveillance of Earth Day rally was due to association therewith of several revolutionary activists of interest to Bureau and therefore related potential for civil unrest.)

Gregory insists that government-controlled terror and assassinations portrayed in recent foreign movie entitled "Z" are analogous to recent U. S. History, noting suspicious circumstances surrounding deaths of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, assassinated black nationalist Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, Jr. He insinuates these deaths were probably result of CIA actions; however, tone of comments indicates FBI and military intelligence have the capability also...

He goes further to imply that recent U. S. Capitol bombing was probably staged by Government intelligence agency, and that FBI has used informants to "tape" comments of U. S. Representative John Dowdy

CONTINUED - OVER

(Democrat - Texas) and to set up killing of "political enemies" such as Negro Larry Ward, killed by police during attempted bombing in Seattle, Washington. (The Attorney General authorized monitoring and recording of conversations between Nathan Cohen, Baltimore, Maryland, attorney and businessman, and Congressman Dowdy. Based on this authority, Bureau equipped Cohen with body recorder, with Cohen's prior written permission. Congressman Dowdy was convicted 12/30/71 on bribery, perjury and conspiracy charges and recordings obtained by Cohen were used during trial. Allegations regarding FBI "political" killings are ridiculous.)

He comments, "The FBI has grown so powerful and independent under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover that it can tap the phones, bug the hotel rooms, and otherwise watch the private actions of priests, nuns, ministers, lawyers, college professors, civil rights workers, doctors, Government officials, etc., without any curb on its activities." As a result he concludes, "So citizens must begin to conduct their own surveillance of the FBI." (It is noted all Bureau technical surveillances are authorized by court order or by the Attorney General, in writing.)

He points out that FBI "has become totally hung up" on "internal security" noting that half of current Top Ten Fugitive List members are wanted for "so-called left-wing radical political activity." He emphasizes that "not one dope pusher, not one dope smuggler, not one person involved in illicit traffic of narcotics" is on list.

In his closing comments in this regard, he states FBI is more concerned with property destruction than loss of young lives through narcotics usage. He fails to make any mention of Bureau having no specific jurisdiction in narcotics matters.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Dick Gregory's Political
Primer" by Richard Claxton Gregory
Edited by James R. McGraw
62-46855

Page 323. Pages 320-326 consist of a satiric antiestablishment "Glossary" composed by Gregory. Included is the entry:

"FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation: seen on national television on Sunday evenings on ABC. The Bureau was originally formed to provide a lifetime job for Director J. Edgar Hoover."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/3/72

ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM RGK/E SAC, WFO (62-0)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
O BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/12/72 authorizing the purchase of enclosed book. Book written by C. L. R. James

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "A History of Pan-African Revolt," by C. L. R. JAMES.

Author

No Locality

1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bureau Library. 7-5-72 AMB.

REC 17 62-46855-1060

EX-117

ENCLOSURE

2 JUL 5 1972

2- Bureau (Enc. 1)
1- WFO

RESEARCH SECTION

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8 JUL 12

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 7/5/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 11/19/71, 4/27/72, 6/16/72, and 6/21/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "Papers on the War" by DANIEL ELLSBERG. "A Time to Speak, A Time to Act" by JULIAN BOND. "Juche: The Speeches and Writings of Kim Xi (II) Sung" YUK-SA LI. "Black Crusader: A Biography of Robert Franklin Williams" by ROBERT CARL COHEN. "Fedayeen" by ZEEV SCHIFF and RAPHAEL ROTHSTEIN.

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2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Encls. 5)
1 - New York (100-87235)

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10 JUL 7 1972

ENCLOSURE

2 XEROX

JUL 13 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

F 7 JUL 21 1972
F390

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Miss [illegible] M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 7/14/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin. Dial Press; 1972; $5.95

2. "Black Religion and Black Radicalism" by Gayraud S. Wilmore. Doubleday; 8-18-72; $7.95

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (route through GCM for review) (Moore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:cjt/sra
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/81 BY

NOTE:

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 9
JUL 13 1972
FBI

REC-40 62-46855-1062

19 JUL 14 1972

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Bates
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Callahan
Campbell
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
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Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - XEROX
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 7/18/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5/12/72 and 7/14/72.

Enclosed Book herewith is one copy each of "Black America and World Revolution" by Claude M. Lightfoot. "No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin.

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12 JUL 20 1972

② - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2)
1 - NY (100-87235)

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JUL 26 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

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FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1417683-0

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** Search:  MENNINGER,KARL AUGUSTUS                                       **
** Agency:  [redacted]                                                    **
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MENNINGER, KARL

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-18-2012

OPTIONAL FORM NO.
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR)
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 7/24/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 3/6/72 and 6/16/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The Black Revolt and Democratic Politics" by SONDRA SILVERMAN. "Directory--National Black Organizations" by CHARLES L. SANDERS and LINDA MC LEAN.

U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/97 BY SP4 [illegible]
377580

ST-111

2 Encls. carded by Bu. Library
#1 filed in Bu Lib.
#2 chgd. permanently to Extremist Intell. Sec.
7-27-72 [illegible]

REC-80 62-46855-1064

8 JUL 26 1972

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

(Sealed)
ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

58 JUL 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. E. S. Miller

8/1/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"The End of White World Supremacy"
(Four speeches by Malcolm X)
Edited by Benjamin Goodman
EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Merlin House, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Malcolm X, (true name - Malcolm Little) was Harlem hoodlum and ex-convict who became Muslim while imprisoned. He rapidly rose to become Nation of Islam (NOI) minister and major spokesman until split with NOI in March, 1964, and formed Muslim Mosque, Inc., (a quasi-religious, politically-oriented black nationalist group), and Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), (a militant civil rights action group aligned with all African descendants). He was assassinated, at age 39, by three Muslims 2/21/65 while addressing 400 OAAU followers in New York City (NYC). He has since been considered hero and martyr by many revolutionaries.

Editor Benjamin Goodman (true name - Augustus Benjamin Goodman) is Negro, aged 40, former NOI Assistant Minister, who defected from NOI with Malcolm X and was his primary assistant.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is collection of four speeches by Malcolm X introduced by Goodman who relates background of this "impassioned and inspired" black nationalist and describes setting for each speech.

1 - 100-399321 (Malcolm X Little)
1 - [redacted]
(1) - 62-46855 (Book Reviews File)

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-399321-47

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review "The End of White World Supremacy"
100-399321

These speeches were delivered during period 12/62-12/63, the final year of Malcolm X's NOI affiliation, and all except one were presented in NYC.

The first and longest speech entitled "Black Man's History" was presented at Malcolm X's NOI Mosque No. 7 in Harlem 12/23/62. It includes rambling, grossly distorted, anti-white view of history emphasizing blacks' oppression by "white devils."

"The Black Revolution," the second speech, was delivered at Adam Clayton Powell's Abyssinian Baptist Church, NYC. Text relates view only lasting solution to race problem is complete racial separation. Malcolm X proposed that U. S. should give blacks land in proportion to population ratio or send blacks back to Africa and provide their subsistance there for 25 years.

"The Old Negro and the New Negro," the third speech, is actually Malcolm X's comments during appearance on Philadelphia radio station, Fall 1963, following address at University of Pennsylvania. Comments include his views on decline of European colonialism, awakening of "dark" world, and development of black pride and self-reliance.

The last speech, "God's Judgement of White America," (subtitled "The Chickens are Coming Home to Roost"), was delivered at Manhattan Center, NYC, on 12/3/63. He declares that decline of U. S. as world power is God's punishment for enslavement of 22 million blacks and, unless whites "repent," further retribution will occur.

MENTION OF FBI

FBI is not mentioned in book.

ACTION

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. [redacted]
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 8/2/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by JAMES FORMAN.

NO 20C

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62-46855-1065

REC-37

EX-117

5 AUG 4 1972

1 Encl. carded by & filed in Bu. file 8-7-72 AmB

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

353
AUG 9 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 8/15/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 1/25/72 and 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr." by HANES WALTON, Jr. "Liberating Our White Ghetto" by JOSEPH BARNDT.

NO LEGAL

ENCLOSURE

Research Section

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

2 Encls. carded by and filed in Bureau Library 8-18-72 AMB

EX-104

REC-23 62-46855-1066

51 AUG 24 1972

18 AUG 21 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: August 17, 1972

FROM : T. J. Emery

SUBJECT: PAYOFF
BY MICHAEL DORMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

Tolson
Sullivan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Sovars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

Captioned book, a product of the David McKay Company, Incorporated, was written by a former Houston, Texas, newspaper reporter who, in recent years, has worked for various publications in the New York City area. Some 335 pages in length, Payoff retails for $6.95 a copy.

As indicated by its subtitle, "The Role of Organized Crime in American Politics," Dorman's study deals primarily with the subject of graft and corruption on the various levels of government. It also, to a lesser extent, discusses the problems of labor-racketeering and hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business, apparently as an offshoot of the general theme of corruption.

Although most of Dorman's book is a fairly factual recitation of actual cases of graft and corruption--which he has extracted from newspaper clippings, police reports, court records, Congressional hearings, and the like--he periodically refers to unidentified contacts he allegedly has in the underworld and to unspecified "secret government reports" which he claims to have seen during the course of his research. Since there are no footnotes, bibliography, or index in the book, and since Dorman rarely bothers pinpointing the source of the material he is quoting, it is almost impossible to tell where a given item came from and whether, indeed, he actually has had any access to official government documents.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-105528-18

1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Emery
1 - Mr. Hale

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 7 1972

22 SEP 6 1972

54 SEP 12 1972

JEM:ljz
(10)

Regarding Dorman, himself, Bureau files reveal that he

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On the whole, it appears that the bulk of the material in Payoff came from public source records, as when Dorman discusses casino operations in Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the 1960's; the recent Knapp Commission findings in New York City; court disclosures of FBI electronic surveillance overhearings in New Jersey and New England; the indictment of certain law enforcement officials in the State of Washington; corruption in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he states is the real name of the fictitious "Wincanton" appearing in the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; the conviction of the former Mayor of Gary, Indiana, on "kickback" payment charges; the widely publicized ties between former Congressman Roland Libonati and numerous Chicago Mafia leaders; the conviction of former Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio on Federal anti-racketeering charges; the conviction of Congressional aides Martin Sweig and Robert T. Carson in connection with assorted bribe offers; and the three convictions since 1962 of hoodlum Antonio Corallo and various local and Federal officials in the New York City area.

Following a visit by Dorman in 1968, the SAC in Houston described him as being "pro-FBI," and it is true that most of his references to the Bureau in Payoff are either laudatory or simply factual in nature. On the other hand, however, Dorman's book is extremely critical of two high-ranking Departmental officials and mentions two anti-Bureau comments, which he attributes to other sources.

In detailing the above-mentioned Carson case, Dorman says that "it can scarcely be expected that major efforts to clean up attempted bribery of Capitol Hill will be forthcoming from the current national administration" when the then Deputy Attorney General (and now

Attorney General) Richard Kleindienst took so long to report Carson's bribe offer. With respect to the activities of Texas swindler Frank Sharp, Dorman says that a Federal investigation commission should have been created to inquire into Sharp's relations with former Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson.

On Pages 247-248, Dorman relates an incident wherein Congressional investigator William Gallinaro was allegedly assaulted while on an assignment in San Antonio and later told "various sources" that he felt the FBI had been responsible. John Constandy, Chief Counsel of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, recently advised Inspector D. W. Bowers that Dorman had originally attributed this remark to a San Antonio policeman, that both the policeman and Gallinaro emphatically deny having had anything to do with it, and that Gallinaro is presently considering filing suit against Dorman.

Still later, on Pages 270-271, Dorman quotes a Small Business Administration (SBA) official as having stated that the FBI "missed the boat" in failing to report the underworld connections of two individuals affiliated with a New York City firm receiving an SBA loan. Undoubtedly, Dorman is here referring to a 1969 newspaper clipping wherein two SBA officials are alleged to have stated that an FBI name check in 1965 failed to reveal the hoodlum backgrounds of two officials of the ANR Leasing Corporation in New York City. A review of Bureau files at the time of the clipping, however, revealed that the SBA had made at least two loans to the ANR firm before asking for a name check, at which time information was disseminated setting forth the backgrounds of the two men involved.

Another passage in Payoff which may be considered critical of the Bureau, if only by innuendo, is Chapter Nine, which attacks the ties between former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, who quit the FBI in 1957 to accept a position with Schenley Industries, and Lewis Rosenstiel, founder of the Schenley corporation and allegedly an associate of various underworld figures such as Meyer Lansky. In condensed form, this is the same basic theme running through most Hank Messick's diatribe, John Edgar Hoover, which came out earlier this year and which was analyzed in detail by the Crime Records Division. Even so, it is interesting to note that the only criticism Dorman can bring

against Nichols, himself, is that he lobbied for a tax reduction bill that was necessary to keep Schenley from going into bankruptcy.

With respect to hoodlum thefts from major airline terminals, Dorman quotes from a Congressional witness who testified that he had once stolen some Bureau mail identifying informants in the Cuban field. Although the validity of this information has never been established, we now have in operation procedures to prevent such an occurrence from happening in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/22/72
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet, 7/14/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Black Religion and Black Radicalism" by GAYRAUD S. WILMORE.

Author of Black Religion and Black Radicalism

USA.

ST-116

REC-65

62-46855-1067

AUG 24 1972

1 Encl. carded by and filed in Bu Library. 8-24-72 Amb

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:enc
58 AUG 29 1972
353

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9/7/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1.) "America Is Hard to Find" by Daniel Berrigan. Doubleday; September, 1972; $5.95

2.) "The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by Jack Nelson and Ronald J. Ostrow. Coward, McCann; October, 1972; $7.95

1 - Revolutionary Activities Section (Route through for review) (Griffith)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:dsm
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA F. B. Griffith, Revolutionary Activities Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Book #2 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

ST-111

REC-73

62-46855-1668

3 SEP 8 1972

MAILED 5
SEP 7 1972
FBI

54 SEP 12 1972

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 9/7/72
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 12-6-72

1. "American Society and Black Revolution" by Frank Hercules. Harcourt Brace; 10/18/72; $12.95

BOOKS Rec'd 12-5-72

2. "The Death and Life of Malcolm X" by Peter Goldman. Harper & Row; January, 1973; $7.95

Rec'd 12-6-72

3. "The Tupamaro Guerrillas" by Maria Esther Gilio. Saturday Review Press; October, 1972; paperback, $2.45

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:dsm dsm
(6)

NOTE:

Books #1 and #2 requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Book #3 requested for review by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC 16 62-46855-1067

19 SEP 7 1972

SI-117

MAILED 24
SEP 7 1972
FBI

SEP 14 1972

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 9/12/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "America Is Hard to Find" by DANIEL BERRIGAN.

U.S.A.

REC-66
EX-116 62-46855-1070

SEP 14 1972

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 9-14-72 AMB

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

SEP 21 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
9/21/72
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss A. Butler)
1 - Miss B. Dorsey
1 - Mr. H. E. Helgeson

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW
"TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE"
(THE WRITINGS OF HUEY P. NEWTON)

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Huey P. Newton was a cofounder of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in 1966. He is currently the leader of the BPP with the title of Servant of the People.

This book is a collection of prior statements, speeches and writings which in many instances were published earlier in "The Black Panther," official newspaper of the BPP. While Newton is not expressly credited as authoring each article appearing in the book it can be assumed so based on the title page inscription "The Writings of Huey P. Newton."

The title was apparently taken from the eulogy on 5/1/71 for murdered BPP leader Samuel Napier when Newton said, "But to die in the service to the people is heavier than any mountain and deeper than any sea."

According to the introduction, the "vision" of the BPP is expressed in the first part of the book, the "practice" of the BPP in the second part, and the "struggle" of the BPP in the last part.

The contents take in a wide variety of writings including the BPP's original "Ten Point Program"; early "Executive Mandates" and "Resolutions and Declarations"; an 8/29/70 offer by the BPP of "... an undetermined number of troops..." to the National Liberation

62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - ~~105-165429~~ (Huey P. Newton)
1 - 105-165706 (BPP)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 5 1972

57 OCT 11 1972 (8)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People"
(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam "... to assist you in your fight against American imperialism"; an analysis of "black capitalism"; and a "revolutionary analysis" of a movie. Also included are two 1967 articles on "self-defense" containing extremely militant language such as: "We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down." -- "When the people move for liberation they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun." -- "Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude." -- "Black people must move ... to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America." A 1971 speech on the "relevance of the church" and a 1970 statement of BPP support for women's liberation and homosexual groups are set out. A 1971 article taken from "The Black Panther" explains the "defection" of Eldridge Cleaver from the BPP.

The book is a mishmash of Newton utterances and well described by a "Saturday Review" writer who said of it, "Huey Newton... has produced a badly written Marxist interpretation of Afro-American life that few readers will want to finish."

If there is anything of significance to be determined from the book it is the fact that earlier writings, some of which clearly called for violence, have been incorporated in this book. For example, "The Correct Handling of a Revolution," which was taken from "The Black Panther" issue of 7/20/67, proclaims "the advantages in the activities of the guerrilla warfare method"; the "validity" of executing a "gestapo policeman;" and this statement, "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense teaches that, in the final analysis the guns, hand grenades, bazookas, and other equipment necessary for defense must be supplied by the power structure." This inflammatory language appearing in a current publication is not in keeping with the non-violent posture publicly displayed by Newton and the BPP during the past year and a half, and it is set forth without explanation or repudiation.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People"
(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

The FBI is mentioned on Page 224 of the book in a reprint of an article appearing in the 8/29/70 issue of "The Black Panther" dealing with a murder trial of a BPP leader. In speaking of George Sams, a state witness, Newton is quoted as saying: "But we think that what has happened is that the F. B. I. used Sams as an agent and then dumped him. They have a history of doing this and they will do it again, it seems." (Sams was never a Bureau informant.)

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Book Review File

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

DATE: 4/1/76

1 - Miss C. D. Skiles

FROM : F. J. Cassidy

SUBJECT: "WE ARE YOUR SONS"
BY ROBERT AND MICHAEL MEEROPOL
BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the controversial book, "We Are Your Sons," published in 1975, by Houghton Mifflin Company.

SYNOPSIS:

The story of the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the so-termed "Atom Spies," is recapitulated in this book through the perceptions of their sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol. The Meeropols are convinced their parents were the victims of a political "frame-up," and this book is the vehicle for presenting their reasons for believing their parents were framed. This book reprints their parents' prison correspondence, most of which has not been previously published, with the Meeropols' unique interpretation of events. The authors charge the espionage charges and conviction of the Rosenbergs was the result of a governmental conspiracy designed to manipulate Congress and the general public.

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:

Not applicable.

ACTION:

For information only.

5 APR 5 1976

62-46855
CDS:vb
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855 ECP/mrs

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 7 1976

70 APR 19 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-58236-2755

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "We Are Your Sons" by Robert and Michael Meeropol
62-46855

DETAILS:

Authors:

Michael and Robert Meeropol are residents of Springfield, Massachusetts. Michael is an Assistant Professor at Western New England College and is a member of the Union for Radical Political Economics. Robert taught anthropology briefly at the same college; however, he is presently working on a doctoral project in urban anthropology. Both subjects were active participants during the politically turbulent years of 1960--both were members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). According to Bureau source, Michael Meeropol became a member of Communist Party in 1962; however, he described himself only as a "Marxist-Revisionist" and not a card-carrying Communist.

The Meeropols write from the premise that the case against the Rosenbergs was a frame-up fabricated by various Government agencies. They attempt to explain the reasons why there was a need for the spy trials, and why the Rosenbergs "were chosen" as the scapegoats.

They suggest two aspects to why there was a need for the spy trials: one relates to the decision to develop the hydrogen bomb along with the "desire" for an arms race and armed confrontation in Korea and perhaps in Indochina; the second relates to "the momentum of the Inquisition."

In the early 1950's, according to Michael Meeropol's analysis, a policy document (National Security Council Paper No. 68) was formulated in the high levels of the Government. This document suggested that security should become the dominent element in the national budget. However, the 50's were rather hard times when yearly appropriations had to be scared out of Congress, and when public opinion was a one-shot effort. To accomplish the changes suggested by NSC-68, it was, therefore, essential for the Executive Branch to create a more fearful public--and willing Congress. Spy trials seemed an appropriate means, following the equation: "domestic radical = agent of a foreign power = grave danger and damage to national security of United States." The Meeropols charge that these trials were conciously conceived by the Government as the prelude to the placement of all Communists and sympathizers in concentration camps.

CONTINUED - OVER

Thus, the value of the spy trials was twofold: a means to manipulate public opinion to obtain larger war budgets; and a means to legitimatize destruction of the Communist front in America.

Next, the Meeropols tackle the question as to "Why the Rosenbergs?" They believe that, initially, it was the mere element of chance. The Rosenbergs' sons point an accusing finger at the FBI, stating that the Bureau purposely pursued to document a link between domestic Communism and the threat of the Soviet Union to America. While the Meeropols admit their parents probably were members of the American Communist Party, they deny that the Rosenbergs were guilty of espionage. In their words, good spys are not part-timers who masquerade as domestic radicals or Communists. The authors claim the only spy in the entire Rosenberg-Sobell Case was the German-born British scientist, Klaus Fuchs.

According to the Meeropols, the Government agencies, which contrived the espionage case, singled out David Greenglass and his wife because of David's uranium theft; they capitalized on Harry Gold because of his fantasies as Fuchs' courier; therefore, the remaining necessary link was the radical aspect--preferably an open Communist, someone close to Greenglass. Hence, Julius Rosenberg, the only obvious radical relative, was chosen as that final connecting element.

The Meeropols assert that the entire spy episode was an exercise in governmental abuse of power encompassing the prosecutor's office, various agencies of the Government, including the FBI, as well as the trial judge himself. Harry Gold could not have been Fuchs' real courier for, unlike a real spy, he parroted anything the Government desired him to say. David and Ruth Greenglass cooperated with the Government's fabrications to save themselves. However, when the Rosenbergs would not confess, they had to be dubbed the master spies and given the ultimatum talk or die to assure the success of the trials. The total judicial process, states the Meeropols, was used as an instrument of coercion to extort false confessions in order to obtain political objectives--at the cost of two innocent lives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/15/76

FROM : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (62-0)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/26/76.

Enclosed is one copy of the book, "Ninja, the Invisible Assassin," by ANDREW MORRIS ADAMS, as requested in referenced letter.

62-46855—

NOT RECORDED
15 APR 30 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-119216—3

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

DAM/cms
(3)

5 1976 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/20/76

FROM : A. E. Schiappa

SUBJECT: Book
REVIEW OF THE BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID" BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

PURPOSE:

To review "A Man Called Intrepid," which was forwarded to the Director by Julian P. Muller, Harcourt Brace Jovanich, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017, with the compliments of Sir William Stephenson.

SYNOPSIS:

This book was reviewed and it was determined to be a biography of Sir William Stephenson, who was the former head of the British Security Coordination (BSC), which operated in the United States from April, 1940, to the end of World War II. The author credits Stephenson and his agency with taking a prominent role in winning the war against Germany during World War II. There are numerous references to Former Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The most significant among these were: the FBI was the primary liaison agency between Stephenson and President Roosevelt; Mr. Hoover is accused of being responsible for making an error that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor; Mr. Hoover is criticized for breaking up German Intelligence Networks for publicity rather than using them; and Mr. Hoover is credited for sensing that someone inside the British Intelligence Service was trying to harm Anglo-American relations during World War II.

62-46855-

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For Information.

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 4 1976
APR 29 1976

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____

1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
DMG/rkm/ph (7)

55 MAY 14 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN

A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum
Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

DETAILS:

This book gives the major share of credit to Sir William Stephenson and the British Security Coordination (BSC) for successes in the field of intelligence, counter-intelligence, detecting enemy saboteurs, and for guerrilla warfare operations directed against Nazi Germany during World War II. They claim responsibility for taking the initiative in the development of the Atomic Bomb (pp. 78-79, 143-144, 412-413), and it is revealed that Stephenson directed a vast secret intelligence operation in the Western Hemisphere during World War II.

There are many references to Former Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The FBI was the primary liaison between Stephenson and President Roosevelt (pp. 77-80). The first meeting between Mr. Hoover and Stephenson is described as the beginning of a long and stormy relationship (p. 79). The book states that: "The price of Mr. Hoover's cooperation was always conditioned by his overall ambition for the FBI and that Mr. Hoover wanted to retain a monopoly of liaison with BSC" (pp. 160-161). It is alleged that it was Mr. Hoover's ambition to expand the FBI into an international agency (pp. 161, 378). It is asserted that "Mr. Hoover keenly resented William Donovan's organization, Office of Strategic Services (OSS), when it was established in July, 1941, because he feared it would hurt the authority of the FBI, particularly in South America and Latin America" (pp. 271, 364).

It is alleged that this conflict consummated in mid-1941, when Mr. Hoover tried to suppress BSC operations by forcing disclosure of them (pp. 271, 364, 369). It is stated that it became necessary to recapture Mr. Hoover's good will by professing more secrets to him and including him in on more operations (p. 271). After the culmination of the first successful operation, it is said that Mr. Hoover concluded that he could dominate the overall U. S. Intelligence effort (p. 276).

It was stated that the FBI became dependant upon BSC for information (correspondence interceptions in Bermuda by BSC) without which the FBI would have been severely handicapped

for their successful prosecution of several espionage cases during 1940 and 1941 (pp. 172, 173).

Mr. Hoover is accused of being stubborn in resisting the use of double agents and also that he made an error, according to his enemies, that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor. It is stated that TRICYCLE, supposedly one of the double agents under British control, came to the United States and because TRICYCLE was on American soil, he had to be handed over to Mr. Hoover and the FBI. On his way to the United States, TRICYCLE held meetings in Lisbon, Portugal, where he was told by his German handlers that the Japanese were studying a method of using carrier-borne torpedo bombers against Pearl Harbor, something along the lines of a British operation against the Italian Fleet in the shallow waters of Taranto in southern Italy. TRICYCLE brought with him a questionnaire with a section headed "Naval Strong Point Pearl Harbor," which asked for specialized and detailed information. It is said that Mr. Hoover disliked TRICYCLE'S flamboyance and life style and refused to believe his extraordinary story (pp. 256-260).

Mr. Hoover is criticized for breaking up German Intelligence networks rather than using them. It is alleged that his motive was to publicize everything to enhance the FBI's reputation (pp. 249-250, 270).

There were favorable references to the FBI in the text. It was stated that Mr. Hoover and the FBI actually provided Stephenson with enormous help during those frantic months after the establishment of BSC (p. 162, 374). Mr. Hoover is credited for taking control of the FBI and turning it into a national institution (p. 162). It is mentioned that those agents who dealt with FBI Agents, especially the Canadian security men, had nothing but praise for their discretion, efficiency, and willingness to admit ignorance of what were then new and startling espionage techniques (p. 161).

It was mentioned that when Mr. Hoover and Stephenson worked in tandem, operations often went very smoothly (p. 371).

A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum
Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON

The text notes that one of the best results of collaboration between Stephenson and Mr. Hoover was in using the information obtained from the BSC correspondence interceptions in Bermuda, Trinidad and Jamaica. It was said that the FBI was severely handicapped in this area for there was no postal censorship in the United States (p. 172). The FBI was credited in the book for solving the mystery of a Nazi Microdot System (p. 372). Mr. Hoover is credited for sensing that someone (Kim Philby, Russian agent who penetrated the British Intelligence Service and defected to Russia in the early 1960's) in the BIS in London was trying to harm Anglo-American relations during World War II (pp. 397, 409-412).

Bufiles reflect that Sir William Stephenson was the former head of BSC which operated in the United States from April, 1940, to the end of World War II. This book is the second of two biographies concerning Sir William Stephenson. The first, published in the United States as "Room 3603," and in Great Britain as "The Quiet Canadian" by H. Montgomery Hyde, was reviewed by the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division on December 13, 1962.

Despite a similarity in their names, the author and the subject of this book are different individuals. The author, William Stevenson, is said to have met the subject while on special assignment to British intelligence during World War II. Bufiles reflect that one William Stevenson is listed as having been a member of the British Intelligence Service in New York City during World War II, and that there is no mention of the author being given assistance on this project.

4/23/76 Book returned to D.O.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/2/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by JACK NELSON and RONALD J. OSTROW.

Book

No Loc.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 8/27/75
Per FOIA Request

Ronald J. Ostrow

REC

62-46855-1071

7 OCT 4 1972

1 Encl. cazded by + filed in Bureau Library. 10-4-72 AmB.

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1-4101

57 OCT 11 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/4/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1972 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

ST 100

3 - Bureau (RM) 1-destroyed REC-48 62-46855-1072
1 - Package
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see
(4) 1 Encl retained in Research Section 10-6-72 J.M.B.

17 OCT 6 1972

58 OCT 13 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/10/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "The Bush Rebels: A Personal Account of Black Revolt in Africa" by Barbara Cornwall. Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 4-10-72; $6.95

2. "Black Jargon in White America" by David Claerbaut. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.; paper, $1.95

3. "For Blacks Only: Black Strategies for Change in America" by Sterling Tucker. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.; paper, $2.95

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for Review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mjg
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books #2 & #3 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Paperbacks requested for reason of economy.

MAILED 20
OCT 10 1972
FBI

REC-16 62-46855-1073

19 OCT 10 1972

ST-103

58 OCT 17 1972

TJS/ELR

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: September 29, 1972

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS/ELR

1 - Administrative Policy Folder
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH SECTION

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk.

STATISTICS:

During period 9/30/71 through 9/29/72, a total of 113 books was requested.

Total books for review: 85
Total books for reference: 28 (Three of these books have been forwarded to Quantico for use by Agents attending In-Service Classes.)

Status report will be submitted by 9/28/73.

REC-47 62-46855-107

ST-101

18 OCT 16 1972

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

AMB:dan
54(5)
OCT 24 1972

ADDENDUM OF THE INSPECTION DIVISION L. A. GIOVANETTI 10/12/72

Book reviews were first initiated in 1935 and the Book Review Control Desk (BRCD) established and assigned to the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) on 1/21/59 because the majority of book reviews were related to DID area of responsibility. Books are reviewed by the substantive desks and the review coordinated with BRCD and Bureau Library and the results of the review placed in file 62-46855. This program appears to be functioning efficiently, serves a specific need by keeping Bureau officials informed in their respective areas of responsibility.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/10/72

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bulet 3/17/72.

Per your request for one copy of "A Revolutionary Suicide" by JOHN HERMAN BLAKE & HUEY P. NEWTON, per phone conversation with publisher, book title was changed to "To Die For The People", enclosed is one copy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-RDD/BLE/JM
365,833

105-165429-

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 10-12-72 AMB.

(2) - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc.1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

REC-4 62-46855-1075

ST-112

17 OCT 12 1972

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

1 XEROX

OCT 16 1972

OCT 24 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/7/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Black Preacher in America" by CHARLES HAMILTON.

REC 107 62-46855-1076

15 NOV 9 1972

1 Excel. carded by + filed in Bureau Library. 11-9-72 Ann B.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

54 NOV 16 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 11/10/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 10/10/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "They Rush Rebels: A Personal Account of Black Revolt in Africa" by BARBARA CORNWALL.

ENCLOSURE

Encl. carded by and filed in Bu. Library 11-13-72 AmB.

ST-113

REC-48

62-46855-1077

1 NOV 13 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

NOV 20 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Felt
Baker
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-10-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE MUGGING"
BOOK BY MORTON HUNT

Captioned book has been reviewed in accordance with Mr. Gray's request, and a brief summary is set forth below.

62-46855-

Hunt's book is a critique on our criminal justice system. He uses an account of a 1964 Bronx murder case to illustrate the processes, problems, and abuses of the system. The case involves an elderly man who was mugged and killed in his apartment. Three suspects from the ghetto confessed to police to committing the crime and later pleaded not guilty at the arraignment. Two of them were convicted by a jury of first degree murder and are now serving life sentences, and continuing legal efforts to gain their freedom; the third was found not guilty because he had not repeated his confession to the district attorney. Ironically, a fourth suspect implicated by the other three as the one who had actually dealt the death blows to the victim would not confess and was never indicted.

141 NOV 22 72

In his prologue, Hunt warns that a debacle will overtake America if we fail to take daring actions to remake our criminal justice system and rid society of the inequities--social and economic--that help breed criminal behavior. He states that an atmosphere of fear resulting from crime and violence has fostered an unfortunate loss of faith in our institutions, as well as demands for more force in fighting crime.

Interspersed throughout the account of the murder case, Hunt discusses each aspect of the criminal justice system separately:

Investigation of crime. In this chapter, Hunt admits the policeman's lot is not always happy. His work consists of mundane tasks for which he gets little thanks, and he is often a target of contempt. Also the curtailing of investigative techniques, such as search and seizure, by Warren Court decisions are blamed by police for lower crime clearances. Hunt implies that oftentimes tactics used by police, such as "inviting" suspects to headquarters and using "informers" who are paid off in various ways, may be unconstitutional and contemptible, but morally justifiable to the officer who conceals his actions. Hunt notes that a dilemma faces our society: efficient repression of criminal conduct (which requires unlimited police power) or the safeguarding of our liberties (which requires controlling police to prevent illegal tactics).

1 - Mr. Bishop
NOV 27 1972
1 - M. A. Jones
NOV 20 1972

JVA:jmb (6)

(Continued - Over)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116395-35 Bishop Miscellaneous File

Police interrogation. Here Hunt points out that the Miranda and Escobedo decisions have helped protect suspects from confessions under duress and without knowing their rights. He also suggests that confessions might not be as indispensable to solving crime as some think, referring to a New Haven study which concluded that in only a few cases researched were confessions needed to get convictions. Hunt quotes Ramsay Clark as saying that if police were not permitted to depend as much on confessions, they would use more efficient methods of investigation. Hunt warns that if court decisions, such as Miranda and Escobedo, are reversed we would be abandoning our ideals of civil liberty, fairness and individual dignity.

The detention of defendants before trial is Hunt's next topic. He deplores the long periods defendants must await trial, blaming this chiefly on an outdated court system, inefficient court officers, and shopping by defense lawyers for sympathetic judges. Hunt criticizes the bail system for allowing some to escape justice altogether, while others must linger in jail because they cannot afford bail.

In discussing the adversarial system, Hunt states that defense lawyers are often mercenary rather than idealistic and most often not sympathetic to the defendant; yet they are absolutely vital to the preservation of fair trial. He accuses William Kunstler of "illiberality" for defending only those whose goals he shares; Hunt notes that if every defense lawyer did this no one would defend those with goals nobody shares. Prosecuting attorneys, Hunt feels, usually do a commendable job since this enhances their chances of moving up, possibly to a judgeship; this in turn encourages a considerable degree of fairness in the prosecution of crime in this country.

In the chapter on trial by jury, Hunt cites arguments against having jury trials: too long trials, elimination of better minds by selection techniques; legal issues in some cases too complex for amateurs, difficulty in finding unbiased jurors. Hunt, believes, however, that for all its drawbacks the jury is valuable in distributing power in the justice system and in acting as a mediating and humanizing influence. He suggests that improvements might include selection of jurors by judges instead of trial lawyers and restricting publicizing certain details of a crime prior to trial.

The presumption of innocence until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt is next dealt with by Hunt, and he notes that this concept has been strengthened by recent court rulings. He states that while Soviet and other inquisitorial systems may be more efficient, our own system which, at least in theory, presumes innocence until guilt is proven does give a person a fair chance to defend himself against overwhelming official power. In this chapter Hunt cites the Gideon decision which decreed that states must provide lawyers to persons it prosecuted if they could not afford one as another step in promoting justice for all.

The field of corrections, Hunt claims, is the weakest part of the criminal justice system. He scores inconsistencies in sentencing due to different practices in different states and difference in judges' attitudes. These are in turn based on contradictory views on criminal sanctions: one that demands punishment of the criminal versus the other that favors treatment of the criminal so he can be reintegrated into society. Hunt suggests that we treat, outside prison, those who seem to classification boards to be treatable; punish, within prisons, those who are diagnosed as deterrable but untreatable; and isolate from society under maximum security those who cannot be helped. Hunt scores bad conditions in some jails; punitive parole systems; too-heavy caseloads for probation officers. He briefly discusses the appeals system, pointing out that increasingly easy access to appellate machinery--though a commendable trend--has meant numerous appeals with resultant overloading of court calendars and delayed court processes.

In the epilogue, Hunt discusses measures being taken to curb crime and is critical of the Nixon Administration for its emphasis on "repressive" crime legislation; its Supreme Court appointments, and police-oriented approach to crime. Hunt also claims that Nixon policies have actually not halted violent crime, though it has made claims of curbing crime. Based on studies, Hunt feels that new police technology, increased manpower, and better pay may help somewhat in curbing crime, but that increased emphasis on police-community relations, liberalized education of police, and reshaping of police mentality will be the most effective.

Hunt goes on to cite opposite attitudes toward crime: the conservative reaction which would roll back civil rights advances and increase state power to deal with crime, versus the rebellious response which seeks to sabotage our system through violence. Both, he says, are destructive to democratic values. Hunt suggests a new liberalism which would insist on full regard for individual rights; be willing to spend money and effort on a modernized criminal justice system, and show greater commitment to wiping out economic, social, and political disadvantages of minority groups, especially those in the ghetto. Thus, he says, we would effectively deal with crime and still promote liberty.

MENTIONS OF FBI:

Hunt includes the FBI in the list of acknowledgements. In the text he quotes from Uniform Crime Reporting statistics, citing some criminologists as saying that these statistics have been exaggerated to facilitate Congressional acceptance of FBI budget requests. Hunt goes on to state that, even so, there is still a great volume of crime, some of which never is reported to police. He refers to Nixon adminis-

tration's use of UCR statistics to show its success in curbing crime. He quotes J. Edgar Hoover as believing informers are essential to police work.

OBSERVATIONS:

Hunt represents the liberal viewpoint of our criminal justice viewpoint and, as noted above, is critical of the Nixon Administration for what he claims is a repressive approach to crime. He does point up some of the obvious shortcomings of criminal justice--long delays, outdated court systems, and bad conditions in some prisions--and does cite need for improvements. However, his concern with the suspect charged with the crime appears to overshadow his concern for victims of crime. Also, he seems to harbor a suspicion of police officers and feels they must be controlled to prevent their "illegal" tactics.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Done

TEB 2nd

DDK

HP

F/WGL

G
11-17
8:03A

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 12/4/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following books:

"American Society and Black Revolution
by Frank Hercules

"The Tupamarco Guerrillas"
by Maria Esther Gilio

REC 44 62-46855-1078

ST 101 DEC 6 1972

2 Encls. carded
by & filed in Bu.
Library
12-6-72 AmB.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - New York

RJL:gl
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

DEC 6 1972

58 DEC 12 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/7/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(C)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71; Detroit letter, 6/28/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the item "The Nigger Cycle" as requested in referenced Bureau letter.

[redacted] learned of the existence of the above item on sale at the Broadside Press, Detroit, Michigan, and subsequently obtained the above copy. b7D

It is to be noted this item is a poem printed on a four-page heavy paper-type pamphlet and is dedicated to ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, USA.

2 - Bureau (Enc.-1)(RM)
1 - Detroit
JJG/ah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. retained in Extremist Intell. Sec. 12-13-72 AmB.

REC-2 62-46855-1079

EX-101

DEC 11 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

DEC 22 1972

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - M[illegible]s A. M. Butler

KST

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/5/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Agony in New Haven: The Trial of Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party" by Donald Freed. Simon and Schuster, $7.95, January, 1973

Rec'd 3-7-73

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bak
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to extremist matters in general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-87 62-46855-1080

11 JAN 5 1973

CCM/JCD

MAILED 6
JAN 5 1973
FBI

58 JAN 12 1973

Felt
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1-31-73 Amb.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Newark

1/24/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

916

ReCGairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 12/13/72, captioned "Kwame Nkrumah Conference on Afrikan Students, Youth and Development, 11/23-26/72, Durham, N. C., EM-BN."

Bureau desires that you discreetly obtain the following listed items, as described on pages 14 and 15 of enclosure to above referenced Chicago airtel. The material should be marked to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

All books except J-3 received 2-12-73 Amb.

Books:
- ✓J-1 "Black Value System" by Imamu Amiri Baraka ($1.75)
- ✓J-2 "Mwanamke Mwananche" by the Muninina of CFUN ($1.50)
- (J-3) "Swahili Name Book" by the Committee for Unified NewArk" ($1.50)
- ✓J-4 "Strategy and Tactics" - Imamu Amiri Baraka (listed as "Out of Stock") ($.75)
- ✓J-5 "Ujamaa" by Mwalimu J. Nyerere, President of Tanzania ($1.50)
- ✓J-6 "Political Leader Considered as Representative of a Culture" by Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Republic of Guinea ($1.00)
- ✓J-7 "Slave Ship" by Imamu Amiri Baraka ($1.25)
- ✓J-11 "Spirit Reach" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (price not given)
- ✓Ji-1 "Jello" by Imamu Amiri Baraka ($1.50)
- ✓Ji-2 "It's Nation Time" by Imamu Amiri Baraka ($1.50)

Oct 1973

MAILED 23
JAN 24 1973
FBI

REC-48 62-46855-10

Felt
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route Through for Review) (FitzPatrick)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

ST-111

AMB:ems (6)

22 JAN 26 1973

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

JAN 30 1973

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

CCM/KLP

Amb.

Letter to Newark
Re: Purchase of Books
62-46855

Literature:

- "Toward the Creation of Pan African Institutions" an essay by Imamu Amiri Baraka
- "Kawaida Studies" a collection of essays by Imamu Baraka explaining the New Nationalism
- "Political Leader as representative of Culture" an essay by the Honorable Akmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. The role and function of political leaders
- "Mwanamke Mwananchi" (Nationalist Woman) Alternative roles of Black Women. What does it mean to be a Black Woman in 1972?

NOTE:

Books and literature requested by SA Thomas FitzPatrick, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Review of material will be of assistance as background information relating to Pan Africanism and other extremist activity. All material requested will be retained by the Extremist Intelligence Section. Cost of obtaining above items should approximate total of $13.00.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

Tolson
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E. S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/30/73

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

SUBJECT: JOHN BARRON
READER'S DIGEST
(BOOK ENTITLED "THE KGB")

BOOK REVIEWS

This memorandum reviews Chapter 14 and the Epilogue of the above-captioned book and furnishes comments concerning these chapters as related to the FBI. Previous memoranda have reviewed Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX and an unnumbered chapter. These are the only chapters received from John Barron.

Chapter XIV deals with Department V of the KGB and begins with the expulsion of 105 Soviets from England in the Fall, 1971. The author traces the history of Department V from 1936 when it was organized as the Directorate of Special Tasks, through World War II and into the postwar era which included several kidnapings in West Germany. He traces the changes in the name to Department 13 and then Department V. The case of Nikolai Khokhlov, Soviet agent who defected and revealed the plot to kill the leader of an anti-Soviet group in Germany, is discussed as well as the case of Bogdan Stashinsky, Soviet agent who defected after killing an anti-Soviet leader in Germany. In his discussion of the Stashinsky case the author notes that 17 KGB officers were demoted or fired as a result of his defection and attributes this statement to former KGB Major Anatol Golizin. This apparently is a reference to Anatoly Golitzyn, KGB defector who has not been publicly identified although newspapers have referred to him in the past as Dolintzyn.

23 MAR 15 1973

This chapter includes a discussion of Anton Sabotka who was uncovered in April, 1972, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Canada. Sabotka was born in Canada, returned

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
29 MAR 19 1973

JPL:aeh (5)

54 MAR 22 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-221

94-1

to Czechoslovakia with his parents, was recruited by the Czechs, turned over to Soviet intelligence and then sent into Canada under his true identity with his wife and child for the main purpose of locating and identifying potential sabotage targets.

In the Epilogue the author calls for intelligent reasoned protests against KGB methods noting that the Communist Party as well as the KGB are sensitive and sometimes responsive to foreign opinion when it threatens to hurt Soviet interests. He tells of the fear in the Communist Party that Lee Harvey Oswald assassin of President Kennedy might have been recruited by the KGB while in Russia. It is noted that on page 8 the author has an error when he noted that Oswald applied at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, for a visa in October, 1964. This date should be October, 1963.

ACTION:

The author will be referred to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning the mention of Golitzyn's name and the error in the date relating to Oswald will be called to his attention.

DEM EM WGC DGK JPL

2-1 4:46P

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 2/2/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Death and Life of Malcolm X" by PETER GOLDMAN.

ST-104

REC-32 62-46855-1082

RECORDED
14 FEB 6 1973

1 Encl. routed to Extremist Section; retained in Research Section.
2-5-73
A.M.B.

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)
DMW:dmw
(3)

E444

MAR 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 2/14/73
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan F. Westin and Michael A. Baker. Quadrangle, 11/30/72, $12.50.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:vgc
(6)

NOTE:

Mr. R. D. Cotter, Domestic Intelligence Division, is requesting book as result of inquiry from Mr. Daniel Armstrong, Office of Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, III. FBI, one of several organizations named in book, is accused of furnishing to various military and civilian agencies information contained in FBI files. Book will be perused to determine extent of accusations. Inquiry Bureau Library, Quantico, offices of William B. Soyars, Computer Systems Division, and Lawrence J. Heim, Training Division, indicated book not available in Bureau.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-401317-

MAILED 10
FEB 13 1973
FBI

EX-117

REC-77 62-46855-1083

FEB 14 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Ms. Holmes
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

FEB 28 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/9/73
(Attn: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (157-6783)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Newark, captioned as above, dated 1/24/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are books requested in referenced letter. All books requested are enclosed except for "Swahili Name Book", by the Committee for Unified Newark (CFUN). [redacted] advised that he has a Swahili-English Dictionary; however, he did not have the "Swahili Name Book". Source will attempt to secure a copy of this book.

Source felt that "Strategy and Tactics of a Pan African Nationalist Party" is the same book as "Strategy and Tactics". Furthermore, "Mwanamke Mwananche", by the Muninina of CFUN, and "Mwanamke Mwananchi" (Nationalist Woman), is believed to be the same publication.

Enclosed, but not requested by the Bureau, is a publication titled, "The Cricket". Source stated that this publication, printed in 1969, contains some of the earlier poems of LE ROI JONES, as well as other black authors.

EX-117

REC 25

62-46855-108

20 FEB 12 1973

12 Encls detached + retained in Extremist Section, Div 5 2-13-73 Am B.

1C let retained 720 D.B. Am B.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 12)
4-Newark
[redacted]
DLM/sjf
(7)

RESEARCH SECTION

File 62-46855

70 MAR 8 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/5/73
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 1/5/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Agony in New Haven: The Trial of Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party" by Donald Freed. Please note that the price has been changed to $8.95.

Author

REC-54 62-46855-1085

EX-117

5 MAR 7 1973

1 Encl. rec'd 3-7-73.
Retained temp in
804 D B, Sec. IS-1,
Intell. Div.
AmB.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)
DMW:dmw
(3)

55 MAR 15 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/12/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Section IS-3, Intelligence Division.

"The War for the Cities" by Robert Moss. Coward, McCann; 8/24/72; $6.95

Read 4-18-73 AMB

1 - Section IS-1 (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lmk
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Section IS-1, Intelligence Division. The book is needed for background and intelligence purposes.

EX-104
REC-45 62-46855-1086

MAR 12 1973

GCM/CM

TJS
EWL

MAILED 6
MAR 9 1973
FBI

5 MAR 21 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT

- Miss A. M. Butler

3/20/73

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain, when available, one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"To Peking and Beyond: A Report on the New Asia" by Harrison Salisbury. Quadrangle, $7.95, March, 1973 publication

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lmk
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. W. McCaffrey, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC-90

MAILED 6
MAR 20 1973
FBI

62-46855-1087

21 MAR

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

58 MAR 29 1973

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 4/16/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulets dated 2/14/73 and 3/12/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan F. Westin and Michael A. Baker and one copy of "The War for The Cities" by Robert Moss.

EX-105
REC-5
62-46855-1088

Incls. "Databanks" to D.M. Armstrong
5633 JTB; "The War for the Cities"
To GC Moore:
Books to be filed in Bu Library. DMB.
4-23-73

4 APR 24 1973

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)
DMW:dmw
(3)

7 MAY 3 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attn: Division V - Research Section)

5/15/73

SAC, BOSTON (157-3825) (C)

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN PRISONERS OF WAR
SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE
EM

Book Reviews

Enclosed for the information of the research bureau is a paperback book entitled "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" by WALTER RODNEY.

The book was purchased by [redacted] since, while attending a conference in Jackson, Mississippi, on 1/30-31/73 sponsored by captioned committee, the book was described as "must" reading. Source was told it could not be purchased in the United States and he was furnished the address of Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications, 141 Coldershaw Road, Ealing, London, W13 9DU, from which he ordered the book at the cost of one pound plus 25 pence for parcel post.

The research bureau may make whatever disposal of the book it desires.

62-116855

NOT RECORDED
192 MAY 31 1973

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Boston
JFN/em
(3)

70 JUN 7 1973

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles 6/1/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General: The Justice Department in the 1960s" by John T. Elliff. Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212; 1971; $10.00

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:lm lm
(5)

5-1 to LA, 6-26-73.
Bu has urgent need for book Cls. advise
AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SC T. J. Smith, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 22
MAY 31 1973
FBI

ST 100

REC-31

62-46855-1089

JUN 1 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: May 21, 1973

FROM : J. Keith

SUBJECT: THE MOBS AND THE MAFIA.
BY HANK MESSICK AND BURT GOLDBLATT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, which was recently published, for points of possible interest to the Bureau.

As indicated by its sub-title, The Illustrated History of Organized Crime, this study is more of a picture book than an in-depth analysis of the underworld. It is 209 pages in length--approximately half of which are devoted to photographs--and is an outgrowth of past efforts by the two co-authors.

Anti-Bureau Diatribe

Messick, a long-standing enemy of the Bureau and its late Director, J. Edgar Hoover, has handled the text of The Mobs and the Mafia by rehashing his previous six books on organized crime and his 1972 attack entitled John Edgar Hoover. Goldblatt, who has edited a number of earlier picture books on sports and the entertainment field, was in charge of assembling photographs for the current project.

EX-109 REC-54 62-46855-1090

Typical of Messick's viciously anti-FBI approach, which was also noted in the reviews of some of his other works, is the following passage which appears on Pages 90-91 of The Mobs and the Mafia:

1 - Mr. Shoaff
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Keith
1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:clm
(6)

22 MAY 31 1973

59 JUN 6 1973

> ...J. Edgar Hoover was moved up from assistant director to director of the Bureau of Investigation, but the Bureau remained largely concerned with protecting administration (Republican) interests, and under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover those interests remained the making of as many fast bucks as possible...

In another passage, on Page 111, he accuses the FBI of not believing in the existence of the Mafia because it failed to keep an "official body count" of the 1931 gangland shootout known in New York City as the Castellammarese War. On Page 136, he reiterates his earlier allegation that the underworld was able to build a post-Prohibition empire because the FBI spent all its time chasing John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, and other "independent free-booters who robbed banks as much for kicks as for cash." And, in several places, he downgrades our efforts by the simple expedient of describing major organized crime arrests or convictions resulting from FBI investigations without any reference to the Bureau.

Internal Revenue Service Embarrassed

Dipping back into his 1969 book entitled Secret File, Messick claims that early pressure on the underworld, such as it was, came from the old Bureau of Internal Revenue (now known as IRS) rather than the FBI. As pointed out at the time of its publication, Secret File was written in cooperation with the Treasury Department to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Intelligence Division of IRS, and the blatant attacks throughout its pages on the FBI became so embarrassing that several past and present IRS officials (including the then Commissioner Randolph W. Thrower) felt compelled to apologize for Messick's presentation.

By way of contrast, Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Goldblatt, whose photographic research actually gives the book its only real value.

Included in the collections of pictures--some of which date back to the turn of the century--are such items as Coast Guard cutters chasing rumrunners at sea, historic newspaper headlines, candid and mug shots of many notorious hoodlums of the past 50 years, views of various vice and gambling raids, the scene of the infamous 1957 gangland convention at Joe Barbara's house in Apalachin, New York, and the victims of various gangland slayings (ranging from the so-called "St. Valentine's Day Massacre" of 1929 to the barbershop murder of Albert Anastasia in 1957).

Errors Abound

Unfortunately, the quality of the photographs assembled by Goldblatt is rarely sufficient to compensate for the textual errors attributable to Messick. On Page 71, for instance, Messick uses the memoirs of former Mafia chieftain Nicolo Gentile to claim that Al Capone was never head of the Mafia in Chicago, even though the Gentile manuscript shows quite clearly that Capone was not only head of the Chicago "family" but was also one of the original members of the national Mafia "Commission" at the time of its formation in 1931. On Page 84, Messick commits two other errors regarding hoodlum leadership. In one, he says that New York City Mafia boss Salvatore D'Aquila was killed by the Valente-Gentile faction when, in fact, Umberto Valente was shot to death in 1922, more than six years before the death of D'Aquila. In another, he states that Joe Porello became head of the Cleveland "family" following the death of Joseph Lonardo in 1927, although the Gentile manuscript explains in detail how Salvatore Todaro succeeded Lonardo and reigned until his death in 1929, at which point Porello assumed command.

The biggest error of all, however, is Messick's continuing obsession with the importance of Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky and the latter's alleged formation in 1934 of what Messick calls the "National Crime Syndicate," of which he says the Mafia is but one of many constituent parts.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia

Following this theme throughout his current book, as he has through most of his previous writings, Messick refers to the Mafia and its associates as a group of "punks with Italian names"; claims that "Lucky" Luciano, Frank Costello, and Joe Adonis achieved recognition in the underworld only because of their ties to Lansky's "Syndicate"; and, on Page 161, makes the ridiculous assertion that, with Luciano's deportation in 1946, non-Italian Lansky became acting head of the Mafia.

In rebuttal of these flights of the imagination, long-time New England hoodlum Vincent Teresa has recently written a best-selling study of organized crime (entitled My Life in the Mafia), wherein he states that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." Teresa points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky has engaged in a number of profitable ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one." Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that the money he has earned for the organization is astronomical, "but that he's no more chairman of the mob than I am."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of the Messick-Goldblatt book is being placed in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) 6/8/73
Attention: Liaison Section

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

AB

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"SDS: Ten Years Toward A Revolution" by Kirkpatrick Sale. Random House, New York; May, 1973; $15.00

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (C. W. Thompson)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:prd prd
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by #1 Man C. W. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library, Quantico, where not now available.

MAILED 2
JUN 08 1973
FBI

REC-95 62-46855-1091

23 JUN 11 1973

Felt
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Soyars
Thompson
Walters
Room

RLS
TJM

FD
TJS/CEB

JMS
AMB

JUN 15 1973

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File 6-26-73 Am B.

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/15/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 3/20/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "To Peking and Beyond: A Report on the New Asia" by HARRISON SALISBURY.

NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-82 BY 9542 GLH/fr
Comp# 65,844

REC-12 62-46855-1092

EX-104

23 JUN 18 1973

1 Encl. retained temp. in IS-3 Sec, INTD (McCaffrey). To be filed in Bu Lib, Quantico 6-18-73 Am B.

ENCLOSURE

EXNE Am B.

2 - Bureau (62-46855)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:chj
(3)

JUN 22 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 6/26/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 6/8/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "SDS: Ten Years Toward A Revolution" by KIRKPATRICK SALE.

NO LOC.

ST-105

1 Encl. retained temp. in office
SA. CW. THOMPSON, IS-2, INTD.
Will be filed later in Library,
Quantico. 6-29-73.

REC-67
62-46855-1093
NOT RECORDED
12 JUN 29 1973

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw
(3)

59 JUL 6 1972

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/29/73
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (157-6783) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Newark, 1/24/73.
Newark letter to the Bureau, 2/9/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of the "Swahili Name Book" made available by [redacted] This completes the list of books requested by the Bureau.

EX-105

REC-60 62-46855-1094

b7D

5 JUL 2 1973

detached 7/13/73 et to be kept in Bu library

(2) - Bureau
2 - Newark
[redacted]
DLM/jas
(4)

ENCLOSURE

JUL 20 1973

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 7/6/73

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 6/1/73.

Attached find one copy of the book, "Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General: The Justice Department in the 1960s" by John T. Elliff, as requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles.

detached per section 7216 EO 7-13-73

62-46855-1095

ENCLOSURE

REC-60

22 JUL 12 1973

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
2 - Los Angeles

JKC/cms
(5)

EX. 104

FIVE

70 JUL 24

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

1 - Mr. Sizoo

SAC, Los Angeles

7/19/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) has learned that former Special Agent William W. Turner, [redacted] has written a 192-page illustrated book entitled "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion." The publisher is reported to be Investigators Information Service, 7551 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

b6
b7C

You should obtain discreetly and as soon as possible, two copies of the above book for FBIHQ use. Forward same to attention of IS - 3 Section of the Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. John T. Hall, 6221 IB

JMS:rlc
(5)

EX-103

NOTE:

REC-37 62-46855-1096

Per memorandum J. E. Herington to the Director regarding "William W. Turner" dated 7/16/73. It was recommended that the Intelligence Division obtain Turner's book and arrange for its review. Laboratory Division has indicated it will cooperate with Intelligence Division in the review. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau library and the second copy will be maintained by the Laboratory.

22 JUL 19 1973

MAILED 25
JUL 18 1973
FBI

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plans & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Cong. Serv.
Corr. & Crm. Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Herington (Press Office)
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
7/23/73
1 - Mr. Sizoo

Mr. E. S. Miller

T. J. Smith

NORMAN MAILER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Book Reviews

To advise of speculation concerning FBI complicity in the death of Marilyn Monroe propounded by author Norman Mailer in his soon-to-be-published biography of the deceased actress.

"Marilyn," a 270-page biography (New York; Grosset and Dunlap,) priced at $19.95, is scheduled for publication on 8/1/73. It reportedly has a first American printing of 285,000 copies and is the August selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Following Miss Monroe's death by drug overdose in 1962, there was a spate of rumors, originating on the West Coast, alleging she was having an affair with the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and that her death was in some way related to this and/or was the result of a plot revolving around some of her associates who allegedly had past Communist Party affiliations or sympathies. These rumors were embellished upon at that time in various sensational-type gossip magazines and in a short book published in July, 1964, entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe" by Frank A. Capell. These allegations were branded false and no factual support existed for them.

Mailer, in his new book, has repeated some of these same rumors and has given them a bizarre twist.

As to whether Miss Monroe took her own life, Mailer answers "possibly" - and then suggests other possibilities. One of these is the suggestion that the FBI, CIA or the Mafia found it of interest that Robert Kennedy, brother of the President John Kennedy, was reputed to be having an affair with the movie star. Mailer suggests that "right-wing" FBI and CIA Agents had a "huge motivation" to murder Marilyn Monroe in order to embarrass the Kennedy family,

1 - 100-370923 (Norman Mailer)
1 - 105-40018 (Marilyn Monroe)

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claiming the FBI and CIA were furious with the Kennedys because following the Bay of Pigs invasion President Kennedy was moving to limit the power of these agencies.

Mailer has admitted in recent press interviews concerning his book that he has no evidence to support his theory and that it is based on his "writer's instinct" and on speculation.

A second allegation purportedly contained in the book was recently brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Office by Lloyd Shearer, editor of Parade Magazine. This allegation is that in 1962 FBI Agents in Los Angeles went to the telephone company in Santa Monica, California, and removed a "paper tape" of Marilyn Monroe's telephone calls, some of which according to Mailer, were presumably to the White House or White House staff on the night of her death.

This is false and neither the files of the Los Angeles Office nor FBI Headquarters indicate the existence of any such tapes. This again appears to be a variation of a spurious charge contained in Capell's 1964 book in which he alleged that such tapes were in the custody of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Norman Mailer is an eccentric but well-known author, who in the past has won a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award. He is the author of "The Naked and the Dead," "The Deer Park," "An American Dream," "Cannibals and Christians," "The Armies of the Night," and "Miami and the Siege of Chicago."

He admits to little or no research concerning his speculation about Marilyn Monroe's death. He states his motive in writing the book is his dire need for money. He admits having no evidence to support his theory of FBI or CIA involvement and uses it to sensationalize his book and to gain publicity. Mailer has even coined a new word which describes some of his speculative writing in "Marilyn." The "factoid" he defines as "an event which has no existence other than it has appeared in print."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Norman Mailer

A review in Time Magazine on 7/16/73, a Mike Wallace television interview, a 7/22/73 New York Times book review by Pauline Kael, and a Washington Post article dated 7/20/73 by Stephen Isaacs, are all critical of Mailer for his unsubstantiated theorizing and for engaging in "yellow" journalism.

ACTION:

For information only. No action is recommended regarding Mailer's allegations. Any public statements by the FBI would merely serve to feed the fires of publicity which Mailer is attempting to stoke.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Mintz (Office of Legal Counsel)
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
DATE: 8/3/73

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Corr. & Crm. Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: CRIME, DISSENT, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN THE 1960's
BY JOHN T. ELLIFF
BOOK REVIEWS

This is a review of captioned book, published by Sage Publications of Beverly Hills, London, England. It is one of a series on the policy-making role and functions of courts and other agencies concerned with law in the political system.

In preparing this book, the author has had access to Justice Department records and has interviewed present and former Departmental attorneys and several former Attorneys General.

In chapters on Criminal Justice, Black Militancy, Anti-war Dissent, and Domestic Intelligence Surveillance, the author traces the Department of Justice's handling of the difficult social and legal problems of the decade of the 1960s.

The author is analytical and scholarly, however, his presentation is slanted.

His prime concern is that during the 1960s the criminal justice process and investigative power tended to become increasingly centralized in the national government. He fears that Federal prosecutions based on antiriot laws and conspiracy statutes and the growth of a national intelligence collection network, risk becoming instruments for political repression and infringements on First and Fourth Amendments' rights.

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He contrasts and compares the policies and leadership of Attorneys General Robert Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach, Ramsey Clark and John Mitchell. He relies on selected public statements, prosecutive actions, court opinions and a limited number of internal memoranda in tracing the policies of the Department over the period.

1 -

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He consistently supports a civil libertarian view as contrasted to "law and order" philosophy. Ramsey Clark is clearly his hero among the Departmental leaders. Elliff downplays the importance and role of open advocates of anarchy and revolution during the dissent of the 1960s and clearly believes the Department and the FBI overreacted.

He contends that if political liberty is to be firmly established in the U.S., and he apparently feels that it is not yet so, then the Justice Department must give up its functions under statutes that proscribe "essentially political offenses." He believes that laws like the Smith Act, Antiriot Laws, and other statutes which give the FBI jurisdiction "to investigate advocacy instead of conduct," should be eliminated. He fears Federal power is susceptible to abuse in the suppression of political movements and competing ideology. He opposes greater Federal law enforcement power, and urges expanded local law enforcement.

He suggests the Department of Justice lacks definitive standards as to what constitutes "subversive activity" and urges the establishment of such guidelines. His concern about intelligence collection activity and dissemination are obvious from the questions he raises which include:

What kind of information is gathered about whom? Are there some persons or groups about whom law enforcement agencies have no legitimate reason to collect certain types of intelligence?

What techniques of collection are appropriate and permissible? Should elsurs and the use of undercover agents, or other methods be circumscribed because they invade privacy or have a "chilling effect" on free speech?

What uses are made of intelligence data after collection? Are reports confined within a single agency? Should there be a central dossier?

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent, and the
Attorney General

Who has access to intelligence reports and who is barred from seeing them?

Although recognizing that expanded intelligence collection was a necessary response to civil disorder and radical protest, the author urges the Attorney General set general guidelines in these matters for the entire Executive Branch, make detailed rules and operating procedures known to Congress and advise state and local authorities on these matters.

Elliff rightly considers the Justice Department as the crucial agency regarding the integrity of legal processes and the vitality of political liberty and is concerned that it not be used as an instrument of political intimidation and coercion.

AUTHOR:

A review of Bureau files indicates that John T. Elliff was the author of a paper presented at the 1971 Princeton Conference on the FBI. That study, entitled "The Scope and Basis of the FBI Domestic Intelligence Data Collection," revolved around the authority and jurisdiction of the FBI to conduct in the domestic intelligence field. Elliff favored specific legislation delineating FBI investigative authority in the intelligence gathering field and supported public and congressional scrutiny of the FBI as an institution.

On 3/8/73 he testified in line with the above before the Senate Judiciary Committee meeting to consider the nomination of L. Patrick Gray, III, as FBI Director. Elliff's testimony was well received and Senator Hruska (R - Nebraska) characterized him as "as pleasing, engaging, and articulate witness as we have had in a long time."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent and the
Attorney General

Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning Elliff. He is an Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Brandeis University and was a Research Fellow in Governmental Studies at the Brookings Institution from 1966 - 1967. His father, Nathan Thomas Elliff, was a Department of Justice Attorney from 1940 - 1946.

In a letter in April, 1973, requesting an interview with the Acting Director Gray, Elliff indicated he is working on two papers concerning the FBI, one of which he hopes to expand into a book tentatively titled "The Domestic Intelligence Authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Origin and Current Status." In politely declining Elliff's request for an interview, Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus, in a letter dated 5/9/73, expressed the hope that it would be possible to arrange interviews with Bureau officials at some future date "when things have settled down a bit."

In view of Elliff's professional interest in the FBI, he is certain to renew his interview request with the Director and appropriate Bureau officials in the near future.

ACTION:

For information.

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WGC

JMC

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/13/73
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to San Francisco, 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book, "1973 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs."

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EX-105

62-46855-1097

REC-29

AUG 16 1973

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
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(3)

SEP 20 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/18/73

FROM: SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 9/13/73.

Publisher advised that the correct title of book by Henry Winston is "Strategy for a Black Agenda". Enclosed please find one copy of "Strategy for a Black Agenda" by Henry Winston.

Publishers also advised that "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford and "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm will be published during October, 1973 at which time efforts will be made to obtain and forward to Bureau.

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62-46855-

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185 SEP 24 1973

7 SEP 20 1973

ENCLOSURE

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2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw

176

OCT 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/13/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1. "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford. Random House; $6.95

2. "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm. Pantheon; $7.95

3. "Toward A Black Agenda" by Henry Winston. International Publishers; paperback

1 - IS-1 Section (Route through for review) (Glass)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB: bjr
(6)

REC-8 62-46855-1098

EX-112

SEP 13 1973

NOTE:

Books #1 and 2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book #3 requested by SA C. E. Glass, Jr., IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

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Corr. & Crm. Research ____
Press Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/18/73

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 1/25/72.

Publisher advised that the title of book, "The Black Panthers", had been changed to "The Briar Patch". Enclosed please find one copy of "The Briar Patch" by Murray Kempton.

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SI-117

62-46855-1099

7 SEP 20 1973

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1-d 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(62-46855)
1 - New York (100-87235)

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51 OCT 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM/JWRW

DATE: 9/26/73

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Administrative Policy Folder
(Attn: Miss Borowick)

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
IS-3 SECTION

T. SMITH

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk.

STATISTICS:

EX-109 REC-69 62-46855-1100

During period 9/30/72 through 9/26/73, a total of 28 books was requested. Total books for review: 7; total books for reference: 21

9 SEP 27 1973

Status report will be submitted by 9/30/74.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

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62-46855

EB: bjr bjr
(3)

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58 OCT 2 1973

EM/JWRW/JWRW/Gen JMS EB

SAC, Newark 10/1/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Tito, Mihajlovic and the Allies" by Walter R. Roberts (currently with USIA). Rutgers University Press; $15.

1 - CI-2 Section (Route through for review) (Ennulat)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB: bjr
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. G. Ennulat, CI-2 Section, Intelligence Division. This book is considered to be a definitive study on Yugoslav history since World War II and is believed to be a valuable addition from which the Yugoslav country desk supervisor can gain new insight into the development of this nation.

MAILED 9
SEP 28 1973
FBI

EX-105 REC-28 62-46855-1101

3 OCT 2 1973

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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

148

5 OCT 5 1973

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 9/20/73

Book Reviews

FROM : T. J. Jenkins

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED "AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY VERN L. FOLLEY

By letter of 8/23/73, captioned individual, a Dean at the Urban Development Institute, Harrisburg Area Community College, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, indicated that he was sending the Director a copy of his latest book, "American Law Enforcement." The book has arrived, and in accordance with Mr. Kelley's wishes, it has been reviewed.

"American Law Enforcement," published in 1973 by Holbrook Press, Inc., of Boston, appears primarily intended as a basic textbook for individuals preparing for a career in law enforcement. The scope of the 276-page book is extremely broad and touches on virtually all aspects of our criminal justice system and related matters. The nature of law enforcement and its development from ancient times are covered. In addition, police work is examined in terms of its professional aspects and functions -- patrol, crime prevention, specialized or auxiliary services, etc. Various "dilemmas" or problem areas in law enforcement, such as a fragmented police system, adverse political influence, confining legal restrictions, and a poor public image are discussed. Law enforcement as a career is also considered. The author further attempts to cover the administration of justice, from the police process through pretrial and trial procedures to the corrections phase. The book ends with a review of our governmental structure and constitutional rights.

Folley's treatment of this vast study area is generally elementary and often quite superficial. As an indication of the depth of scholarship and research supporting this sweeping study, the bibliography carries only nine books, more than half of which pertain to English and Roman history. None of the three books relating to American law enforcement were published later than 1925. Although other sources are cited throughout the book, they are relatively scant, particularly when viewed against the comprehensive scope of the work.

EX-112 REC-47 62-46826-1102

There are few references to the Bureau, none are particularly critical and most relate to crime statistics. Ironically, Folley leads off a discussion in this area by attributing some statistics taken from the FBI Uniform

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56 OCT 15 1973

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Crime Reports to the wrong year, though, in a footnote, he subsequently cites the correct documentation. In a later discussion of these Reports, Folley flatly states, "The UCR is incomplete also because only seven types of serious crimes are reported."

Unfortunately the FBI goes virtually unmentioned in areas where it has indisputably played a primary role in upgrading law enforcement. For example, in a full chapter devoted to professionalism and education in law enforcement, no reference whatsoever is made to the FBI National Academy nor to our other efforts to benefit local and state police through training assistance and technical services.

In his Preface, the author maintains that this study will deal with "broad conceptual and philosophical knowledge" and that he will use "nontechnical language for clarity of understanding and ease of reading." Time and again, however, Folley's treatment is dangerously simplistic or stated in such a manner as to be misleading if not erroneous. In one place, for example, he makes the startling assertion that, "The recognition that the police are bound by law to respect the rights of individuals has resulted from recent highly publicized Supreme Court decisions." In another instance, he states, "In the past, the police preferred that the citizenry remain ignorant of certain rights since this provided great latitude for accomplishing the police task." In discussing police procedure, he states, "Generally criminal investigations will end with the obtaining of a warrant that is served by a police officer." However, a few passages later, as the process is further traced through the booking stage and then beyond, the reader encounters the bewildering statement, "The final role of the police is the continuation of the criminal investigation to ascertain all facts relative to the case for presentation incourt."

In another garbled explanation -- this time in connection with appeal procedure -- it is stated,

> "The defendant may appeal his case to a reviewing court by having his defense counsel prepare a brief repealing the decision of the court on the grounds of prejudice or some other injustice to him. If the defense counsel and his client are granted a new trial, it goes to the next higher court where the same procedures are utilized. An appeal case may go as high as the state supreme court, and very special cases may go as high as

the United States Supreme Court. If the lower court's decision is reversed and remanded, the decision is nullified and the defendant may be tried over on the same indictment but have a different jury. If the decision is reversed, in other words, there is not sufficient evidence, the prosecuting attorney probably will not make a second attempt to convict the defendant."

All in all, it is extremely doubtful that this shallow and less than careful and incisive treatment of law enforcement and related areas will become a major study source for those in the criminal justice field.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: IS-3 SECTION,
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 10/3/73

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-0)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bulet 10/1/73.

Enclosed herewith one copy of book entitled" ~~"Tito, Mihajlovic and the Allies"~~, by WALTER R. ROBERTS. Book purchased Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ.

EX-112 REC-29 62-46855-1103

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5 OCT 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (Enc.1)
1- Newark
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EXPE

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7 OCT 19 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/18/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"The U. S. Intelligence Community: Foreign Policy and Domestic Activities" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. Hill and Wang; $7.95.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Thompson)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB:glw
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. W. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

REC-46 62-46855-1104

OCT 18 1973

EX-105

MAILED 20
OCT 17 1973
FBI

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OCT 24 1973
OCT 26 1973

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 1-18-73

FROM : J. Keith

SUBJECT: THE SWISS BANK CONNECTION
BY LESLIE WALLER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Following a recent visit to Washington by the author of captioned book, which was described favorably in the local press, a copy of The Swiss Bank Connection was obtained by the Special Investigative Division and reviewed for possible points of interest to the Bureau.

Waller, former Public Relations Director for the Savings Banks Association of New York, has written a number of books during the past 20 years, including a series for children and several flamboyant, sensationalistic novels regarding the Mafia, one of which is advertised on the cover as consisting of "sex, sadism, and violence." According to Bureau files, Waller is the son of Russian parents and was carried as a Security Index subject of the New York office from 1953 to 1955 because of his affiliation at the time with a series of Communist Front groups.

Problems of the Industry

In the foreword to his latest book, Waller explains that--despite the title--his analysis is not confined to the Swiss system alone but is actually a study of problems besetting the entire banking industry throughout the world. It should also be noted that, even though the book's publisher describes it as "a sensational expose" of "the connection between the Mafia, Big Business, U. S. politicians, and...the banks," somewhat less than half of the book is devoted to the subject of organized crime.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 28 1973

FEB 27 1973

1 - Mr. Shoaff
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Keith
1 - Mr. McHale

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(6)

57 MAR 1 1973

Felt
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Bowers
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

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Much of Waller's study deals with the history, development, and structure of the Swiss banking system; the post-World War I inflationary period which gave the Swiss banks their reputation for soundness and stability; the enactment of the 1934 bank secrecy law when floods of refugees from Fascist oppression came pouring in, seeking asylum; the Swiss involvement in German trade during World War II, which led to the freezing of Swiss assets in the United States by the Treasury Department; the post-World War II trend of international celebrities to seek a tax haven by establishing residence in Switzerland (leading to the enactment of a 1972 law banning the sale of Swiss real estate to foreigners not already in residence there); a summary of the services provided by Swiss banks; and the, as yet unsuccessful, attempts by the United States Government to negotiate a treaty breaking the secrecy of the numbered bank-account system. There is even one chapter, probably written as a last-minute insert, dealing with Clifford Irving's scheme to defraud an American publishing company by pretending that he had collaborated with industrialist Howard Hughes on the latter's memoirs and then depositing over $600,000 in fees for Hughes in a Swiss bank account controlled by Irving.

Criticizes Government Record

When he does get into a discussion of organized crime, Waller is most laudatory of the efforts of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, of New York City, but critical of the Government in general, and of the FBI in particular. Also mixed in with these criticisms are a number aimed at the current Administration and some of its ranking leaders.

In one passage, Waller says the Government has a poor record "in bringing to trial--let alone winning--cases against leading members of organized crime." In another, he alleges that for years the FBI obscured its lack of accomplishments in the organized crime field by directing the public's attention to the issue of Communism instead. (The inaccuracy of Waller's accusations may be seen in the fact that the FBI alone, in the past eight years, has successfully brought to trial--and convicted--nearly 3,000 organized crime subjects, including seven national La Cosa Nostra leaders and more than three dozen of their ranking aides and lieutenants.)

With respect to our Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program, he sneers that even "an occasional schoolgirl has made this list" and claims that the Bureau has traditionally employed it as a smoke screen to make people think that individual crime, rather than organized crime, was the big issue facing American law enforcement. (During the history of the above program, five women have been listed, all charged with serious crimes. The three who could come under the term "schoolgirls" are Ruth Eisenmann-Schier, who was charged in the Barbara Jane Mackle kidnaping in 1968, and Katherine Power and Susan Saxe, Brandeis University students currently being sought for their involvement in the killing of a Boston police officer during a bank robbery.)

Waller further seeks to discredit the Bureau's efforts in the fight against organized crime by overlooking our general lack of jurisdiction in the field prior to 1961, and by ignoring our many prosecutive accomplishments (the most important of which he attributes to Mr. Morgenthau) since then. In two other snide comments, he says that "American banks lie down with all four paws in the air" at the "slightest whistle" from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or the FBI and adds that there is a "slim chance" that his readers have never excited the attention of either the IRS or the FBI.

In attacking the present Administration, Waller charges that Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson was forced to resign from the Department of Justice because of his Texas "peculations" involving financial manipulator Frank Sharp. Further passages criticize President Nixon for taking campaign funds from tax dodger John Alessio; for his friendship with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, who had been involved in the use of stolen stock to secure a Florida bank loan; for his participation in a questionable Florida land-development project; and for his implied ties to the gambling element in the Bahamas (based on two visits Mr. Nixon made there before becoming President.)

Uncorroborated Charges

Unfortunately, with respect to these and other allegations appearing in The Swiss Bank Connection, Waller uses no footnotes or other means of identifying his sources. As a result, it is difficult to

accurately assess the validity of his claims, such as the demographic estimate he cites that, by 1975, over 6,000,000 Americans will be working for the Syndicate either directly or indirectly, and that another 19,000,000 will be using the goods and services provided by the underworld. In the foreword of the book, Waller states that some of his material was derived from Mafia acquaintances in New York and New Jersey, but he does not indicate whether these cooperative hoodlums were the sources of his later allegation that the five New York City "families" have recently been consolidated into two or three. (According to our member-informants in the New York City area, no such merger has taken place as yet, although one has been rumored for some time.)

In another ironic passage, Waller tries to pass off American Mafia leaders as modern-day versions of the old "robber barons," predicting that eventually their children and grandchildren will achieve the respectability now enjoyed by the descendants of early railroad, steel, and oil magnates who rode roughshod over all opposition during the 19th Century. In so doing, Waller conveniently ignores the fact that these early industrialists--whatever their methods--were engaged in legitimate enterprises, whereas the hoodlum element he compares them to are often practicing a completely illicit trade in violation of Federal, state, and local laws.

Not a Serious Student

Because of his previously mentioned lack of documentation, his failure to provide his book with either an index or bibliography, his general reputation for writing "pot boilers" and sex novels, and the fact that The Swiss Bank Connection first appeared in paperback, rather than hardback, Waller cannot be regarded at this point as a serious student of the problem of organized crime.

Furthermore, with respect to his feelings concerning the FBI, it appears that Waller's sense of objectivity may have been blunted by his earlier Communist Front activities and his attempts to promote the cause of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau at the expense of the agencies with whom the latter worked.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

The Swiss Bank Connection will probably receive a certain amount of circulation among college students and the like doing term papers on organized crime in the United States but, because the subject matter of Swiss banking appears to lack a popular appeal to the majority of leisure-time readers, it is not likely to enjoy the runaway status of a best seller.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

Thank you.

But see p. 2 - A small point perhaps but our language is not correct. The FBI does not bring to trial nor do we Convict. I know what is meant, but we have to be more precise in our Expressions and in our language.

1-18
5:56P

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: March 29, 1973

FROM : J. Keith

SUBJECT: MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA
BY VINCENT TERESA
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Book Reviews

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, which has been receiving considerable publicity in the press, for points of possible interest to the Bureau.

Despite the misleading title--the book was not actually written by Teresa, and he denies emphatically that he was ever a member of the Mafia--it is still one of the better studies ever published in this country relating to the problem of organized crime in modern society.

b7D

Teresa, from whose oral reminiscences New York newspaperman Thomas C. Renner prepared the final manuscript, was a long-time criminal in the Boston area and, if not officially a member of the Mafia, he was nevertheless close enough to many of its top leaders to present an accurate picture of their operations over a period of several decades. He has also testified in Federal court against a number of hoodlum subjects, appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1971 It is further anticipated that Teresa will be the Government's main witness in its pending tax-evasion trial against international gambling and racketeering figure Meyer Lansky. (At the present time, Teresa and his family have been relocated by the Department

62-46855-

1 - Mr. Shoaff
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Keith
1 - Mr. McHale

NOT RECORDED
172 APR 10 1973

JEM:ljz
(6)

5 APR 13 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN

of Justice under the witness-protection provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and the book details many of the efforts taken by United States Marshals to protect the Teresas from possible mob retaliation.)

As regards Renner, Bureau files reveal merely that he is a crime reporter for "Newsday" newspaper, Long Island, New York, and that he claims to have worked there since approximately 1963.

Confusing Arrangement

Because of the joint authorship of the book--Teresa's material appears in quotes; the rest is presumably the result of Renner's research--it is sometimes necessary for the reader to re-read certain passages in order to determine whether a particular passage is attributable to Teresa's first-hand knowledge of events or Renner's extracts from other publications. Once this has been mastered, however, the story that comes across is a vivid account of organized crime as seen through the eyes of a participant who claims that his ties to the Mafia date back to his grandfather's membership in the last century.

Bureau files show that Teresa was never carried in our records as a member-informant of La Cosa Nostra (LCN), or the Mafia, and his statements in the book are often conflicting and ambivalent with respect to his exact status in the underworld.

On Page 1, for example, Teresa is referred to as "a high-ranking figure in the New England Mafia." Page 14 describes him as "third-generation Mafia." And Page 371 lists him somewhat boastfully as the "No. 3 man" in the New England organization, overshadowed only by such top Mafia leaders as Raymond Patriarca and Henry Tameleo. On the other hand, Pages 88-89 contain a detailed account of how Teresa refused invitations from both Tameleo and Patriarca to join the Mafia on the grounds that it would severely restrict his independence and the mobility of his operations.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

Criminal Background

Although Teresa periodically tends to exaggerate his own importance in the underworld--Renner refers to him once as a "con artist"--the book makes no attempt to gloss over his less glamorous shortcomings. It starts off describing his petty thefts while a schoolboy, detours through a brief Naval career that ended up with a bad conduct discharge, depicts his development into a gambling addict, blatantly admits embezzlements at the expense of friends and relatives, and explains his marital difficulties arising from a long-running series of infidelities. About the only thing Teresa claims to have drawn the line at is murder, and Renner implies that this was the real reason he refused to join the Mafia.

As a hoodlum loan shark, however, Teresa was no stranger to violence, and Chapter 12 relates an incident he told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1971. Captioned "Piranha, Inc.," the chapter deals with a Boston finance company which enjoyed Mafia protection and which employed Teresa as a collection agent for "tough" accounts. According to Teresa, the firm derived its name from a vicious man-eating fish it kept in the office where delinquent borrowers were threatened with violence when unable to meet the payments due on their loans. In fact, Teresa claims that one particularly recalcitrant customer actually had his hand thrust into the fish tank and was badly chewed by the piranha before being released.

Murders and Corruption

Teresa also names names involved in a number of the 60-plus gangland slayings which rocked New England during the late 1960's, identifies one major arsonist employed by the mob to deceive insurance companies, and points out police departments (such as those in Boston, Revere, Somerville, and Springfield, Massachusetts) which were especially corrupt during his career in the underworld. For example, Teresa described one particularly unpleasant series of events wherein

information supplied to the Mafia by a corrupt police officer resulted in a total of six murders. Later, Teresa said, after he became a Government witness, he tried to give this information to a top Boston police official, but the official refused to believe that any of his officers could have been so dishonest and declined to take any action.

With respect to police corruption, Teresa says that sometimes the mob will try to elicit information from the FBI through a crooked police official but that the Bureau is too smart to fall for such a ploy and will "just waltz the cops around the yard a few times" without actually telling them anything. Along the same lines, Teresa received nationwide press coverage during his 1971 Senate testimony when he was quoted as saying that, "In 28 years on the street, I never heard of a crooked FBI guy."

Lansky Discussed

In discussing the Mafia, Teresa completely debunks the writings of Miami newspaperman and self-styled crime expert Hank Messick who alleges that a so-called National Crime Syndicate was formed in 1934 with Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky as the head and the Mafia as just one of many component parts. Although Teresa does not mention Messick by name, he says that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." He points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky and his associates have engaged in a number of profitable joint ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one." Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that "the money he's earned for the mob is astronomical," but that "he's no more chairman of the mob than I am."

Another interesting point made by Teresa is that the late Frank (Butsey) Morelli, one-time Rhode Island rackets boss, was the person responsible for the armed robbery-slaying that led to the highly controversial conviction and execution of Italian anarchists

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti during the 1920's. According to Teresa, a Boston newspaper printed the above allegation in 1951 and Morelli told him in confidence that the story was correct.

Teresa also claims that international bookmaking figure Gilbert Lee Beckley--who vanished from New York City on the evening of January 15, 1970--was killed for "playing games with the mob in his layoff operation." At the same time, Teresa added that Beckley was suspected of having served as an informant for the FBI (although this latter charge was not true).

Hoodlums Exposed

All in all, the Teresa-Renner book is a most valuable addition to the growing list of books now available on the subject of organized crime and shows the underworld as it really is, stripped of most of the fictional tinsel which it has acquired in recent years as the result of such books as The Godfather and Honor Thy Father. My Life in the Mafia exposes racketeers as venal, greedy, selfish individuals who cheat one another, steal from their friends, try to ensnare professional businessmen in shady enterprises, rig gambling games, ignore their children, abuse their wives, bribe public officials, and generally act as a blight on the community.

Teresa's remembrances are interesting and informative, and Renner's research generally creates an accurate background to put the interspersed dialogue in proper perspective. Oddly, however, there are two discrepancies in the book worth calling attention to:

(1) On Page 356, Teresa places the national membership of the Mafia at approximately 6,500 (an increase of 1,500 over Joe Valachi's estimate of 5,000), whereas our records, which are probably the best available anywhere, indicate that the true figure is probably much closer to 3,000.

(2) Throughout the book, Teresa maintains that he became an informant for the FBI in December, 1969, after he had been convicted as a result of his stock-theft operations and he discovered

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

that the mob was not taking care of his wife and children as had been promised. [redacted] b7D

his indictment by a Federal grand jury for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property statute. December, 1969, was apparently when Teresa decided to become a Government witness in exchange for his subsequent release from prison.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of My Life in the Mafia is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for research purposes.

WGC JEM JEK

4-2
3:41P

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: March 14, 1973

FROM : J. Keith

SUBJECT: MAFIA, U.S.A.
BY NICHOLAS GAGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The purpose of this memorandum is to reviews captioned book, one of the latest in a continuing series printed by American publishers eager to capitalize upon the growing interest of readers in the subject of organized crime.

Gage is an investigative reporter for "The New York Times" who, in 1971, wrote a short but informative study entitled The Mafia is Not an Equal Opportunity Employer. Despite its flip caption, the earlier book constituted a serious analysis of organized crime in the United States, harshly depicting such evils as narcotics smuggling, labor racketeering, loan sharking, and gambling, as well as setting forth the identities and underworld affiliations of the mob leaders behind many of these operations. It was also highly complimentary of the efforts of the FBI, and then Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote the author a letter thanking him for his kind remarks about the Bureau.

In his current publication, Gage has compiled a collection of excerpts from various other books, magazine articles, and newspaper columns; commissioned a few brief analyses regarding recent developments in the underworld; and added introductory remarks of his own to each of the book's seven sections. Unfortunately, the problem with this approach is that the final product is only as good as its individual parts, and some of Gage's selections leave much to be desired.

1 - Mr. Shoaff
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Keith
1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:ljz
(6)

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21 MAR 21 1973

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Chapter Five, for example, is taken from Fred J. Cook's The Secret Rulers, which was reviewed by the Special Investigative Division in January, 1967, and was found to contain numerous errors. Among the most serious of these was Cook's distortion of the role played by hoodlum Joe (Adonis) Doto prior to the latter's voluntary deportation in 1956. Apparently swayed by newspaper publicity, Cook devoted more than half of his book to the activities of Doto and placed him on the same level of leadership as the late La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Commission members Frank Costello and Albert Anastasia whereas, in actuality, Doto was never anything more than a "captain" in the LCN "family" then headed by Vito Genovese. In addition, the Cook citation in the Gage anthology contains a three-page summary of the 1922 gangland slaying of New York City Mafia chieftain Umberto Valenti which differs considerably from the version appearing in the Gentile manuscript. (A former ranking Mafia leader in several different parts of the United States, Nicolo Gentile fled to Sicily during the late 1930's and subsequently prepared his memoirs, which never appeared in book form here, although the Bureau was successful in obtaining and translating a copy of his original manuscript.)

Still another misleading quote in Gage's study is taken from The Crime Confederation by John S. Tompkins and former New York City police officer Ralph Salerno. Referring to the Government's overall drive against the racket element, Tompkins and Salerno state that, under the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, "the Federal law-enforcement establishment did more against organized crime than had ever been done before--or has been done since." Bearing in mind that The Crime Confederation was prepared during the latter stages of the Johnson administration and was probably intended as a criticism of then Attorney General Ramsey Clark's refusal to use legalized wiretapping procedures, the quote now does a serious disservice to Federal law enforcement and should have been deleted during the process of reprinting.

The first sentence of Gage's introduction to his current book reads: "Everyone is a Mafia expert these days." Unfortunately, that is the problem with many of the "experts" he quoted and the excerpts he utilized, particularly those appearing in Chapter Eleven of Mafia, U.S.A., which is a summary of two passages taken from

Donald R. Cressey's Theft of the Nation. Although Cressey served as a consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and helped write part of its Task Force Report: Organized Crime, he made the mistake in both books of confusing underworld functions with underworld titles. For instance, he refers to various hoodlum figures as "Buffers," "Enforcers," "Corrupters," "Executioners," and "Money Movers." For higher ranking mobsters he has invented the positions of "Section Chiefs" and "Group Leaders." Inasmuch as none of these terms are actually used by the criminal element, Cressey's promotion--and Gage's endorsement--of them, gives a grossly distorted picture of organized crime in the United States to readers possessing no knowledge of the subject themselves.

On the other hand, not all the errors appearing in the book can be attributed to the authors of excerpts taken from other publications. A number, in fact, are Gage's own mistakes. On Page 139, one of the most notorious hoodlums ever to operate in the American underworld, Vito Genovese, is referred to as "Victor" Genovese. On Page 140, mobster "Bugsy" Siegel is shown shortly after he was shot to death in what Gage describes as Siegel's house (when, in actuality, he was slain in the Beverly Hills mansion of his paramour, Virginia Hill). On Page 16, Gage erroneously identifies Miami, Florida, and Erie, Pennsylvania, as being headquarters cities for LCN "families" in the United States and deletes from his list such publicly known headquarters cities as Dallas, Texas; Tampa, Florida; and Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Taken as a whole, much of the material printed in Mafia, U. S. A. makes for interesting and informative reading by students or uninformed laymen seeking a basic understanding of how organized crime operates in the United States at the present time. It contains chapters on the early development of the Mafia in this country (although much valuable information was left out by omitting James D. Horan's research through the original files of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which investigated both the Camorra and the Mafia on behalf of the Government

during the 19th Century), as well as brief biographies of leading hoodlum figures, descriptions of various gang wars, the evils of graft and corruption, the means by which organized crime infiltrates legitimate business, and the relationship of certain celebrities--such as singers Frank Sinatra and Phyllis McGuire--to known gangsters and racketeers.

Even so, the basic question remains to be answered as to whether there is a need or a market for such a book. Not only has the bulk of it already appeared in print under other titles and authors, but more importantly, most of it has been written by outsiders looking in and contains unavoidable errors on information known only to the underworld or to a handful of investigative agencies such as the FBI. Had the Gentile manuscript been better prepared, perhaps it would have served this purpose, especially when taken in conjunction with the better-written, but lower-level, study entitled The Valachi Papers, by Joe Valachi and Peter Maas. In any event, there is nothing in Mafia, U. S. A. not already known to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

3-16
8:51A

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 10/17/73

ATTN: IS-3 Section
Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6614) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

62-46855-1096

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 7/19/73.

Enclosed is one copy of book "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion."

Investigation failed to reflect an office for Investigator's Information Service at 7551 Melrose, Los Angeles.

A check with the Cole Branch Post Office Superintendent covering 7551 Melrose, failed to develop any information regarding Investigator's Information Service. Physical surveillance of the address 7551 Melrose revealed a number of businesses located at this address, one reportedly run by [redacted] who is believed to be a relative of WILLIAM TURNER and may be the location of the offices for Investigator's Information Service. At the time of ordering the enclosed book, a second book was ordered but as of this date has not arrived at the Los Angeles Office. As soon as it is received, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

detached for review 10/24/73 REC-47

62-46855-1105

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

EX-105

9 OCT 23 1973

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FD-217 to LA 10-31-73

FIVE

58 NOV 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/2/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Journals of A Diplomat, 1939-1969" by Charles Bohlen; William Norton; $12.50

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. W. McCaffrey, IS-3, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

EB

EX-109

REC-8 62-46855-140

MAILED 25
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FBI

17 NOV 2 1973

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. White
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
11/13/73
1 - Miss Borowick
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Miss Murney

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
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Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/13/73

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"HOW TO AVOID ELECTRONIC EAVES-DROPPING AND PRIVACY INVASION"
BY FORMER SA WILLIAM W. TURNER
RESEARCH MATTER

This is a review of captioned book (copy attached) published in 1972 by the Investigators Information Service.

The author, William W. Turner, was a Special Agent with the FBI [redacted] he was removed from the Bureau's [redacted] Since his removal, Turner has written articles for "Nation" and "Rampart," and a book entitled "Police Establishment," all of which are critical of the FBI.

The following review has been coordinated with the Laboratory Division: 1 copy of book in Laboratory

Part I

ORIGINS OF THE SPY STATE

Turner's theme is that the legal rights of privacy in this country are being usurped by the existence of an American electronic spy state in which Federal agencies, in particular the FBI, are guilty of promiscuous tappings and buggings, basing such action on national security. Turner bases the widespread use of electronic surveillances outside law enforcement on the failure of the courts to enforce anti-eavesdropping laws.

62-46855-1107
EX-112 REC-57
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62-46855

1 - Personnel File of William W. Turner
Enclosure RMM:rlc (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

Turner makes use of the testimony of a private investigator before the Government's Invasion of Privacy Hearings conducted by Senator Long in June, 1966, in which one Robert Huerta of Glencove, New York, testified that he was employed by various major oil, pharmaceutical and manufacturing companies as well as individuals, law firms, and political-type situations in debugging efforts.

Turner claims 22 bugs were found in Las Vegas casinos in 1966, which were connected to leased lines channeled to the local FBI Office. This claim is incorrect as to number and date. Actually, one FBI microphone device concealed in a telephone instrument in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas was discovered in April, 1963, by an individual hired by the hotel president, Edward Levinson. Several months later, six additional FBI microphones were discovered at other Las Vegas hotels. Three other microphones installed by the Bureau in two other hotels at that time were not reported discovered and were never recovered by the Bureau.

Turner describes in detail and by diagram various electronic devices and cites methods by which they can be detected by the layman. On page 46 (diagram page 47), he claims that the microphone used by the FBI in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas employed an acoustical inpedance matching system that aided in cutting down noises and sounds. Actually, the system was not used in any of the FBI microphone installations in Las Vegas.

On page 50 he discusses the "mike-tel" which involves altering the wire of a telephone set accomplished by means of a 15-step complex operation. The term "mike-tel" is used only by the Bureau and Turner has quoted from an FBI handbook relative to this type of coverage.

CONTINUED - OVER

He refers to the single-pole mike-tel (SPMT) unit on page 51 which is a variation of standard mike-tel unit. Again, SPMT is Bureau terminology, but the description is of a unit no longer being utilized. Turner states on page 88 that the FBI has perfected a small unit referred to as a bumper-beeper that when dropped into a gas tank will continuously energize itself by chemical reaction to the fuel. This is completely false. On page 91 Turner accurately and factually describes CAT, the FBI's "autobug" for concealed automobile transmitter.

Part II

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

According to Turner, industrial espionage (IE) has increasingly become a bleak fact of American industrial, commercial, and legal life. He devotes approximately 50 pages to the Hearings by the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedures, etc.; Second Section; published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, which reveals the report of a professional industrial espionage agent over a three-month period.

Turner lists countermeasures to be employed against IE, such as loyalty from employees, security education for employees and alertness to the careless habits of employees. Relative to the latter, he points out the need to properly dispose of documentary trash, noting the possibilities of IE agents inspecting discarded material.

Part III

THE LAW

Turner devotes approximately 18 pages to a complete reprint of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The book also includes an Appendix relative to radio bands and their uses, and a Glossary of the terminology used in the book.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion"

CONCLUSION:

Turner's motive for the book apparently was to exploit his knowledge, based on his experience as a former Special Agent, of the FBI's techniques and procedures relating to electronic surveillances, a percentage of which is inaccurate or completely false. More than half the volume is comprised of material reprinted from public records and the remainder is information available elsewhere. It is to be noted that Turner's references to the Bureau show no indication of his having any information which was not available to him during his tenure.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Books detached & sent to library at Quantico 11/23/73 JMS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Book Review File
1 - Miss C. D. Skiles

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

DATE: 4/1/76

FROM : F. J. Cassidy

SUBJECT: "THE VICTIMS"
BY FRANK G. CARRINGTON
BOOK REVIEW

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
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Inspection ____
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Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book.

SYNOPSIS:

Frank Carrington's most recent work "The Victims," published in 1975, by Arlington House Publishers, is a comprehensive, critical analysis of America's criminal justice system--a system which he characterizes as a total failure. Carrington contends the rights of the victims of crime in America have been shamelessly disregarded and subordinated to the rights of the lawless and violent. He places much of the blame for such preposterous injustice in the laps of the Warren Court, as well as various "antivictim" groups which have created the present climate of permissiveness.

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:

Not applicable.

ACTION:

For information only.

62-46855

CDS:vb
(4)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 15 1976

CONTINUED OVER

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Dep. AD Inv.
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-66638-30

55 APR 26 1976

SCIC-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Victims" by Frank G. Carrington
62-46855

DETAILS:

Author:

Frank Carrington, the Executive Director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Northwestern University Law Schools. He has served as a criminal investigator for the Marine Corps, as a Treasury Agent, and as a legal advisor to the Denver and Chicago Police Departments. He is also noted as the co-author of "Evidence Law for the Police." There is no pertinent information in Bureau files concerning the author.

The primary function of a criminal justice system is to protect the innocent from the lawless. However, contrary to this overriding obligation, American criminological reasoning of today portrays a topsy-turvy world where we live in an environment of fear coupled with a climate of permissiveness towards the wrongdoer--oblivious to the rights of the victims. This lack of concern for the victims of crime, claims Carrington, is precisely the reason for the failure of our present system. What is necessary is a balance of these rights--a reorientation of our thinking to a victim-oriented justice system. The first step towards doing something in behalf of the victims must be to recognize, as well as represent, them as a class in the system. Presently, they are merely a forgotten entity. Carrington suggests the establishment and coexistence of a Government body and a citizen's group patterned after the various effective civil rights and human relations commissions of today to protect the rights of victims, as well as potential victims.

Carrington notes that the trial process long ago turned from being a search of truth to being a "microscopic examination" in determinance of whether the defendant's rights have been violated in the slightest manner. Much of the blame he places on Supreme Court's misconstruction of the Bill of Rights. Carrington attacks such judicial decisions as the "Exclusionary Rule" and the "Miranda Rule"--evaluating their effectiveness only in terms of having released countless guilty criminals at the cost of the offenders' next victims.

CONTINUED - OVER

Postponements and judicial "nit-picking" are additional tools advantageous to the criminal and abusive of the victim. The utilization of such techniques is the prime reason why our courts are so congested and backlogged. Carrington insists it is high time the lawyers of our country realize their duty--to serve justice and not simply the defendant.

He criticizes the appellate system, characterizing it as a means by which the criminal can shop around until he finds a court sufficiently permissive to discover his rights were violated. The rights of the victim are ignored. Carrington's solution to such problems is a system modeled after that of the British, where postponements and judicial nit-picking are the exceptions instead of the rule. He also advocates an elimination of the "Exclusionary Rule" and a modification of "Miranda."

The two most difficult problems facing the criminal justice system today, states Carrington, are sentencing and the correctional processes. These processes ignore the rights of victims by: 1) reducing the deterrent effect on would-be criminals; 2) placing criminals back on the street; and 3) failing to vindicate the rights of the law-abiding. Carrington's solution is the guarantee of swift and certain apprehension and punishment of those who commit crimes. Punishment meaning incarceration in the great majority of cases, at least, for some period of time. As the seriousness of the crime escalates or reoccurs in a series, then severity should be added to the certainty of punishment. Carrington also promotes the concept of having the criminal make restitution to the victim with the possibility of making such restitution the condition of probation or parole. However, he warns that restitution must not, under any circumstances, substitute punishment.

In summary, Carrington summarizes what is therefore necessary to restore law and order is an immediate basic change in the permissiveness of the system--in the laws, court decisions, and attitudes of criminal justice policymakers. Our society must develop "victim consciousness" and establish a balance between the conflicting rights of the victim and the criminally accused. These changes are necessary if we are to have an effective criminal justice system.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

FROM : A. B. Fulton

1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson

DATE: 10/22/76

1 - Mr. L. McWilliams
(Attn: J. W. McCaffrey)
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel
1 - Mr. S. R. Stroup

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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

SUBJECT: "THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE" BY HANSON W. BALDWIN

Book Review

PURPOSE:

To review an article entitled "The Future of Intelligence," written by Hanson W. Baldwin published in the Summer, 1976, edition of "Strategic Review," a quarterly publication of the United States Strategic Institute.

SYNOPSIS:

Proposals are set forth for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community incorporating President Ford's proposals with the writer's specific recommendations. Although a broad spectrum of issues are addressed, special attention is given to areas including covert operations, the process of analysis, evaluation and estimation, and FBI duties in counterespionage, countersubversion and counterintelligence.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

62-46855

SRS:ded
(6)

APPROVED:
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191 OCT 29 1976

24 OCT 27 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-79595-2

54 NOV 1 1976

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5010-108

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Future of Intelligence"
By Hanson W. Baldwin
62-46855

AUTHOR:

Hanson W. Baldwin was a reporter, military correspondent and Military Editor for the New York Times from 1929 until his retirement in 1968. He has since been Roving Editor for the Readers' Digest.

DETAILS:

Although the author concurs with several of the President's proposals for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community, including an emphasis on the protection of sources and methods through the implementation of criminal and civil sanctions, it is the omissions in these proposals which are emphasized throughout Hanson W. Baldwin's article "The Future of Intelligence."

Specifically, these omissions include issues involving covert operations, the improvement of the end product of the intelligence community - analysis and evaluation, and FBI duties in counterespionage, countersubversion, and counterterrorism.

Baldwin's primary concern regarding covert operations centers around a lack of centralization and high level control evidenced by the well publicized "intelligence failures" of the past. To prevent a recurrence of such episodes the author recommends:

1) intelligence community input in evaluation and risk determination decisions;

2) careful monitoring at the top level of Government;

3) Defense Department control of any military covert operations.

 CONTINUED - OVER

As for the collection and interpretation of intelligence information, Baldwin emphasizes the value of decentralization and the autonomy of the various intelligence agencies. It is in this context that the dual role of the DCI and Director of CIA is criticized as restrictive and, in some instances, potentially counterproductive if this powerful position holds line command over all intelligence agencies.

Of vital concern to the author is an area left almost untouched by the recent reorganization proposals - analysis, evaluation, and estimation of intelligence information.

It is this end product of the intelligence community "upon which depends the future of our nation." To achieve more reliable and accurate estimates of foreign capabilities and intentions Baldwin recommends:

1) the insulation of those engaged in this process from the political, policy-making and decision-making atmosphere which may significantly alter their product.

2) the incorporation of the military viewpoint in final estimates to add balance to the currently civilian-dominated process.

3) the inculcation of "new blood and fresh minds" into the process with the use of new and improved analytical techniques and procedures.

The critical need for these and other changes in the estimative process is repeatedly emphasized. Baldwin concludes, "Unbiased, comprehensive, thorough and accurate evaluation and analysis of all the millions of facts and opinions that are gathered, collated, culled, and sifted by all the agencies of Government are, by far, the most important aspect of the entire intelligence process and - in the past two decades - this process has too often been our weakest link."

 CONTINUED - OVER

The internal threat of espionage, subversion and terrorism is another area the author observes deserving of considerably more attention than the President's reforms have thus far given. Recognizing this is primarily a function of the FBI, Baldwin calls for a strengthening of the number and improvement in the quality of Agents commensurate to the increased threat. Whether politicization, Presidential direction and/or plain avoidance are responsible for past diversion of manpower from this critically important task the scope and nature of the current threat to our internal security necessitates effective "reanimation of personnel with a sense that they are working in these fields to defend their country."

Each of these areas is emphasized as fertile ground for needed reform and action. And, though the political atmosphere of 1976 may not be entirely conducive to positive reform the author clearly feels that reform, rejuvenation, change is needed - not as a reaction to the "self-flagellation and distortion" of the past few months, but as a recognition that intelligence must change, grow, improve in response to the sophistication and technical complexity of the times.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Cochran (Encl)
1 - Mr. Stack (Encl.)
1 - Mr. McWright (Encl.)

DATE: 12/6/76

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Director Secty ____

TO : Mr. Cochran

FROM : M. J. Stack, Jr.

SUBJECT: PATERNITY TESTING BY BLOOD GROUPING; BOOK REVIEW

PURPOSE: To recommend that the attached review of Dr. Leon N. Sussman's book be approved for publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences.

DETAILS: Dr. Richard C. Froede, Book Review Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (JFS) has requested that SA Cornelius G. McWright review for the JFS Paternity Testing By Blood Grouping by Leon N. Sussman, M.D. This review has been conducted and a copy is attached for approval. If approved, copies will be forwarded to Dr. Froede for inclusion in a forthcoming issue of the JFS.

RECOMMENDATION: That, if approved, copies of the attached review be furnished to Dr. Froede for inclusion in the JFS.

APPROVED:
Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

62-4855
NOT RECORDED
14 DEC 20 1976

22 DEC 15 1976

File 80-807

Enclosure

CGM:jak (4)

JAN 10 1977

DEC 17 1976

A REVIEW OF "PATERNITY TESTING BY BLOOD GROUPING"

Paternity Testing By Blood Grouping by Dr. Leon N. Sussman is revised and updated from the original 1968 edition entitled Blood Grouping - Medicolegal Uses. It covers succinctly and ably the development and current status of the field of immunohematology. The A-B-O, M-N-S-s, Rh-Hr, Kell, Kidd, Duffy and Lutheran blood group systems as well as polymorphic serum proteins and erythrocyte isoenzymes receive critical attention from the stand point of their medicolegal applications in disputed paternity cases.

The reader is provided with an insight into the techniques of blood grouping and isoenzyme typing. Although this coverage is by no means all encompassing, an excellent list of references is produced for anyone who would like to pursue this area in greater detail.

This book includes a discussion of not only disputed paternity cases, but also discusses bloodstain analysis in criminal cases. Its main focus is on the use of blood grouping tests for medicolegal purposes. For this reason, the title of the 1968 edition would have been more appropriate. Still, this does not detract from the author successfully achieving his objective. He has provided an abundance of interesting examples, illustrating the use of blood grouping in successfully resolving cases of disputed paternity. Pitfalls to be avoided by the scientific investigator are also wisely included. Additionally, examples are provided which describe the application of serological procedures in bloodstain analysis in the investigation of violent crimes.

The weakest area of this edition is the chapter "Supplementary Applications." Dr. Sussman states, "Under favorable conditions, A-B-O grouping may be determined on old clots and stains. Sometimes the M agglutinogen can also be identified. The other blood group agglutinogens cannot be reliably determined in old blood stains."

62-46855-

DEC 17 1973

It is important to note that Rh-Hr blood groups may also be determined from bloodstains under certain circumstances. This is attested to by court testimony in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the interest of enlightening those of the criminal justice community, it would have been valuable to mention isoenzyme typing of bloodstains, particularly phosphoglucomutase typing. Phosphoglucomutase and other isoenzymes are frequently used for characterizing bloodstains. The results of such analyses are widely accepted in courts.

In summary, the informal presentation of the subjects in the book makes for easy and interesting reading. It should serve as a valuable current reference for the pathologist, criminalist and attorney.

Cornelius G. McWright, PhD
Research Coordinator
Scientific and Technical
Services Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

DATE: 12/10/76

FROM : A. B. Fulton

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS CONTROL

PURPOSE:

This is to eliminate Section 39 (page 48) of Manual For Bureau Supervisors regarding Book Review Control.

DETAILS:

Cited Manual provision requires books purchased for review be handled by Publications Desk of Intelligence Division. This position was recently eliminated due to decreased work load.

As each Division is responsible for reviews of books pertaining to its work and has handled same for some time now on an ad hoc basis, this Manual provision should be deleted.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Section 39 of Manual for Bureau Supervisors be deleted. Manual of Rules and Regulations regarding publications not affected.

TJD: vb
(5)

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
Assoc. Dir.	Ext. Affairs	Plan. & Insp.
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	Intell.	Training

1 - Mr. W. A. Meincke
(Manuals Desk)
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

62-468855

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191 DEC 17 1976

23 DEC

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-3415

66-3415

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/23/76

SAC, BOSTON

ATT: IS-3 SECTION,
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
BUDED: 3/5/76

DNO

ReBulet 2/20/76.

Enclosed is one copy of "WE ARE YOUR SONS," written by ROBERT and MICHAEL MEEROPOL as requested in reBulet.

62-46855-

2 - Bureau (Encl.)
1 - Boston
RFB:ds
(3)

NOT RECORDED
140 MAR 2 1976

55 MAR 11 1976

FD-654
Revised
03-15-2005

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

Date 9/19/07

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/4/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 9/13/73.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Anderson Papers" by JACK ANDERSON with GEORGE CLIFFORD.

Unrecorded Copy Filed In 94-27033-

62-46855-1108
NOT RECORDED
22 DEC 7 1973

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

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detached ENCLOSURE
for review 12/16/73 EB

DEC 14 1973

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/16/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/90 BY SP-2 mac/RS
#263,823

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, collections of speeches and writings by James P. Cannon, published by Pathfinder Press, Inc., 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"The First Ten Years of American Communism"
Preface by Theodore Draper, paper $3.45

"The History of American Trotskyism"
Introduction by Caroline Lund, paper $2.95

"Letters from Prison"
Introduction by Jack Barnes, paper $3.45

"Notebook of An Agitator"
Introduction by Joseph Hansen, paper $3.45

"Socialism on Trial"
Cloth $4.95

"Speeches for Socialism"
Introduction by Peggy Brundy and Dianne Feeley, paper $3.45

"Speeches to the Party: The Revolutionary Perspective and the Revolutionary Party"
Introduction by Al Hansen, paper $3.95

"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"
Introduction by George Novack, paper $2.95

MAILED 6
JAN 16 1974
FBI

REC-69 EX-104 62-46855-1109

14 JAN 16 1974

You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)
EB:aso (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books
Book Reviews
62-46855

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. The author of the above books is one of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these books, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/23/74

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Eva Borovich
722 9th + D

ReBulet to New York, 1/16/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

"The First Ten Years of American Communism"

"The History of American Trotskyism"

"Letters from Prison"

"Notebook of An Agitator"

"Socialism on Trial"

"Speeches for Socialism"

"Speeches to the Party: The Revolutionary Perspective and the Revolutionary Party"

"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"

detached to be kept in 15-3 Section 1-25-74 EB

ENCLOSURE REC- 87

1 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - New York

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62-46855-1110

3 JAN 28 1974

FEB 5 1974

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/30/74
(ATT: IS 3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 9/13/73 and 10/18/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of "The US Intelligence Community" and "Revolutionaries."

(BOOK) (BOOK)

detailed for review to be filed in Bu. Library 2/4/74

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York

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REC- 106

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3 FEB 5 1974

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38 FEB 13 1974

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5010-108

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

(1) "The Forgotten Americans: A Survey of the Values, Beliefs and Concerns of the Majority" by Herman Kahn Published by Frank E. Armbruster, Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801 ($9.85)

(2) "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by Paul Cowan, Nick Egleson and Nat Hentoff Published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston ($10)

S

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

62-46855-1112

EB:aso (6)

EX. 103

REC-30

NOTE:

12 FEB 7 1974

Book number one requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division, and number two requested by Mr. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Books for reference purposes.

EB

AMP/EJP

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FBI

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FEB 14 1974

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DIRECTOR, FBI 2/11/74

SAC, KANSAS CITY

Book Reviews

MINUTEMEN
EM
KC 62-7797 P
Bufile ~~62-107261~~

ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH, aka
EM - MM (KEY EXTREMIST)
KC 157-1508 P
Bufile ~~100-449975~~

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City 12/12/73.

Enclosed for Bureau are 7 copies of LHM regarding a review of the book "Can You Survive", written by ROBERT DE PUGH. Also included are copies of the book attached to each LHM.

The books were obtained by using a fictitious name and PO Box 2302, Kansas City, Missouri 64142, with letter requesting seven copies and money order, stating we are a small literary group who wish to remain anonymous. The books are personally autographed by DE PUGH.

Kansas City informants were not used in this matter inasmuch as if they ordered seven copies at one time, it was felt DE PUGH's suspicions would be aroused.

4 Bureau (Enc. 7) (2 ~~62-107261~~) (RM)
(2 ~~100-449975~~)
4 Kansas City (2 62-7797)
(2 157-1508)

RBH:jrt
(8)

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191 Feb 13 1974

ENCLOSURE

57FEB 28 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107261-38829

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

February 11, 1974

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

Robert De Pugh, national coordinator of the Minutemen organization, has written a book entitled "Can You Survive", which he described as a guidline for resistance to tyrannyfor you and your family. This book is published by the Noontide Press, PO Box 76062, Los Angeles, California 90005, copyrighted 1973. The first printing was in October 1973. The book has Library of Congress catelog card number 73-89738.

> The Minutemen is a paramilitary group organized in June 1960, by Robert B. DePugh in Norborne, Missouri, as a resistance to the spread of communism in the United States by use of guerrilla tactics. DePugh was recently paroled after serving three years in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the Federal Firearms Act.
>
> The Patriotic Party has been the political arm of the Minutemen.

In the book, De Pugh states that many books on the general subject of survival have been written, however, they are of very little value for a person who has been forced to keep himself hidden in a remote area for months or perhaps years. Also to modern patriots, the word survival takes on a broader meaning.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

ENCLOSURE 62-46855-

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"We must consider, not only physical survival, but economic survival and most important of all, philosophical survival. This book will consider survival of all three types and the many problems involved.

"In considering subjects so diverse, an inquiry is justified as to the credentials of the author.

"Regarding physical survival, I have had the usual U. S. Army training in survival techniques and I've read dozens of books on the subject. Most instructive of all were the seventeen months during which I evaded an all-out manhunt by law enforcement authorities, federal, state and local. About one year of this time was spent in wilderness areas of the United States. This included part of one bitter cold winter near 12,000 feet elevation in the mountains of Colorado and part of one summer in the blazing hot desert of south central New Mexico. It was during this time that I developed severe doubts as to the value of most books that have been written on the subject of wilderness survival."

"My political beliefs today are almost exactly the same as they were thirty years ago. When I lived in poverty they did not change. When I was wealthy, they did not change. Through four utterly demoralizing courttrials, they did not change--not even when those I had befriended took the witness stand and testified against me. During four years in prison, including one long, lonely year in solitary confinement, there was not one single instant in which I doubted the justice of my cause. I have had some experience also, in philosophical survival."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"In order to assemble this book in about thirty days time, it has been necessary for me to draw extensively on articles that I had written in the past, and from various Minutemen bulletins and publications. I have quoted extensively from other authors, sometimes critically and often with favor. In doing so, I have deliberately referred to certain books that have been widely read by American conservatives so as to evaluate the advice they contain in the light of my own experiences."

In Chapter 3 of the book, entitled "Big Brother is Here", it states as follows:

"The enemies of America have already penetrated deeply into our federal government and many state governments. Should the time come that they attempt a complete authoritarian occupation of these United States, they might easily begin by finding some excuse to declare martial law."

Chapter 10, which is entitled "If You're Arrested", includes the following:

"The code of conduct for American fighting men states that when captured, it is the duty of each combatant to attempt an escape which will permit him to rejoin his own forces and thus again be able personally to participate in further offensive action against the enemy. American patriots must assume a similar attitude. We must now allow our enemies to keep us inactive, either by frightening us into such inactivity or by propagandizing us to the belief that such activity is not worth the danger involved.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"During the last decade we have seen a sizable number of American patriots arrested and imprisoned because of their willingness to defend their own beliefs and prepare sincerely for a defense of our American heritage. We must assume that such arrests and imprisonments will occur even more frequently in the years immediately ahead. When a person is arrested and imprisoned for participation in some patriotic cause, the first thing to realize is this: Imprisonment does not put an end to your usefulness. There is always some small way in which you can help contribute to the cause of freedom even under the most adverse circumstances. You have a moral duty to do so. Imprisonment does not mean that for you the fight is over. A realization of this fact will considerably reduce the damage to your morale if and when such an event should occur.

"The imprisoned patriot, like the captured soldier, should never cease in his efforts to gain his freedom again. It must be remembered however, that the circumstances of a political prisoner are much different from those of a military combatant that may be captured by an enemy military force. To the captured soldier, escape is the only possible way of returning to friendly forces before the end of hostilities. For the political prisoner, other alternatives are available. For so long as a bureaucratic dictatorship wishes to maintain the facade of a legitimate government, it is necessary for them to keep up some pretext of a fair and equitable system of justice. Make no mistakes about it, the United States Department of Justice now has the power to imprison any ordinary citizen they may choose and keep that person imprisoned for

> the rest of his life no matter how law abiding he might be. This does not mean, however, that the alternatives of a legal defense are hopeless for even the most outspoken political prisoner. When a prisoner fights his case long enough and hard enough through the courts, the Department of Justice may eventually decide that his further imprisonment is not worth the further publicity involved."

Chapter 16 is entitled "Resistance Warfare", and is taken from Army field manual 31-31 entitled "Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations."

In Chapter 18, which is entitled "Some Final Thoughts on Survival", it states the following article appeared in the 1966 issue of "On Target":

> "As I read it again, seven years later, there is little I would change."

This chapter makes specific recommendations to the patriot who is thinking of buying one or more guns for family protection of survival. De Pugh states that once again, this is meant for the reader having little experience with firearms. This chapter sets forth the following:

> "It's true that the .22 lacks the 'shock' effect of a more powerful cartridge, but this is largely compensated for by the ease of putting a well placed shot into heart or brain. When needed a second well aimed shot can be fired quicker from a .22 than from a more powerful weapon.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"As a deadly weapon, their effect can be greatly increased by using hollow point bullets fired with poison. If needed, the hole in the point can be opened up further with a small drill. Sodium or potassium cyanide are two fast acting and easily obtainable poisons. Pharmacists or medical doctors will have ready access to succinyl choline or tubocurarine which are excellent when used in powdered form. If nothing better is available ordinary household lye (thirty cents for a pound can at your local grocery store) will do nicely."

"For a small 'hideaway' gun the .25 Browning automatic is unsurpassed. A man wearing slacks and sport shirt can easily carry one of these in his side pants pocket without its ever being noticed. Quality of material and workmanship on all Browning firearms is excellent."

"SEMI-AUTOMATIC MILITARY WEAPONS. These include the .30 caliber carbine, the 30-06 Garand, and the M-14 in. caliber 7.62 Nato and the M-15 in. caliber .223.

"The carbine has already been discussed and is a nice little weapon within its limitations. If used, the effectiveness can be improved by pulling the solid case bullets from military ammunition and replacing them with soft nosed hunting bullets that are commercially available.

"Garand rifles are still available from some mail order companies specializing in army surplus weapons. Their condition varies from poor to very good and buying one by mail is a gamble. The price is from $70.00 to $90.00."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

The final chapter, 19, of the book entitled "Survival or Victory" states as follows:

> "It is not easy to foretell what the future may bring to our country and its people.
>
> "Most American patriots agree that the situation is going from bad to worse but there the agreement ends. Some foresee a long continued runaway inflation. Others expect a severe depression to occur soon. Some anticipate race riots and revolution from within; others fear a surprise attack by foreign nations. Some anticipate an existence of chaos and anarchy while others anticipate future Americans living under oppressive dictatorial government control.
>
> "In this book I have tried to emphasize the necessity of preparing for any and every eventuality. Survival preparations which might be quite adequate in one situation could prove to be wholly inadequate in other circumstances.
>
> "I have also tried to emphasize that personal survival can never be more than a temporary solution. A lasting opportunity to survive and to be free cannot be achieved without the ultimate defeat of those who are now planning and working by the most insidious means to destroy our nation, our people and our heritage of western civilization.
>
> "What is our real objective--survival or victory? Survival is but a fleeting state of affairs that exists only from one minute to the next. Victory is the lasting achievement with rewards that extend to ourselves, our children, and to generations of Americans that are yet unborn.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"In the two hundred years since American patriots began their fight for liberty, eight generations of United States citizens have worked and sacrificed and fought to preserve this nation as a free and independent republic. What of our generation? Will history record that ours was the generation that gave up? That let down? That abandoned the fight?

"We all despise those traitorous government bureaucrats who are deliberate attempting to sell our nation out to the enemy. But what of ourselves? Will our guilt be any less than theirs if we prove too lazy, too complacent or too selfish, to successfully meet the challenge which our enemies have thrust upon us?"

A copy of this book is attached to this memorandum.

SAC, Baltimore

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"For the Liberation of Brazil" by Carlos Marighela
Pelican Latin American Library
Penguin Books, Inc., 7110 Ambassador Road,
Baltimore, Maryland 21207, 1971, $1.45

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

REC-50 62-46855-

MAR 6 1974

EX-110

MAILED 25
MAR 5 1974
FBI

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
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Asst. Dir.:
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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

Recd 4-3-74

"Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla" by Abraham Guillen
Morrow Paperback Editions
William Morrow & Co., New York, 1973, $2.95

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

REC-19 62-46855-1114

EX-111

MAR 6 1974

MAILED 25
MAR 5 1974
FBI

MAR 12 1974

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

LEGAT, Ottawa

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Terror in Quebec" by Gustav Morf
Clark, Irwin & Co., Toronto, Canada, $2.50

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnapings.

REC-50 62-46855-111

15 MAR 6 1974

EX-111

MAILED 22
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FBI

54 MAR 12 1974

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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

Th
Rec'd 4.2.74

"Whatever Became of Sin?" by Karl Menninger-Sparks
Hawthorn Book, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York 10016 ($7.95)

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5) ASP

NOTE:

Book requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

ST-115

ABF/EJP

REC-19 62-46855-1116

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22 MAR 7 1974

MAILED 10
MAR 6 1974
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAR 13 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JMS

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/13/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Obtain discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society: A Report by the Planning Group on Intelligence & Security to the Policy Council of the Democratic National Committee"
by Richard H. Blum
Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York,
New York 10003
$17.50

REC-87 62-46855-1117

21 MAR 13 1974

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA Edmund J. Pistey, IS-3 Section, for research purposes.

MAILED 25
MAR 12 1974
FBI

54 MAR 20 197

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: IS-3, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/2/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Witness to History, 1929-1969" by CHARLES E. BOHLEN.

detached 4-2-74 eh

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-47 62-46855-1118

EX-115

16 APR 1 1974

FBI

7APR 11 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J. V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
(Attn. M. A. Morrow)

TO Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 3/12/74

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

FROM G. C. Moore CCM/SCD

SUBJECT: SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)
EXTREMIST MATTER - URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE
(Book Reviews)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
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Comp. Syst. ____
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Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Purpose is to advise concerning review of book "Black Abductor" to include observations regarding similarities in kidnapping treated therein and that of Patricia Campbell Hearst, for which captioned organization has claimed credit.

BACKGROUND: The 2/25/74 issue of "Time" contained article on the Hearst kidnapping. A footnote to the article states the "New York Post" had noted the previous week the "plot of the 'Black Abductor,' a novel of politics and pornography published in 1972, closely resembles the Hearst kidnapping." A probation officer in California furnished data in 2/74 indicating Donald DeFreeze, Bureau fugitive and prime suspect in the Hearst kidnap case, may have read "Black Abductor" while in prison and conceived the Hearst kidnapping. DeFreeze has been identified as the individual referring to himself as General Field Marshal "Cinque" of the SLA in tape-recorded messages received by the Hearst family.

OBSERVATIONS: Victim in the "Black Abductor" is named Patricia Prescott. She is a co-ed attending Cordell University. Her father is a wealthy U. S. Senator known for his vigorous stand on law and order. Victim in the book is abducted by chloroforming while involved in sexual activities in a lovers' lane with her sweetheart.

The abductors are subsequently identified as a black male leader of the revolutionary group on the campus of Cordell University, and three white associates, two males and one female, the latter being bisexual.

Objective of kidnapping of the victim in the book is to obtain the release of a black prisoner charged with the murder of a National Guardsman involved in quelling a riot.

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(8)

62-46835-

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 21 1974

CONTINUED - OVER

15 MAR 19 1974

55 MAR 26 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-2032-125

The book's victim is subjected to and ultimately willingly engages in numerous sexual acts with her kidnappers, and photographs of certain of these acts, together with notes demanding the release of the black prisoner in exchange for the victim's release, are directed to her father, the trial judge, and to the U. S. Attorney General.

The victim is subsequently released by her abductors when their demand of freedom for the black prisoner is met and he is provided with a plane for travel to Algeria. In addition to falling in love with the black kidnap leader, the book's victim is converted to a revolutionary stance by her abductors and on release pledges to work for the revolution. She aids in the escape of two of her abductors (two were killed prior to victim's release) and discovers her own brother, with whom she enters into an incestuous relationship, is a member of the revolutionary movement.

"Black Abductor," by one Harrison James, is hard-core pornography. The only similarities noted between the plot in the book and the abduction of Hearst are the identical first names of the victims, their wealthy status, the multiracial and revolutionary makeup of the kidnap gangs, the gangs' apparent inclusion of female bisexuals, and the political nature of the kidnappings. The book does not offer any real lead potential insofar as the Hearst kidnap matter is concerned. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the book's author.

ACTION: For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/29/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/7/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by COWAN, EGLESON and HENTOFF, and "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla" by ABRAHAM GUILLEN.

REC-90 62-46855-1119

16 APR 1 1974

detached 4-2-74 EB

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EYE

5010-108

55 APR 17 1974

BUY U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/29/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/7/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Whatever Became of Sin" by KARL MENNINGER, M.D.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) detached 4-1-74
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-1

62-46855-1120

EX-112

16 APR 1 1974

ENCLOSURE

7 APR 9 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 3/13/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society" by RICHARD H. BLUM.

REC 107 62-46855-412

16 APR 1 1974

detached 4/23/74

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE

54 APR 9 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/8/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"Towards an American Socialist Revolution"
by Jack Barnes, George Breitman, Derrick Morrison, Barry Sheppard, and Mary-Alice Waters
($1.55)

"What Socialists Stand For" by Stephanie Coontz
($.40)

"Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of the Socialist Workers Party"
by Jack Barnes, Joseph Hansen, and Barry Sheppard
($1.15)

"Democracy and Revolution" by George Novack
($2.95)

EX-113 REC-19 62-46855-1122

"In Defense of Marxism" by Leon Trotsky
($2.20)

"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects" by Leon Trotsky
($3.95)

MAILED 11
APR 08 1974
FBI

APR 9 1974

You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

56 APR 15 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books
Book Reviews
62-46855

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. The authors of the above books are plaintiffs in this lawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these books, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
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Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM : J. D. Jamieson

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF THE BOOK, "ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR AND POLICE ORGANIZATION," BY JIM L. MUNRO, PUBLISHED BY W. H. ANDERSON COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO, 1974.

TENN

Dr. Jim L. Munro, author of the above book, sent an autographed copy to the Director. The Director requested the book be reviewed. There are no identifiable references in Bureau indices to the author. The book has been reviewed and a synopsis of each chapter is attached. In addition to the synopsis of each chapter, the following information is noted.

Review of Book

The author expresses his appreciation for the cooperation of Clarence Kelly, who was then Chief of the Kansas City Police Department, for his extensive cooperation in facilitating his early interest in police organization. It is noted that the Director's name is misspelled in both the acknowledgement and personal note from the author.

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. It was assumed by the author that the reader (students) has had only a limited introduction to the social sciences. With this assumption in mind, the text is designed to progress from basic general social science knowledge to more specialized research findings and discussions relating these findings to the field of law enforcement administration.

Enclosures (2) — Book detached and placed in Quantico library

JHB:cdj
(3)

EX-109
REC-30 62-416855-1123
4/5/74

CONTINUED - OVER

2 APR 9 1974

1 ENCLOSURE

55 APR 16 1974

TWO

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

The dust cover of the book contains a review by Leslie T. Wilkins, Professor of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany. The Professor concludes that the book is "refreshing" and that it should stimulate the most reticent students into participation in class discussions.

The author draws very heavily from many areas of administration and the generalizations from research findings are widely quoted. There appears to be little new information. Each chapter appears to be a theoretical examination of the topic being considered. Chapter Five entitled "An Overview of Organization Theory" is typical of the book.

This chapter attempts to trace organizational theory from Max Weber's observations of 19th Century German civil service to current practices. The author devotes pages to the various theories, e.g., Traditional, Scientific, Human Relations, etc. He then suggests that an open system of organization may help to overcome organizational problems for police agencies. He concludes that the implications for police administration of open systems theory include the understanding that the police are interdependent with other social systems. The author seems to be leading to the obvious in that law enforcement is but one part of the criminal justice system.

Another example of theoretical examination is Chapter Eleven entitled "Training: Several Perspectives." The author points out that the "real training issue facing most police departments is the provision of minimal recruit training." The author points out that law enforcement is fortunate in that the FBI and the IACP are available for expert technical assistance to any department beginning a recruit program. He then notes that he will consider a theory of training. The author's theory is that training be approached as an open system. He advocates training for first-line supervisors, middle management and top management.

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

The author simply applied the theoretical work of social psychologists Katz and Kahn. Reduced to its simplest terms the theory implies that first-line supervisors need more technical skills than middle managers; middle managers need human relations skills than first-line supervisors; and that top level managers need more conceptual ability than the other management levels. The basic premise is that different skills are involved at different managerial levels. It would then follow that different training is needed if one moves from one level to another.

In the chapter on training the author includes a section on police cadets which sets out the advantages and disadvantages. He does not take a position on the advisability of an agency using police cadets. It appears the reason for including a section on cadets is that the author considers cadets as one possible approach to the development of career personnel. In that same chapter, the author points out that in South Australia the possibility of organization stagnation is countered in three ways. These are: (1) by using instructors from outside the police organization; (2) the practice of sending senior and middle ranking officers to either non-police institutions for further training or to police-training centers; and (3) the commissioner of police has a broad and varied administrative background and is not a product of the department. If the author is aware of the number of colleges and universities offering programs for law enforcement officers he makes no reference to them. The only reference to an existing institute is to the Southern Police Institute.

Conclusion

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. The book is little more than a compilation of research findings from other behavioral sciences areas with some effort to apply them to law enforcement. The book contains little evidence of research in the practical

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization," By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

world of law enforcement and in reality is a partial review of literature. It is again noted that the author directs the book to those with a limited introduction to the social sciences. In the final analysis the book is at best a limited and basic examination of law enforcement. It implies that much needs to be done without factually reporting what has been accomplished.

Enclosed is a chapter-by-chapter review of the book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization" and a copy of the book autographed for the Director from Jim L. Munro.

4/5/74 Book detached and placed in Library-Quarter

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Submitted for information.

"ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS"

By Jim L. Munro, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

Democratic Ideology and the Police Dilemma

Chapter 1, pp. 1-7

Discussion of police restraints put on them in a Democratic Society - Discussion of Police Discretion using James Q. Wilson (no new ideas reflected).

Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System

Chapter 2, pp. 9-19

This chapter points out that no progress has been made by the police since the mid 1960's because:

(1) Refusal of politicians and police to see the law enforcement functions in system terms.

(2) Continual employment of an authoritarian and anti-democratic philosophy of management by police agencies.

This chapter demonstrates the initiative killing management systems used by most police departments.

62-46855-1123

ENCLOSURE

Scientific Study of Behavior and Levels of Analysis

Chapter III, pp. 21-30

Chapter attempts to sell the need for "scientific methodology" to the Police Administrator and summarizes the resources available.

Social Differentiation and Social Control

Chapter IV, pp. 31-45

The author discusses social stratification, several theories, and its implication in behavior and police work. Skolnick and Wilson and standard sociologists in the field are heavily relied on.

An Overview of Organization Theory

Chapter V, pp. 47-66

Organizational theory provides an important tool for thinking about complex organizations and for ordering one's thoughts in a manner most likely to produce problem-solving decision-making. The theory of complex organizations ranges from an emphasis on reality and orderly structure by the traditional and scientific management schools to an emphasis on the non-rational, non-work portion of behavior in complex organizations as exemplified by the human relations school.

One of the more promising methods of examining behavior in complex organizations is presented by open

systems theory, which sees organizations as systems which impart energy and consequently are in continuous interchange with their environment. The implication for police administration of open systems theory include a self-conscious realization of the role of the police with respect to consequences for other systems within society and the realization that the police are interdependent with a myriad of other social systems.

Structures and Their Consequences

Chapter VI, pp. 67-88

This chapter is concerned with organizational structures. The concept of overlays was used to develop a sensitivity to the complexity of variables involved in "putting an organization together." The traditional concept of span of control was examined and found wanting. Staff functions and staff-line conflict was analyzed. The chapter concluded with a discussion of centralization and decentralization. Many questions concerning the relationship between organizational structural variables and behavioral variables were raised - few answers were provided.

The Interaction Process: Groups

Chapter VII, pp. 89-102

The fixations that police administrators have on the individual is all too frequently injurious to the

proper performance of the agency. Analyzing work group behavior demands skill on the part of the administrator, but has a greater payoff in terms of organizational well being.

Knowledge of group norms and of the communications system of groups is essential for the prediction of group performance.

The administrator should never lose sight of the system implications of group work behavior.

Leadership and Supervision

Chapter VIII, pp. 103-113

The term "leadership" is used frequently and without precision. "The essence of organizational leadership is the influential increment over and above mechanical compliance with the routine directives of the organization.

Leadership is viewed as situational in character. It held that only by a contextual examination can meaningful comments be made about leadership requirements.

A leadership pattern and process training system for police agencies was advocated which would recognize the. open system nature of organizations and the differential character of leadership positions.

Motivation, Morale and Police Productivity

Chapter IX, pp. 115-124

These are intriguing, but difficult concepts to operationalize. This chapter has discussed the evidence concerning possible relationships between motivation and productivity and has concluded that the evidence is too slight to warrant extensive programs in "morale improvement." It further noted that police goals and measures of police productivity were not only difficult to define and measure, but were often misleading and distorting in operation. The chapter suggested that although it was based on scant evidence, the relationship between satisfaction of higher needs and performance was sufficient to move police administrators to reexamine tasks in order to increase the intrinsic rewards of police jobs.

The Police Personality: Myths and Realities

Chapter X, pp. 125-150

This chapter explores a theory of personality which seems to have relevance for police administration, considers several research efforts recently made in an attempt to

understand police personality, and then closes with some cautionary conclusions concerning the managerial uses of personality findings.

Poorly framed psychological service, particularly those without an interpersonal orientation, may well lead to dysfunctional consequences in police organizations. Psychological tests and personality "standards" designed with no concrete reference to field performance may give a veneer of scientificness to racist recruiting and promotion practices. The normal cannot always be distinguished from the abnormal in police organizations.

Relatively little is known about what policing does to policemen. What information is available clearly indicates that police officers are not men set apart, but rather are men whose personalities reflect the modal patterns of the culture which produced them.

Training: Several Perspectives

Chapter XI, pp. 151-162

A former U. S. Attorney General noted: "To be truly professional, police must have high standards of education and personal competence in a wide range of subjects with continuous and developing training."

Yet only a small minority of agencies provide training to new recruits before entering the job. The vast majority send the new men out on the job without any training.

Thus the real training issue facing most police departments is provision of minimal recruit training. What is considered in this chapter is not basic police training, but rather, a theory of training followed by a consideration of cadet training with particular reference to the South Australian experience, and concluded with a discussion of career development for police officers.

Planning

Chapter XII, pp. 163-176

This chapter is a discussion of planning in its broadest police context.

Planning may play an important role in areas other than resource allocation. Long range planning can greatly increase the effectiveness of science and technology as applied to law enforcement. Modern police management, however, must develop organizational techniques for integrating technological changes into the department's operation. Concern is with a general overview of long range planning and focuses on manpower and budgeting.

Toward a Model for Police Organization

Chapter XIII, pp. 177-185

There is no one right way to organize a police department. Current behavioral science research would seem to be in agreement with the safety-welfare generalist team approach.

Certainly, the educated police professional will not for long tolerate the present antiquated and authoritarian structures which neither allow for effective policing of the community, nor for the personal growth of the officer. Redefining police roles, broadening police alternatives and increasing individual responsibility and satisfaction through team effort, will go far towards producing the kind of democratic policing that society expects.

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R.L. Shackelford
1 - Miss Borowick

Mr. W. R. Wannall

April 5, 1974

1 - Mr. D. R. Williams
1 - Miss L. Muir

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW
"REBELLION IN NEWARK - OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
INTERNAL SECURITY

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Extremist-West Unit, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hayden is on Administrative Index (ADEX), in Key Activist Album and currently a leader, with wife, Jane Fonda, well known actress, of Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), organization seeking to develop program to bring groups together in lobbying efforts and mobilize public opinion against administration support of Thieu Government in South Vietnam. He has long history of radical activities. His travels have been worldwide in connection with his various causes, including numerous contacts with antiwar leaders and communists of other countries. He is currently in Hanoi with his wife. (See enclosure for more details re Hayden.)

Much of captioned book is running account of riots in Newark, 7/12-17/67, describing 26 fatalities and reporting 30 separate charges of needless injury or destruction by police and National Guard. Hayden set forth how riots evolved from single instance of "police brutality" and asserted police behavior became more and more violent as looting expanded. He blamed military occupation for fanning the flames and keeping riots going much longer than necessary and stated it was clearly case of military massacre rather than two-sided war. Citing virtual lack of blacks employed to put down this black rebellion, Hayden understood why ghetto racist attitudes soon supported outright sadism on part of law men. He stated following 3 conclusions could be drawn about soldiers and police: (1) trigger-happiness because of fear, confusion and exhaustion; (2) general and deliberate violence employed against whole community; (3) cold-blooded murder. "During the riots," he stated, "the Negro community learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill." 3 non-derogatory references to FBI in book.

ACTION: None. For information.

~~100-436281~~ 0
1-62-46855 (Book Review File)
Enclosure
LPM/lpm
(6) 6 APR 15 1974

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
152 APR 12 1974

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436281-1

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK - OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE" BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

DETAILS:

The Author

Thomas Emmett Hayden, who is on the ADEX and in the Key Activist Album, is currently one of the leaders, with his wife, Jane Fonda, well known actress, of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), an organization seeking to develop a program to bring groups together in lobbying efforts and to mobilize public opinion against administration support of the Thieu Government in South Vietnam. At a National Conference of the IPC Committee held in Germantown, Ohio, 10/26-27/73, Hayden called for the political breakdown of the Government of the United States and stated if the U. S. again begins some sort of military action in Indochina, the IPC should be prepared to "hit the streets." Hayden is one of the original organizers and former President of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He headed Newark's Community Action Project (NCAP) in 1965, formed by students from SDS working to stimulate local people to get involved in local affairs such as housing, civil rights, and education. He worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi and the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Hayden's travels have been worldwide in connection with his various causes, including numerous contacts with antiwar leaders and communists of other countries. He is currently in Hanoi with his wife.

He was one of the "Chicago 8" indicted during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, for violation of the Antiriot Law.

The 10/24/73 issue of "Take Over," an underground newspaper published in Madison, Wisconsin, carried an article quoting Hayden as telling the members of the Karl Armstrong Defense Committee: "You don't have the mass line; the masses can't relate to your politics . . . when the time comes for bombings, when people can understand bombings, I will be the first one to load a truck full of explosives and drive it into a building." (Armstrong is one of 4 individuals charged with murder as a result of bombing the Army Mathematics Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, during August, 1970.) (See attached profile for additional details concerning Hayden.)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK - OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE" BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

FBI Mentioned

There are three non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book, two merely listing the referral of the John Smith case (see book review, page 4) to the FBI and one stating that a Negro "detective" who attempted to move a crowd back during the riots was possibly an FBI Agent.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in 1967 by Vintage Books, is a description of the riots in Newark from July 12 to 17, 1967. In his introduction to the book, Hayden said readers would have to decide for themselves "whether an objective analysis can be given by one so deeply committed," but added that he had tried to be honest and clear. He stated riots are much more than "anti-social behavior" and must be viewed both as a new stage in the development of Negro protest against racism and as a logical outgrowth of the failure of the whole society to support racial equality. He urged that Americans must turn their attention from the law-breaking violence of the rioters "to the original and greater violence of racism, which is supported indirectly by the white community as a whole."

As a prelude to the actual riots, Hayden described Newark on the eve of the crisis, stating that conditions in that city were known to be so terrible that after the explosion "Life" magazine called it "the predictable insurrection." He noted that business and political communities were aware of the grave and pressing problems and in their Spring application for planning funds under the Model Cities Act set forth the following facts concerning Newark: the highest percentage of bad housing; the most crime per 100,000 people; the heaviest per capita tax burden; the highest rate of venereal disease, maternal mortality and new cases of tuberculosis; second in infant mortality; second in birth rate; seventh in the absolute number of drug addicts; an unemployment rate of more than 15 per cent in the Negro community. Yet, Hayden claimed, a deadlock between important business and political figures and civil rights groups over the proper solution prevented positive action. The elites, he said, proposed pouring money into job training and social service programs through the existing agencies of Government in an effort to restore Newark to a city suitable for business, commerce, and middle-class

CONTINUED - OVER

residence; civil rights and anti-poverty activists saw the proper solution in terms of power, rather than money, for the black majority.

Much of the book is a running account of the riots, describing the 26 fatalities and reporting 39 separate charges of needless injury or destruction by police and the National Guard. It all began, said Hayden, "with an ordinary police brutality incident against a man with an ordinary name: John Smith, driver of Cab 45, in the employ of the Safety Cab Company." According to Hayden, Smith was stopped by two uniformed patrolmen after he had driven around a double-parked police car and was charged with tailgating and driving the wrong way on a one-way street. The officers charged that Smith used abusive language and punched them and that they used only necessary force to subdue him. Smith charged excessive brutality; Negro cab drivers circulated the report on Smith over their radios after he had been taken to jail; and people began to gather.

Hayden asserted the "police were trapped and nervous because they were caught by civil rights leaders who could not be discredited--activists from CORE, the United Freedom Party, and NCUP, among others--minutes after Smith was brought in." According to Hayden, the group was incensed after seeing his condition and demanded that he be sent immediately to a hospital, with which the police complied. Members of the civil rights group began searching for witnesses, lawyers and members of Smith's family--and at this point, Hayden asserted, the police began putting on riot helmets.

With the knowledge of the police, the poverty program officials determined to organize a "peaceful but angry demonstration in front of the precinct," but at this point the people took leadership into their own hands. Missiles started to fly; Molotov cocktails exploded; and the five days of horror began.

Hayden claimed that police behavior became more and more violent as the looting expanded, and their tactic seemed to be to drive at high speeds, with sirens whining, down major streets in the ghetto, too fast for rock throwers but stirring the community into greater excitement and running down and "apparently" killing at least one woman.

CONTINUED - OVER

Then came military occupation, designed to "put an end to the looting, burning and sniping," but, according to Hayden, failing woefully. Since most of the ghetto's stores had been destroyed by that time, Hayden contended the troops could have grouped themselves so as to protect the business districts downtown and in white neighborhoods--and that if they had wanted to protect the remaining ghetto stores, they could have stood in small teams with machine guns in front of these stores instead of "patrolling aggressively against people inside the ghetto."

Hayden stressed that the military forces called in to put down the black rebellion were nearly all white and that virtually none of the 250 Negro Newark policemen took part directly in the violent suppression. He stated that only 1.2 per cent of the New Jersey National Guard were black; there were 5 Negroes among 1,200 New Jersey State troopers; and many of the white majority were from conservative South Jersey towns where the troopers act as local police. "It was understandable," he wrote, "that these men would bring into the ghetto racist attitudes that would soon support outright sadism." From the examples set forth in the book, Hayden stated the following 3 conclusions can be drawn about the soldiers and the police: (1) trigger-happiness because of fear, confusion and exhaustion; (2) general and deliberate violence employed against the whole community; (3) cold-blooded murder. Hayden asserted it was clearly a case of military massacre rather than a two-sided war.

Newark policemen had been well-trained in methods of human relations, according to Hayden. Sophisticated crowd control techniques had been practiced, and in the year preceding the riots the Justice Department funded the country's largest "police community relations" program in Newark, bringing 150 policemen together with 150 community residents in workshop discussions. Seven superior officers were assigned to community relations work before the riots, and 30 worked part time to "avert disorder." The Police Athletic League became involved in running summer playstreet programs. Negro community leaders were invited to ride in patrol cars to observe police behavior. "Yet," said Hayden, "none of this seemed to be enough to affect the responses, real and potential, of the average officer. By early summer there were reports that many policemen were burning over what seemed to be a 'soft line' by city officials toward militant Negro groups."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK - OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
100-438281

"During the riots I listened, watched and worked with people," wrote Hayden. "Immediately afterward I decided the most important task for myself was to suggest to 'the outside world' a way of understanding the violence that took place." Hayden asserted that much of the toll of the riots was the result of excesses by police. He questioned police claims that Detective Frederick Toto and Fire Captain Michael Moran--the only white victims of the riots--were shot by snipers. "The evidence in these cases is far too ambiguous to warrant any definite conclusions," said Hayden. He also claimed the riots could have been ended much sooner with only a few deaths, but the sending of State Troopers and Guardsmen into the city prolonged and worsened the crisis.

"During the riots," Hayden wrote, "the Negro community learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/12/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/8/74.

Enclosed are the following books:

"Towards an American Socialist Revolution"

"What Socialists Stand For"

"Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of the Socialist Workers Party"

"Democracy and Revolution"

"In Defense of Marxism"

"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects"

detailed for review to be filed in Bulk. 4-15-74 eh

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

REC-6 62-46855-1124

3 APR 15 1974

10 APR 9 1974

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/22/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"The Transitional Program for Socialist Revolution"
by Leon Trotsky
Introduction by Joseph Hansen & George Novack
$2.45 (new edition)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Book is needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite purchase and forward to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

MAILED 6
APR 23 1974
FBI

REC-84 62-46855-1125

APR 25 1974

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 5/3/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: "AGAINST RAPE"
BY ANDRA MEDEA AND KATHLEEN THOMPSON
FARRAR, STRAUS, AND GIROUX, INC.
REQUEST FOR ENDORSEMENT

By letter 4/25/74, Katherine Parker, of the Editorial Department of the above book publishers, submitted a bound galley of the captioned book and requested the Director's comments or criticism. She stated if the Director's reaction is favorable, she would like, if possible, to quote him in connection with promotional activities.

Miss Parker and the authors are not identifiable in Bufiles, and public references do not indicate any previous books by the authors. In July, 1969, a similar request was received from this publishing house concerning another book. They were advised that it was a long-standing policy not to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau.

"AGAINST RAPE"

This is a short book of only ten chapters and is obviously meant for the paperback trade. The first three chapters deal with the definition of rape, why men rape women and who is the rapist. The remainder of the book deals with precautions and preventions which women may take, a long chapter on self-defense (citing many ways in which women can protect themselves), and a chapter on psychological reactions.

EX-105 REC-30 62-46855-1126

With the exception of the chapters on precautions, preventions, and self-defense, the authors offer very little that is new on the subject. They repeat the criticism that the victim of the rapist is often treated as though

Enclosure - sent 5-6-74 KM

1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

ULG:djm (5)

MAY 15 1974

MAY 23 1974

she were the criminal. In other words, the authors feel that the rape laws have been set up to protect the male rapist rather than the victim.

Throughout the book, a strong aura of "Women's Rightism" can be sensed. The authors make much of their conclusions that women have always been held in subjection and that the rape laws have been designed to continue this since the law holds that the woman is the property of another. For example, the right of access to the body of an unmarried female is owned by her father and thus if she is raped, her father is robbed. The rape of a married woman would be robbery of property of the husband.

The only mention of the FBI is a passing reference to FBI crime statistics on page 93.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Miss Katherine Parker, declining to furnish comment on the book, be sent.

BOOK REVIEWS

CLARENCE M. KELLEY
DIRECTOR

Honorable William B. Saxbe
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

5/14/74

General:

Felton

I thought you might find this book review interesting.

Clarence

EX-105

REC-67 62-46855-1127

18 MAY 21 1974

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:00 PM
DATE 5/14/74
BY

Assoc. Dir. ✓
Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

5 MAY 23 1974

TREAT AS YELLOW FILE COPY

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
INTERNAL SECURITY

1 - Mr. R. R. Franck
(Attn: Miss Gardner)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: May 15, 1974

1 - Miss Borowick
1 - Miss L. Muir

Assoc. Dir. ____
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Extremist-West Unit, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Mr. Kelley requested this book be reviewed.

SYNOPSIS: Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and member of Riot Advisory Committee, President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written 3 previous books and variety of other publications on riot control. His training films on this subject have been used by Bureau.

Book is designed to describe to average citizen phenomena of revolt. Dividing book into 3 sections, i.e., Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics, Momboisse has left no doubt in reader's mind of dire consequences of apathy and complacency of citizens toward problem of revolution and has indicated, "It could happen here." After defining revolution as complete and forceful overthrow of established government political system or ruler, he sets forth criteria denoting revolutionary situation, i.e. crisis within ruling class; abnormal deterioriation in economic circumstances of oppressed classes; eagerness of masses to resort to action; moral and material disintegration of army and police. Stating that first need of revolutionary party is attractive cause, he then explains molding of party member, resulting in individual completely dependent on party, filled with obedience and fear, and willing to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse. Momboisse then discusses open and underground organizations within party, leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, lowly mass, and divides operations of party into intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then describes combat machine party develops and controls once open conflict stage is reached.

62-46855 (Book reviewsfile)

LPM/lpm
(6)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

62-46855-5-WWP

NOT RECORDED
152 JUN 4 1974

MAY 31 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446768

30 JUN 10 1974

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

Concerning tactics, author runs gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations to guerrilla warfare. Infiltration, sabotage, and urban guerrilla warfare are given detailed attention. Momboisse blames present era of unprecedented progress for general worldwide upheaval, stating the impatient cannot understand why we can conquer space but cannot eliminate sickness, hunger and poverty; they want these problems solved instantly, and when this does not happen, they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is correction of abuses and introduction of needed improvements, i.e., gradual reform, which he stated is the "American method of reform." Disappointingly, he offers no suggestions for handling of the "impatients," who will not wait for this "gradual" reform.

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

ACTION: None. For information.

WND GWT/WND

WRW/TJS

EM

K

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Author

Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and a member of the Riot Advisory Committee, President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written three previous books and a variety of other publications dealing with riot control. Bureau files reveal his training films on this subject have been used by the Bureau.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

The author's stated purpose in captioned book is to describe to the average person the phenomena of revolt. He feels the average citizen is apathetic and refuses to believe that his way of life could be threatened; that he and his loved ones could be trampled under foot in a mad struggle for power; and that his freedom could be taken from him.

Momboisse has divided this book into three sections: Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics.

Revolution

He defines revolution as the complete and forceful overthrow of an established government, political system or ruler, and emphasizes that revolutions are more likely to occur in nations where vigilance has given away to complacency, strength to weakness, virtue to graft and corruption; in nations where people have lost the will to fight through indifference, neglect and apathy; and where law enforcement is inept, unprincipled and weak. He sets forth four factors which, if they occur simultaneously, denote a revolutionary situation: (1) a crisis within the ruling class, which no longer can maintain its domination and cannot continue on as in the past; (2) an abnormal deterioration in the economic circumstances of the oppressed classes; (3) eagerness of the masses to resort to action; (4) moral and material disintegration of army and police.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

The author states a successful revolt passes through the following three stages:

(1) Preparation of the masses, which is done by men skilled in the use of the spoken or written word; therefore, the leader of this phase must be an intellectual who can prepare the ground for the rise of the revolutionary party by discrediting prevailing creeds and institutions and detaching them from the allegiance of the people; by indirectly creating a hunger for faith in the hearts of those who cannot live without it, so that when the new faith is preached it finds an eager response among the disillusioned masses; by furnishing the doctrine, the slogans, the noble ideas that are used to cloak and justify its antisocial behavior; and by undermining the convictions of the people, so that when the new fanaticism makes its appearance they are without the capability to resist it. "It is obvious," wrote Momboisse, "that once the revolutionary movement gains momentum, the intellectual must be deposed. Chaos is not his element."

(2) The actual struggle for power, which requires a leader with the temperament and talents of a fanatic. Momboisse defines a fanatic as a perpetually incomplete and insecure lost soul, the eternal failure, unable ever to realize his personal desires, incapable of finding peace in any stable society, old or new. He fears finality and a fixed order of things. He longs for certitude, camaraderie, freedom from individual responsibility, and finds all of these in the brotherhood and the revivalist atmosphere of a rising revolutionary party.

(3) The consolidation of the new order, which requires a leader who is a man of practical action, for the fanatic must be replaced, inasmuch as once victory has been won and the new order begins to crystallize, he becomes an element of strain and disruption, since change and chaos are his lifeblood, his emotional security; thus, only a practical man of action can save the achievements of the movement.

"Because of the nature of the revolution, it is the antithesis of liberty," wrote Momboisse. "Liberty is possible only when the sovereign power is made to obey the law. A revolutionary party is a law unto itself and is thus an enemy of liberty. Thus, throughout history, people who begin a

 CONTINUED - OVER

revolution in the belief that they are fighting for liberty almost invariably accept the tyrannical dictatorship of the revolutionary party which follows the overthrow of the established government."

The Revolutionary Party

The first need of any revolutionary movement, according to Momboisse, is an attractive cause, which must be simple, plausible, inspiring, convincing, and compelling. It must invoke a vision of life after the struggle that can sustain the lonely rebel's morale. It must overcome his fears when he undertakes a hazardous mission alone and against odds. It must also possess a high moral appeal that justifies violations of traditional norms of behavior and must be convincing to the populace as well as to the rebels. It must appear to be unachievable by other than violent means. Momboisse states the cause is usually centered around one of the following: National independence, relief from actual or alleged oppression or discrimination, elimination of foreign occupation or exploitation, economic and social improvement, elimination of corruption, religious expression, or social justice.

Once a cause is established, the molding of the party member begins. Party members are from the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the stupid, the idealists and the opportunists, the young and the old, the depraved and the dreamers, the bored and the hopeful. One and all, they must be depersonalized into the independent, dedicated fanatics the party needs. To achieve this, they must be isolated; all rival centers of interest, such as family, clubs, groups, church, and government, must be alienated and all their ties with members thereof severed. No friendships can be formed and no pleasures realized outside the party. This isolation is enhanced by hate. Members are taught that they are engaged in a great struggle to change the world. The party's enemies are their enemies. These enemies are identified with the whole system, which is evil and irredeemable. The result is to isolate members from their enemies and cause them to intensely identify themselves with the party. They must also be isolated from themselves and from reality, so that with acceptance of the party's doctrines as infallible and self-rejection of the former independent, self-sufficient existence, they are rid of personal responsibility and are free to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse.

CONTINUED - OVER

Absorption is the next step, for the party recognizes that people have an inborn desire to belong, and those who have been alienated and isolated are ripe for overtures from the party. Using unquestioning faith in the movement and hope for a glorious future as weapons, the party gradually encircles its victims with its web until they are completely dependent on the party, with no free time nor any compartments in their lives which are not dominated and controlled by the party.

Now obedience and fear are added to the molding process. Abject, blind obedience is demanded and lower rank members are kept in constant fear and made to feel they are under continual observation. Self-criticism meetings are held, with stress put on confessing errors, asking forgiveness, and promising to do better. If the individual does not personally confess, others will point out his errors, with more dire consequences. After the confession, the other members of the party heap abuses upon the errant member. The purpose is to humiliate the member, to force him to obey his masters. Penalties for errors may come in the form of a reprimand, demotion or removal from all offices and reduction to the lowest strata, probation, or the ultimate humiliation, expulsion. Since the party has become the member's whole life, without the party he has nothing. The expelled member is not just forgotten and allowed to go his way. He is hated. He is now the worst of all enemies, for he knows the party, its machinery, its members. No association between the expelled member and a member can be tolerated. Social and economic pressures of all types are used to make his life outside the party miserable, and if other means fail to break him, he can always be murdered.

Momboisse stresses that the party must be monolithic, with all authority gravitating from the top down through the various echelons to the rank and file membership, but although monolithic, the party is not a single organization. Instead, it is a network of organizations, ranging from a narrow group of professional revolutionaries to broad, "free" organizations. Within each organization there are specialized groups for political activity, military action, and supporting services, held together by central direction. This demands that (1) the party committee at each level is the highest party authority at that level; (2) the members of party committees at any level are not elected

CONTINUED - OVER

but are appointed by higher party committees; (3) all district, regional, and provisional party committees are directed by the party central committee, which is elected by the professional revolutionaries. As Momboisse progresses into discussion of the open and the underground organizations within the party, the leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, and finally the lowly mass, the reviewer notes that since Lenin, revolutionaries have emphasized the overriding need for the vanguard party. Marx assumed this party would arise spontaneously. When this did not occur, Lenin argued at length for an advanced section of the working class to lead the masses in struggle.

The author divides the operations of the party into four broad categories: Intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then launches into the combat machine the party develops, controls and uses, once the open conflict stage is reached. This machine must be able to send forth propaganda, produce discontent, incite disorder, disrupt the economy, terrorize, assassinate, infiltrate, spy, commit sabotage, fight guerrilla wars, and eventually field a full-fledged army.

Momboisse states that special attention must be given to the courts as a weapon of or an impediment to the party, for if the party can gain control of the courts it is apparent it will be in a position to undermine the government by destroying its law enforcement ability. Thus, restrictions can be placed on the use of methods of detection; relevant and convincing evidence can be excluded; and technicality can be piled on technicality, rendering the police helpless. Prosecution of party members can be conducted so as to assure acquittals. Even without control of the courts, the party can still use them to silence its enemies by means of expensive and time-consuming litigation. For instance, the police are harassed with constant suits for false arrest and injuries resulting from "police brutality." Critics of the party are sued for libel and slander to intimidate them to silence.

"Because of the nature of the operation engaged in by the party," the author wrote, "it is inevitable that some of its members will be imprisoned." Momboisse stated this does not mean they are of no further value to the party; the converse is true. They can be held up as martyrs. Their letters, articles,

CONTINUED - OVER

and books, sent or smuggled from prison, can be used in propaganda campaigns. They can also organize and operate within the prison to cause a breakdown of this very vital governmental function.

Tactics

Under this heading, the author runs the gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations, which he terms dormant riots looking for a place to happen, to assassinations of enemy leadership, and guerrilla warfare. Some of the tactics he stresses are the importance of propaganda, i.e., the party press, use of the regular press, petitions, speakers, etc.; counterpropaganda; antimilitarism (including the police) and infiltration of the military; hampering and disrupting of the Government; use of party front organizations; sabotage; mob action and manipulation; use of terror; smear campaigns; physical violence and threats of violence.

High on the list of the party's disruptive tactics, according to the author, is infiltration of government, industry and labor; when party members are in key positions in these organizations, they blacklist and block promotions of their enemies, which results in total weakening of the organizations. Infiltrating and seizing control of clubs, political parties, businesses, corporations, unions, churches, and schools and colleges is also a favorite technique of the revolutionary party.

Of all the subversive tactics, Momboisse believes sabotage offers the widest range of targets, the best possibilities of covert action, and the most effective results. It is one of the most effective weapons because, losses apart, it affects the enemy's morale. Acts of sabotage, carried out systematically on a wide basis, make the enemy feel insecure everywhere.

The author devotes a chapter to urban guerrilla warfare, stating that since cities are increasingly the locales where dissatisfaction is found, this tactic will become a more favored tool that will be used with increasing frequency. Inasmuch as the city is geographically complex and physically intricate, for those who know how to take advantage of it the urban milieu can be as protective a fighting terrain as the

CONTINUED - OVER

jungle. In addition, Momboisse emphasizes that guerrillas operating in the jungles and deserts are vitally dependent on supplies from elsewhere; the urban guerrilla operates in the very heart of the supply system. Since cities, particularly capitals, are centers of communication, administration, wealth, and power, they tend to control whole nations. Thus, disruption which insurgency can produce in a city may result in disruption of the entire country, for cities are the nerve centers of the countries more than ever before.

Turning to guerrilla warfare, the author is brief in his statements, for he concedes that little can be said that has not been printed in recent years in countless books and articles on the subject. "If the party is successful," wrote Momboisse, "its guerrilla units will flourish and eventually be transformed into regular military units. When this occurs, the party has reached the last stage of the revolutionary struggle, open warfare."

Under the sub-caption, "Today and Tomorrow," the author blames the present era of unprecedented progress for the general worldwide upheaval. With the moon and the stars in our grasp, there are still sickness, hunger and poverty, and it is the impatient, according to Momboisse, who want these problems solved instantly. When this does not happen, their discontent with their way of life, their government, and their society festers and grows, and they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

An important part of the progress mentioned above is the impact of the fantastic strides in communications, television in particular. It brings alive in one's home the traumatic events of the day. It stresses disaster and violence and generates a constant state of unrest, tension and fear. At the same time, the underprivileged of the world are shown the living standards of the affluent. The result is a discovery of social injustice, which they are constantly told must be corrected--now!

The author lashes out at the "sickness of permissiveness" which has taken root and thrived during the last few decades. "Suddenly," he wrote, "it is wrong to hold an individual accountable for his own actions. Suddenly, it is wrong to hold

CONTINUED - OVER

a parent accountable for the deeds of his child. Suddenly, it is unfair to expect college students to obey the rules. . . . Indeed, self-respect has become a forgotten virtue." Momboisse maintains that the ultimate outcome of such permissiveness is revolt and anarchy. "Its bitter fruit," he declares, "is spiritual bankruptcy." No longer must one earn what he wants by the sweat of the brow and the strain of saving and investing in the future. No longer does the ballot hold meaning. He asserts that one can now take all he wants by violence. The existence of a leadership which cannot meet a situation, which pursues no purpose, which procrastinates in acting because it must "study, survey, restudy, resurvey," again and again, the author maintains, encourages and invites revolt.

What can be done? Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is found in the correction of abuses and the introduction of needed improvements. He grants that sound reform is essentially gradual but stresses that this is its strength, for it appeals to man's psychological need for a sense of security. That which is known and familiar provides a solid base from which one may proceed to adapt, modify, or experiment with the security of the existing order of things or to retreat to should the specific reform prove unfeasible or unworkable. "This," wrote Momboisse, "is the American method of reform."

Disappointingly, Momboisse offers no suggestions for the handling of the "impatients" who will not wait for this gradual reform.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 5/9/74

FROM : A. B. Fulton

O BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: "THE NEW ANTI-SEMITISM"
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein
(BOOK REVIEW)
RESEARCH MATTER

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book, "The New Anti-Semitism" by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein. The book, which was personally inscribed by the authors, was given to the Director, who thanked them by letter dated 4/25/74.

THE AUTHORS - Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein are members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Epstein has been its National Director since 1947, and Forster is its General Counsel. Forster is a constitutional lawyer, writer, and creator of radio and television programs on the Arab-Israel conflict while Epstein, a student of the Nazi period, has written and lectured widely on anti-Semitism and other prejudice here and abroad. This is the seventh book on which the authors have collaborated. Mr. Kelley had a luncheon with Mr. Forster and other members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on 4/10/74 at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant Director Franck.

OBSERVATIONS

The book sets forth the cause and effect of what the authors term a new Anti-Semitism flourishing here and abroad now that the Jews are no longer protected by the moral indignation that followed Nazi oppression. The authors state that in the United States the American Jewish community is no longer considered a minority but is a part of the "Establishment."

1 - ENCLOSURE

62-46855

EX-105

REC-67 62-46855-

18 MAY 21 1974

MAL:vb
(6)

1 - Mr. R. R. Franck
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Miss M. A. Lucey
1 - Book Review Folder

CONTINUED - OVER

51 MAY 23 1974

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

MR. CALLAHAN	( )
MR. JENKINS	( )
MR. MILLER	( )
MR. ADAMS	( )
MR. CAMPBELL	( )
MR. CLEVELAND	( )
MR. FRANCK	( )
MR. GEBHARDT	( )
MR. JACOBSON	( )
MR. JAMIESON	( )
MR. MARSHALL	( )
MR. THOMPSON	( )
MR. WALSH	( )
MR. WANNALL	( )
MR. WHITE	( )
MR. MINTZ	( )
MR. COLEMAN	( )
MR. REED	( )
TELE. ROOM	( )
MRS. METCALF	( )
	( )

Fulton

edmt

SEE ME	( )
NOTE AND RETURN	( )
PREPARE REPLY	( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	( )
HOLD	( )

let to Hon. Wm. B. Saxbe 5-14-74 cmk

REMARKS:

Send attached to AG pls.

K

Sizoo

McKinley

62-46855-1128

ENCLOSURE

April 25, 1974

PERSONAL

BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Benjamin R. Epstein
National Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Epstein:

It was certainly thoughtful of you and Mr. Forster to send me the personally inscribed copy of your new book and I look forward to reading it. I want you to know it will make a handsome addition to my library and I am most appreciative.

Sincerely,

D. M. Kelley

EX-105 REC-67 62-46855 1129

ENCLOSURE

18 MAY 21 1974

NOTE: Mr. Kelley had a luncheon with Mr. Forster ~~and other~~ members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on 4-10-74 at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant Director Franck. Nothing in Bufiles to preclude this letter.

JCW:jkm (4)

MAILED 3
APR 30 1974
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Director Sec'y ___

51 MAY 23 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein
(Book Review)
Research Matter

The ultimate in the new anti-Semitism today, according to the book, are the statements and propaganda manifestos calling for the destruction and dissolution of Israel. In addition, the authors voice a concern for public utterances which pass for legitimate discussion but mask a real hostility to Jews. They also note an erosion in worldwide sympathy and friendship for the Jews since the Six-Day War in 1967 and the Summer of 1973, when much of the world allegedly gave a green light to Arab aggression against Israel. As a result, the Jewish people have become aware of the widespread incapacity or unwillingness on the part of other nations of the world to comprehend the necessity of the existence of Israel for the safety and survival of the Jews. In the final analysis, according to the authors, the survival of Israel depends upon the courage, strength, and devotion of Jews throughout the world plus the support of the United States.

There is no mention of the FBI or the Director in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

JMS

TJS/pcs

RRF

MPC

WRW/TJS

Book placed in Bureau Library 5/20/74 JCW

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"
By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein
(Book Review)
Research Matter

The subtle change in anti-Semitism began during the civil rights struggle when large numbers of young American Jews were attracted to the civil rights movement and later the New Left, according to the authors. Many dropped out at the early signs of black nationalism and the New Left hostility toward Israel but those who remained caused a divided Jewish community. As a result, the community has allegedly become vulnerable to the hostility of others, such as the "radical right" and "radical left," which recognizes anti-Semitism as a powerful political tool.

In addition to the hostility of the radical left and radical right, the pro-Arab groups, black extremists, and long-time anti-Jewish hatemongers, the study focuses its attention on alleged insensitivity to Jews and Jewish concerns by the government, the media, the clergy, and the arts. It claims that motion pictures, plays, books, and TV programs utilize cheap, vulgar, smutty, and anti-Jewish diatribe.

In addition, Forster and Epstein aver that Jewish individuals in the United States have become the chief target of such radical groups as the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and affiliated organizations, such as the fast-growing Young Socialist Alliance, all of which support the Palestinian revolutionaries and oppose the support of the United States to Israel.

The book notes that, except for the Soviet Union, where anti-Semitism masquerades under the guise of anti-Zionism, the Jews have emerged as free and prospering citizens of Western European countries. There is persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union and the Western World has reacted vociferously to the ransom demanded from those Jews applying for visas to Israel, according to the authors. In Latin America, the concern for the Jews is focused on Argentina, where roughly 550,000 Jews have suffered frequent attacks of anti-Semitism. Jewish concern is considerable for the anti-Semitism by "left-wing" groups active in university life, among the intellectuals and, increasingly so, among the workers and clergy--all of which are committed to Third World politics, including the support of the Arab nations.

CONTINUED - OVER

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 22, 1974

The attached copy of "The New Anti-Semitism" was sent to the Director from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

The book is inscribed to the Director by the authors as follows:

"To Hon. Clarence Kelley

With all good wishes and best regards

Arnold Forster
Benjamin R. Epstein"

nm

Let to Epstein
4-25-74
JCW/jm

MR. CALLAHAN
MR. JENKINS
MR. MILLER
MR. ADAMS
MR. CAMPBELL
MR. CLEVELAND
MR. FRANCK
MR. GEBHARDT
MR. JACOBSON
MR. JAMIESON
MR. MARSHALL
MR. THOMPSON
MR. WALSH
MR. WANNALL
MR. WHITE
MR. MINTZ
MR. COLEMAN
MR. REED
TELE. ROOM
MRS. MERCALF

62-46855-1129

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Simon and Schuster, for use of the Bureau.

"Black Mafia," by Francis A. J. Ianni
($8.95)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - IS-1 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Fallin)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA W. D. Fallin, IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

EX-113

REC-15 62-46855-1130

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JUN 18 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
(Miss E. Borowick)
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/20/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book Reviews

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

Reference Chicago letter dated 5/1/74 and captioned "Solo, IS - R" (NY file 100-134637) which advised of existence of a book entitled "The Secret Front" by S. Tsvigun, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, USSR, 1973.

The above book purports to expose the "activities of the imperialist intelligence services." Chicago recommends this book be obtained for review. FBIHQ has determined this book is not available through local outlets in Washington, D. C.

New York is requested to ascertain if this book is available either in the Russian language or English translation through New York City outlets. Advise Bureau of results of your efforts.

1 - Chicago [redacted]

EX-117

b7E

PCM:dew dew
(7)

REC-49

62-46855-1131

NOTE:

This book may be of significance and should be obtained for review if available. Coordinate with Miss Borowick, IS-3, who ascertained book not available locally.

JUN 20 1974

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JPL
PCM

SAC, Detroit

6/27/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to ob tain one copy of the below-listed book, published by University of Michigan Press, 615 E. University, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, for use of the Bureau:

X "Terrorism & Communism"
Forward by Max Schachtman
Original Title: "Defense of Terrorism & Dictatorship Vs. Democracy"
($2.45)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

REC-102 62-46855-1132

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

17 JUN 28 1974

MAILED 12
JUN 27 1974
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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/27/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"Against Individual Terrorism" by Leon Trotsky
(50 cents)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division. Book is needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite purchase and forward to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

REC-102 62-46855-1133

17 JUN 28 1974

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JUL 11 1974

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